Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY						a.,
RECEIVED MAY 3 0 1979	)					
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#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME				
-				
HISTORIC	azel Green Academy His	toric Buildings		
AND/OR COMMON	IZEL GLEEN ACAdemy HIS			
-	zel Green Academy			
LOCATION	KY IGI			
STREET & NUMBER	$\sim 1 + 1$			
			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	RICT
Hazel Green	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	VICINITY OF	07	
state Kentucky		CODE 021	COUNTY Wolfe	CODE 237
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CLASSIFIC				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН		<b>X</b> EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	XRELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	-YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		N0	MILITARY	OTHER:
NAME Division Street & NUMBER	of Homeland Ministrie	es of the Christian	Church (Disciples	s of Christ), h
P. O. Bo	x 1986			/
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Indianap		VICINITY OF	Indiana	46206
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Office of the Cour	ty Court Clerk		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	Wolfe County Court	house	STATE	
CITY, FOWN				
DEDDECEN			Kentucky	
-	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEIS		
TITLE				
	Historic Sites in Ker	itucky		<u></u>
DATE		Tropo X		
1.971			STATECOUNTYLOCAL	-
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS	Kentucky Heritage Con	mission	······	
CITY, TOWN	Frankfort		state Kentucky	-

# 7 DESCRIPTION

	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
XGOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hazel Green Academy's campus consists of thirty-two verdant acres on the Red River's north side in Hazel Green, Kentucky (1970 pop. 600). The school is at the small community's extreme south, and a proper disjunction is brought about by the learning institution's elevated site above the town.

Immediately south of the campus entrance is a <u>faculty residence</u> (see photo 2) built in the early 1900's. This two-story frame house has a recessed porch spanning the front, and a shed dormer above accomodates four windows. The gabled roof's eaves extend widely on the sides. Slight alterations have been made to furnish outside entrance to the second level.

Southwest of the faculty residence is the <u>Ford Industrial Building</u> (see photo 4), a frame building consisting of a two and one-half story main section and a onestory wing. Both the main building and its wing are covered with hipped roofs, and both rest on a stone basement fully exposed on the east. Since its construction in 1908 the Industrial Building's exterior has not been altered. Arts and crafts are taught here.

Opposite the Ford Building is <u>Pearre Hall</u>, a girls' dormitory built in 1901 (see photo 5). The building is shaped like a cross, and construction is of brick masonry-the entire structure resting on a stone basement. The main entrance is on the southwest end. All sides have a pediment pierced by a fanlight, and other classical revival elements include pilaster strips and heavy stone lintels above windows.

Near the southern end of the campus is a second early-twentieth-century frame building used continuously as faculty housing (see photo 8). The front is three bays wide-the entrance bay being emphasized by an imbricated gable and protected by a small shed-roofed porch.

The Boys' Dormitory (see photo 9) is a two-story rectangular building built in 1908. Construction is of stuccoed masonry. The main facade of eleven bays is regularly arranged, and the building is void of embellishment.

Northeast of the Boys' Dormitory are two one-story faculty residences built in the 1960's. A third such building of the same date is immediately southwest of the boys' dormitory. Other structures located on the campus include: the gymnasium constructed in 1935 (see photo 3), the 1930's Administration/Classroom building (see photo 6) and the seven-building farm complex (see photo 7 and site location map). One shed-roofed service building (see photo 10) from the early twentieth century also remains. The laundry facilities are housed in a small 1952 brick building east of the Administration/Classroom Building. Beside it is the 1960 Industrial Arts Building, a brick structure of modest dimensions, A shallow valley between the gymnasium and the boys' dormitory contains a fourcourt tennis facility. Installed in recent years, the tennis court is indicative of Hazel Green's attempt to introduce mountain youth to a variety of activities,

The nominated area consists of the individual buildings(faculty residence, Ford Industrial Building, Pearre Hall, frame building, and Boy's Dormitory) and the land on which they sit.



