



June 6, 2022

Rebecca Thompson
Qk4, Inc.
2225 Lawrenceburg Road #12
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

RE: Cultural Historic Overview Study for KY 222 and Its Vicinity in Hardin County, Kentucky
CRA Project No.: K220171
Contract Publication Series: 22-184

Dear Ms. Thompson,

From May through June 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a cultural historic overview study for KY 222 and its vicinity in Hardin County, Kentucky. The study was conducted at the request of Rebecca Thompson of Qk4, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The study area was provided by Qk4, Inc. and consists of areas adjacent to KY 222 between Leitchfield Road (US 62) and Interstate 65 (I-65). Near the KY 222/I-65 interchange, the study area forms a narrow corridor to the north and south of KY 222; however, the study area widens considerably as it continues to the west-northwest approaching the town of Glendale. The study area maintains this wide configuration to the Western Kentucky Parkway. The study area then narrows slightly west-northwest of the Western Kentucky Parkway to US 62. The objective of the overview study is to identify properties within the study area that are potentially significant, listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that should be taken into consideration as the project plans develop. This letter report was prepared by Tim Condo, MHP, of CRA. CRA is also in the process of conducting an archaeological study for the referenced project.

CRA personnel submitted a records review request to the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) on May 9, 2022. The results (FY22-4776) were provided by the KHC on May 30, 2022. The records review results indicate that there are 65 previously surveyed resources located within or adjacent to the study area (HD 5, HD 7, HD 8, HD 9, HD 11, HD 12, HD 27, HD 98, HD 137–HD 146, HD 149, HD 198, HD 200, HD 210–HD 214, HD 332, HD 333, HD 400–HD 417, and HD 1082–HD 1100). Chestnut Grove (HD 5), Maplehurst (HD 7), the William Bland House (HD 8), Maple Hill (HD 9), the George W. Smith House (HD 11), the Stiles McDougal House (HD 12), and the Dr. Abel House (HD 200) are individually listed in the NRHP under Criterion C as part of the Hardin County Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination. The Jacob Van Meter House (HD 27) is individually listed in the NRHP under Criterion B as part of the Hardin County MRA nomination. According to the KHC's GIS database, resources HD 98, HD 138–HD 146, and HD 400–HD 417 are contributing elements to the Glendale Historic District, which is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C; the William Bland Barn (HD 149) and a late nineteenth-century residence (HD 1082) have been determined to meet NRHP criteria; HD 1089, HD 1091, HD 1092, HD 1093, HD 1095, and HD 1098 have a NRHP status of "Suggested N/R Group;" and HD 137, HD 198, HD 210–HD 214, HD 332, HD 333, HD 1083–HD 1088, HD 1090, HD 1094, HD 1096, HD 1097, HD 1099, and HD 1100 have an undetermined NRHP status. The windshield survey and a review of recent aerials confirmed that the primary resources associated with HD 27, HD 149, HD 198, HD 210, and HD 737 are no longer extant. The church at HD 214 either replaced an earlier church or has been substantially altered, though it is not clear which iteration of the church was originally surveyed, as the KHC survey form

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for the resource could not be located in the KHC's archives. Furthermore, the primary resource associated with HD 211 may also be demolished; however, this could not be ascertained, as the KHC survey form for the resource also could not be located in the KHC's archives.

A review of surveys and reports on file at the KHC revealed six previous cultural historic surveys with study areas overlapping the current study area (Table 1). The results of one of the previous surveys were documented in a 1983 report from the Kentucky Heritage Commission, titled *Hardin County Survey Report* (Kentucky Heritage Commission 1983). The report documents an early county-wide survey effort and includes resources that were considered potentially significant. The report identified, as well as provided survey numbers and brief histories for, multiple residences including Chestnut Grove (HD 5), Maplehurst (HD 7), the William Bland House (HD 8), Maple Hill (HD 9), the George W. Smith House (HD 11), the Stiles McDougal House (HD 12), the Jacob Van Meter House (HD 27), and the Dr. Abel House (HD 200).

A second previous cultural historic survey was documented in a 2001 report by Rebecca Lawin McCarley of CRA, titled *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Tritel Cellular Communication Tower Site, Hardin County, Kentucky* (McCarley 2001). The report documented HD 8 and HD 200, both of which were listed in the NRHP at the time of the survey. The report did not recommend any change in the NRHP status for HD 8 or HD 200.

A third previous cultural historic survey was documented in a 2005 report by Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., titled *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)* (Powell 2005). Sites 17–82 in the report documented the Glendale Historic District, the Gilead Baptist Church and Cemetery (CRA 2), HD 137, HD 214, HD 736, HD 1085, HD 1086, HD 1089, HD 1090, HD 1092, HD 1093, HD 1095, HD 1098, HD 1100, and A–X. Sites A–X are labeled as such in the current overview study because they did not receive Kentucky Historic Resources Survey numbers in Powell's report. The report recommended an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District to include portions of College Street, South Bell Avenue, and High Street to the south of the existing district, and portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (KY 1136) to the north of the existing district. In those areas, Resources E–L, N–R, T, W, HD 1089, HD 1090, HD 1092, HD 1093, HD 1095, and HD 1098 were recommended as contributing elements to the expanded district, while Resources M, S, U, V, and X were recommended as non-contributing elements to the expanded district. The report further recommended that CRA 2, HD 137, HD 214, HD 736, HD 1100, and A–D are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Powell 2005:VII-1). In a letter from July 6, 2005, the KHC concurred with the eligibility findings of the recommended eligible resources, including the expanded Glendale Historic District, contingent upon the submission of a revised report meeting the KHC's specifications within the next 30 days. The letter further stated that, pending additional research and documentation, the KHC did not concur with a number of resources determined ineligible by the author, including CRA 2, D, and HD 1086 (David L. Morgan, KHC [Morgan], to David M. Waldner, KYTC [Waldner], letter, 6 July 2005). It is not clear whether KHC ever received a revised report or the requested additional information.

A fourth previous cultural historic survey was documented in a 2007 report by Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., titled *A Cultural Historic Resource Survey of the Interstate 65/KY 222 Interchange, Glendale, Hardin County, Kentucky* (Powell 2007). The report surveyed HD 137 and HD 736–HD 739 and recommended them as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Powell 2007:VII-1). Since the time of the survey, HD 737 has been demolished and HD 738 has been moved to a location outside of the current study area. In a letter from April 3, 2007, the KHC concurred with Powell's findings of ineligibility for HD 137 and HD 736–HD 739 (David Pollack, KHC [Pollack], to David M. Waldner, KYTC [Waldner], letter, 3 April 2007).

A fifth previous cultural historic survey was documented in a 2009 report by Anthony W. Adderley of Active Environmental Services, Inc., titled *FCC Form 620 and Attachments for the West Rhodes Telecommunications Tower, Hardin County, Kentucky* (Adderley 2009). The report surveyed HD 11, HD 332, and HD 333. HD 11 was listed in the NRHP at the time of the survey, and Adderley did not recommend any changes to the NRHP status of HD 11. Adderley recommended that HD 332 was not eligible for listing in the NRHP and that HD 333 should have an undetermined NRHP status because it was not accessible during the survey. In a letter from April 30, 2009, the KHC concurred with the findings of the report but added that, although HD 333 was recommended an undetermined NRHP status, it could be potentially significant (Mark Dennen, KHC [Dennen], to Anthony Adderley, Active Environmental Services, Inc. [Adderley], letter, 30 April 2009).

A sixth previous cultural historic survey was documented in a 2019 report by Shelby Linck of Terracon Consultants, Inc., titled *Historic Resources Survey for the EKPC Stephensburg-Glendale-Hodgenville 69kV Rebuild Project* (Linck 2019). The report surveyed HD 144, HD 211, HD 214, and HD 1082–HD 1100 and made the following recommendations: HD 1082 is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP; HD 144 remains a contributing element to the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District; HD 1083–HD 1086, HD 1088, HD 1091, HD 1094, HD 1096, HD 1097, HD 1099, and HD 1100 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP; and that HD 1087, HD 1089, HD 1090, HD 1092, HD 1093, HD 1095, and HD 1098 are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but could be considered contributing elements to an expanded Glendale Historic District (Linck 2019: ii–iv). An associated concurrence letter from the KHC could not be located; however, available KHC survey forms indicate the SHPO’s evaluation for each resource. According to the survey forms, SHPO concurred with Linck on most of the recommendations but disagreed on HD 1087, HD 1090, HD 1091, stating that there was insufficient information on HD 1087 to make a formal evaluation; that HD 1090 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a district; and that HD 1091 is “eligible as part of a group/district.”

The study area for the KY 222 planning study was subject to a windshield survey from the public right-of-way (ROW), except for instances when CRA personnel were granted permission to access certain properties. Tim Condo and Alyssa Reynolds of CRA completed the windshield survey on May 17 and May 18, 2022. Previously surveyed resources and those determined to exhibit potential significance and sufficient integrity for listing in the NRHP were recorded during the windshield survey, including 65 previously surveyed resources (HD 5, HD 7, HD 8, HD 9, HD 11, HD 12, HD 27, HD 98, HD 137–HD 146, HD 149, HD 198, HD 200, HD 210–HD 214, HD 332, HD 333, HD 400–HD 417, and HD 1082–HD 1100), 25 resources that were previously recorded but were not assigned Kentucky Historic Resources Survey numbers (A–X and CRA 2), and one previously undocumented property (CRA 1). All surveyed resources are mapped on topographic quadrangles and aerial photographs (Figures 1a–b and 2a–i). Individual resources and potential historic districts, including rural historic districts, were assessed during the survey. Of the 91 resources identified during the windshield survey within the study area, eight (HD 5, HD 7, HD 8, HD 9, HD 11, HD 12, HD 27, and HD 200) are listed in the NRHP (Table 2). HD 27 is confirmed to be no longer extant. HD 8 is only partially visible from the ROW, but based on a recent photograph from its property value administration (PVA) record, the resource retains sufficient integrity for continued listing in the NRHP. Two of the NRHP-listed resources (HD 7 and HD 9) are not visible from the ROW and permission to photograph them was not obtained; however, based on observations in the field, they retain sufficient integrity for continued listing in the NRHP. The Glendale Historic District is listed in the NRHP and comprises 28 resources which have been previously recorded, were assigned KHC survey numbers, and are contributing elements to the district (HD 98, HD 138–HD 146, and HD 400–HD 417). Two resources (HD 149 and HD 1082) were previously determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Table 2). HD 149 is confirmed to be no longer extant. Twenty-one resources (HD 1089, HD 1091–HD 1093, HD 1095, HD 1098, E–L, N–R, T, and W) were previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as contributing elements to a recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, and previously recorded

resources M, S, U, V, and X were determined to be non-contributing elements to a recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see Table 2).

CRA 1 and CRA 2 were identified in the field as potentially significant properties (Table 3). CRA 1 was previously unrecorded, and CRA 2 was previously recorded but did not receive a Kentucky Historic Resources Survey number (Powell 2005). These sites require additional research to formally evaluate their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, but CRA 1 appears to be potentially significant under Criterion C. CRA 2 consists of the Gilead Baptist Church and Cemetery and appears to meet Criteria Considerations A and D as being potentially significant under Criteria A, B, and/or C. Archival research and a closer examination of significance and integrity are necessary to make comprehensive recommendations of eligibility.

Resources HD 333, HD 1086, and D are considered to have an undetermined NRHP status but are potentially significant according to the KHC (Table 4) (Morgan to Waldner, letter, 6 July 2005; Dennen to Adderley, letter, 30 April 2009). Although HD 1087 has an undetermined NRHP status according to the KHC's database, the SHPO evaluation on the resource's survey form states that there is insufficient information for a formal evaluation. Moreover, the resource was not visible from the ROW during CRA's windshield survey; therefore, it has an undetermined NRHP status for the purposes of this overview study (Table 5).

The remaining resources recorded during the windshield survey consist of a modified school building (HD 137), Little Zion Baptist Church (HD 214), an agricultural structure (HD 211), or residences from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century that represent common types, including T-plans, Bungalows, Ranch houses, or vernacular forms (HD 212, HD 213, HD 332, HD 736, HD 739, HD 1083–HD 1085, HD 1088, HD 1090, HD 1094, HD 1096, HD 1097, HD 1099, HD 1100, A, and C) (Table 6). HD 212 and HD 213 are not visible from the ROW and permission to photograph them was not obtained; however, based on observations in the field, they lack integrity and are unlikely to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. HD 137, HD 211, HD 214, HD 332, HD 736, HD 739, HD 1083–HD 1085, HD 1088, HD 1090, HD 1094, HD 1096, HD 1097, HD 1099, HD 1100, A, and C have undergone material changes, including replacement siding, replacement windows, and incompatible additions, which diminish their integrity, and, as such, are unlikely to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition to HD 27 and HD 149, HD 198, HD 210, HD 737, and B located in the KY 222 study area were determined in the field to be non-extant (see Table 6).

In addition to evaluating individual resources, CRA also considered the potential for historic districts, including rural historic districts, within the study area. The NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District and its recommended expansion notwithstanding, the study area does not have potential significance as a historic district or rural historic district based on the windshield survey. Despite exhibiting scattered resources which date to the development of the area from the early to late nineteenth century and which may be architecturally or thematically linked, the study area has experienced a substantial amount of intrusions in the form of mid- to late twentieth-century residential and/or agricultural development, infrastructure, and industry, including the Western Kentucky Parkway and the quarry bounded by KY 222, US 62, and the Western Kentucky Parkway. These intrusions have compromised the area's integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Moreover, many of the structures in the study area that date to the nineteenth century display diminished individual integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to incompatible additions, replacement materials, and the loss of associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, the study area does not appear to have the potential for additional historic districts.

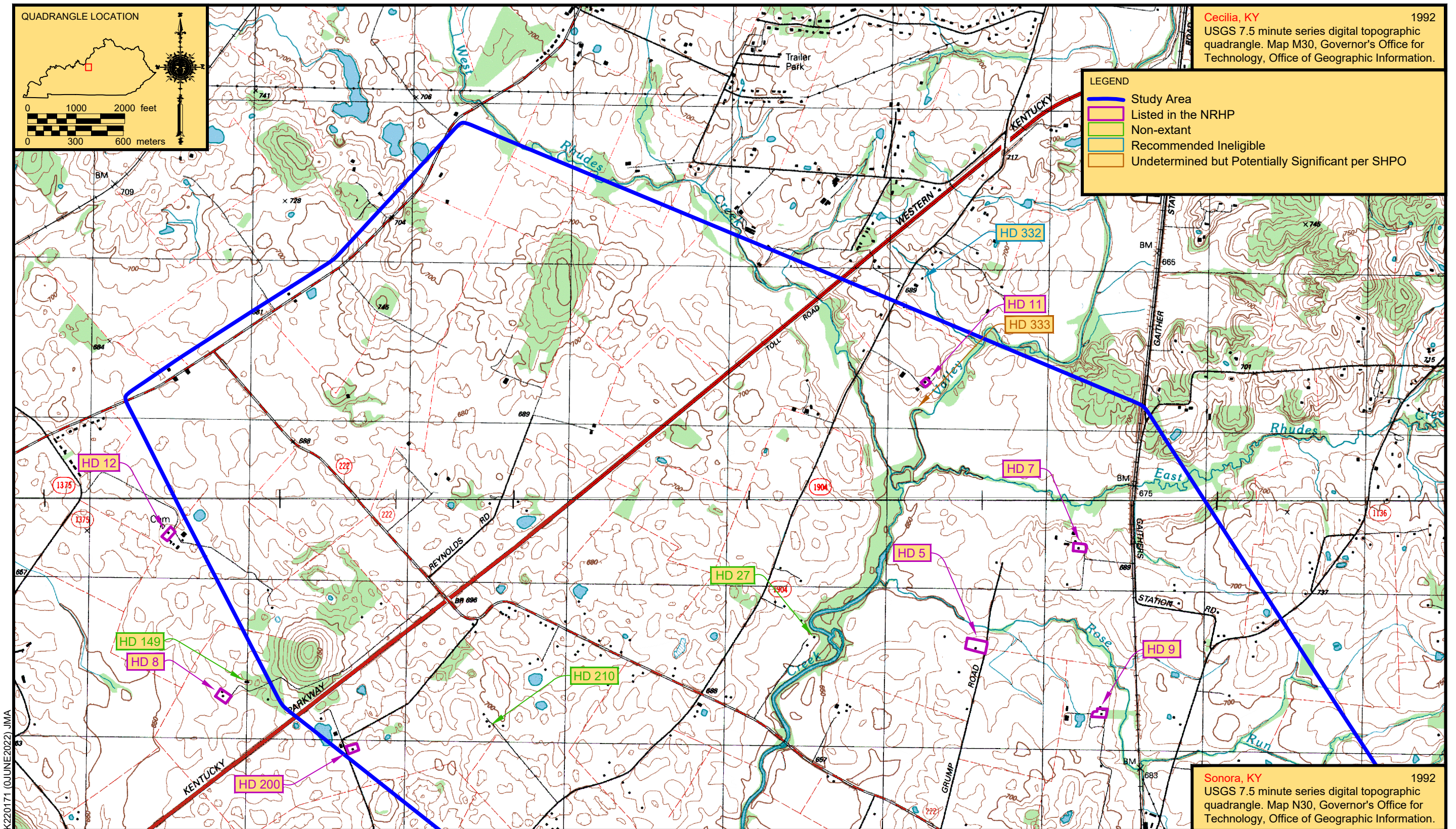
The locations of the resources recorded during the windshield survey are included in the attached aerial photographs and topographic maps, and initial recommendations for potential NRHP eligibility for the surveyed resources in the study area are included in the tables below. Appendix A contains photographs of the identified resources that were accessible/and or visible during the windshield survey from the

public ROW. Other resources 45 years of age and over are located in the study area but those viewed from the ROW by CRA personnel do not appear to have significance and/or integrity for potential listing in the NRHP. Additionally, further investigation will be required to ascertain the NRHP eligibility of any resources that may be located within the study area but are not visible from the ROW and were not identified in this survey. Furthermore, most of the rural NRHP-listed resources are listed under Criterion C and have small NRHP boundaries. Additional research may reveal that some of those listed resources may be eligible as farmsteads, thus justifying expanded NRHP boundaries. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Trent Spurlock". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Trent" and last name "Spurlock" clearly distinguishable.

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Figures 1a. Topographic map depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.

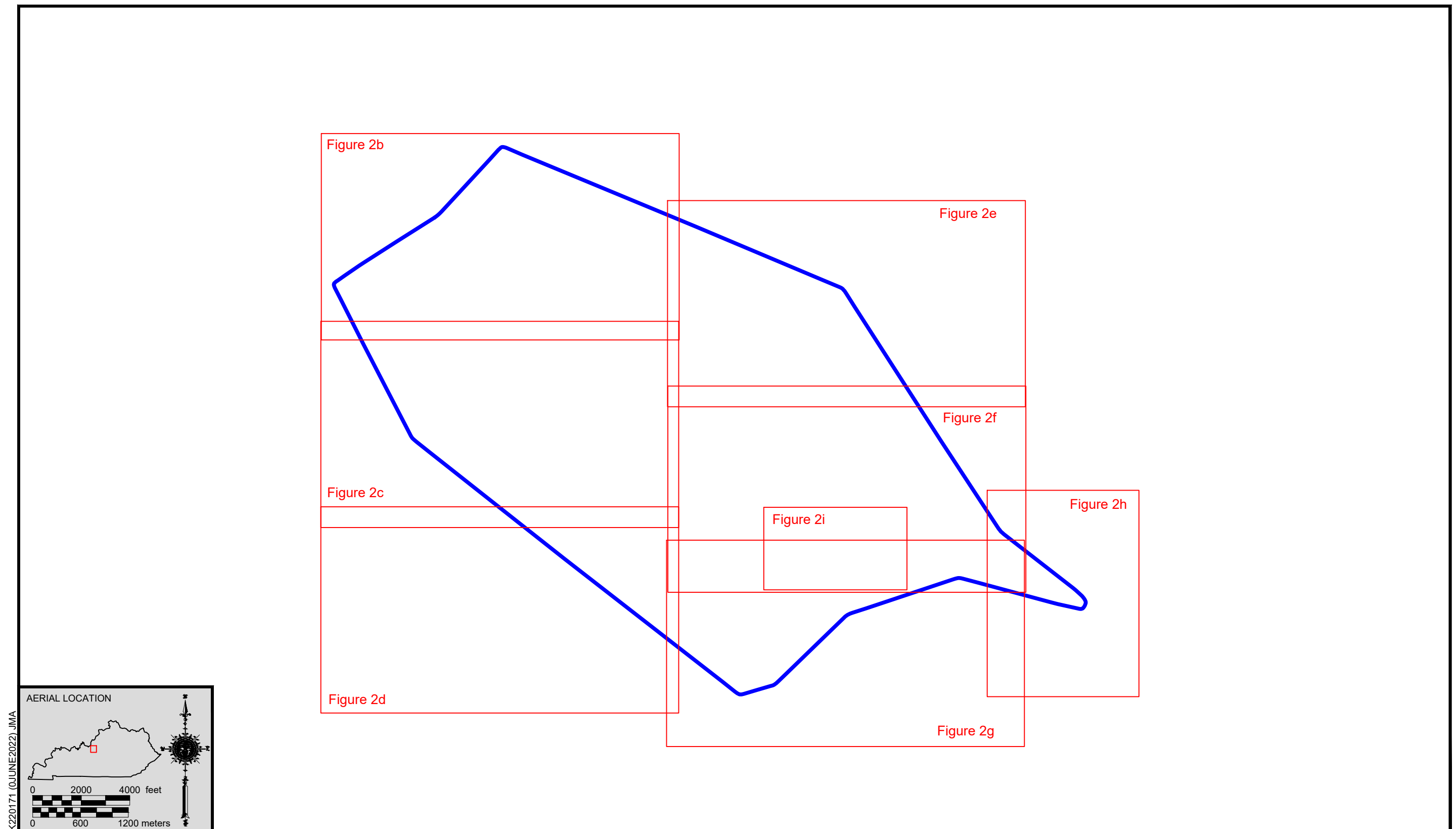


Figure 2a. Aerial key depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



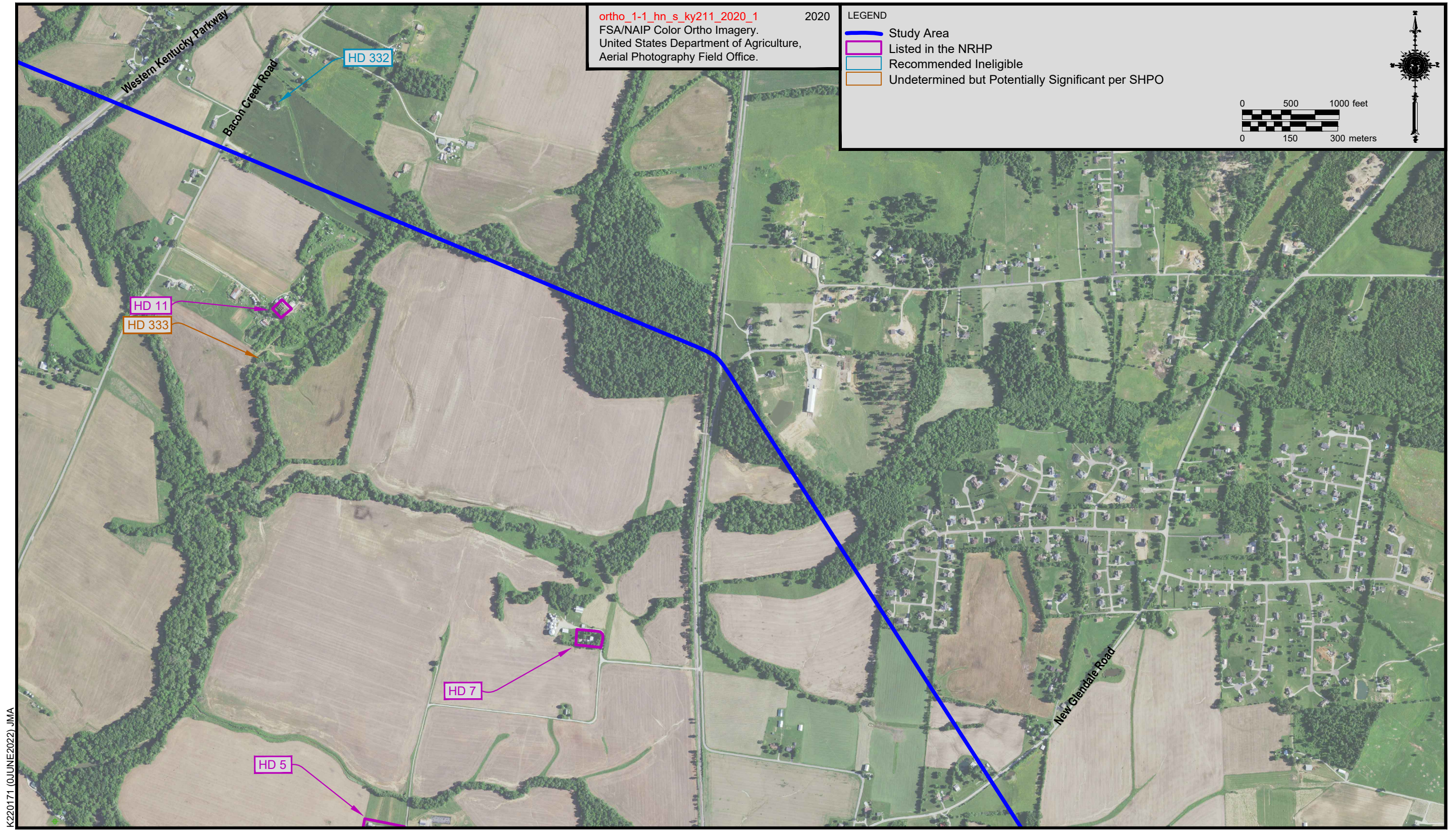
Figures 2b. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



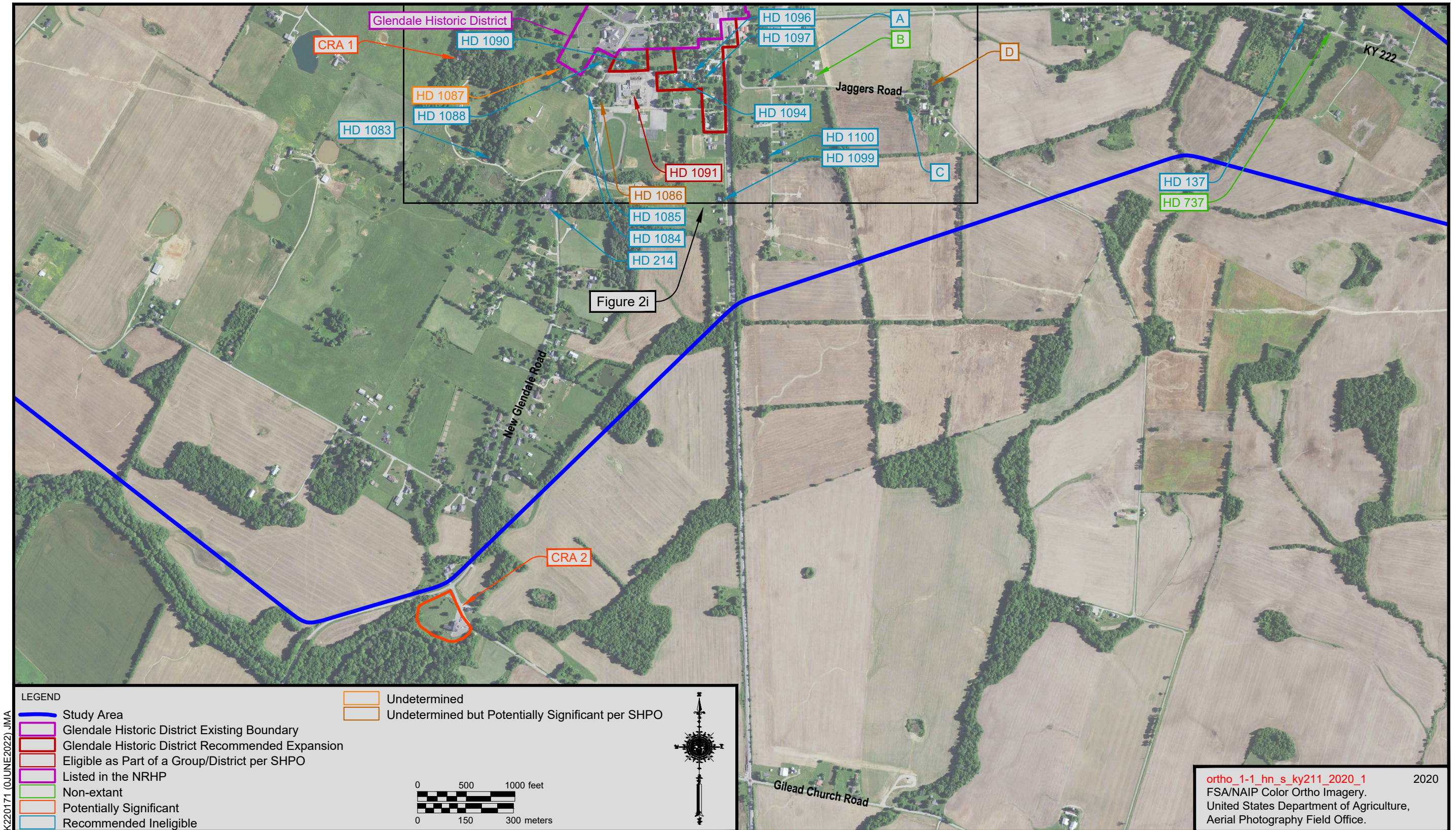
Figures 2c. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



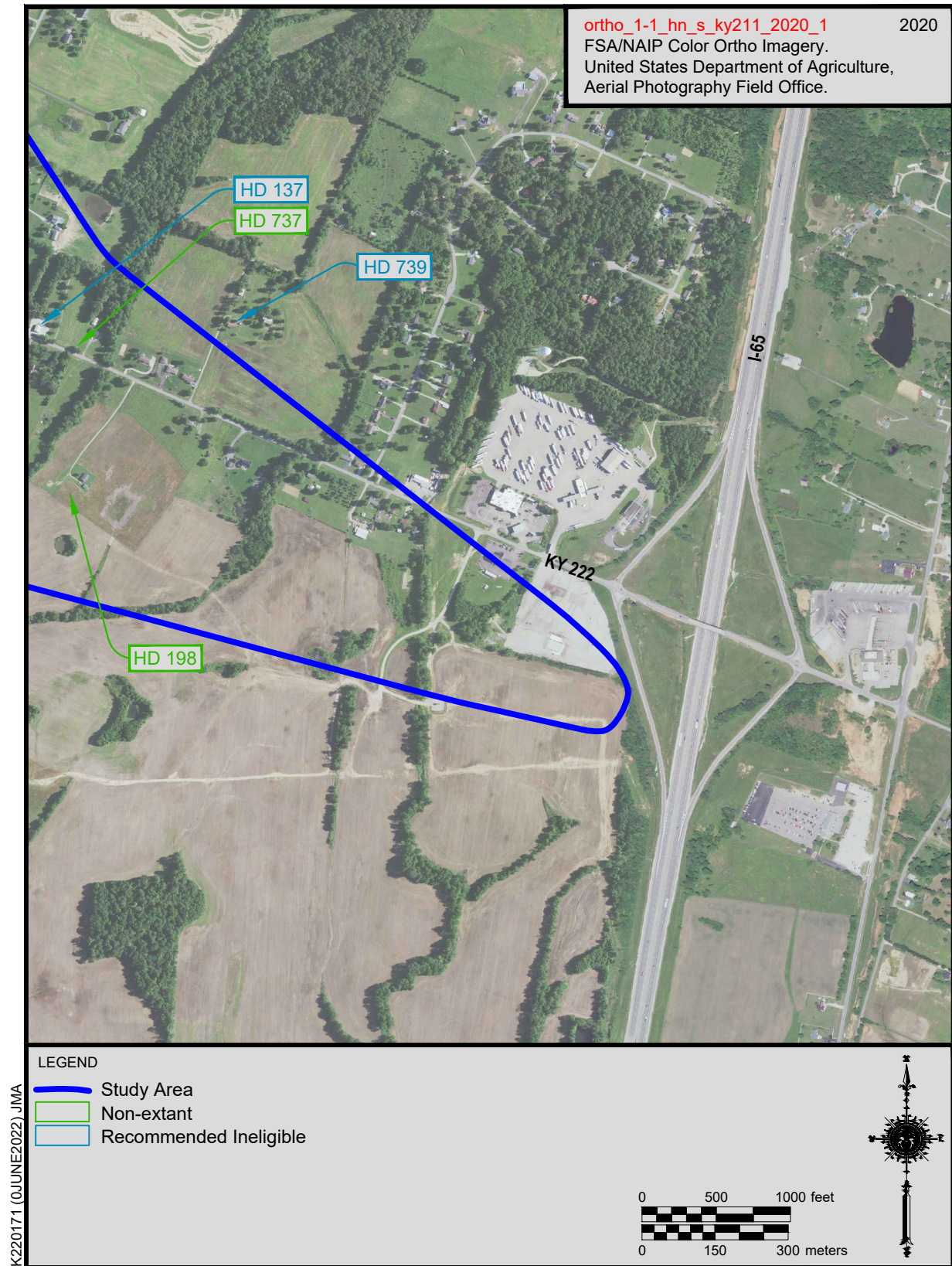
Figures 2d. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



Figures 2e. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



Figures 2g. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.



Figures 2h. Aerial depicting the study area and the locations of cultural historic resources.

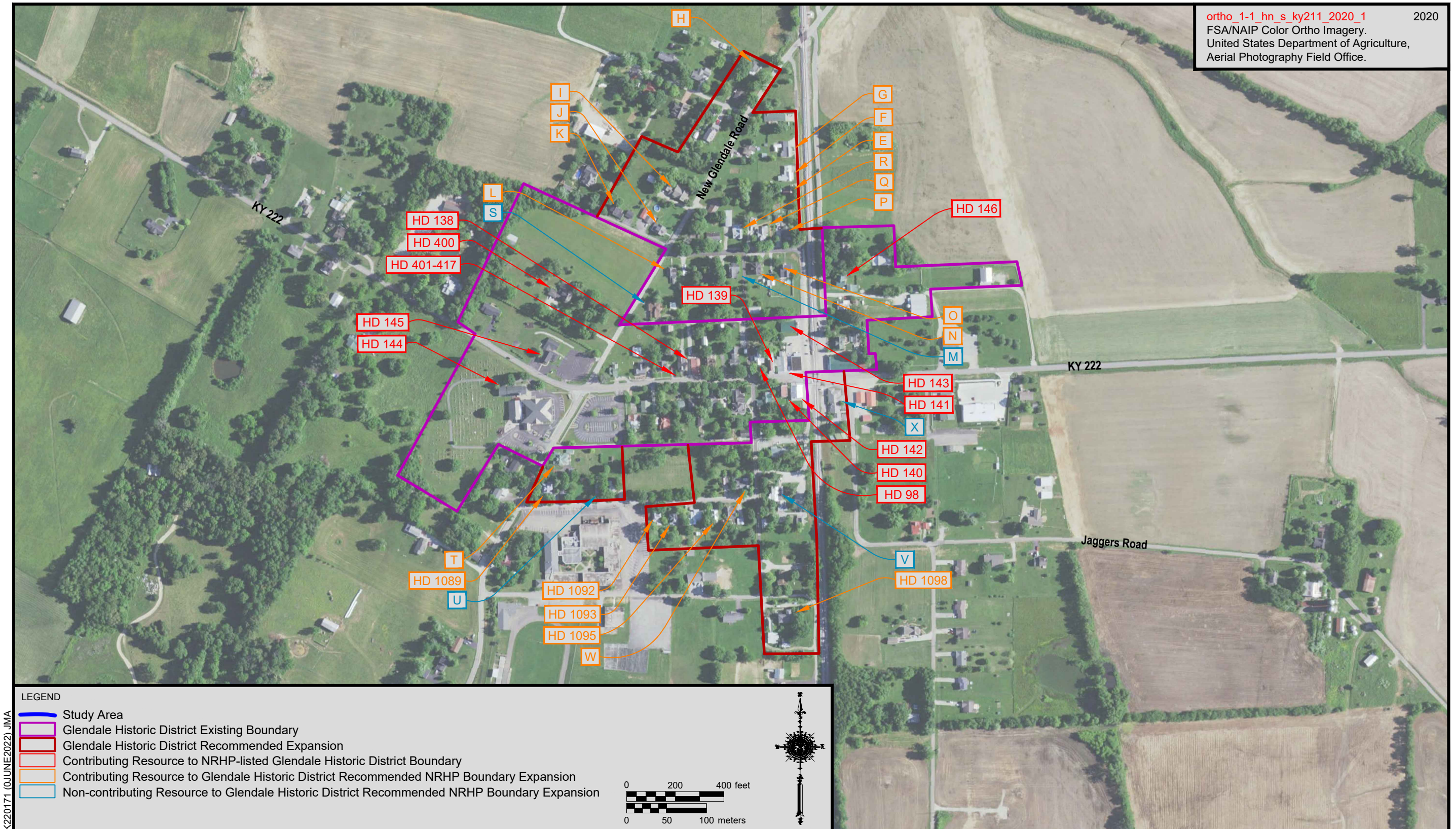


Figure 2i. Aerial depicting Glendale and its immediate vicinity within the study area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Historic Survey Reports.

Report Title	Report Author and Associated Company	Prepared For	Report Date	Associated Surveyed Resources in Study Area
Hardin County Survey Report	Kentucky Heritage Commission	N/A	1983	HD 5, HD 7, HD 8, HD 9, HD 11, HD 12, HD 27, and HD 200
A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Tritel Cellular Communication Tower Site, Hardin County, Kentucky	Rebecca Lawin McCarley, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.	LAW Engineering and Environmental Services	July 13, 2001	HD 8 and HD 200
Eligibility Report For Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)	Helen Powell, H. Powell and Co., Inc.	THE ENGINEERS	December 2004; Revised April 2005	Glendale Historic District; Gilead Baptist Church and Cemetery (CRA 2); HD 137, HD 214, HD 736, HD 1085, HD 1086, HD 1089, HD 1090, HD 1092, HD 1093, HD 1095, HD 1098, HD 1100; and A–X
A Cultural Historic Resource Survey of the Interstate 65/KY 222 Interchange, Glendale, Hardin County, Kentucky	Helen Powell, H. Powell and Co., Inc.	Third Rock Consultants	January 2007	HD 137, HD 736, HD 737, and HD 739
FCC Form 620 and Attachments for the West Rhudes Telecommunications Tower, Hardin County, Kentucky	Anthony W. Adderley, Active Environmental Services, Inc.	Professional Services Industries, Inc.	April 2, 2009	HD 11, HD 332, and HD 333
Historic Resources Survey for the EKPC Stephensburg-Glendale-Hodgenville 69kV Rebuild Project	Shelby Linck, Terracon Consultants, Inc.	ULTEIG	March 2019	HD 144, HD 211, HD 214, and HD 1082–HD 1100

Table 2. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Resources.

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
Glendale Historic District (HD 98, HD 138–HD 146, and HD 400–HD 417)	Glendale Historic District	Multiple locations Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Listed	Good; retains integrity of design, materials, setting, feeling, and association; contributing resources retain form and sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship	A1–A12
Glendale Historic District proposed expansion (HD 1089, HD 1091–HD 1093, HD 1095, HD 1098, E–L, N–R, T, and W [contributing]; M, S, U, V, and X [non-contributing])	Glendale Historic District proposed expansion	Multiple locations Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Recommended Eligible (Powell 2005); SHPO conditionally concurred, contingent upon submission of a revised report; unclear whether a revised report was ever submitted	Good; area is fairly intact and individual resources exhibit average integrity, generally retaining historic form but with some replacement materials	A13–A17
HD 5	Chestnut Grove	Off KY 222, circa 1 mi northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.616750°, -85.917026°)	Listed	Good; retains integrity and historic materials and form	A18–A20
HD 7	Maplehurst	Off Gaither Station Road, circa 1.2 mi north of Glendale, Kentucky (37.622322°, -85.909644°)	Listed	Good; retains integrity and historic materials and form	A21
HD 8	William Bland House	Off KY 222, circa 3.25 mi west-northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.613922°, -85.970605°)	Listed	Good; although only partially visible from the ROW, according to a recent PVA photo, the resource retains integrity and historic materials and form	A22
HD 9	Maple Hill	West Maple Street, Glendale, Kentucky 42740 (37.612983°, -85.908046°)	Listed	Good; retains integrity and historic materials and form	A23
HD 11	George W. Smith House	Off KY 1904, circa 2.5 mi south of intersection with KY 3005 (37.631715°, -85.920757°)	Listed	Poor; compromised integrity for continued listing in the NRHP due to missing historic materials and altered form	A24
HD 12	Stiles McDougal House	Off KY 1375, circa 0.25 mi southeast of intersection with US 62 (37.623145°, -85.974478°)	Listed	Good; retains integrity and historic materials and form	A25–A26
HD 27	Jacob Van Meter House	Off KY 1904, circa 0.44 mi northeast of intersection with KY 222 (37.617174°, -85.928740°)	Listed	Non-extant	N/A
HD 149	William Bland Barn	Off KY 222, circa 3.25 mi west-northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.614723°, -85.968759°)	Meets NRHP criteria per KHC database	Non-extant	N/A
HD 200	Dr. Abel House	Off KY 222, circa 3 mi west-northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.610954°, -85.961308°)	Listed	Fair; integrity of materials and workmanship somewhat diminished due to boarded windows and some missing historic fabric, but the dwelling retains integrity of design due to intact historic form	A27

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
HD 1082	circa 1890s residence	Smith Mill Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Recommended eligible (Linck 2019); Meets NRHP criteria per KHC database	Good; retains integrity and, except for replacement siding, its historic materials and form	A28–A29
HD 1091	East Hardin Middle School	129 College Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); Eligible as a part of a group/district per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form	Good; circa 1960s school building includes a section composed of a 1935 consolidated school	A30–A32

Table 3. Potentially Significant Resources.

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
CRA 1	Log house exhibiting transitional architecture	New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Potentially significant based on CRA windshield survey	Fair; retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship	A33–A37
CRA 2	Gilead Baptist Church and Cemetery	2691 Gilead Church Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Potentially significant based on CRA windshield survey	Good; retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association	A38–A42

Table 4. Undetermined but Potentially Significant per SHPO.

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
HD 333	Smith's Mill	Off KY 1904, circa 2.5 mi south of intersection with KY 3005 (37.630266°, -85.921357°)	Undetermined per Adderley (2009) and CRA windshield survey; potentially significant per SHPO	Unknown	A43
HD 1086	T-Plan residence	222 South Beech Street, Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Undetermined but potentially significant per SHPO	Good; exhibits diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to an enclosed front porch and replacement windows and siding	A44–A45
D	Jaggers Farm	466 Jaggers Road, Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Undetermined but potentially significant per SHPO	Good; exhibits diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement windows and siding	N/A

Table 5. Undetermined NRHP Status.

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
HD 1087	Late 19th century vernacular residence	South Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); Insufficient info for SHPO evaluation per KHC survey form; Undetermined per CRA windshield survey	Unknown	A46

Table 6. Recommended Ineligible and Demolished Resources.

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
HD 27	Jacob Van Meter House	Off KY 222, circa 1.25 mi west-northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.617174°, -85.928740°)	Listed	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
HD 137	Glendale Colored School	1198 Glendale-Hodgenville Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2005) and KHC concurred; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to incompatible additions and materials changes	A47–A48
HD 149	William Bland Barn	Off KY 222, circa 3.25 mi west-northwest of Glendale, Kentucky (37.614723°, -85.968759°)	Listed	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
HD 198	Residence	KY 222, 1 mi west of intersection with US 31W	Undetermined per KHC database	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
HD 210	Residence and outbuildings	5409 Bacon Creek Road Elizabethtown, Kentucky 42701	Undetermined per KHC database	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
HD 211	Walker Granary	Smith Mill Road, approximately 0.11 mi northeast of intersection with Farley Lane	Previously recommended Undetermined (Linck 2019); Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Resource associated with site may be non-extant; remaining structure in good condition; lacks significance as a common agricultural form	A49–A50
HD 212	Residence and outbuildings	Farley Lane Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Undetermined per KHC database; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; per CRA windshield survey, a portion of the residence appears to be made of log but extensive alterations have compromised its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship	A51–A52
HD 213	Residence and barn	Farley Lane Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Undetermined per KHC database; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance as a common residential form per CRA windshield survey	A53–A54
HD 214	Little Zion Baptist Church	7151 New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common form with replacement materials; appears not to meet Criteria Considerations A and D	A55–A60
HD 332	Residence and outbuildings	KY 1904, circa 2.3 mi south of intersection with KY 3005 (37.637536°, -85.920908°)	Previously recommended ineligible (Adderley 2009) and KHC concurred; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Fair; lacks integrity due to replacement materials	A61–A62
HD 736	George Woodson House	1262 Glendale-Hodgenville Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2007) and KHC concurred; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A63–A67
HD 737	Simmons-Philips House	1332 Glendale-Hodgenville Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2007) and KHC concurred	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
HD 739	Homer Best House	982 Glendale-Hodgenville Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2007) and KHC concurred; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A68–A69
HD 1083	circa 1890s dwelling and barn	Off New Glendale Road, approximately 0.14 mi south-southwest of intersection with High Street (37.597569°, -85.913188°)	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with incompatible additions and replacement materials	N/A

Site/Survey #	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location		NRHP Status	Condition	Figures
HD 1084	Linear Ranch house and shed	319 South Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A70
HD 1085	circa 1930s-1940s commercial garage	223 South Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Fair; lacks significance and integrity as a common building form with replacement materials	A71
HD 1088	Linear Ranch house and garage	131 South Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A72
HD 1090	Residence	128 College Street	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended as contributing to Glendale Historic District expansion (Powell 2005); recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); Ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residence form with replacement materials	A73
HD 1094	Linear Ranch house and outbuildings	157 College Street	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); Recommended ineligible based on field observations	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A74
HD 1096	T-Plan residence and garage	189 College Street	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A75
HD 1097	circa 1940s barn	206 Bell Avenue	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Fair; lacks significance as a common building form with no noteworthy method of construction	A76
HD 1099	circa 1900s frame vernacular dwelling and outbuildings	293 High Street	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A77–A78
HD 1100	T-Plan residence and garage	137 Shipp Lane	Glendale, Kentucky 42740	Previously recommended ineligible (Linck 2019); ineligible per SHPO evaluation on KHC survey form; recommended ineligible based on CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	A79–A80
A	Residence and garage	162 Jagers Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2005) and KHC concurred; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	N/A
B	J.R. Sego House	244 Jagers Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2005) and KHC concurred	Non-extant per review of recent aerials and CRA windshield survey	N/A
C	Larry Brown Jagers House	437 Jagers Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740		Previously recommended ineligible (Powell 2005) and KHC concurred; Recommended ineligible per CRA windshield survey	Good; lacks significance and integrity as a common residential form with replacement materials	N/A

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Appendix A. Photographs of the Recorded Cultural Historic Resources



Figure A1. Overview of a portion of the Glendale Historic District from the intersection of West Railroad Avenue and Main Street, looking west.