PERIOD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
-PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	XRELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE		MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	ES	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT	

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hazel Green Academy is significant in being one of the few surviving missionary religious/educational institutions still operating and continuing to provide service which in earlier days provided the only type of formal learning opportunities for many people in Eastern Kentucky. Under the auspices of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) since 1920, it has provided a chance for the expansion of knowledge for a large number of the people in the mountains who would otherwise have had no possibility for formal organized instruction whatever. It is also interesting to note that this institution has a heritage and a tradition which precedes U.C.M.S. ownership and leadership by some forty means dating back to 1880.<sup>1</sup>

Hazel Green as a community was originally settled in the nineteenth century primarily by Virginians who had travelled north from the Cumberland Gap or directly west across from the Tug and Levisa forks of the Big Sandy River.<sup>2</sup> Although an old state highway passed through Hazel Green from the Big Sandy area to Mt. Sterling and the Bluegrass section of Kentucky at the time of its settlement, as the years went by Hazel Green became more and more isolated. Even when the railroads finally came through eastern Kentucky, Hazel Green was separated from the nearest station at Helechawa by a road "eight miles long-five on the level and three up and down through mud holes."

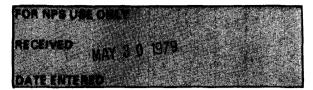
By 1880, the need for improvements in transportation, health care, local government, and education was obvious to the important people in the area who could plan and act to bring such changes about. With regard to education, one such plan involved the establishment of an academy, proposed by Mrs. Lou Mize, wife of state senator William Oldham Mize. "Uncle Billy" Mize then secured the support of two local businessmen, with each of the three men donating \$500 toward the construction of the original school buildings. Despite the interest and contributions of these three men they received scant support from the community.<sup>3</sup> As a result of their efforts the school opened in the fall of 1880 and continued until the fall of 1886. During 1885 and 1886 the executive committee of the Christian Woman's Board of Mission of Kentucky, with the advice of John I. Rogers, negotiated with the officers of the school for its control and management. A provisional arrangement was made under which J.W. McGarvey, at that time, a Professor at the College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky<sup>4</sup>, and R. T. Mathews, representing the women of Kentucky,

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

	tem in Kentucky." Unpublished iversity of Kentucky, 1939.
Banks, Gabriel Conklyn. <u>Back to the Mountains:</u> printed, 1964, pp. 68-104.	• • •
princed, 1904, pp. 00-104.	(continued)
<b>10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA</b>	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See <u>continuation</u> sheet.	
QUADRANGLE NAME Hazel Green	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
UTM REFERENCES   1411815171210   8116     A 116   281761810   411815171210   8116     ZONE   EASTING 500   NORTHING 530   ZONE     C 116   281731210   411815171210   8176	21817 612101 1411 815 512101   EASTING 620   NORTHING 620   21817 1411   1411
EL 1 2 8,75,50 4,18,57,2,6 F	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point A on Highway 191, going south a Turning west and following a line approximately 400 1/1/Then turns W. and runs approximately 500 feet to LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAP	feet to a point C. The boundary point D.
	BEGISTER
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY	
Dr. Calvin P. Jones, Senior Historian	DATE
Kentucky Heritage Commission	September 1978
STREET& NUMBER 104 Bridge Street	TELEPHONE
	502/564-3741 STATE
Frankfort	Kentucky
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</b>	ER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPER	
NATIONAL STATE	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and ce criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I rtify that it has been evaluated according to the
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and ce criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I rtify that it has been evaluated according to the
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and ce criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I rtify that it has been evaluated according to the WMUTR DATE $5 - 2/-79$
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and ce criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE TITLE State Eistoric Preservation Officer FOR NPS USE ONLY	reservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), 1 rtify that it has been evaluated according to the WMMM DATE 5-2/-79 NAL REGISTER

GPO 921-803

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



Hazel Green Academy Historic	Buildings		
CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	8	PAGE 2