Figure A2. Overview of a portion of the Glendale Historic District from the intersection of KY 1136 and Main Street, looking east.



Figure A3. Overview of the portion of West Railroad Avenue north of Main Street, looking north-northwest.



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Figure A9. HD 138: Façade and east elevation of the building, looking north-northwest.



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Figure A13. Resource O: Façade of the residence, looking south-southwest.



Figure A14. Resource R: Façade of the residence, looking north.



Figure A15. HD 1089: Façade and north elevation of the residence, looking south-southeast.



Figure A16. HD 1093: Façade of the residence, looking south.



Figure A17. HD 1098: Façade of the residence, looking west.



Figure A18. HD 5: Façade of the residence, looking west-northwest.



Figure A19. HD 5: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure A20. HD 5: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, as well as an associated garage, looking west-southwest.



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Figure A24. HD 11: View toward the residence from the driveway's entrance, looking east-southeast.



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CULTURAL HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND REEVALUATION FOR EXPANSION OF THE GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT IN HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY



by
Tim Condo, MHP, and John Dickerson, MA

Prepared for



Prepared by



Kentucky | West Virginia | Wyoming
Indiana | Louisiana | Tennessee | Virginia

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ABSTRACT

From May through June 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed a cultural historic resource survey and reevaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District in Hardin County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Rebecca Thompson of Qk4, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

The survey and reevaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District involved assessing the area immediately north of the existing National Register of Historic Places-listed Glendale Historic District. Based on information provided by Qk4, Inc., the study area consisted of portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]).

Prior to initiating fieldwork, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel initiated a review of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources were located in the study area. Geographic information system data provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council indicated that no previously recorded resources were located within the study area; however, nine preliminary sites (HD 1115–HD 1123) were located within the study area. The preliminary sites had been previously surveyed but had not been entered into the Kentucky Heritage Council’s database or reviewed for a determination of eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places. According to the Kentucky Heritage Council, the preliminary sites were assigned their survey numbers in 2019 and 2020, but no associated cultural historic reports or survey forms could be located for the nine preliminary sites. The review of records also resulted in locating two previous cultural historic reports with survey areas overlapping the study area used for the current report. A 2022 letter report by Tim Condo of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., titled *Cultural Historic Overview Study for KY 222 and Its Vicinity in Hardin County, Kentucky*, documented an overview survey, the purpose of which was to identify previous cultural historic studies in the area and properties that were potentially significant, listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; however, the report did not recommend any sites in the current study area as potentially individually significant (Condo 2022). The 2022 report also identified a 2005 report by Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., titled *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)*, in which Powell recommended an expansion of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Glendale Historic District to the south and north of the existing listed historic district (Powell 2005). That portion to the north of the existing listed historic district recommended for expansion in 2005 includes portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]), the study area for the current report. In a letter dated July 6, 2005, the Kentucky Heritage Council concurred with the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District, contingent upon the submission of a revised report meeting the Kentucky Heritage Council’s specifications within the next 30 days (David L. Morgan, KHC, to David M. Waldner, KYTC, letter, 6 July 2005). It is not clear whether Kentucky Heritage Council ever received a revised report or the requested additional information.

During the field survey, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel identified a total of 20 cultural historic sites within the study area, 11 of which were previously unrecorded (Sites 4–9 [HD 1297–HD 1302], 13–15 [HD 1307, HD 1303, and HD 1304], 19 [HD 1305], and 20 [HD 1306]) and nine of which were previously surveyed (Sites 1–3 [HD 1118–HD 1120], 10–12 [HD 1121, HD 1122, and HD 1133], 16 [HD 1117], 17 [HD 1116], and 18 [HD 1115]) as preliminary sites in the Kentucky Heritage Council’s database. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Sites 1–20 (HD 1118–HD 1120, HD 1297–HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, HD 1307, HD 1303, HD 1304, HD 1117, HD 1116, HD 1115, HD 1305, and HD 1306) are not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., further recommends an expansion of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Glendale Historic District, with the

proposed expanded National Register of Historic Places boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue. Sites 1 (HD 1118), 2 (HD 1119), and 8–13 (HD 1301, HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, and HD 1307) are recommended as contributing sites, while there are no non-contributing sites within the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District.

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I. INTRODUCTION

From May through June 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a cultural historic resource survey and reevaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District in Hardin County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Rebecca Thompson of Qk4, Inc. (Qk4), on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC).

The purpose of the survey was to:

- 1) identify and document all cultural historic sites (aboveground resources 45 years of age or older) located within the study area;
- 2) evaluate their eligibility individually for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend boundaries if eligible; and
- 3) reevaluate the eligibility of the study area for an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District and recommend contributing resources, non-contributing resources, and expanded boundaries, if eligible.

The survey and reevaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District involved assessing the area immediately north of the existing NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Based on information provided by Qk4, the study area consisted of portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]) (Figures 2 and 3). The study area was developed to address the area to the north of the existing NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, which Helen Powell recommended as eligible for an expansion of the Glendale Historic District in the 2005 report, *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)*, but which may have never received concurrence from the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC). In a letter dated July 6, 2005, the KHC concurred with the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District, contingent upon the submission of a revised report meeting the KHC's specifications within the next 30 days (David L. Morgan, KHC [Morgan], to David M. Waldner,

KYTC [Waldner], letter, 6 July 2005). It is not clear whether the KHC received a revised report or the requested additional information.

The following report is a summary of the survey findings. Tim Condo, MHP, and John Dickerson, MA, of CRA completed the work described herein during the months of May and June 2023. Condo completed the fieldwork for the cultural historic resource survey and reevaluation in 6.5 personnel hours on May 24, 2023. Weather conditions consisted of warm temperatures and sunny skies. No restrictions or limitations were placed on the survey effort. Nine previously surveyed sites (Sites 1–3 [HD 1118–HD 1120], 10–12 [HD 1121, HD 1122, and HD 1133], 16 [HD 1117], 17 [HD 1116], and 18 [HD 1115]) that were registered as preliminary sites in the KHC's database and 11 previously undocumented properties (Sites 4–9 [HD 1297–HD 1302], 13–15 [HD 1307, HD 1303, and HD 1304], 19 [HD 1305], and 20 [HD 1306]) were recorded during the field survey.

CRA recommends an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, with the proposed expanded NRHP boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue. Sites 1 (HD 1118), 2 (HD 1119), and 8–13 (HD 1301, HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, and HD 1307) are recommended as contributing sites, while there are no non-contributing sites to the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District. CRA further recommends that Sites 1–20 (HD 1118–HD 1120, HD 1297–HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, HD 1307, HD 1303, HD 1304, HD 1117, HD 1116, HD 1115, HD 1305, and HD 1306) are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Hardin County.

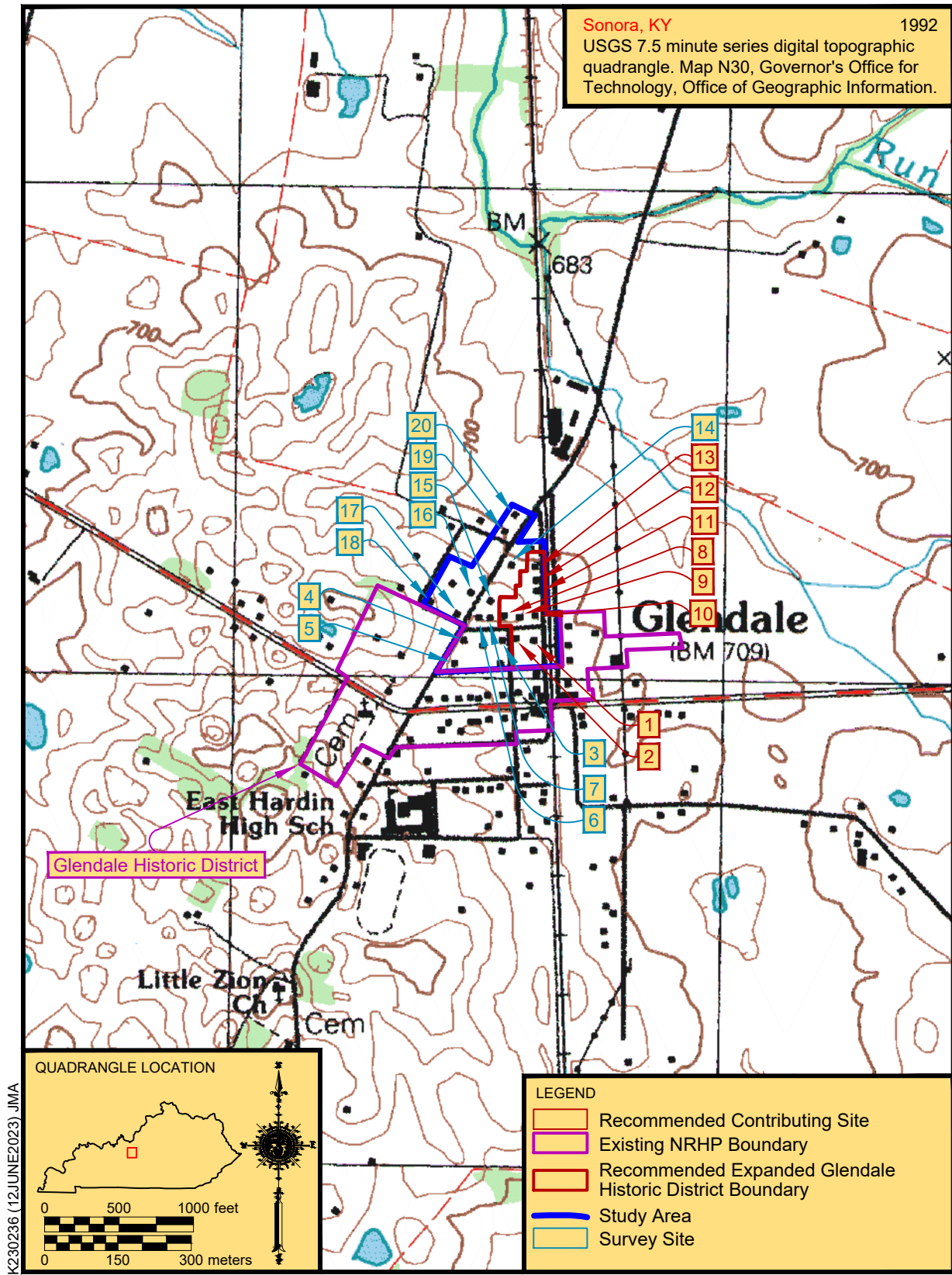


Figure 2. Topographic map depicting the study area, Sites 1–20, the existing Glendale Historic District, and the recommended expansion of the Glendale Historic District.

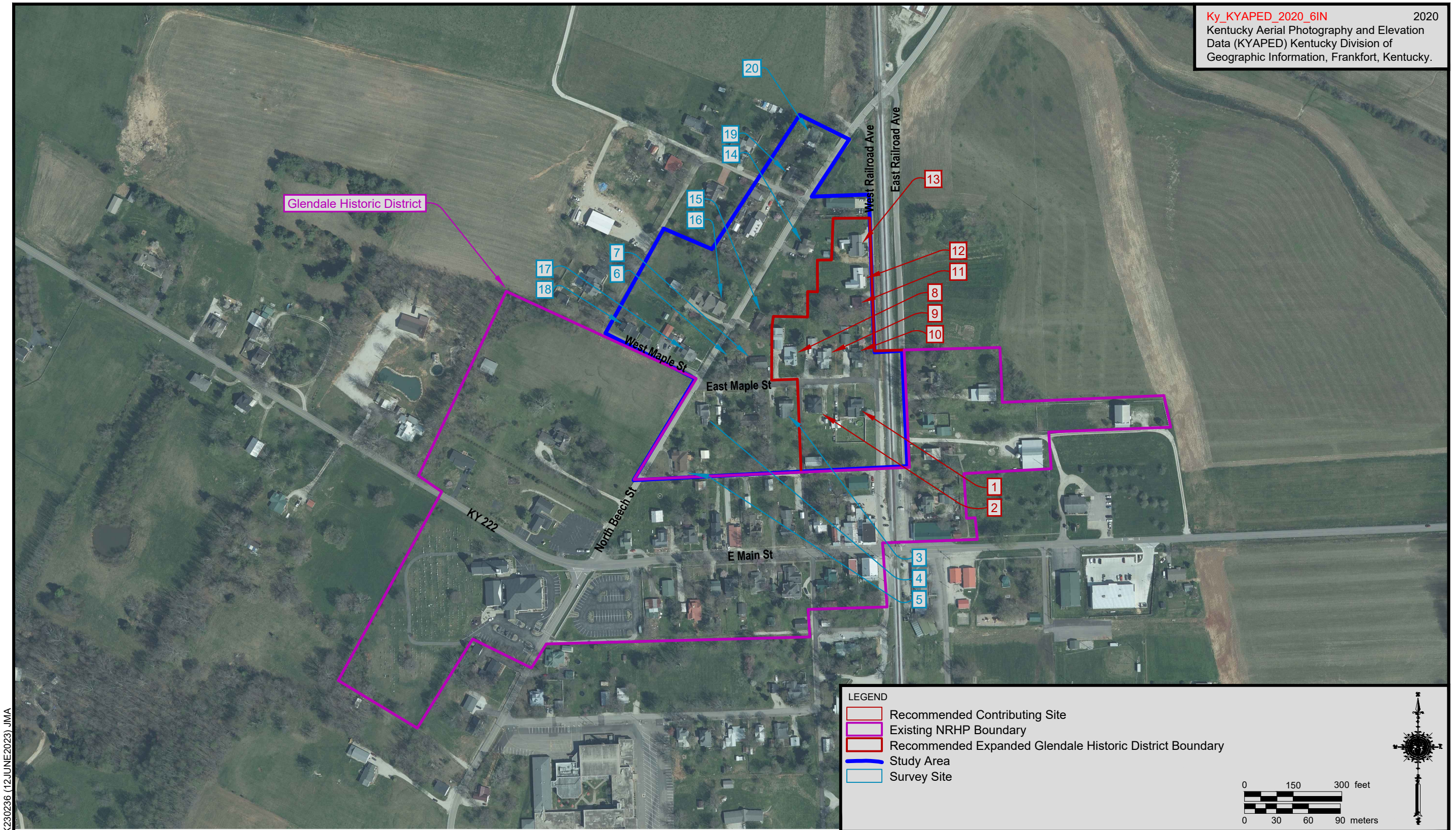


Figure 3. Aerial photograph depicting the study area, Sites 1–20, the existing Glendale Historic District, and the recommended expansion of the Glendale Historic District.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Hardin County is located in the Mississippian Plateaus physiographic region of Kentucky. The county is surrounded by Meade, Breckinridge, Grayson, Hart, Larue, Nelson, and Bullitt Counties. The Rolling Fork marks the eastern boundary of the county and occupies a wide, flat valley near the edge of Muldraugh Hill (Highland Rim escarpment). The topography in this area of the county is part of the knobs country and is a well-dissected upland with ridgetop elevations of 800 ft to 900 ft above mean sea level (AMSL). The east-central portion of the county contains a karst landscape, while the western portions are upland (McGrain and Currens 1978:35).

The east-central karst landscape consists primarily of a gently rolling plain with

underground drainage causing sinkholes, springs, and sinking creeks. Elevations in this area range from less than 700 ft to 800 ft AMSL. The highest elevation in the county is Blueball Hill at 1,017 ft, located in the karst plain approximately 4 mi northeast of Howe Valley. The elevation of the county seat, Elizabethtown, is 731 ft AMSL, and Glendale is 709 ft AMSL (McGrain and Currens 1978:35).

The study area is located on the north side of Glendale, a town in the southern portion of Hardin County. Glendale is situated at the intersection of Glendale-Hodgenville Road West (KY 222), New Glendale Road (KY 1136), and the former Louisville and Nashville (L&N) rail line (now CSX). Flat, residential streets with scattered trees comprise the study area, while the surrounding landscape is mostly gently rolling agricultural land (Figures 4–9).



Figure 4. Overview of East Maple Street from its intersection with West Railroad Avenue, looking west.



Figure 5. Overview of North Bell Avenue from its intersection with East Maple Street, looking south.



Figure 6. Overview of the alley connecting North Beech Street and West Railroad Avenue, from its intersection with North Beech Street, looking east.



Figure 7. Overview of North Beech Street at its intersection with East Maple Street, looking northeast.



Figure 8. Overview of North Beech Street at its intersection with West Railroad Avenue, looking southwest.



Figure 9. Overview of West Railroad Avenue from East Railroad Avenue, looking northwest.

III. RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS]1983). In addition, guidelines offered in the following documents were followed: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* (NPS 1985); *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1990 [Revised 1991, 1995, 1997]); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (Kentucky Heritage Council n.d.); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2017).

Before entering the field, available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed. This task began with an investigation

of the records of the KHC (FY23-5395). Geographic Information System (GIS) data requested from the KHC indicated that no previously recorded resources were located within the study area; however, nine preliminary sites (HD 1115–HD 1123) were located within the study area. The preliminary sites had been surveyed but had not been entered into the KHC's database or reviewed for a determination of eligibility in the NRHP. According to the KHC, the preliminary sites were assigned their survey numbers in 2019 and 2020, but no associated cultural historic reports or survey forms could be located for the nine preliminary sites.

The review of records also resulted in locating two previous cultural historic reports with survey areas overlapping the study area used for the current report. The first report, a 2022 letter report by Tim Condo of CRA, titled *Cultural Historic Overview Study for KY 222 and Its Vicinity in Hardin County, Kentucky*, documented an overview survey, the purpose of which was to identify previous cultural historic studies in the area and properties that were

potentially significant, listed, or eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, the report did not recommend any sites in the current study area as potentially individually significant (Condo 2022). The 2022 letter report also identified a 2005 report by Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., titled *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)*, in which Powell recommended an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District to the south and north of the existing listed historic district (Powell 2005). That portion to the north of the existing listed historic district recommended for expansion in 2005 includes portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]), the study area for the current report. Powell documented 15 sites located in that portion to the north of the existing listed historic district that she recommended for expansion. Those 15 sites were recorded as Sites 53–67 in the 2005 report but were not assigned KHC survey numbers. Sites 53–67 in Powell’s report are recorded as Sites 11 (HD 1122), 12 (HD 1133), 13 (HD 1307), 20 (HD 1306), 16 (HD 1117), 17 (HD 1116), 18 (HD 1115), 4 (HD 1297), 3 (HD 1120), 2 (HD 1119), 1 (HD 1118), 10 (HD 1121), 9 (HD 1302), 8 (HD 1301), and 5 (HD 1298), respectively, in the current report. Powell recommended all the aforementioned sites as contributing resources, except for Sites 61 and 67 (Sites 3 [HD 1120] and 5 [HD 1298] in the current report), which were recommended as non-contributing to the expanded NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. In a letter dated July 6, 2005, the KHC concurred with the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District, contingent upon the submission of a revised report meeting the KHC’s specifications within the next 30 days (Morgan to Waldner, letter, 6 July 2005). It is not clear whether the KHC ever received a revised report or the requested additional information.

In addition to the file search, archival research included a review of available maps, used to help identify potential historic structures within the study area. The following maps were reviewed.

1925 Map of Hardin County, Kentucky (Kentucky Geological Survey [KGS] 1925)

1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1935)

1937 Highway and Transportation Map of Hardin County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDH] 1937)

1938 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1938)

1949 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949a)

1949 General Highway Map of Hardin County, Kentucky (KDH 1949)

1949 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949b)

1958 General Highway Map of Hardin County, Kentucky (KDH 1958)

1960 aerial photograph, Number 1VAAO00020085 (USGS 1960)

1961 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1961)

1967 aerial photograph, Number 1VBPH00010168 (USGS 1967a)

1967 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1967b)

1988 aerial photograph, Number 1VFKY00020114 (USGS 1988)

1997 aerial photograph, accessed via Google Earth (USGS 1997)

2004 aerial photograph, accessed via Google Earth (Farm Production and Conservation [FPAC] 2004)

Maps indicate that the core of Glendale was developed by the early twentieth century in the areas adjacent to the L&N rail line, Main Street, West and East Railroad Avenues, and KY 1136 (KDH 1937; KGS 1925; USGS 1935, 1938). Due to the scale of the early twentieth-century maps and later highway maps from the mid-twentieth century, little can be discerned about the specific development patterns of the study area (Figure 10) (KDH 1949, 1958). An analysis of historical maps and aerial photographs from the mid-twentieth century, however, illuminates the density of buildings along Main Street, West and East Maple

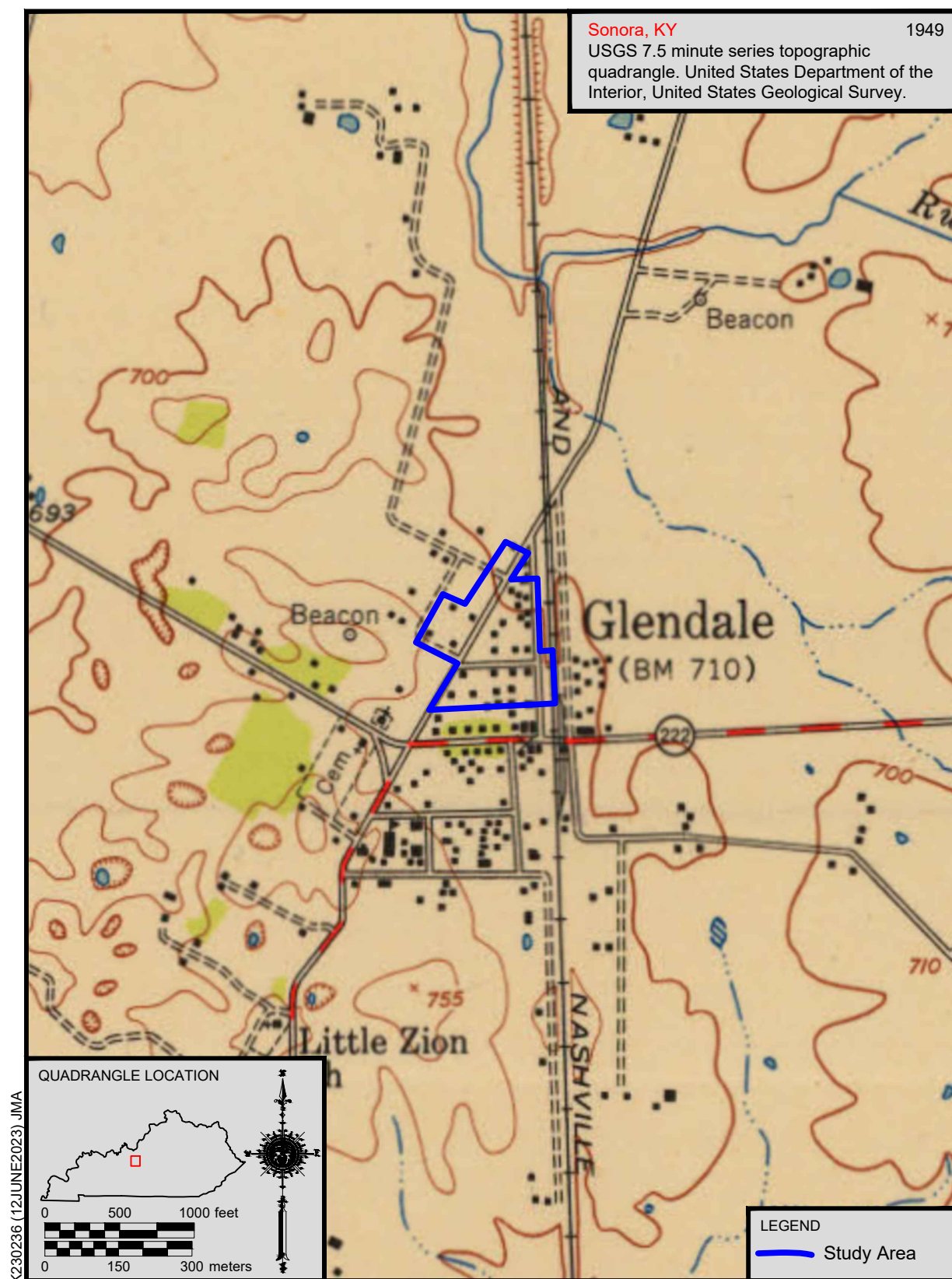


Figure 10. Study area depicted on a portion of the 1949 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1949b).

Streets, North Beech Street, and West and East Railroad Avenues. Between the late 1940s and the late 1960s, certain buildings along West Railroad Avenue and North Beech Street between its intersections with East Maple and West Railroad Avenue were removed. Additionally, the residences at Sites 3 (HD 1120), 6 (HD 1299), 7 (HD 1300), and 19 (HD 1305) were constructed, having either replaced earlier structures or being built on vacant lots (Figure 11) (USGS 1949a, 1949b, 1960, 1961, 1967). Virtually no development occurred in the study area in the late twentieth century except for the infill construction of the residence at 113 East Maple Street (USGS 1988). Between 1988 and 1997, the residence at 6551 New Glendale Road was built on an undeveloped lot, and the residence at 245 West Railroad Avenue replaced an earlier dwelling between 1997 and 2004 (FPAC 2004; USGS 1988, 1997).

Additional documents identified during the archival research are listed in the bibliography. The sources identified during this research were used to develop Section IV. Historic Context.

Following the preliminary archival research, CRA staff conducted a field survey of the study area, during which all properties 45 years of age or older were identified. A topographic map and aerial photographs depicting the study area were used to determine the locations of potential historic properties within the study area (see Figures 2 and 3). Buildings, structures, and other pertinent resources were mapped and photographed. CRA personnel did not attempt to obtain owner permission to document and analyze the interiors of outbuildings, and unless otherwise noted, the survey was completed from the ROW.

In addition to documenting individual properties, CRA also considered the potential for an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District within the study area as part of the reevaluation. While the study area has experienced minimal intrusive development, many of the individual resources within the study area exhibit compromised integrity of

design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to incompatible additions, the loss of character-defining features like chimneys or original porch elements, and/or the replacement of character-defining materials and elements with vinyl siding, vinyl window sashes, and front doors. Other individual resources exhibiting fewer alterations retain a greater degree of integrity and are better able to relate their associations with the areas of significance for which the Glendale Historic District is listed: commerce and architecture (under Criteria A and C), during the period from circa 1850 to circa 1930, when Glendale developed and prospered as an important crossroads and railroad stop. As such, CRA recommends expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, with the proposed expanded NRHP boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue. A full discussion of the Glendale Historic District's recommended expansion is found in the "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" in Section V. Inventory of Historic Resources.

Nine previously surveyed properties (Sites 1–3 [HD 1118–HD 1120], 10–12 [HD 1121, HD 1122, and HD 1133], 16 [HD 1117], 17 [HD 1116], and 18 [HD 1115]) and 11 previously undocumented properties (Sites 4–9 [HD 1297–HD 1302], 13–15 [HD 1307, HD 1303, and HD 1304], 19 [HD 1305], and 20 [HD 1306]) were recorded and a Kentucky Individual Building Survey Form (KHC 2017–1) was completed for each site. The surveyed properties were evaluated to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The descriptions and evaluations for these resources are found in Section V. Inventory of Historic Resources.

In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in three aspects of American history recognized by these National Register Criteria:

- A. association with historic events or activities;
- B. association with important persons; or

C. distinctive design or physical characteristics.

A fourth criterion, Criterion D, or the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history, is typically not used for aboveground resources. A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Hardin County is located in the plain section of the Pennyryle cultural landscape. Formed in 1792 out of a portion of Nelson County, Hardin County is the fifteenth Kentucky county in order of formation. The county was named for Colonel John Hardin, a pioneer who settled in the area. Elizabethtown is the county seat.

While on a hunting trip in 1766, Colonel John Smith explored the region now covered by Hardin County. On July 1, 1776, Samuel Pearman led a group of Virginians representing Shane, Sweeney, and Company to the mouth of the Salt River. They explored up the Salt River and the Rolling Fork, but Pearman and his men were forced to abandon their enterprise by repeated violent encounters with the Native Americans. Pearman returned in 1783 and secured a 1,000-acre land grant along the Salt River, but he did not occupy the land until 1789 (Briggs 1955:7; Kleber 1992:404).

In 1781, 17 families established the Severn's Valley settlement in the area of modern day Elizabethtown. They also established the Severn's Valley Baptist Church, which was one of the earliest churches in Kentucky. In 1792, a band of 15 Native Americans attacked the settlement and killed two women and five children, slaughtered livestock, and burned down several cabins (Kleber 1992:404).

Early Hardin County had two areas of primary development: West Point and Elizabethtown. West Point, located on the Ohio River at the mouth of Salt River, developed as the steamboat trade increased on the two rivers.

Much of the crops raised in west-central Kentucky were shipped up and down the Ohio from West Point, and supplies and merchandise were unloaded and hauled by wagons to inland towns. Elizabethtown, named for Andrew Hayne's wife, was created in 1797 as the seat of the new county, and it developed as an inland trading town (Briggs 1955:12–14; Kleber 1992:290).

Elizabethtown received an important economic boost at the end of the antebellum period. The main line of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad was constructed through the town in the 1850s and was opened between Louisville and Nashville by 1859. Although it was soon stalled by the Civil War, Elizabethtown started an economic rise spurred by the direct, rapid, and reliable access by the railroads to markets in Louisville, Nashville, and other commerce centers throughout the South (Kleber 1992:290). Other places in the county, smaller and more remote, also benefited from the arrival of the railroad. Glendale, south of Elizabethtown, was established in 1859 as a station on the L&N Railroad. The town grew prosperous as a crossroads and shipping center for the surrounding fertile farmland (NRHP 1988).

Hardin County enjoyed steady population growth throughout the antebellum period. In 1800, when the county covered 1,940 sq mi, its population was 3,653 inhabitants. Despite losing nearly 500 sq mi to the creation of Green and Grayson Counties in 1804 and 1810, respectively, Hardin County's population more than doubled to 7,531 by 1810. By 1820, the population reached 10,498 inhabitants, despite losing 320 sq mi to the creation of Hart County in 1819. By 1830, Hardin County had been whittled down to 920 sq mi, but its population had increased to 12,849 inhabitants. The county's population increased 27.3 percent after 1830 to 16,357 inhabitants in 1840. In 1843, Hardin County's size was decreased to its present square mileage when Larue County was formed from its eastern section, and the population decreased to 14,525 as a result. By 1860, however, it contained 15,189 inhabitants (Long 1995:199–204).



Figure 11. Study area depicted on a portion of the 1967 aerial photograph, Number 1VBPH00010168 (USGS 1967a).

In 1840, Hardin County's population included 2,482 enslaved persons, making up 15.1 percent of the total. By 1856, the number of enslaved persons decreased to 2,459, but increased by percentage to 17.0 percent. In 1860, enslaved and free African Americans in the county totaled 2,563, making up 16.8 percent of the population (Collins 1882:260; Lucas 1992:xx).

Because of its attachment to the river and its location along the main line of the L&N Railroad, Hardin County was at times the objective of both armies during the Civil War. In September 1861, the Sixth Michigan Infantry occupied West Point and constructed fortifications on top of the hill overlooking the town, the mouth of the Salt River, and the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike. The location was an important strategic position. The infantry placed several pieces of artillery to defend against any approach the Confederates might try to make, and it was the first line of defense for the city of Louisville (Briggs 1955:29).

In December, 1862, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan destroyed L&N bridges in southern Hardin County as his mounted troopers approached Elizabethtown. The Rebels surrounded the town and shelled it with parrott guns and howitzers. They forced Lieutenant Colonel Harry S. Smith and the Ninety-first Illinois Infantry to surrender the town. Morgan's men departed Elizabethtown the next day after destroying the L&N trestle at Muldraugh Hill (Kleber 1992:290).

After the war, several railroads were built through Hardin County. In 1872, the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad was completed between the two cities, and in two years it was extended to West Point. The railroad was later absorbed by the Illinois Central (IC) Railroad. In 1882, construction was started on the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas Railroad through West Point and the northern tip of Hardin County. The railroad was never completed, so West Point was its eastern terminus. It leased access on the IC Railroad in order to reach Louisville. In 1887, the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad was

constructed between the two cities for \$25,000, and it carried passengers and freight to the L&N line (Briggs 1955:53–55; Sommers 1981:68).

Hardin County enjoyed moderate economic success because of its location along the L&N Railroad during the last half of the nineteenth century. In 1886, citizens purchased stock and established the Elizabethtown Canning Factory, which utilized the produce grown by farmers from Hardin and other surrounding counties. The company employed 150 people. In 1895, W.T. Smith started the West Point Brick Company, which produced up to 32,000 bricks per day (Briggs 1955:37; Sommers 1981:69). The community of Glendale experienced its greatest period of growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Large warehouses constructed adjacent to the L&N rail line stored corn, wheat, tobacco, and other farm produce. Freight and passenger trains stopped multiple times a day to transport goods and people to markets to the north and south of Glendale. A thriving main street of residences and commercial enterprises, including a bank, a lumber company, a grain company, and a telephone company, were established as the town grew (NRHP 1988).

Hardin County experienced rapid population growth in the decades after the Civil War. In 1870, the population reached 15,705 inhabitants, but it increased by 43.6 percent over the next decade, reaching 22,564 inhabitants in 1880. The population growth was largely propelled by the economic prosperity of Elizabethtown and West Point. The population decreased to 21,304 in 1890, but returned to 22,937 by 1900.

In 1903, the US Army brought 30,000 cavalry, artillery, and infantry troops to Hardin County to conduct maneuvers. The army called the temporary training facility Camp Young and placed its headquarters at West Point. On June 25, 1918, while the US was fighting World War I, Congress appropriated \$1.6 million for the purchase of 40,000 acres of the training ground of the former Camp Young. Land acquisition and construction started the

next month under the direction of Quartermaster Major W.H. Radcliffe. Within months, nearly 60,000 artillerymen were stationed at the facility, which was named Camp Knox to honor Revolutionary War hero Henry Knox (Briggs 1955:39–40; Kleber 1992:405).

After World War I, the facility was scaled back, and in 1925 the federal government converted it to Camp Knox National Forest. Civilians managed the forest, but two companies of infantry were posted at the camp. In 1931, the US Army concentrated its mechanized warfare training at the camp, and on January 1, 1932, Congress made it a permanent facility and changed its name to Fort Knox (Clark 1992:345).

By the start of World War II, Fort Knox covered over 100,000 acres in Hardin, Bullitt, and Meade Counties and was home to the US Bullion Depository. After gold was transferred from New York and Philadelphia in 1937, Fort Knox became the primary repository for the nation's gold reserve. During World War II, the depository housed the Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Carta, the St. Paul copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the original Declaration of Independence, the US Articles of Confederation, a signed copy of the US Constitution, and the crown jewels of Hungary. As many as 75,000 soldiers were stationed at Fort Knox during World War II, and they received training in armored and mechanized warfare. Soldiers continued to receive basic and armored training at Fort Knox throughout the twentieth century. Even during peacetime, the facility employed nearly 40,000 military and civilian employees (Campbell 1992:910; Clark 1992:345–346).

Fort Knox had a major economic and demographic impact on Hardin County during the twentieth century. Thousands of soldiers and civilian support employees were located in the county near the military station. In 1919, Henry McCullum, an auctioneer from Kentucky, purchased tracts of land along Dixie Highway (US 31W) and sold them to military personnel stationed at Camp Knox. He named the new town Radcliffe to honor the man

supervising construction of the base. The town grew steadily throughout much of the twentieth century, but its greatest growth occurred between 1970 and 1980 when population increased 86 percent from 7,881 to 14,656 residents (Cantrell 1992:752).

Elizabethtown continued to develop through the twentieth century. In 1954, ground was broken for the Kentucky Turnpike. It was completed in 1956 and linked Elizabethtown to Louisville with a four-lane limited access highway, which was eventually linked into the nation's interstate system as Interstate 65 (I-65). Soon, Elizabethtown was the convergence point for several major roads other than I-65: US 31-W, US 62, the Bluegrass Parkway, the Western Kentucky Parkway, and Kentucky 61. The city's access to a variety of highways spurred economic development, and, by the end of the century, factories in and around Elizabethtown produced auto parts, guardrails and posts, circuit boards, magnets, copper products, and silicon solvents. Between 1970 and 1990, the city's population increased 54.6 percent from 11,748 to 18,167 residents (Kleber 1992:290). Very little development occurred in Glendale in the mid-twentieth century. However, by the 1970s, Glendale's proximity to I-65 aided the town's renaissance, as shops and restaurants opened, catering to interstate traffic (NRHP 1988).

Hardin County's population fluctuated during the first three decades of the twentieth century, largely as a result of activity at Camp Knox. In 1910, Hardin County had 22,696 inhabitants, and that figure jumped to 24,287 inhabitants by 1920. Peacetime cut-backs at Camp Knox probably contributed to the 13.8 percent drop in the county's population to 20,913 inhabitants by 1930. Growth eventually returned to the county, and by 1940 the population reached 29,108 inhabitants.

After World War II, Hardin County sustained a high growth rate throughout the rest of the century. Between 1940 and 1950, the population jumped 73.0 percent to 50,312 inhabitants by 1950. It grew by another 34.7 percent, reaching 67,789 inhabitants by 1960, and by another 15.6 percent the following

decade, reaching 78,421 inhabitants by 1970. The growth rate slowed somewhat after 1970, increasing 13.7 percent to 88,917 inhabitants by 1980. The county's population increased by only 323 people after 1980 and stood at 89,240 in 1990. By 2020, it had risen to 110,702 (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1940–1990, 2020).

V. INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The results of the cultural historic survey are presented in Table 1, and the locations of the cultural historic resources are mapped on Figures 2 and 3. All surveyed historic resources (at least 45 years old) are described below. Information obtained from the Hardin County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) office, historical maps, and architectural analysis was used to establish an approximate date of construction for each resource. Unless otherwise noted, the survey was completed from the ROW, and CRA personnel did not have access to the interior of surveyed resources. Each resource has been assessed to determine if it appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluations are found after each description.

Site 1

KHC Survey #: HD 1118

Photographs: Figures 12–17

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.602678°

Long: -85.905433°

Property Address: 139 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Will and Madeline Rivera
139 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-018

Deed Book/Page: 1544/368

Construction Date: circa 1901

Description: Site 1 (HD 1118) consists of a T-Plan residence and outbuildings located at 139 East Maple Street, at the southwest corner of its intersection with West Railroad Avenue. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.78-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 45 ft from the ROW. A vinyl fence of recent construction encloses a portion of the rear yard.

Site 1 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). The property's PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1901. Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1901.

Oriented north, the one-story, cross-gable, frame T-Plan residence is composed of a one-bay (w), front-gable section and a two-bay (w/d), side-gable section (Figure 12). It rests on a rusticated concrete-block foundation and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, which exhibits a moderate pitch. An interior brick chimney pierces the south-facing (rear) slope of the side-gable section's roof. A review of aerial photographs indicates that a narrow, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell projecting from the south (rear) elevation of the side-gable section was present by 1960, and it is most likely an early addition. A second rear addition with a shed roof was constructed between 1960 and 1967, subsuming the southern portion of the front-gable section (USGS 1960, 1967). Simple wood trim surrounds the entry and windows throughout the main block of the residence. Windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with simulated divided lights.

Table 1. Surveyed Architectural Resources.

CRA Site #	KHC Inventory #	Name/Description of Property	Address	Earliest Map Reference	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility	Photo Figure #
1	HD 1118	T-Plan residence and outbuildings	139 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1901	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	12–17
2	HD 1119	Pyramidal Cottage and associated resources	129 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1916	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	18–26
3	HD 1120	Residence	121 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1900	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	27–29
4	HD 1297	T-Plan residence and garage	101 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1912	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	30–34
5	HD 1298	Composite Cottage and outbuildings	128 North Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1915	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	35–39
6	HD 1299	Front-gable residence	6628 New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1960 aerial photograph	circa 1959	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	40–42
7	HD 1300	Duplex Linear Ranch house and garage	114 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1967 aerial photograph	circa 1966	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	43–45
8	HD 1301	T-Plan residence	122 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1910	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	46–50
9	HD 1302	Composite Cottage and garage	130 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1905	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	51–53
10	HD 1121	T-Plan residence and outbuildings	140 East Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1905	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	54–60
11	HD 1122	Residence and outbuilding	221 West Railroad Avenue Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1949 Sonora, KY 7.5' topographic map	circa 1941	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	61–63
12	HD 1133	Residence	225 West Railroad Avenue Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1905	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	64–67
13	HD 1307	Residence and outbuilding	233 West Railroad Avenue Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1900	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District	68–71
14	HD 1303	Tri-Level Split-Level residence and associated resources	242 North Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1988 aerial photograph	circa 1971	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	72–75

CRA Site #	KHC Inventory #	Name/Description of Property	Address	Earliest Map Reference	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility	Photo Figure #
15	HD 1304	Linear-with-Clusters Ranch house and garage	220 North Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1967 aerial photograph	circa 1962	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	76–78
16	HD 1117	American Bungalow and outbuildings	219 North Beech Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1918	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	79–86
17	HD 1116	American Bungalow and associated resources	6611 New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1909	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	87–93
18	HD 1115	American Bungalow, garage, and outbuilding	128 West Maple Street Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1909	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	94–97
19	HD 1305	Linear Ranch house and outbuildings	6487 New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1967 aerial photograph	circa 1961	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	98–100
20	HD 1306	Residence and outbuildings	6465 New Glendale Road Glendale, Kentucky 42740	1935 Elizabethtown, KY 15' x 15' topographic map	circa 1900–1925	Not Individually Eligible; Outside of Recommended Expansion of NRHP-Listed Glendale Historic District	101–105



Figure 12. Site 1 (HD 1118): Façade of the residence, looking south.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry and a window piercing the side-gable section (see Figure 12). The entry contains an original, half-light wood door crowned by a one-light transom. A hip-roof porch shelters the full width of the residence's side-gable section and wraps around to the east elevation of the side-gable section. The porch exhibits original, chamfered wood columns resting on a poured-concrete deck. A window pierces the front-gable section on the residence's façade.

The residence's east elevation displays a window piercing the side-gable section (Figure 13). Two windows and a pair of windows pierce the first story of the gable-roof ell's east elevation (Figure 14). The east-facing slope of the gable-roof ell's roof is pierced by a shed-roof dormer containing a pair of windows. The west elevation of the residence exhibits a

window and a three-sided, canted bay projection, each face of which is pierced by a window (Figure 15). A ribbon of four windows pierces the west elevation of the rear, shed-roof addition. The residence's south (rear) elevation is only partially visible from the ROW (see Figure 14). A first-story window and an upper-half-story window pierce the rear elevation of the gable-roof ell. A single-leaf entry situated between a pair of windows and a window pierces the rear elevation of the shed-roof addition. This particular fenestration is partially sheltered by a shed-roof porch extending from the west elevation of the gable-roof ell.

A wood-frame pergola (Resource A) is adjacent to the south (rear) elevation of the gable-roof ell (see Figure 14). Recent aerial imagery indicates that the pergola (Resource A) was constructed between 2020 and 2023.



Figure 13. Site 1 (HD 1118): East and façade elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 14. Site 1 (HD 1118): South (rear) and east elevations of the residence, as well as the pergola (Resource A), looking north-northwest.



Figure 15. Site 1 (HD 1118): Façade and west elevations of the residence, looking southeast.

Approximately 25 ft southwest of the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay (g), front-gable, frame garage (Resource B) (Figure 16). Oriented north, the garage displays a lean-to carport addition on the west elevation. The garage is clad to grade in replacement vinyl siding, and corrugated metal panels cover the roof. The vehicular entry on the façade contains a replacement, sectional metal door with no lights. An upper-half-story window in the gable field contains replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes, the top sash of which has simulated divided lights. The east elevation of the garage is pierced by a single-leaf entry and a window (Figure 17). The west and south (rear) elevations are devoid of fenestration (see Figures 16 and 17). The garage is present in a 1960 aerial photograph and, based on its form and materials, was most likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1950.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research indicates that Site 1 (HD 1118) is not associated with events or persons of historic

significance; therefore, the site is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 1 is an example of an early twentieth-century T-Plan house. Not truly a style, but a form, the T-Plan or L-Plan is a commonly used term to describe residential architecture composed of a primary, front-gable mass and a secondary mass at right angles (Jakle et al. 1989:161). The stylistic attributes of the structure can fit any of the dominant categories and appear with regularity carrying Colonial Revival or Bungalow elements. Unaltered forms frequently contain two doors, one leading into each of the front and side gable masses from a covered porch that partially covers the façade. Ornate “parlor windows” appear in the front gable mass with regularity. Brackets, heavy raking cornices, and fretwork bargeboards are common ornamental features. In the T-Plan house, three rooms are arranged so that two rooms, advanced forward, are on one side of a central hall and one room is on the other side. The one room and the hallway form the stem, or eave-oriented portion, of the



Figure 16. Site 1 (HD 1118): Façade and west elevations of the garage (Resource B), looking south-southeast.



Figure 17. Site 1 (HD 1118): South (rear) and east elevations of the garage (Resource B), looking west-northwest.

structure, while the two room section or gable-oriented portion, form the cross piece. In some cases, the hallway of the structure has been eliminated. The room arrangement of the L- or T-Plan house fully integrates the two masses of the form, unlike typical plans seen in the similar upright-and-wing form (Jakle et al. 1989:161).