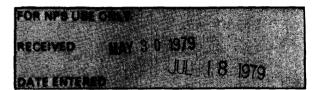
were to act as proprietors and trustees in the management of the academy. This joint management of the school continued through the school year of 1886-1887 and to May 1888. Shortly after, however, the Academy was to become the sole property of the Christian Womans' Board of Missions. In 1920 the Academy came under the direct auspices of the United Christian Missionary Society, an arm of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) rather than simply the Womans' group and has received financial support from that organization since that time.<sup>5</sup>

It has been said that Hazel Green Academy served an area of over six counties in eastern Kentucky.<sup>6</sup> Kentucky public schools at that time, in that area, were described as very poor because the taxable value of property in the mountain counties of this section of Kentucky was so low as to make it impossible to maintain public schools of standard grade regardless of the quality of Kentucky laws affecting education. It was noted by the U.C.M.S. publication that although there were 360 public schools in the six counties aforementioned, the buildings with a few exceptions were poor and the equipment meagre. Despite the existence of a high school in each county, the condition of the roads and the prevailing poverty of the people made it impossible for many of the young people to attend them with any degree of regularity. It was for such reasons as this that the U.C.M.S. made its plea for continued and increased support of institutions such as Hazel Green Academy because the position of the U.C.M.S. was that perhaps the greatest need of the youth of the area was not education itself, but education obtained in a Christian atmosphere.<sup>7</sup>

By 1928 Hazel Green Academy owned approximately forty acres of land. In 1924 a river bottom tract was purchased for the purpose of increasing the tillable acreage. Although this land was described as poor, broken, and hard to cultivate, like most land in the mountain county, it did serve the needs of the school for a campus and furnished some employment for boys willing to work to help to pay for their education. By this means a portion of the food needs of the institution were provided. At that time the complex included the four buildings which served the strictly educational needs of the school, three residences which furnished homes for teachers, and three barns and two smaller buildings which served the agricultural needs of the institution were evaluated by the U.C.M.S.

The oldest of the surviving main buildings of the Hazel Green Academy is Pearre Hall, the Academy building dedicated in 1902 and named for Mrs. Caroline Neville Pearre, the founder of the Christian Womans' Board of Missions. It was used as a

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Hazel Green Academy Historic BuildingsCONTINUATION SHEETITEM NUMBER8PAGE3

classroom building until 1930.<sup>8</sup> Today it houses approximately thirty-five girls and contains a central dining hall and kitchen.

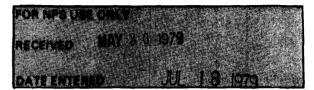
Another building which still survives is the Helen E. Moses Memorial Building, completed in 1908.<sup>9</sup> Named for Mrs. Moses, who served for many years as president of the Christian Womans' Board of Missions, it continues to be used as a dormitory for boys. In 1928 it contained a suite for the superintendent and "comfortably" accommodated approximately 75 boys.<sup>10</sup> At the present time it houses approximately 45 boys.<sup>11</sup> Complete interior renovation was begun in 1968.

One of the most prominent of the older buildings is the Ford Industrial Building which was also completed in 1908.<sup>12</sup> It was the gift of Mrs. E. L. Ford and her two daughters of Detroit, Michigan.<sup>13</sup> It later housed the power, heating, and lighting plants, the forging and carpentry rooms, the machinery used in manual training (Industrial Arts), and domestic science (Home Economics) rooms. At the present time it contains the music room, the weaving room, the science room, the pottery room, the printing room, the radio rooms, the maintenance shops, and the heating plant.<sup>14</sup>

Through the years the relationship between the town and the Academy has grown deep with tradition and mutual aid. For twenty years, from 1933 to 1953, the second floor of the boys' dormitory served as a twelve-bed hospital which checked ills, delivered babies, and performed all of the area's surgery.<sup>15</sup> By the late 1950s, Hazel Green Academy became the sponsor and base for a county bookmobile servicing 36 schools.