The form is abundant in urban settings and closely associated with working-class neighborhoods. Even though the T-Plan is considered a popular house type associated with the arrival of the railroad and industries, one often sees the traditional additive process employed to create a new and modern T-Plan house. Considered exhibiting balloon-framed construction, they were promoted in plan books and house catalogues during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jakle et al. 1989:161-163). While common in urban settings, L- or T-Plan houses can be seen across the Midwest and Upper South in both urban and rural areas (Jakle et al. 1989:161-163).

Because T-Plan houses from the early twentieth century are relatively common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural features and integrity to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The example at Site 1 lacks outstanding design elements, such as ornamentation or distinctive material treatments, to distinguish it from the numerous examples found throughout the county and the state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the addition and replacement vinyl window sashes. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The pergola (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a common domestic support structure; therefore, Resource A fails to meet the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource B) lacks significance and integrity as a common example of a

domestic support structure with replacement vinyl siding, garage door, and window sashes. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the garage (Resource B) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 1 (HD 1118) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 1 (HD 1118) is a contributing site; and that Resources A and B lack significance and/or integrity and are non-contributing support resources to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 2

KHC Survey #: HD 1119

Photographs: Figures 18–26

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.602672°

Long: -85.905806°

Property Address: 129 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Edward and Sheryl Philpott
144 East Main Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-017

Deed Book/Page: 1153/294

Construction Date: circa 1916

Description: Site 2 (HD 1119) consists of a Pyramidal Cottage and associated resources located at 129 East Maple Street, approximately 150 ft west of its intersection with West Railroad Avenue. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.41-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW.

Site 2 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935).

The property's PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1916. Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1916.

Oriented north, the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), hip-roof, frame Pyramidal Cottage rests on a continuous, rusticated concrete-block foundation, is clad in wood weatherboards, and has a roof covered by asphalt shingles (Figures 18 and 19). Gable-roof dormers pierce each slope of the roof. Except for an enclosed porch on the south (rear) elevation, simple wood trim surrounds the windows and primary entry of the residence's first story. Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes.

The façade of the residence features a centered, single-leaf entry containing an original, three-quarter-light wood door (Figure 20). A window pierces the façade on each side

of the entry. A full-width, integral porch shelters the façade. Square wood columns resting on a wood deck support the porch's roof. The front-facing dormer is pierced by two windows.

The east elevation of the residence displays two windows piercing the first story and a window piercing the east-facing dormer (see Figure 18). The residence's west elevation exhibits a window and a truncated window piercing the first story and a window piercing the west-facing dormer (see Figure 19). A double-leaf entry crowned by transoms and containing a pair of full-light doors pierces the west elevation of the enclosed, partial-width porch along the south (rear) elevation (see Figure 19). Two ribbons of three windows each, as well as a single window, pierce the south (rear) elevation of the enclosed porch. A rear, single-leaf entry crowned by a transom and containing a full-light door pierces the south (rear) elevation of the residence.



Figure 18. Site 2 (HD 1119): East and façade elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 19. Site 2 (HD 1119): West and south (rear) elevations of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 20. Site 2 (HD 1119): Façade of the residence, looking south.

A wood picket fence (Resource A) lines the property's frontage and approximately 10 ft of the west side of the property's gravel driveway (Figure 21). The fence is not discernible in aerial photographs; however, based on its form, materials, and degree of weathering, it was most likely constructed between circa 1975 and 2000.

Approximately 15 ft west of the residence and lining a portion of the property's frontage along Bell Avenue is a poured-concrete retaining wall (Resource B) (Figure 22). The wall is approximately 1 ft to 2 ft in height and approximately 30 ft in length. The wall is not discernible in aerial photographs; however, based on its form, materials, and degree of weathering, it was most likely built contemporarily with the residence, circa 1916.

Approximately 20 ft south-southeast of the residence is a one-story, two-bay (w/d), single-room, front-gable, frame outbuilding (Resource C) (Figure 23). Oriented north, the structure rests on a pier foundation, which is skirted by vertical boards. Wood drop siding clads the walls, and metal panels cover the roof of the outbuilding. Corner boards are located at each corner. Windows contain either one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or one-light, pivoting wood sashes. A window, a single-leaf entry, and an attic window pierce the façade of the outbuilding. The entry is crowned by a transom, features a simple wood surround, and contains a wood panel door with no lights. A window pierces the east and south (rear) elevations, while the west elevation is devoid of openings (Figure 24). The outbuilding (Resource C) is present in a 1960 aerial photograph and, based on its form and materials, was most likely built contemporarily with the residence, circa 1916 (USGS 1960).

A one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame outbuilding (Resource D) is oriented east and located approximately 135 ft south of the residence (Figure 25). The structure rests on concrete block piers and displays a variety of cladding materials: board-and-batten siding, metal panels, and pressed tin shingles. The outbuilding is first depicted on the 1949

Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map and may have functioned as a commercial building or workshop (USGS 1949b). Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and association with the circa 1916 residence at Site 2, the outbuilding (Resource D) was most likely built between circa 1900 and 1925. The façade features a central, single-leaf entry containing an original, half-light wood door (see Figure 25). Windows containing eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes flank the entry. Two upper half-story windows and a rectangular, wood louvered vent pierce the gable field. The upper-half-story windows contain six-light, pivoting or awning wood sashes. A full-width, shed-roof porch with square wood posts and a wood deck shelters the first story of the façade. The front rake is adorned with vergeboard. The south elevation of the outbuilding is pierced by a double-leaf entry containing a pair of original, hinged, five-light, wood doors (see Figure 25). A clerestory window containing an eight-light, pivoting or awning wood sash is situated above the entry. Three windows containing six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes also pierce the first story of the south elevation. A single-leaf entry containing an original wood panel door with no lights, as well as clerestory windows without sashes, pierce the north elevation of the outbuilding (Figure 26). The west (rear) elevation exhibits two windows with no sashes and a rectangular, wood, louvered attic vent piercing the gable field (see Figure 26).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research indicates that Site 2 (HD 1119) is not associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 21. Site 2 (HD 1119): Picket fence (Resource A), looking west-southwest.



Figure 22. Site 2 (HD 1119): Concrete retaining wall (Resource B), looking north-northeast.



Figure 23. Site 2 (HD 1119): East and façade elevations of the outbuilding (Resource C), looking south-southwest.



Figure 24. Site 2 (HD 1119): West and south (rear) elevations of the outbuilding (Resource C), looking east-northeast.



Figure 25. Site 2 (HD 1119): South and façade elevations of the second outbuilding (Resource D), looking northwest.

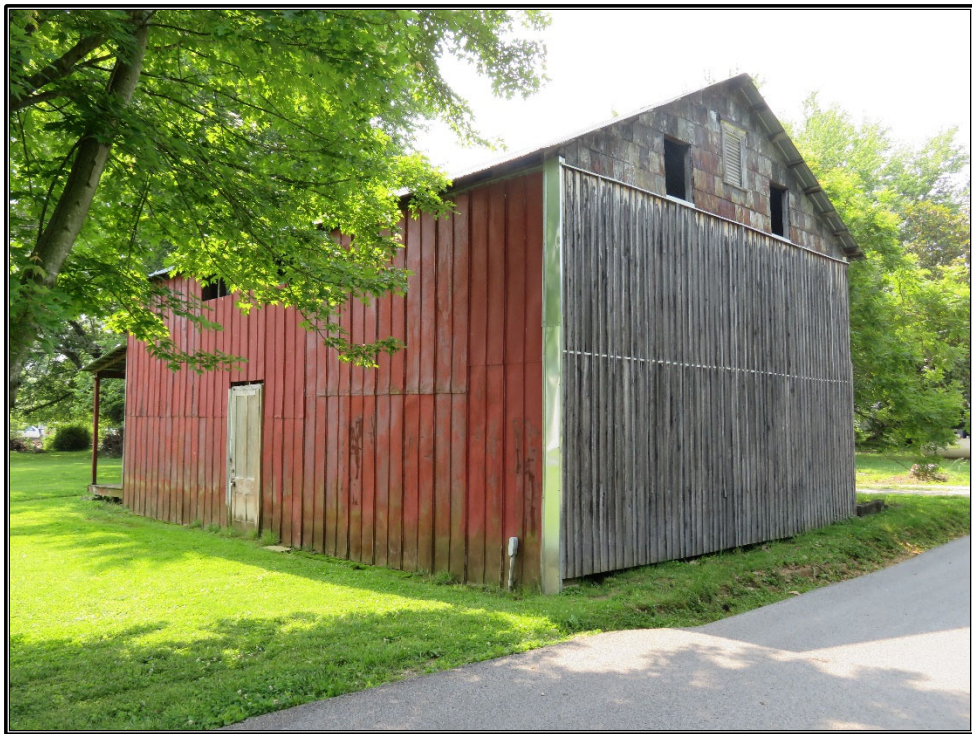


Figure 26. Site 2 (HD 1119): North and west (rear) elevations of the second outbuilding (Resource D), looking south-southeast.

The residence at Site 2 is an example of an early twentieth-century Pyramidal Cottage. Square (Pyramidal) Cottages commonly date from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. Some encompass the design qualities of Victorian and/or Craftsman buildings. However, the vast majority lacks stylistic variation. Scholars have suggested the pyramidal roof form developed more in the South because it creates a high ceiling used to vent heat. Central chimneys are common and often delineate a simple four-room plan, each with a fireplace. The form is associated with speculative building for working-class residents, often associated with industrial and/or railroad centers (Jakle et al. 1989: 138-140 and 165-169). Pyramidal Cottages feature square plans, two rooms wide by two rooms deep, with no central hallway. The chimney in many cases is located at the roof peak, although it can be placed variously. Many pyramidal-roof houses have extended rooflines to form recessed porches around the perimeter of the house.

Because Pyramidal Cottages from the early twentieth century are relatively common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural features and integrity to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Due to the demolition of the chimney, the enclosure of the rear porch, and the use of replacement vinyl window sashes, the residence at Site 2 lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The picket fence (Resource A) and the concrete retaining wall (Resource B) are examples of common domestic support structures that do not display noteworthy methods of construction or outstanding design qualities. Therefore, lacking significance, they do not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Despite being fairly intact, the first outbuilding (Resource C) lacks significance as a relatively early but common domestic support structure. Based on its approximate age, it is

unlikely to exhibit a noteworthy method of construction. Therefore, lacking significance, the outbuilding (Resource C) does not warrant individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Based on its approximate age, the second outbuilding (Resource D) associated with Site 2 is unlikely to have a noteworthy method of construction. Because of missing window sashes and replacement siding, the outbuilding display diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking integrity, the second outbuilding (Resource D) is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 2 (HD 1119) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends: that Site 2 (HD 1119) is a contributing site; that Resources A and B lack significance and/or integrity and are non-contributing support resources; and that Resources C and D are contributing support resources to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Site 3

KHC Survey #: HD 1120

Photographs: Figures 27–29

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.602687°

Long: -85.906120°

Property Address: 121 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Michael and Donna Rogers
121 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-016

Deed Book/Page: 955/232

Construction Date: circa 1900

Description: Site 3 (HD 1120) consists of a residence located at 121 East Maple Street, approximately 260 ft west of its intersection with West Railroad Avenue. The residence is situated on a flat, grassy, 0.55-acre parcel and is set back approximately 35 ft from the ROW.

Site 3 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). The property's PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1900. Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1900.

Oriented north, the one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), single-pile, side-gable, frame residence is clad to grade in replacement vinyl siding and has a roof covered by asphalt shingles (Figure 27). The foundation is not visible from the ROW. A shed-roof wall dormer is located on the façade and the north-facing (front) slope of the roof. A narrow, gable-roof ell projecting from the south (rear) elevation is present in a 1960 aerial photograph and is most likely an early addition (USGS 1960). Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes, or replacement, one-light, casement vinyl sashes, with simulated divided lights.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry containing an original, three-quarter-light wood door (see Figure 27). Windows flank the entry. A partial-width porch with a gable-on-shed roof shelters the central three bays on the first story of the façade. Square wood columns resting on a wood deck support the porch's roof. A window pierces the first story of the façade on each side of the porch. The windows of the upper half-story were most likely modified at an unknown date. Three grouped windows pierce the wall dormer, and a smaller window is positioned on each side of the grouping.

A window pierces the first story and the upper half-story on the east elevation of the residence's main block (Figure 28). The west elevation of the residence's main block exhibits the same fenestration pattern (Figure 29). The

south (rear) elevation of the residence displays an upper-half-story window piercing the main block, although the gable-roof ell is the dominant feature (see Figure 27). Shed-roof projections on the east elevation of the rear ell and on the south (rear) elevation of the main block are likely enclosed porches. They are present in a 1960 aerial photograph and are most likely early additions (USGS 1960). A pair of windows containing six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes pierces the shed-roof projection on the main block. Windows containing replacement, one-light, casement vinyl sashes, eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes, or four-over-four, double-hung wood sashes pierce the shed-roof projection on the rear ell. A single-leaf entry containing a half-light wood door also pierces the projection. A one-story, one-bay (www), shed-roof projection, a gable-roof wall dormer, and an exterior, stone-clad chimney are features on the west elevation of the rear ell (see Figure 28). First-story and upper-half-story windows are located on the west and south (rear) elevations of the rear ell, and a single-leaf entry pierces the south (rear) elevation of the ell.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research does not indicate that Site 3 (HD 1120) is associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 3 is a common example of an early twentieth-century vernacular dwelling that lacks outstanding architectural features or design elements to distinguish itself from other examples found in Hardin County and Kentucky. Moreover, the residence displays compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement vinyl window sashes, replacement vinyl siding, modified fenestration on the façade, and enclosed rear porches. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence at Site 3 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 27. Site 3 (HD 1120): Façade of the residence, looking south.



Figure 28. Site 3 (HD 1120): South and east elevations of the residence, looking northwest.



Figure 29. Site 3 (HD 1120): Façade and west elevation of the residence, looking south-southeast.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 3 (HD 1120) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 4

KHC Survey #: HD 1297

Photographs: Figures 30–34

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.602626°

Long: -85.907034°

Property Address: 101 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: James and Rhonda Moore
140 East Railroad Avenue
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-014

Deed Book/Page: 1136/731

Construction Date: circa 1912

Description: Site 4 (HD 1297) consists of a T-Plan residence and a garage located at 101 East Maple Street, at the southeast corner of its intersection with North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]). The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.51-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW.

Site 4 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). The property’s PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1912. Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1912.

Oriented north, the one-story, cross-gable, frame T-Plan residence is composed of a one-bay (ww), front-gable section and a two-bay (ww/d), side-gable section (Figure 30). The



Figure 30. Site 4 (HD 1297): Façade of the residence, looking south.

residence rests on a continuous, parged foundation and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A gable-roof ell is connected to the south (rear) elevation of the residence by a shed-roof projection and a gable-roof hyphen. The ell, projection, and hyphen are present in a 1960 aerial and are most likely early additions (USGS 1960). Windows throughout the residence contain replacement one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes, some of which have simulated divided lights.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry piercing the side-gable section and a single-leaf entry piercing the east elevation of the front-gable section (see Figure 30; Figure 31). Both entries contain original, half-light wood doors. A hip-roof porch with a vinyl-clad parapet shelters the full length of the side-gable section's façade. A square wood column resting on a poured-concrete deck supports the porch's roof. A pair of windows pierces the side-gable section next to the entry, and a pair of windows also pierces the façade of the front-gable section.

Vegetation obscures views of the east elevation of the residence's main block from

the ROW; however, a pair of windows pierces the east elevation of the rear shed-roof projection (see Figure 31). Two windows pierce the west elevation of the residence (Figure 32). The residence's south (rear) elevation displays a window piercing the main block and a window piercing the west elevations of the hyphen and the rear ell (see Figure 32).

Approximately 15 ft east of the residence is a one-story, one-bay (g), front-gable, frame garage (Resource A), which is clad to grade in aluminum siding and has a metal-panel roof (Figure 33). The foundation is not visible from the ROW. Oriented north, the façade of the garage features a vehicular entry containing a replacement, sectional metal door with no lights. The west elevation displays a single-leaf entry, the door to which was not visible during the survey. A window containing two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes pierces the east and south (rear) elevations of the garage (Figure 34). Although the property's PVA record states that the garage (Resource B) was built in 1960, a review of aerial photographs indicates that it was actually constructed between 1967 and 1988 (USGS 1967a, 1988).



Figure 31. Site 4 (HD 1297): East and façade elevations of the residence, looking west-southwest.



Figure 32. Site 4 (HD 1297): West and south (rear) elevations of the residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 33. Site 4 (HD 1297): Façade and west elevations of the garage (Resource A), looking south-southeast.



Figure 34. Site 4 (HD 1297): South (rear) and east elevations of the garage (Resource A), looking north.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research does not indicate that Site 4 (HD 1297) is associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 4 is an example of an early twentieth-century T-Plan house. Because T-Plan houses from the early twentieth century are relatively common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural features and integrity to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The example at Site 4 lacks outstanding design elements, such as ornamentation or distinctive material treatments, to distinguish it from the numerous examples found throughout the county and the state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the chimney being demolished, replacement vinyl window sashes, and replacement aluminum siding. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) lacks significance and integrity as a common example of a mid-twentieth century domestic support structure with a replacement garage door. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the garage (Resource A) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 4 (HD 1297) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 5

KHC Survey #: HD 1298

Photographs: Figures 35–39

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.602237°

Long: -85.907257°

Property Address: 128 North Beech Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Janet Hardy
1510 Woodluck Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40205

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-013

Deed Book/Page: 1424/1472

Construction Date: circa 1915

Description: Site 5 (HD 1298) consists of a modified Composite Cottage and outbuildings located at 128 North Beech Street, approximately 250 ft southwest of its intersection with East Maple Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.95-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 50 ft from the ROW.

Site 5 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). The property’s PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1915. Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1915.

Oriented west, the one-story, four-bay (w/w/dd/w), frame Composite Cottage features a pyramidal roof with intersecting, gable-roof projections extending from the west-facing (front), north-facing, and south-facing slopes (Figure 35). The gable-roof projections are present in a 1960 aerial photograph and are most likely original features; however, an extension of the southern projection is most likely an early addition. Shed-roof projections on the south and north elevations of the west-facing (front) gable-roof projection were most



Figure 35. Site 5 (HD 1298): Façade of the residence, looking west.

likely porches that have been enclosed. The residence rests on a continuous, parged foundation and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The gable field of the front-facing projection is sheathed in wood shingles. Asphalt shingles cover the principal and subordinate roofs. An interior, brick chimney pierces the ridge of the roof of the south-facing gable-roof projection. Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes.

The façade of the residence features a double-leaf entry which pierces the main block and contains a pair of replacement, full-light doors (see Figure 35). A window pierces the façade of the south-facing projection's extension. The double-leaf entry and the window are sheltered by a partial-width, shed-roof porch. Square wood columns resting on a wood deck support the porch's roof. A window pierces the first story and an attic window containing a fixed pane of stained glass pierces the front-facing projection. A window pierces the west elevation of the front-facing projection's southern shed-roof projection. A

single-leaf entry containing a full-light door and a window pierces the west elevation of the front-facing projection's northern shed-roof projection.

The north elevation of the residence exhibits a glass and frame enclosure of the front-facing projection's northern shed-roof projection (Figure 36). Farther to the east (rear) of the same projection is a single-leaf entry with a replacement half-light door that is flanked by two windows. A window pierces the south elevation of the south-facing gable-roof projection (Figure 37). The east (rear) elevation of the residence exhibits a single-leaf entry, which pierces the main block and contains a replacement, half-light door. The entry opens onto a raised wood deck (see Figure 37). Two windows also pierce the rear elevation of the main block. A shed-roof projection extends from the east (rear) elevation south-facing gable-roof projection (see Figure 37). A window pierces the south elevation and two windows pierce the east (rear) elevation of the south-facing gable-roof projection's rear shed-roof projection.



Figure 36. Site 5 (HD 1298): North elevation of the residence, looking south.



Figure 37. Site 5 (HD 1298): South and east (rear) elevations of the residence, looking north-northwest.

A one-story, two-bay, front-gable, frame garage (Resource A) is oriented south and located approximately 40 ft east of the residence (Figure 38). The garage's structural posts rest on-grade. Metal panels cover the walls and roof of the structure. Recent aerial imagery indicates that the garage (Resource A) replaced an earlier outbuilding in approximately the same location between 2014 and 2020.

Approximately 85 ft east-northeast of the residence and oriented southeast is a one-story, one-bay (d), single-room, shed-roof, frame outbuilding (Resource B), which is clad in vertical boards and covered with overgrown vegetation (Figure 39). The façade displays a single-leaf entry containing a hinged, vertical-board door. No other fenestration is visible from the ROW. The outbuilding (Resource B) is visible in a 1960 aerial photograph (USGS 1960). Based on its form and materials, the outbuilding (Resource B) was most likely built between circa 1925 and 1950.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research does not indicate that Site 5 (HD 1298) is associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 5 is a modified example of a Composite Cottage. Composite Cottages were popular house types throughout the South from about 1890 through 1910. They are associated with the middle-class and with areas that experienced rapid growth during the period. This wave of prosperity, which lasted until the onset of World War I, encouraged a new generation of homeowners to explore new types of house plans, including the Composite Cottage. The Composite Cottage plan dates from the late 1870s, is associated with early Stick-style and Queen Anne designs, and was most commonly built in the South (Hopkins and Oates 1996: 8.10). Composite Cottages are, by nature, difficult to typify, as they exhibit irregular massing and a variety of floor plans. They are characterized by their asymmetrical appearance, often including multiple gables on

pyramidal, front- or side-gabled roofs. Unlike Queen Anne style residences, Composite Cottages featured very little exterior ornament (Jakle et al. 1989:165–168).

Because Composite Cottages from the early twentieth century are relatively common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural features and integrity to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Due to the enclosure of porches and replacement materials, such as vinyl window sashes, the front doors, and vinyl siding, the residence at Site 5 lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a common domestic support structure; therefore, Resource A fails to meet the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The outbuilding (Resource B) lacks significance as a common example of an early to mid-twentieth-century domestic support structure with no outstanding design elements, and, based on its approximate age, it is unlikely to have a noteworthy method of construction. Therefore, lacking significance, the outbuilding (Resource B) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 5 (HD 1298) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).



Figure 38. Site 5 (HD 1298): Garage (Resource A), looking north-northwest.



Figure 39. Site 5 (HD 1298): Façade and northeast elevation of the outbuilding (Resource B), looking north-northeast.

Site 6

KHC Survey #: HD 1299

Photographs: Figures 40–42

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603049°

Long: -85.906678°

Property Address: 6628 New Glendale Road
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Florine Langley
6628 New Glendale Road
Elizabethtown, Kentucky
42701

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-023

Deed Book/Page: 1133/312

Construction Date: circa 1959

Description: Site 6 (HD 1299) consists of a front-gable residence located at 6628 New Glendale Road, at the northeast corner of its intersection with East Maple Street. The residence is situated on a flat, grassy, 0.264-acre parcel and is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW.

Site 6 is first depicted in a 1960 aerial photograph (USGS 1960). The property's PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1959. Based on its form, materials, earliest aerial appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1959.

Oriented west, the one-story, two-bay (w/d), front-gable, frame residence rests on a continuous, concrete-block foundation and is clad in replacement vinyl siding (Figure 40). A review of aerial photographs indicates that the easternmost (rearmost) pile of the residence was most likely added between 1967 and 1988 (USGS 1967a, 1988). The roof of the rear-most pile rises above the principal roof. Asphalt shingles cover both roofs. Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry containing a replacement, one-light door (see Figure 40). A metal-panel hood shelters the entry. A window pierces the façade north (left) of the entry.

The north elevation of the residence is not visible from the ROW. The residence's south elevation exhibits two pairs of windows piercing the main block and a single-leaf entry piercing the rear addition (Figure 41). The entry contains a replacement door with no lights and is sheltered by a pent roof. An upper-half-story window pierces the east (rear) elevation of the residence (Figure 42).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research does not indicate that Site 6 (HD 1299) is associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 6 displays compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to an incompatible rear addition, replacement vinyl window sashes, replacement vinyl siding, and replacement doors. Therefore, lacking integrity, the residence at Site 6 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 6 (HD 1299) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).



Figure 40. Site 6 (HD 1299): Façade and south elevations of the residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 41. Site 6 (HD 1299): South elevation of the residence, looking north-northeast.



Figure 42. Site 6 (HD 1299): South and east (rear) elevations of the residence, looking north-northwest.

Site 7

KHC Survey #: HD 1300

Photographs: Figures 43–45

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603036°

Long: -85.906416°

Property Address: 114 East Maple Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Owner Information: Florine Langley
459 East Main Street
Glendale, Kentucky 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-022

Deed Book/Page: 429/86

Construction Date: circa 1966

Description: Site 7 (HD 1300) consists of a duplex Linear Ranch house located at 114 East Maple Street, approximately 150 ft east of its intersection with North Beech Street (New

Glendale Road [KY 1136]). The residence is situated on a flat, grassy, 0.26-acre parcel and is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW.

Site 7 is first depicted in a 1967 aerial photograph (USGS 1967a). The property's PVA record states that the residence was constructed in 1966. Based on its form, materials, earliest aerial appearance, and PVA data, the residence was most likely constructed circa 1966.

Oriented south, the one-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable, frame duplex Linear Ranch house rests on a continuous, concrete-block foundation (Figure 43). The façade is clad in a brick veneer, and the west and east elevations are clad in stucco. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. Windows in the western unit of the duplex contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. Windows in the eastern unit of the duplex contain original, one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes.



Figure 43. Site 7 (HD 1300): Façade of the duplex, looking north.

The façade of the duplex features two single-leaf entries, the western unit contains a replacement door with no lights, and the eastern unit contains an original, one-light wood door (see Figure 43). Windows are located on each side of the entries.

Two windows pierce the west elevation and two windows pierce the east elevation of the duplex (Figures 44 and 45). One of the windows on the east elevation has been enclosed to accommodate an air-conditioning unit. The north (rear) elevation of the duplex is not visible from the ROW.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research does not indicate that Site 7 (HD 1300) is associated with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 7 is an example of duplex Linear Ranch house. Ranch houses are some of the most common residential forms seen in mid-century suburbs and rural areas

across the country. While the style was developed out of a number of other historical styles, including Spanish Colonial Revival and traditional southwestern Ranch houses, the modern Ranch house as it is recognized today was developed by Cliff May in the 1930s. May, who was not trained as an architect, designed his first home in 1931: a low, U-shaped residence with a central courtyard. May continued to design similar residences in California throughout the 1930s. In 1939, he designed the Riviera Ranch subdivision, made up of modern Ranch-style houses in a variety of designs. All exhibited long, low forms with open floor plans, large picture windows, and elements like sliding glass doors that were designed to unite outdoor and indoor spaces (Sullivan et al. 2010:5–11).

The simple, economical, modern design of the Ranch house style lent itself to the suburban development that was occurring across the country at this time. Reflecting the move from urban to suburban spaces, the Ranch consumed land like no previous housing form. Rather than compact multi-story houses on small city lots,



Figure 44. Site 7 (HD 1300): West and façade elevations of the duplex, looking north-northeast.



Figure 45. Site 7 (HD 1300): Façade and east elevations of the duplex, looking west-northwest.

the Ranch “rambled” on a single level, frequently enclosing patios or courtyards on generous and well defined lots. In addition to May’s Riviera Ranch, other California developers were creating Ranch-style subdivisions throughout the late 1930s. These developers included the firm of Marlow-Burns, which created suburbs filled with compact, square-plan Ranch houses, and David Bohannon, whose Suburban Builders, Inc., firm developed large-scale suburbs filled with modern “California Ranch” style homes. As the post–World War II population boom increased the demand for housing across the country, California’s Ranch house became one of the dominant residential styles in these new suburbs (Sullivan et al. 2010:13–16). Indeed, the mass-produced California-style Ranch came to represent “the majority of residential suburban architecture throughout the rest of the country during the housing boom from the late 1940s through the 1970s” (Sullivan et al. 2010:16).

As the Ranch house grew in popularity and expanded across the country, distinct subtypes of the style developed. These styles included simple forms, such as compact and linear Ranches; courtyard- and half-courtyard styles designed to incorporate the outdoors into the plan of the residence; more complex plans, like the “alphabet” Ranches that exhibited V, Y, or T plans with angled wings; and Ranches with different stylistic influences, including Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Western Ranches (Sullivan et al. 2010:44–55). Regardless of individual variations in style, nearly all Ranch houses share some common features. The Ranch predominantly takes the single story form with side-gable or hip-roofs. In many examples the Ranch has a projecting or cross-gable. The Ranch is usually designed with small porches sheltering entry stoops or a portion of the façade. As opposed to Victorian and bungalow styles, the Ranch did not emphasize gathering in front of the home. The social component of the traditional front porch was replaced by the privacy of backyards and patios in the Ranch style. The façade’s fenestration is typically asymmetrical. The exterior’s horizontal quality is accentuated by

the low-pitched roof and ribbons of windows, while the interior displays an open plan for common spaces. Ribbon and large picture windows are one hallmark of this building type usually devoid of any true ornament. The exteriors of Ranch style residences are predominantly constructed of brick, although frame and clapboard variations exist. More recent versions of the style are clad in aluminum or vinyl siding. Associated with the American infatuation with the automobile, the forward-facing one- or two-car garage door became an element of the design. The Ranch gained widespread popularity as a middle class housing form in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s as the demand for safe and modern neighborhoods and houses in which to raise families increased.

Because Ranch houses from the mid-twentieth century are found throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural features and integrity to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The example at Site 7 lacks outstanding architectural features or design elements to distinguish it from numerous examples of its type found throughout the county and the state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to certain replacement vinyl window sashes and the one replacement front door. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 7 (HD 1300) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 8

KHC Survey #: HD 1301

Photographs: Figures 46–50

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603063°

Long: -85.906047°

Property Address: 122 East Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Russell G. Hodge
PO Box 91
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-021

Deed Book/Page: 171/362

Construction Date: circa 1910

Description: Site 8 (HD 1301) consists of a T-Plan residence and detached garage located at 122 East Maple Street, approximately 275 ft northeast from its intersection with North

Beech Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy parcel that measures 0.55-acres. The residence is set back approximately 35 ft from the ROW. An overgrown gravel driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW and leads to the associated garage (Resource A). The site was surveyed from the ROW.

A residence is first mapped at Site 8 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1910. Therefore, based on the building's earliest map appearance, its form and materials, as well as the PVA data reviewed online, it was most likely constructed circa 1910.

Oriented south, the residence presents a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (d/w/w/w), single-pile, frame, T-plan form consisting of an intersecting front-gable and side-gable section (Figure 46). A shed-roof addition projects from the north (rear) elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, is clad in vertical pressed wood siding and replacement



Figure 46. Site 8 (HD 1301): Façade and west elevations of the residence, looking east-northeast.

vinyl siding and is sheltered by a metal paneled roof. An internal brick chimney pierces the ridge-line of the cross-gable section. The windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes and feature decorative surrounds.

The façade of the side-gable section of the residence is pierced by an off-center, single-leaf entry filled with a half-light wood panel door set behind a three-quarter glazed wooden storm door (see Figure 46). The entry opens onto a partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by chamfered square posts with decorative flanking brackets. The posts rest directly on a poured concrete porch deck. A gable-roof wall dormer pierces the half-story of the cross-gable section. The facade of the front-gable section is pierced by a canted, three-sided, projecting bay on its first floor. A single window pierces the half-story and is topped by a decorative, diamond shaped, vent. The gable-field of the front-gable section includes an unembellished frieze.

The west elevation of the side-gable section is pierced by a single window (see Figure 46). The half-story is pierced by a single window topped by a decorative shamrock vent. The east elevation of the front-gable section is pierced by two windows (Figure 47). The half-story exhibits two front-gable wall dormers. A one-story, shed-roof frame addition projects from the north (rear) elevation. The west elevation of the addition is pierced by two single-leaf entries; one filled with a fan-light metal panel door and a second filled with an unglazed metal panel door (see Figure 46). A ribbon of three windows is situated between the entrances. The east elevation of the addition is void of fenestration (see Figure 47). The north (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW.

A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof, frame garage (Resource A) is located approximately 5 ft west-northwest of the residence (Figure 48). The garage is clad in aluminum siding resembling rusticated concrete block and is sheltered beneath a metal roof. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The primary (south) elevation of the garage is pierced by

two vehicular bays filled with unglazed overhead metal panel doors. A double-leaf entry pierces the half-story and is filled with wood doors sheltered beneath a hay-hood. The west elevation is void of fenestration. A single-leaf entry pierces the east elevation of the garage's primary mass (Figure 49). The door material was not visible from the ROW. Multiple additions project from the north (rear) elevation of the garage. The east elevation of the addition exhibits a single-leaf entry clad in metal sheets resembling rusticated concrete block (Figure 50). A single window to the north has been covered. A recessed stairwell pierces the east elevation and includes a chamfered window. The half-story includes a gable-roof wall dormer pierced by two windows and single window beneath the eaves (see Figure 48). The north (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW. The garage (Resource A) is first depicted on the 1960 aerial photograph (USGS 1960). Therefore, based on its form and materials, as well as its first aerial depiction, Resource A was likely built between 1925 and 1950.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 8 (HD 1301) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with the property is an example of the T-Plan form. Since T-Plan residences, like the one associated with Site 8 (HD 1301), are frequently found in both urban and rural contexts throughout Kentucky, examples must possess exceptional integrity and significance to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This example presents the type's characteristic form, but lacks other notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and identify it as an exemplary example of the type. Additionally, while the rear addition is 50 years of age or older, the addition increases the original footprint of the dwelling. The replacement doors and replacement vinyl windows compromise the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.



Figure 47. Site 8 (HD 1301): Façade and east elevations of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure 48. Site 8 (HD 1301): South and west elevations of the detached garage (Resource A), looking north-northeast.



Figure 49. Site 8 (HD 1301): South and east elevations of the detached garage (Resource A), looking north-northwest.



Figure 50. Site 8 (HD 1301): East elevation of the detached garage (Resource A), looking west-southwest.

Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the house is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) is an example of a common domestic form and the multiple additions diminish the garage's integrity of design and materials. Lacking significance and integrity, the garage (Resource A) is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 8 (HD 1301) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 8 (HD 1301) is a contributing site; and that Resource A, lacking significance and integrity, is a non-contributing support resource to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Site 9

KHC Survey #: HD 1302

Photographs: Figures 51–53

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603060°

Long: -85.905739°

Property Address: 130 East Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Michael A. and Lynn M.
Cummins
130 East Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-020

Deed Book/Page: 1116/370

Construction Date: circa 1905

Description: Site 9 (HD 1302) consists of a Composite Cottage and garage located at 130 East Maple Street, approximately 140 ft northwest of its intersection with West Railroad Avenue. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.53-acre parcel. The residence is set back

approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW. The site was surveyed from the ROW.

A residence is first mapped at Site 9 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1905. Therefore, based on the building's earliest map appearance, its form and materials, as well as the PVA data reviewed online, it was most likely constructed circa 1905.

Oriented south, the one-and-one-half-story, two-bay (w/d), double-pile, hip-roof, frame Composite Cottage is clad in vinyl siding (Figure 51). Asphalt shingles cover the principal roof and the roofs of multiple projections and intersecting gables. A gable projection is located on the façade, east, west, and north (rear) elevations of the residence. A one-story gable-roof addition projects from the north (rear) elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the east-facing slope of the rear gable-roof addition. Windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes, some of which display simulated divided lights.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry filled with a full-light replacement door (see Figure 51). The entry opens onto a partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by scrollwork metal posts resting directly on a poured-concrete deck. A window pierces the perpendicular plane of the south front-gable projection and is sheltered beneath the porch roof. A window and a rectangular, louvered attic vent pierce the façade of the front-gable projection.

The east elevation of the residence exhibits two sets of paired windows, one of which pierces the east-facing gable-roof projection and includes a single window and attic vent in the half-story. A single window pierces the west elevation (Figure 52). A paired window pierces the west-facing gable-roof projection. A gable-roof addition projects from the north (rear) elevation. The addition's west elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry and opens onto an entry width porch sheltered beneath a shed-roof supported by scrollwork metal posts (see Figure 52). A window is north of the entrance.



Figure 51. Site 9 (HD 1302): Façade and east elevations of the residence, looking northwest.



Figure 52. Site 9 (HD 1302): Façade and west elevations of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 53. Site 9 (HD 1302): South and west elevations of the concrete block garage (Resource A), looking north-northeast.

A second one-story, gable-roof, frame addition projects from the north (rear) elevation of the residence (see Figure 51). Resting on a concrete block foundation, the addition's east elevation is pierced by an off-center double-leaf French door filled with two fully-glazed metal doors. A paired window is north of the entry. The north (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Located approximately 15 ft northwest of the residence is a one-story, front-gable, concrete block garage (Resource A) oriented to the south (Figure 53). Vinyl cladding is present in the south-facing gable-field. Sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof, the garage's principal elevation (south) is pierced by a single vehicular bay filled with an unglazed overhead metal door. The west elevation is pierced by two evenly spaced windows filled with two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. Resource A is first depicted at Site 9 on the 1960 aerial (USGS 1960). Based on its form and materials, as well as its first aerial appearance, it seems

likely that the garage was constructed between 1950 and 1960.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 9 (HD 1302) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing under Criterion A or B.

With its asymmetrical massing and hip roof with gable-roof projections, the residence is an example of a modified Composite Cottage. Composite Cottages were popular house types throughout the South from about 1890 through 1910. They are associated with the middle-class and with areas that experienced rapid growth during the period. This wave of prosperity, which lasted until the onset of World War I, encouraged a new generation of homeowners to explore new types of house plans, including the Composite Cottage. The Composite Cottage plan dates from the late 1870s, is associated with early Stick-style and Queen Anne designs,

and was most commonly built in the South (Hopkins and Oates 1996:8.10). Composite Cottages are, by nature, difficult to typify, as they exhibit irregular massing and a variety of floor plans. They are characterized by their asymmetrical appearance, often including multiple gables on pyramidal, front- or side-gabled roofs. Unlike Queen Anne style residences, Composite Cottages featured very little exterior ornament (Jakle et al. 1989:165–168).

The residence is a common example of a Composite Cottage that lacks exceptional architectural features to distinguish it from similar examples of its type found locally and regionally. Furthermore, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement elements, such as vinyl window sashes and cladding, and rear additions. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) is an example of a common domestic form from the mid-twentieth century that lacks the necessary architectural significance to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 9 (HD 1302) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 9 (HD 1302) is a contributing site; and that Resource A lacks significance and is a non-contributing support resource to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 10

KHC Survey #: HD 1121

Photographs: Figures 54–60

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603055°

Long: -85.905393°

Property Address: 140 East Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: David L. and Cathy
Brandon
140 East Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-019

Deed Book/Page: 662/091

Construction Date: circa 1905

Description: Site 10 (HD 1121) consists of a T-Plan residence and outbuildings located at 140 East Maple Street, at the northwest corner of its intersection with West Railroad Avenue. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy parcel that measures 0.45-acre. The residence is set back approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW and leads to the associated garage (Resource A). The site was surveyed from the ROW.

A residence is first mapped at Site 10 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1905. Therefore, based on the building’s earliest map appearance, its form and materials, as well as the PVA data reviewed online, it was most likely constructed circa 1905.

Oriented south, the residence presents a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, T-Plan form consisting of an intersecting front-gable and side-gable section (Figure 54). Multiple additions project from the north (rear) elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, is clad in



Figure 54. Site 10 (HD 1121): Façade and east elevations of the residence, looking northwest.

replacement vinyl siding, and is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes with wood surrounds. Most windows are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters.

The façade of the side-gable section of the residence is pierced by an off-center, canted, single-leaf entry filled with a three-quarter light wood panel door set behind a three-quarter glazed wooden storm door (see Figure 54). The entry opens onto a partial-width, flat-roof porch supported by turned posts with decorative flanking brackets. The porch posts rest directly on a brick veneer deck. A single window is sheltered beneath the porch roof. The facade of the front-gable section is pierced by a single window.

The east elevation of the side-gable section is pierced by a single window (see Figure 54). The west elevation of the front-gable section is pierced by a single window (Figure 55). The west elevation of the side-gable section is pierced by a single window. A one-story, shed-roof frame addition projects from the north

(rear) elevation of the side-gable section and is pierced by a single-leaf entry (see Figure 55). The entry opens onto a frame deck. A gable-roof addition projects from the north elevation of the cross-gable section (Figure 56). The east elevation of the projection is pierced by a single window. A single window pierces the first floor of the north (rear) elevation with a single window in the half-story. A one-story, gable-roof, frame addition projects from the north (rear) elevation of the shed-roof addition (Figure 57). Vegetation and a privacy fence obstructed views of the north (rear) elevation from the ROW.

Located approximately 5 ft northwest of the residence is a one-story, front-gable, frame garage (Resource A) oriented to the south (Figure 58). Clad in vinyl siding, the garage is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof that includes solar panels on its east facing slope. The south elevation is pierced by an off-center single-leaf entry filled with a nine-light metal panel door. A double-leaf entry is west of the entry and likely replaced the vehicular bay.



Figure 55. Site 10 (HD 1121): Façade and west elevations of the residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 56. Site 10 (HD 1121): North (rear) and east elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 57. Site 10 (HD 1121): North (rear) and east elevations showing multiple additions, looking west-southwest.



Figure 58. Site 10 (HD 1121): South elevation of the detached garage (Resource A), looking north.

A paired window pierces the east elevation (Figure 59). A single-leaf entry pierces the north (rear) elevation. Resource A is first depicted at Site 10 on the 1960 aerial (USGS 1960). Based on its form and materials, as well as its first aerial appearance, it seems likely that the garage was constructed between 1940 and 1960.

Approximately 50 ft northwest of the residence and oriented east is a one-story, one-bay (d), shed-roof, frame shed (Resource B) (Figure 60). Metal panels clad the walls and roof of the structure. A review of aerial photographs indicates that the shed (Resource B) was built between 1997 and 2004 (USGS 1997; FPAC 2004).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 10 (HD 1121) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing under Criterion A or B.

Since T-Plan residences, like the one associated with Site 10 (HD 1121), are frequently found in both urban and rural contexts throughout Kentucky, examples must possess exceptional integrity and significance to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This example presents the type's characteristic form, but lacks other notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and identify it as an exemplary example of the type. Additionally, while the rear addition is 50 years of age or older, the replacement doors and replacement vinyl windows compromise the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) is an example of a common domestic form that lacks the necessary architectural significance to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The shed (Resource B) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a common

domestic support structure; therefore, Resource B fails to meet the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 10 (HD 1121) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 10 (HD 1121) is a contributing site; and that Resources A and B lack significance and are non-contributing support resources to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Determination of Effect: N/A.

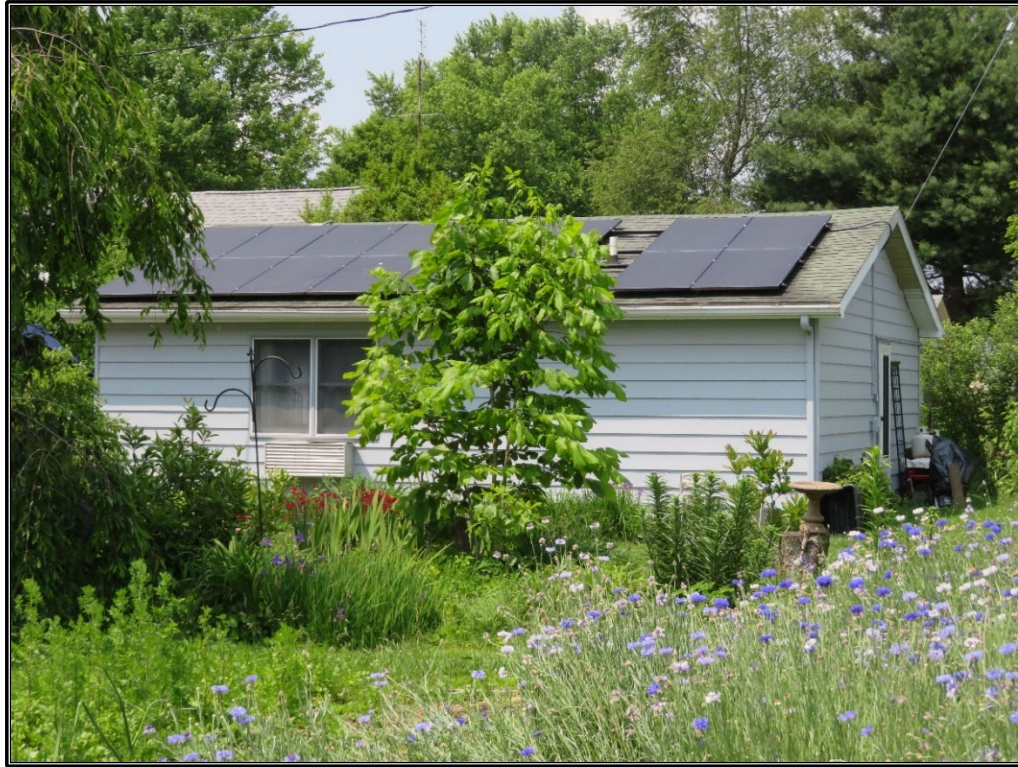


Figure 59. Site 10 (HD 1121): North (rear) and east elevations of the detached garage (Resource A), looking west.



Figure 60. Site 10 (HD 1121): East elevation of the shed (Resource B), looking west.

Site 11

KHC Survey #: HD 1122

Photographs: Figures 61–63

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603537°

Long: -85.905330°

Property Address: 221 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Kaitlin K. Hayes
221 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-025

Deed Book/Page: 1504/930

Construction Date: circa 1941

Description: Site 11 (HD 1122) consists of a vernacular residence and an outbuilding located at 221 West Railroad Avenue, approximately 525 ft south of its intersection with North Beech Street (KY 1136). The structures are situated on a flat grassy parcel that measures approximately 0.16 acre. The residence is set back approximately 20 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access from West Railroad Avenue. The property was recorded from the ROW.

Hardin County PVA records reviewed online indicate a construction date of 1941 for the residence. A residence is first mapped at the location of Site 11 on the 1949 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1949b). Based on its form, materials, earliest map appearance, and PVA data, the residence most likely dates to circa 1941, but could have been constructed earlier.

Oriented east, the residence is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), single-pile, side-gable, frame vernacular dwelling with a rear addition (Figure 61). Clad in replacement vinyl siding, the residence is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. A metal panel skirt covers the residence's foundation. Windows throughout the residence

are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes that include wooden surrounds. Inoperable louvered vinyl shutters flank the windows on the residence's façade.