Throughout the years, Hazel Green Academy has prepared many young people for future service to the church, the state, the nation, and even the world.<sup>16</sup> Because the Academy has traditionally believed in the dignity of work and considers good work habits an integral part of each students' total educational development, every student has always been asked to contribute a certain number of hours per week to the student labor program.<sup>17</sup> In 1963 Hazel Green celebrated its twentieth Annual Homecoming.<sup>18</sup> Although its campus is today somewhat changed because farming operations were totally discontinued in 1964-65<sup>19</sup>, it still contains thirty-two acres of beautiful rolling hills, trees, walkways and shrubs. Its mission and its purpose remain constant. As one of its graduates who has served in India, said, "Hazel Green Academy did not teach us how to make money; it taught us how to make a life."<sup>20</sup>

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Hazel Green Academy Historic Buildings

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#### FOOTNOTES

1"Hazel Green Academy," [printed material from the institution itself; no place of publication, publisher, or date given], p. 19; cf., "Hazel Green Academy," <u>Survey of Service: Organizations Represented in International</u> <u>Convention of Disciples of Christ</u> (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1928), pp. 140-147.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Survey of Service, pp. 140-141.

<sup>4</sup>John D. Wright, Jr., <u>Transylvania: Tutor to the West</u> (Lexington, Kentucky: Transylvania University, 1975), pp. 203-278.

<sup>5</sup>"Hazel Green Academy: A Brief History", [printed material from the institution itself; no place of publication, publisher, or date given), one page only.

<sup>6</sup><u>Survey of Service, loc.cit</u>. Although these counties are not listed by name in this publication is is probable that the counties meant were Wolfe, Breathitt, Magoffin, Morgan, Lee, Menifee, and Powell, because these counties were the nearest ones in the geographical area described.

7Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>"Hazel Green Academy: Tour Guide to Buildings," [no place of publication, publisher, or date given, dated May 1976), one page only.

9"Tour Guide," op.cit.

<sup>10</sup>Survey of Service, op.cit.

11"Tour Guide," op.cit.

12 Ibid.

13Survey of Service, pp. 142-143.

14"Tour Guide," op. cit.

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#### FOOTNOTES

15"Hazel Green Academy," op.cit., p. 20.

<sup>16</sup>Gabriel Conklyn Banks, <u>Back to the Mountains: Autobiography</u> (no place of publication, privately printed, 1964) pp. 68-104; Shelby S. Elam, <u>Kentucky</u> <u>Through Thick and Thin</u> (Lexington, Kentucky: The Southside Press, 1955), pp. 99-107; Daisy McLin Huber, "Hazel Green Through the Years," <u>World Call</u> (April 1936), no page numbers given; and Joy F. Taylor, "The Amazing Story of Hazel Green," <u>World Call</u> (January 1931), pp. 42-44. Numerous other such accounts must exist with which this writer is unfamiliar.

17"Hazel Green Academy: A Brief History," op.cit.

<sup>18</sup>Helen Price Stacy, "Homecoming at Hazel Green August 10-11" (<u>The</u> <u>Lexington Leader</u>: August 3, 1963), p. 16.

19"Tour Guide," op.cit.

<sup>20</sup>"Hazel Green Academy," op.cit., p. 22.

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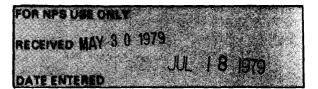


Hazel Green Academy Historic Buildings

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- Booth, (Mrs.) Taylor. Leader Correspondent. "Wolfe County to Celebrate Centennial September 3-5," <u>The Lexington Leader</u> (Monday, July 25, 1960), p. 13.
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- Elam, Shelby S. <u>Kentucky Thru Thick and Thin</u>. Lexington, Kentucky: The Southside Press, 1955.
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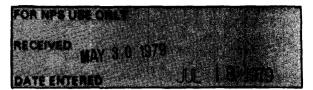
Hazel Green Academy Historic Buildings

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- 1. Girls' Dormitory .073 acre
- 2. Boys' Dormitory .13 acre
- 3. Faculty Residence.039 acre
- 4. Faculty Residence.046 acre
- 5. Industrial Building .07 acre

TOTAL .358 acre

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The line then turns northeast and goes approximately 500 feet to final point E. The closing distance between point E and point A is approximately 400 feet.