An off-center, single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with a replacement fan-light door and includes a wooden surround (see Figure 61). The entry opens onto a three-quarter-width porch sheltered beneath a shed-roof supported by replacement square metal columns resting directly on a poured-concrete deck. Windows flank the entry and are sheltered beneath the porch roof.

The north elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by a centrally placed window and includes a square louvered vent in the gable-field (see Figure 61; Figure 62). The south elevation mirrors the north elevation (see Figure 62). A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the west (rear) elevation and is pierced by a single window on its north and south elevations (see Figures 61 and 62). The west (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW. An integral shed-roof porch was visible on the west (rear) elevation from the ROW.

Located approximately 30 ft west of the residence is a one-story, asymmetrical front-gable, frame, outbuilding (Resource A) (Figure 63). Oriented south, the outbuilding rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. A single-leaf entry pierces the south elevation and is filled with an unglazed frame door. The east elevation is void of fenestration; an off-center paired window, filled with vinyl sashes, pierces the north elevation. The west elevation was not visible from the ROW. An outbuilding is first depicted at the location of Resource A in the 1997 aerial photograph. Therefore, Resource A was likely built between 1988 and 1997 (USGS 1988, 1997).



Figure 61. Site 11 (HD 1122): Façade and north elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 62. Site 11 (HD 1122): Façade and south elevations of the residence, looking northwest.



Figure 63. Site 11 (HD 1122): South and east elevations of the outbuilding (Resource A), looking west-northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 11 (HD 1122) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 11 (HD 1122) is an undistinguished example of a typical mid-twentieth-century vernacular form and does not represent a notable example of a particular style, type, or method of construction. Additionally, it lacks unique features or materials to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout Hardin County and Kentucky. The replacement exterior cladding, vinyl window sashes, door, metal roof, and rear shed-roof addition diminish the residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The outbuilding (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a common domestic building type; therefore, Resource A fails to meet the exceptional importance threshold of Criteria Consideration G and is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 11 (HD 1122) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 11 (HD 1122) is a contributing site; and that Resource A lacks significance and is a non-contributing support resource to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Site 12

KHC Survey #: HD 1133

Photographs: Figures 64–67

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603715°

Long: -85.905336°

Property Address: 225 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Edward and Sherry
Philpot
225 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-026

Deed Book/Page: 1364/1414

Construction Date: circa 1905

Description: Site 12 (HD 1133) consists of a vernacular residence located at 225 West Railroad Avenue, approximately 435 ft south of

its intersection with North Beech Street (KY 1136). The residence is situated on a flat grassy parcel that measures approximately 0.38 acre. The residence is set back approximately 20 ft from the ROW. A poured-concrete driveway provides access to the parcel from West Railroad Avenue. The property was recorded from the ROW.

Hardin County PVA records reviewed online indicate a construction date of 1905 for the residence. Site 12 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Based on the residence's first mapped appearance, as well as its form and materials, it was most likely constructed in 1905.

Oriented east, the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), single-pile, side-gable, frame vernacular dwelling with multiple additions (Figure 64). Clad in replacement vinyl siding, the residence is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. A plain frieze is located below the eaves. Views of the residence's foundation were obstructed by a



Figure 64. Site 12 (HD 1133): Façade and south elevations of the residence, looking northwest.

metal panel skirt. Windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes that include snap-in grids and wooden surrounds.

A centrally placed, single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with an original half-light wood panel door set behind a replacement, fully-glazed, metal storm door. The primary door contains stained glass that features a fleur-de-lis pattern. Stained glass set over the top of the door indicates the residence's address (Figure 65). The entry opens onto a three-quarter-width porch sheltered beneath a shed-roof supported by wood posts that feature chamfered edges, an embellished capital and base, and rest directly on the frame deck. Scrolled wood brackets flank the posts. Windows flank the entry and are sheltered beneath the porch roof.

A centrally placed window pierces the south elevation of the residence's primary mass (see Figure 64). A window pierces the gable-field. A one-story, frame, garage addition projects from the residence's north elevation (Figure 66). A review of aerial photographs indicates that the addition was built between

1967 and 1988 (USGS 1967a, 1988). Clad in vinyl siding, the garage's east (façade) elevation is pierced by two single-bay vehicular entries filled with unglazed overhead metal panel doors. The vehicular bays are sheltered beneath a pent-roof. Two evenly spaced windows pierce the garage's north elevation. A cupola pierces the ridgeline of the garage addition. A window pierces the gable-field of the residence's primary mass. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the west (rear) elevation and rests on a concrete block foundation. A single window pierces the south elevation of the shed-roof addition (see Figure 64). Three windows pierce the west (rear) elevation of the rear shed-roof addition (Figure 67). A one-story, gable-roof, frame ell projects from the residence's west (rear) elevation (see Figure 64). Resting on a concrete block foundation, a single-leaf entry pierces the ell's north elevation and is sheltered beneath a shed-roof. A single window is west of the entry. The ell's south and west (rear) elevations are both pierced by two evenly spaced windows (see Figures 64 and 67). Remaining fenestration of the residence's west (rear) elevation includes a single-leaf entry and window.



Figure 65. Site 12 (HD 1133): Façade entry detail, looking west.



Figure 66. Site 12 (HD 1133): Façade and north elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 67. Site 12 (HD 1133): West (rear) elevation of the residence, looking east-southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 12 (HD 1133) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 12 (HD 1133) is an undistinguished example of a typical early-twentieth-century vernacular form and does not represent a notable example of a particular style, type, or method of construction. Additionally, it lacks unique features or materials to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout Hardin County and Kentucky. The replacement exterior cladding, vinyl window sashes, metal roof, and multiple additions diminish the residence's integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 12 (HD 1133) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that Site 12 (HD 1133) is a contributing site to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Site 13

KHC Survey #: HD 1307

Photographs: Figures 68–71

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603990°

Long: -85.905354°

Property Address: 233 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Melvin Druen
233 West Railroad Avenue
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-029

Deed Book/Page: 227/305

Construction Date: circa 1900

Description: Site 13 (HD 1307) consists of a vernacular residence and outbuilding located at 233 West Railroad Avenue, approximately 335 ft south of its intersection with North Beech Street (KY 1136). The structures are situated on a flat grassy parcel that measures approximately 0.32 acre. The residence is set back approximately 15 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access from West Railroad Avenue. The property was recorded from the ROW.

Hardin County PVA records reviewed online indicate the residence was constructed in 1900. A residence is first mapped at the location of Site 13 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Therefore, based on the residence's first mapped appearance, its form and materials, as well as the information provided by the PVA records, it was most likely constructed circa 1900.

Oriented east, the residence is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), single-pile, side-gable, frame vernacular dwelling with a rear addition (Figure 68). Clad in replacement vinyl siding, the residence is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. A corrugated metal skirt covers the residence's foundation. Unless otherwise indicated, windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes.

A centrally placed, single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with a replacement nine-light door set behind a three-quarter light metal storm door (see Figure 68). The entry opens onto a three-quarter-width porch sheltered beneath a shed-roof supported by replacement fluted metal columns resting directly on a poured-concrete deck. Windows flank the entry and are sheltered beneath the porch roof.



Figure 68. Site 13 (HD 1307): Façade and south elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

The south elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by a centrally placed window filled with three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes (see Figure 68). The north elevation's fenestration pattern mirrors the south elevation (Figure 69). An open-frame, gable-roof, carport projects from the residence's north elevation and includes square wooden posts resting directly on grade. Aerial photographs reviewed indicate the carport was constructed between 1988 and 1997 (USGS 1988, 1997). A full-width shed-roof addition projects from the residence's west (rear) elevation and is pierced by a single window on its south and north elevations (see Figures 68 and 69). A second, quarter-width, shed-roof addition is present on the west (rear) elevation and is pierced by a paired window on its south elevation. An integral shed-roof porch projects from its west (rear) elevation. The west (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Oriented south, a one-story, front-gable, frame, outbuilding (Resource A), is located approximately 15 ft west of the residence

(Figure 70). The outbuilding is clad and sheltered beneath metal panels. The foundation material was not visible from the ROW. Views of the outbuilding were obstructed from the ROW; however, a single-leaf entry may pierce the south elevation. A shed-roof, frame, addition projects from the outbuilding's north elevation and is clad in corrugated metal and metal panels (Figure 71). An outbuilding is first depicted at the location of Resource A on the 1960 aerial photograph (USGS 1960). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest aerial appearance, it seems likely that Resource A was built between 1925 and 1950.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Recommended Expansion of NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 13 (HD 1307) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 69. Site 13 (HD 1307): Façade and north elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 70. Site 13 (HD 1307): South elevation of the gable-roof outbuilding (Resource A), looking northwest.



Figure 71. Site 13 (HD 1307): North elevation of the gable-roof outbuilding and shed-roof addition (Resource A), looking southwest.

The residence at Site 13 (HD 1307) is an undistinguished example of a typical early twentieth-century vernacular form and does not represent a notable example of a particular style, type, or method of construction. Additionally, it lacks unique features or materials to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout Hardin County and Kentucky. The replacement exterior cladding, vinyl window sashes, door, metal roof, and rear shed-roof additions diminish the residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The outbuilding (Resource A) is an example of a common domestic outbuilding form that lacks the necessary architectural significance to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 13 (HD 1307) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends that: Site 13 (HD 1307) is a contributing site; and that Resource A lacks significance and integrity and is a non-

contributing support resource to the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Site 14

KHC Survey #: HD 1303

Photographs: Figures 72–75

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603994°

Long: -85.905948°

Property Address: 242 North Beech Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Steven and Deborah R.
Delabar
6550 North Glendale Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-028

Deed Book/Page: 736/571

Construction Date: circa 1971

Description: Site 14 (HD 1303) consists of a Tri-Level Split-Level house and associated resources located at 242 North Beech Street, approximately 110 ft southeast of its intersection with West Maple Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.39-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW. A poured asphalt driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW. Site 14 was surveyed from the ROW.

Hardin County PVA records reviewed online indicate the residence was constructed in 1971. A residence is first depicted at Site 14 on the 1988 aerial (USGS 1988). Based on the residence's form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, the fact that it is not mapped on the earlier 1967 Sonora, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map, and the information provided by the Hardin County PVA, the residence was most likely built in 1971 (USGS 1967b).

Oriented northwest, the frame Split-Level house is composed of a two-story, two-bay (d/w), double-pile, hip-roof section with a one-story, single-bay (ww), double-pile, side-gable section positioned between the two stories on the northeast elevation of the two-story section (Figure 72). The bottom level of the two-story section and one-story section are clad in a brick veneer to grade. A soldier course is located beneath a plain frieze on both sections of the residence. The façade of the second-floor of the two-story section is clad in wood shingles. Asphalt shingles cover the roofs of the two sections. Windows throughout the residence contain one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes with snap-in grids.

A single-leaf entry pierces the façade of the residence's two-story section and includes a replacement, full-light storm door (see Figure 72). A single, three-light, wood panel side-light is northeast of the entry. The entry opens onto a partial-width porch that extends the length of the two-story section and is sheltered beneath a



Figure 72. Site 14 (HD 1303): Façade and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east.

shed-roof supported by evenly spaced, turned wood columns resting on the poured-concrete deck. A single window is southwest of the entry and is sheltered beneath the porch roof. Two evenly placed windows pierce the second-floor. The façade of the one-story section is pierced by a paired window (see Figure 72).

The southwest elevation of the residence is pierced by a single-leaf entry set behind a three-quarter light storm door (see Figure 72). The door material was not visible from the ROW. Two windows pierce the second-floor of the southwest elevation. A single, off-center, window pierces the northeast elevation (Figure 73). A frame deck projects from the southeast (rear) elevation of the one-story section and is sheltered beneath a gable-roof supported by square wooden posts (see Figure 73). The southeast elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Located approximately 30 ft southeast of the residence is a one-story, side-gable, frame, outbuilding (Resource A) (Figure 74). Oriented north, the outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding and is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. The north elevation is open and features two open bays that are formed by square wood posts set directly into the ground. The west elevation is void of fenestration. The east and south (rear) elevations are not visible from the ROW. An outbuilding is first depicted at the location of Resource A on the 2012 aerial. Therefore, Resource A was likely built between 2010 and 2012.

A prefabricated, one-story, side-gable, frame outbuilding (Resource B) is located approximately 35 ft east of the residence (see Figure 74). Oriented west, the outbuilding rests on piers comprised of stacked concrete pavestones, is clad in metal panel siding and sheltered beneath metal panels. An off-center, double-leaf entry pierces the west elevation. A single window is south of the entry. The north elevation is void of fenestration. Subsequent elevations were not visible from the ROW. Aerial photographs reviewed indicate Resource B was moved to this location sometime between 2020 and 2023.

A well (Resource C) is located approximately 130 ft southwest of the residence (Figure 75). The well's exterior is parged and extends above grade approximately 1 ft. The well's opening is covered with debris including a large barrel planter. The well may have been associated with a non-extant building that was built by 1949 according to a review of maps (USGS 1949a). Therefore, the well (Resource C) was probably built between circa 1925 and 1949.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 14 (HD 1303) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence is an example of a Tri-Level Split-Level house. Because Split-Level houses and the various subtypes are common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display outstanding architectural significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 14 lacks exceptional design features that could distinguish it from the numerous other examples of its type found throughout the county and state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement elements, such as the storm doors and vinyl window sashes. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The outbuildings (Resources A and B) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common domestic support structures; therefore, Resources A and B fail to meet the exceptional importance threshold of Criteria Consideration G and are not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The well (Resource C), is in a deteriorated condition, which compromises its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking integrity, the well (Resource C) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 73. Site 14 (HD 1303): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking south.



Figure 74. Site 14 (HD 1303): Overview of the frame outbuildings (right to left, Resources A and B), looking southeast.



Figure 75. Site 14 (HD 1303): Overview of the well (Resource C), looking east-southeast.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 14 (HD 1303) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 15

KHC Survey #: HD 1304

Photographs: Figures 76–78

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603365°

Long: -85.906403°

Property Address: 220 North Beech Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: John Akers
220 New Glendale Road
Glendale, KY 42755

Parcel Number: 190-30-01-024

Deed Book/Page: 1499/1408

Construction Date: circa 1962

Description: Site 15 (HD 1304) consists of a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch house and garage located at 220 North Beech Street, approximately 210 ft northeast of its intersection with West Maple Street. The residence is situated on a flat, grassy, 0.33-acre parcel and is set back approximately 50 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW. Site 15 was surveyed from the ROW.

Site 15 is first depicted in a 1967 aerial photograph (USGS 1967a). The PVA record for the property indicates a construction for the residence of 1962. Therefore, based on the residence’s form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, as well as the PVA data, the residence was likely built circa 1962.

Oriented northwest, the one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/www), double-pile, side-gable, frame Linear-with-Clusters Ranch house rests on a basement foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has a roof covered by replacement metal

panels (Figure 76). A projection with an intersecting gable roof is located on the façade. Windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with simulated divided lights. Windows feature stone sills and are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry containing a replacement, oval-light door (see Figure 76). The entry opens onto an entry-width porch sheltered beneath a shed-roof that is supported by a single replacement fluted metal column. A ribbon of three windows pierces the façade southwest of the entry. Two windows pierce the gable-roof projection. An integral carport projects from the southeast elevation and is supported by decorative metal posts and 2-x-4s resting on a brick veneer knee wall. The southwest gable-field exhibits replacement vinyl cladding and is pierced by an octagonal louvered vent.

The southwest elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with multi-light wood

door and opens into the integral carport (see Figure 76). Two evenly spaced windows pierce the northeast elevation (Figure 77). A single horizontal sliding sash window pierces the basement foundation. The southeast (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Oriented northwest, a single-story, two-bay, front-gable, frame garage is located approximately 85 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 78). Clad in vertical board siding, the garage is sheltered beneath a metal roof. The garage's foundation material was not visible from the ROW. Two unobstructed single-bay vehicular entries pierce the northwest elevation. The northeast and southeast (rear) elevations are void of fenestration. The southwest elevation was not visible from the ROW. A review of aerial photographs indicates that the garage (Resource A) was most likely built between 1967 and 1988 (USGS 1967a, 1988).



Figure 76. Site 15 (HD 1304): Façade and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east.



Figure 77. Site 15 (HD 1304): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking south.



Figure 78. Site 15 (HD 1304): Northwest elevation of the garage (Resource A), looking east-southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 15 (HD 1304) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 15 is a common example of a mid- to late twentieth century Linear-with-Clusters Ranch house. Because Ranch houses and the various subtypes are common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display outstanding architectural significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 15 lacks the exceptional architectural features to distinguish it from the numerous examples of its type found throughout the county and state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement elements, such as vinyl siding in the gable field, vinyl window sashes, and the replacement door. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not warrant listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) represents a common domestic form that is not a significant example of a particular type, style, or method of construction. Additionally, the garage does not present any notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and differentiate it from other similar local examples. Therefore, the garage is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 15 (HD 1304) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 16

KHC Survey #: HD 1117

Photographs: Figures 79–86

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603500°

Long: -85.906865°

Property Address: 219 North Beech Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Bryan K. Todd
6599 New Glendale Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

Parcel Number: 190-30-0-007

Deed Book/Page: 554/107

Construction Date: circa 1918

Description: Site 16 (HD 1117) consists of an American Bungalow and outbuildings located at 219 North Beech Street, approximately 190 ft north-northeast from its intersection with West Maple Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 1.4-acre lot. The residence is situated approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A poured-concrete driveway provides access to the parcel from the ROW. The site was surveyed from the ROW.

Site 16 is first depicted on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1918. Therefore, based on the residence’s earliest map appearance, its form and materials, as well as the PVA data, it seems likely that the residence was built circa 1918.

Oriented southeast, the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/wdw/w), double-pile, side-gable, frame American Bungalow with multiple additions (Figure 79). Resting on a concrete block foundation, the residence is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes and include decorative surrounds.



Figure 79. Site 16 (HD 1117): Façade and southwest elevations of the residence, looking north.

The façade of the residence is pierced by a centrally placed, single-leaf entry filled by an original three-quarter light wood door framed by three-quarter single-light sidelights (Figure 80). The entry opens onto a full-width, integral porch supported by square wooden columns set on a poured concrete deck. Windows flank the entry. A shed-roof dormer pierces the southeast slope of the roof and exhibits a paired window and two single windows.

The southwest elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by two evenly spaced windows along the first story (see Figure 79). A paired window and arched louvered vent are present in the gable-field. The northeast elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by a single and paired window along the first story (Figure 81). The gable-field exhibits a paired window. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof addition extends from the northwest (rear) elevation (see Figure 79). A recessed, single-leaf entry, flanked by sidelights, pierces the southwest elevation of the gable-roof addition (Figure 82). The entry opens onto an integral porch supported by square wooden columns. A paired window is

southeast of the entry. A shed-roof dormer pierces the southwest slope of the roof of the rear gable-roof addition and is pierced by a paired window. The northeast elevation of the rear gable-roof addition is void of fenestration (see Figure 81). A one-story, canted, frame turret projects from the northeast corner of the rear gable-roof addition and features scalloped shingles beneath the eaves. The northwest (rear) elevation of the gable-roof addition is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a three-quarter light metal panel door. An unobstructed gable-roof breezeway provides access to a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, frame garage from the rear gable-roof addition (see Figures 79 and 82). Clad in vinyl siding and sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof, the southwest elevation of the garage is pierced by two, single-bay, vehicular entries filled with unglazed overhead metal panel doors. A single window and an arched louvered vent pierce the gable-field above the garage bays. The northwest elevation is void of fenestration (see Figure 82). All subsequent elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 80. Site 16 (HD 1117): Façade of the residence, looking northwest.



Figure 81. Site 16 (HD 1117): Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking west.



Figure 82. Site 16 (HD 1117): Northwest (rear) and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east-southeast.

Located approximately 35 ft northwest of the residence is a barn (Resource A) (Figure 83). Oriented northwest to southeast, the barn is clad in vertical board siding and sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. The foundation material was not visible from the ROW. An unobstructed off-center single-bay entry pierces the northwest elevation. Hardware observed above the entry indicates a horizontal sliding door previously enclosed the entry. Two single-leaf entries, filled with vertical board doors and attached to the barn's main mass with strap hinges, pierce the gable-field. An unobstructed opening pierces the top of the gable-field. The northeast and southwest elevations are void of fenestration. The southeast elevation was not visible from the ROW. The barn is first depicted on the 1960 aerial (USGS 1960). Based on its form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, as well as the approximate construction date of the associated residence, the barn (Resource A) was most likely constructed contemporaneously with the residence, circa 1918.

Oriented northwest, a one-story, gable-roof, frame outbuilding (Resource B) clad in weatherboard siding and sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof is located approximately 55 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 84). The outbuilding's foundation material was not visible from the ROW. An off-center, single-leaf entry pierces the northwest elevation and includes a vertical board door attached to the outbuilding's main mass with strap hinges. The door's top hinge has become detached from the outbuilding. The northeast and southwest elevations are void of fenestration. The southeast elevation was not visible from the ROW. Due to the scale and quality of the aerial photographs reviewed, Resource B is first depicted on the 1988 aerial photograph (USGS 1960, 1967a, 1988). However, based on its form and materials and the approximate construction date of the associated residence, the outbuilding (Resource B) was most likely constructed contemporaneously with the residence, circa 1918.



Figure 83. Site 16 (HD 1117): Northwest and northeast elevations of the barn (Resource A), looking south-southeast.



Figure 84. Site 16 (HD 1117): Northwest and northeast elevations of the outbuilding (Resource B), looking south-southeast.

Approximately 105 ft north of the residence, and oriented southwest, is a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, frame privy (Resource C) (Figure 85). Clad in weatherboard siding, the privy is sheltered beneath a corrugated metal roof. A single-leaf entry pierces the southwest elevation and is void of its entry door. Strap hinges are present on the privy's main mass. The northwest and southeast elevations are void of fenestration. The northeast elevation was not visible from the ROW. Due to the scale and quality of the aerial photographs reviewed, the privy is not depicted on any of the aerial photographs (USGS 1960, 1967a, 1988). However, based on its form and materials and the approximate construction date of the associated residence, the privy (Resource C) was most likely constructed contemporaneously with the residence, circa 1918.

Approximately 20 ft southwest of the residence is a one-story, two-bay (d/d), single-pile, shed-roof, frame outbuilding (Resource D) (Figure 86). The structure rests on concrete-block piers, is clad in wood weatherboards, and has a metal-panel roof. Oriented northeast, the

two single-leaf entries piercing the façade of the outbuilding contain hinged doors with no lights. The outbuilding (Resource D) is present in a 1960 aerial photograph and, based on its form and materials, was most likely constructed contemporaneously with the residence, circa 1918 (USGS 1960).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 16 (HD 1117) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with the property is an example of an American Bungalow, a popular residential type of the early twentieth century. Since Bungalows are such common domestic resources in Kentucky, individual examples must present exceptional integrity and significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This example displays the characteristic form, wide porch, and roof dormer commonly associated with the type, but



Figure 85. Site 16 (HD 1117): Southwest and northwest elevations of the privy (Resource C), east-southeast.



Figure 86. Site 16 (HD 1117): Southeast and façade elevations of the shed-roof outbuilding (Resource D), looking west-northwest.

lacks notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and identify it as a significant example of the type. Additionally, multiple rear additions, the use of replacement siding, and replacement vinyl window sashes diminish the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the dwelling is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The barn, outbuilding, privy, and shed-roof outbuilding (Resources A–D) are examples of common domestic outbuilding forms that lack the necessary significance and/or integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 16 (HD 1117) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 17

KHC Survey #: HD 1116

Photographs: Figures 87–93

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603102°

Long: -85.907171°

Property Address: 6611 New Glendale Road
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Lena R. Walker
6611 New Glendale Road
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-00-005

Deed Book/Page: 1523/1021

Construction Date: circa 1909

Description: Site 17 (HD 1116) consists of an American Bungalow and associated resources located at 6611 New Glendale Road, at the

northeast corner of its intersection with West Maple Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.39-acre lot. The residence is set back approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A poured-asphalt driveway provides access to the parcel from West Maple Street. The site was surveyed from the ROW.

A residence is first mapped at Site 17 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1909. Therefore, based on the residence's earliest map appearance, its form and materials, as well as the PVA data, it seems likely that the residence was built in circa 1909.

Oriented southeast, the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), double-pile, side-gable, frame American Bungalow with a rear addition (Figure 87). Resting on a concrete block foundation, the

residence is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes and include decorative surrounds. Windows on the residence's northeast, southwest, and northwest (rear) elevations are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters.

An off-center single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with a three-quarter light wood door set behind a fully-glazed metal storm door (see Figure 87). The entry includes a decorative surround topped by a one-light transom. The entry opens onto a three-quarter width, shed-roof porch supported by turned columns set on a frame deck and flanked by scrolled wood brackets. Paired windows flank the entry. A gable-roof dormer pierces the southeast slope of the roof and exhibits a ribbon of three windows. An octagonal louvered vent pierces the dormer's gable field.



Figure 87. Site 17 (HD 1116): Façade and southwest elevations of the residence, looking north-northwest.

The southwest elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by a paired and single window along the first story (see Figure 87). Two single windows and an octagonal louvered vent pierce the gable-field. The northeast elevation of the residence mirrors the southwest (Figure 88). A one-story, shed-roof, frame addition projects from the northwest (rear) elevation. A single window pierces the addition's southwest elevation (see Figure 87). The addition's northeast elevation is void of fenestration (see Figure 88). A single-leaf entry, filled with a nine-light replacement metal panel door set behind a metal storm door, pierces the northwest (rear) elevation of the addition (Figure 89). Windows flank the entry. The northwest (rear) facing slope of the residence's principal mass is pierced by a shed-roof dormer that exhibits a ribbon of three windows.

Located approximately 15 ft northwest of the residence is a one-story, front-gable, concrete block garage (Resource A) oriented to the southwest (Figure 90). Vinyl cladding is present in the gable fields. Sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof, the garage's principal elevation (southwest) is pierced by two vehicular bays filled with unglazed overhead metal doors. A single-leaf entry pierces the southeast elevation and was largely obstructed from the ROW (Figure 91). The northeast (rear) elevation is pierced by a single window. The northwest elevation is void of fenestration. Resource A is first depicted at Site 17 on the 1960 aerial (USGS 1960). Based on its form and materials, as well as its first aerial appearance, it seems likely that the garage (Resource A) was constructed between 1950 and 1960.

Oriented southwest, a one-story, front-gable, frame garage (Resource B) clad in metal siding and sheltered beneath a metal roof is located approximately 45 ft northwest of the residence (see Figure 91). The garage's foundation material was not visible from the ROW. Two vehicular bays, filled with unglazed overhead metal doors, pierce the principle (southwest) elevation. The northwest elevation is void of fenestration. The southeast and northeast (rear) elevations are not visible

from the ROW. Aerial photographs reviewed indicate the frame garage (Resource B) was built between 1988 and 1997 (USGS 1988) and likely replaced an earlier outbuilding.

A concrete block retaining wall (Resource C) is located along the edge of the ROW to the southeast and southwest of the residence (see Figure 87; Figure 92). In total, the retaining wall extends along approximately 140 ft of the ROW and measures 2-3 ft in height. A concrete block pier, topped by a pyramidal precast-concrete cap, is located at the corner of North Beech Street and West Maple Street. The retaining wall's southeast elevation features a set of stairs flanked by concrete block piers that provide access to the front yard lot. Due to the scale and quality of the aerials reviewed, the retaining wall was not visible. However, based on its form and materials, it seems likely that the retaining wall (Resource C) was built between 1925 and 1950.

Approximately 5 ft northwest of the residence is a frame gazebo (Resource D) (see Figure 91). Comprised of four square wooden posts with brackets, the gazebo is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof clad in metal panels. Views of the gazebo were obstructed by a wooden privacy fence. Based on aerials reviewed, the gazebo (Resource D) was constructed between 2020 and 2023.

A circular, aboveground swimming pool (Resource E) is located approximately 65 ft north-northwest of the residence (Figure 93). The pool includes a frame deck on its southeast elevation. Aerials reviewed indicate the swimming pool was constructed between 2014 and 2020.



Figure 88. Site 17 (HD 1116): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking west-southwest.



Figure 89. Site 17 (HD 1116): Northwest (rear) and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east.



Figure 90. Site 17 (HD 1116): Right to left: Overview of the concrete block garage (Resource A) and frame garage (Resource B), looking east-northeast.



Figure 91. Site 17 (HD 1116): Northeast (rear) and southeast elevations of the concrete block garage (Resource A) and the frame gazebo (Resource D), looking west.



Figure 92. Site 17 (HD 1116): Overview of the concrete block retaining wall (Resource C), looking west-southwest.



Figure 93. Site 17 (HD 1116): Overview of the aboveground pool (Resource E), looking west-southwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Individually Eligible; Located Outside of Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District. Research did not associate Site 17 (HD 1116) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with the property is an example of an American Bungalow, a popular residential type of the early twentieth century. Since Bungalows are such common domestic resources in Kentucky, individual examples must present exceptional integrity and significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This example displays the characteristic form, wide porch, and roof dormer commonly associated with the type, but lacks notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and identify it as a significant example of the type. Further, the use of replacement vinyl siding, replacement vinyl window sashes, and the rear addition diminish the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the dwelling is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The concrete block garage (Resource A) is a common domestic support building that lacks architectural significance and integrity and as such does not warrant individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The concrete block retaining wall (Resource C) does not exhibit notable architectural features, design elements, or methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the retaining wall (Resource C) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The frame garage, gazebo, and aboveground swimming pool (Resources B, D, and E) are architecturally unremarkable and fail to meet the exceptional importance threshold under Criteria Consideration G; therefore, Resources B, D, and E are not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 17 (HD 1116) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary

for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see "Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District" at the end of this section).

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 18

KHC Survey #: HD 1115

Photographs: Figures 94–97

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.603327°

Long: -85.907819°

Property Address: 128 West Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Annette C. Jones
128 West Maple Street
Glendale, KY 42740

Parcel Number: 190-30-00-006

Deed Book/Page: 1540/845

Construction Date: circa 1909

Description: Site 18 (HD 1115) consists of an American Bungalow, garage, and outbuilding located at 128 West Maple Street, approximately 215 ft northwest of its intersection with North Beech Street. The structures are situated on a flat, grassy, 0.49-acre lot. The residence is set back approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A poured-asphalt driveway provides access to the parcel. The site was surveyed from the ROW.

A residence is first mapped at Site 18 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Hardin County PVA data reviewed online indicates the residence was built in 1909. Therefore, based on the residence's earliest map appearance, its form, as well as the PVA data, it seems likely that the residence was built circa 1909.

Oriented northwest, the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (www/d/w), double-pile, side-gable, frame American Bungalow with a rear addition (Figure 94).

Resting on a panel-faced concrete block foundation, the residence is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridgeline of the roof. Unless otherwise indicated, windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes, include decorative surrounds, and are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters.

An off-center single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with a replacement oval-light door set behind a three-quarter glazed decorative wood storm door. A three-light transom tops the entry (see Figure 94). The entry opens onto a three-quarter width, shed-roof porch supported by turned columns set on a poured-concrete deck and flanked by scrolled wood brackets. A ribbon of three windows pierces the façade northeast of the entry and is filled with three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A single window pierces the façade southwest of the entry and is filled with five-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A shed-roof dormer pierces the northwest slope of the roof and is pierced by two sets of paired windows.

The northeast elevation of the residence's primary mass is pierced by two evenly spaced windows along the first story (see Figure 94). Two single windows pierce the gable-field. The southwest elevation of the residence mirrors the northeast (Figure 95). A one-story, shed-roof, frame addition projects from the southeast (rear) elevation. A single window pierces the addition's southwest elevation (see Figure 95). The northeast elevation is void of fenestration (see Figure 94). An enclosed, one-story, frame shed-roof porch projects from the southeast elevation of the shed-roof addition (see Figure 94). The southwest elevation of the enclosed porch is pierced by a fully glazed horizontal sliding door and a pair of windows. The entry opens onto a frame deck. Three horizontal sliding windows pierce the southeast elevation of the enclosed porch. The northeast elevation of the enclosed porch was not visible from the ROW. A shed-roof dormer pierces the southeast-facing slope of the roof and exhibits two single windows.

Located approximately 5 ft southeast of the residence is a one-story, three-bay (w/g/g), side-gable, frame garage (Resource A) oriented to the

southwest (Figure 96). Clad in vinyl siding, the garage is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. The garage's principal elevation (southwest) is pierced by two vehicular bays filled with unglazed overhead metal doors. A single window is northwest of the vehicular bays. The southeast elevation is pierced by a single window. The northwest elevation is void of fenestration. The northeast elevation was not visible from the ROW. The garage (Resource A) is first depicted at Site 18 on the 2006 aerial photograph and likely replaced an earlier outbuilding.

Approximately 80 ft northeast of the residence is a prefabricated frame outbuilding (Resource B) (Figure 97). Clad in vinyl siding, the outbuilding is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. A recessed single-leaf entry pierces the northwest elevation and is sheltered beneath an integral, half-width porch. A single window is southwest of the porch. Based on aerial photographs reviewed, the outbuilding (Resource B) was moved to Site 18 between 2013 and 2014.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not associate Site 18 (HD 1115) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with the property is an example of an American Bungalow, a popular residential type of the early twentieth century. Since Bungalows are such common domestic resources in Hardin County and Kentucky, individual examples must present exceptional integrity and significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This example displays the characteristic form, wide porch, and roof dormer commonly associated with the type, but lacks notable features or materials to elevate its architectural significance and identify it as a significant example of the type. Further, the use of replacement vinyl siding, replacement vinyl sash windows, and the multiple rear additions diminish the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the dwelling is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 94. Site 18 (HD 1115): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking south.



Figure 95. Site 18 (HD 1115): Southeast (rear) and southwest elevations of the residence, looking north.



Figure 96. Site 18 (HD 1115): Southwest and southeast elevations of the detached garage (Resource A), looking north.



Figure 97. Site 18 (HD 1115): Northwest and southwest elevations of the prefabricated outbuilding (Resource B), looking east-southeast.

The frame garage and outbuilding (Resources A and B) are architecturally unremarkable and fail to meet the exceptional importance threshold under Criteria Consideration G; therefore, Resources A and B are not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 18 (HD 1115) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 19

KHC Survey #: HD 1305

Photographs: Figures 98–100

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.604615°

Long: -85.906075°

Property Address: 6487 New Glendale Road
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Matthew and Kimberly
Williams
172 Riverside Road
Sonora, KY 42776

Parcel Number: 190-30-00-010

Deed Book/Page: 1159/741

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: Site 19 (HD 1305) consists of a Linear Ranch house and outbuildings located at 6487 New Glendale Road, situated approximately 55 ft northwest of its intersection with North Beech Street. The structures are situated on a relatively flat, grassy, 0.66-acre parcel, and the residence is set back approximately 40 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the parcel from West Maple Street. The site was surveyed from the ROW.

Site 19 is first depicted in a 1967 aerial (USGS 1967a). The PVA record for the property states that the residence was built in 1961. Based on the residence’s form, materials, PVA data, and earliest aerial appearance, and that it is not present in a 1960 aerial photograph, the residence was most likely built circa 1961 (USGS 1960).

Oriented southeast, the one-story, frame Linear Ranch house is composed of a four-bay (w/www/d/w), double-pile, gable-roof (Figure 98). The residence rests on a continuous, concrete-block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. An interior brick chimney pierces the northwest-facing slope of the roof. A circular metal smokestack pierces the southeast-facing slope of the roof. Windows throughout the residence contain replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. Windows on the residence’s façade are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters.

The façade of the residence is pierced by an off-center single-leaf entry containing a replacement, oval-light door (see Figure 98). An entry-width porch with an intersecting, front-gable roof shelters the entry and is supported by two fluted metal columns resting directly on a poured concrete deck. A picture window with flanking sidelights and a single window pierce the façade southwest of the entry. The picture window features snap-in grids. A single window is northeast of the entry.

Two evenly spaced windows pierce the northeast elevation (see Figure 98). A triangular louvered vent pierces the apex of the gable-field. The southwest elevation mirrors the northeast elevation (Figure 99). A single-leaf entry, filled with a replacement nine-light metal panel door, pierces the northwest (rear) elevation. Sheltered beneath the eaves, the entry opens onto a frame deck. A single window is southwest of the entry. Remaining fenestration, northeast of the entry, includes four single windows and a single-leaf entry.



Figure 98. Site 19 (HD 1305): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking west.



Figure 99. Site 19 (HD 1305): Northwest (rear) and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east.

Approximately 15 ft northeast of the residence is a hexagonal, prefabricated frame gazebo (Resource A) (Figure 100). Resting on square wooden posts set directly into the ground, the gazebo is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. A wooden railing that includes latticework encloses the gazebo. The shed does not appear to be present in a 1988 aerial photograph and was likely constructed between 1988 and 1997 (USGS 1988).

Approximately 35 ft north of the residence, and oriented south, is a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, frame, decorative privy (Resource B) (see Figure 100). Clad in vertical board siding, the privy is sheltered beneath a corrugated metal roof. A single-leaf entry pierces the south elevation and is filled with a vertical board door attached to the privy's main mass with strap hinges. A crescent moon is cut into the door. The east elevation is void of fenestration. The north and west elevations are not visible from the ROW. Aerial photographs reviewed indicate the privy (Resource B) was either moved or built at this location sometime between 1997 and 2013.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 19 (HD 1305) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 19 is a common example of a mid-twentieth-century Linear Ranch house. Because Ranch houses and the various subtypes are common throughout Hardin County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional architectural significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 19 lacks the exceptional architectural features to distinguish it from the numerous examples of its type found throughout the county and state. Moreover, the residence displays diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to replacement elements, such as vinyl window sashes, the columns on the front porch, and the replacement doors. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 100. Site 19 (HD 1305): Overview of the gazebo (Resource A) and privy (Resource B), looking north-northwest.

The gazebo and privy (Resources A and B) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common domestic support structures; therefore, Resources A and B fail to meet the exceptional importance threshold of Criteria Consideration G and are not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 19 (HD 1305) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Site 20

KHC Survey #: HD 1306

Photographs: Figures 101–105

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Sonora, KY 1992

Lat: 37.604958°

Long: -85.905844°

Property Address: 6465 New Glendale Road
Glendale, KY 42740

Owner Information: Jeffery and Ashley Fox
6465 New Glendale Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

Parcel Number: 190-30-00-011

Deed Book/Page: 1466/207

Construction Date: circa 1900–1925

Description: Site 20 (HD 1306) consists of a vernacular residence and outbuildings located at 6465 New Glendale Road, approximately 175 ft north-northeast of its intersection with West Maple Street. The structures are situated on a flat grassy parcel that measures approximately 1 acre. The residence is set back approximately 55 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access from the ROW. The property was recorded from the ROW.

Hardin County PVA records reviewed online indicate a construction date of 1953 for

the residence. However, a residence is mapped at or near the location of Site 20 on the 1935 Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 15x15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935). Therefore, based on the residence’s first mapped appearance, as well as its form, it was likely constructed sometime between circa 1900 and 1925.

Oriented southeast, the residence is a one-story, three-bay (w/wdw/w), double-pile, hip-roof, frame vernacular dwelling (Figure 101). Clad in replacement vinyl siding, the residence is sheltered beneath an asphalt shingle roof. The residence’s foundation was not visible from the ROW. Windows throughout the residence are filled with one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sashes that include wooden surrounds.

A centrally placed single-leaf entry pierces the façade and is filled with a three-quarter light wooden door set behind a wooden screen door and topped by a one-light transom (see Figure 101). Three-quarter light sidelights flank the entry and are topped by smaller fixed-pane windows which align with the transom above the entry. The entry opens onto a three-quarter-width porch sheltered beneath a hip-roof and supported by scrollwork metal posts resting directly on a poured-concrete deck. Windows flank the entry and are sheltered beneath the porch roof.

The northeast elevation of the residence is pierced by two evenly spaced windows (see Figure 101). A paired and single window pierce the southwest elevation, views of which were partially obstructed from the ROW (Figure 102). The northwest (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Located directly adjacent to the southwest elevation of the residence is a prefabricated, metal-frame, gable-roof carport (Resource A) (Figure 103). The carport is sheltered beneath a metal panel roof. A single-bay vehicular entry pierces the southeast elevation. Aerial photography reviewed indicates the carport (Resource A) was constructed between 2014 and 2020.



Figure 101. Site 20 (HD 1306): Façade and northeast elevations of the residence, looking west.



Figure 102. Site 20 (HD 1306): Façade and southwest elevations of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure 103. Site 20 (HD 1306): Overview of the metal carports (right to left, Resources A and B), looking west-northwest.



Figure 104. Site 20 (HD 1306): Left to right: Front-gable shed (Resource C), prefabricated shed (Resource D), and a portion of the frame kennel (Resource E), looking west-southwest.



Figure 105. Site 20 (HD 1306): Left to right: A portion of the frame kennel (Resource E) and the shed-roof shed (Resource F), looking west.

A second metal-frame, gable-roof carport (Resource B) is located approximately 15 ft southwest of the residence and oriented southeast (see Figure 103). The carport is covered in tarpaulin. A zippered entry provides access to the southeast elevation. Aerial photography reviewed indicates the carport (Resource B) was constructed between 2020 and 2023.

A row of outbuildings begins in the west corner of the parcel, approximately 135 ft west of the residence (Figures 104 and 105). The outbuildings are situated along the northwest parcel boundary and include: a one-story, one-bay (d), front-gable, frame shed (Resource C); a one-story, one-bay (d), front-gable, metal-clad, prefabricated shed (Resource D); a wood-frame kennel (Resource E) enclosed with chicken wire; and a one-story, one-bay (d), shed-roof, frame shed (Resource F). Recent aerial imagery indicates that Resources C–E were constructed between circa 2020 and 2023. Resource F was built between 2008 and 2010 according to a review of aerial photographs (FPAC 2008, 2010).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not associate Site 20 (HD 1306) with events or persons of historic significance; therefore, it is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B.

The residence at Site 20 (HD 1306) is an undistinguished example of a typical early twentieth-century vernacular form and does not represent a notable example of a particular style, type, or method of construction. Additionally, it lacks unique features or materials to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout Hardin County and Kentucky. The use of replacement exterior cladding and vinyl window sashes diminishes the residence’s integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The carports and outbuildings (Resources A–F) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common domestic support structures; therefore, Resources A–F fail to meet the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and are not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 20 (HD 1306) is not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and it is located outside the proposed boundary for the recommended expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District (see “Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District” at the end of this section).

Recommended Expansion of Glendale Historic District

Description: The Glendale Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1988 as part of the “Historic Resources of Hardin County – Partial Inventory” Multiple Resource Area/Thematic nomination. The Glendale Historic District was nominated under Criteria A and C, in the areas of significance of commerce and architecture, with a period of significance from circa 1850 to circa 1930. At the time of its listing, the district contained 32 residential and commercial properties significant in the growth and development of the community. Of the 32 primary buildings, 26 were contributing and 7 were non-contributing. In addition to those properties, there were six contributing and six non-contributing outbuildings, such as garages and sheds. The contributing resources are representative of the community’s prosperity during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when it became a thriving trade and railroad center following the completion of the L&N railroad in 1859. The district runs along Main Street in Glendale between KY 1136 and East Railroad Avenue (see Figures 2 and 3). The boundary includes two nineteenth-century churches at the western end of the district, as well as the oldest commercial and residential areas in Glendale. Most of the residences are vernacular housing types with Colonial Revival, Eastlake, and Italianate stylistic influences. The commercial buildings adjacent to the railroad also display Eastlake and Italianate features (NRHP 1988).

In a 2005 report titled *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)*, Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., recommended an expansion of the Glendale

Historic District to the south and north of the listed historic district (Powell 2005). That portion to the north of the historic district that Powell recommended for expansion includes portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]). Those areas comprise the study area and were assessed in the current reevaluation.

The properties within the study area contain residences with typically one or more outbuildings. Several of the properties have outbuildings that are contemporary with the residence. The structures are arranged on relatively flat, grassy lots with scattered trees. Lot sizes range from approximately 0.25 acre to approximately 1.5 acres.

The earliest residences on East Maple Street are frame T-Plan or Composite Cottage house types from the first two decades of the twentieth century (Sites 1–4 [HD 1118–HD 1120 and HD 1297] and 8–10 [HD 1301, HD 1302, and HD 1121]). They exhibit little to no ornamentation, and the degree of alteration for each property varies (see Figures 12, 20, 27, 30, 46, 51, and 54). Site 7 (HD 1300) and the residence at 113 East Maple Street are later additions to the street, having been constructed circa 1966 and circa 1988, respectively, according to PVA data (see Figure 43; Figure 106).

West Railroad Avenue contains three one- or one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, frame vernacular dwellings, two of which (Sites 12 and 13 [HD 1133 and HD 1307]) are from the early twentieth century and one of which (Site 11 [HD 1122]) dates to circa 1941 according to the PVA data, but could be older (see Figures 61, 64, and 68). The dwelling at 245 West Railroad Avenue replaced an earlier house circa 2004 according to PVA data (Figure 107).

Because of inconsistent lot numbering in Glendale, certain properties on North Beech Street have New Glendale Road addresses. The dwellings located along North Beech Street in the study area vary considerably in period of construction, type, and degree of alteration. Site 5 (HD 1298) is a modified Composite Cottage

built circa 1915 (see Figure 35). Sites 16 (HD 1117) and 17 (HD 1116) are American Bungalows from circa 1918 and circa 1909, respectively (see Figures 80 and 87). Site 20 (HD 1306) is a frame vernacular dwelling with a one-story, three-bay, single-pile, hip-roof form (see Figure 101). Later additions to the street include: a mid-twentieth-century, front-gable vernacular residence (Site 6 [HD 1299]); a circa 1971, Split-Level residence (Site 14 [HD 1303]); two Ranch houses (Sites 15 [HD 1304] and 19 [HD 1305]), which were constructed circa 1962 and 1961, respectively; and the residence at 6551 New Glendale Road, which was built circa 1994 according to PVA data (see Figures 40, 72, 76, and 98; Figure 108).

The only site with a West Maple Street address within the study area is Site 18 (HD 1115), which is a circa 1909 American Bungalow (see Figure 94).

NRHP Evaluation: As a whole, the study area contains 23 residences, 16 (approximately 70 percent) of which date to the Glendale Historic District's period of significance, circa 1850–

circa 1930. Despite this relatively high concentration of residences that fall within the period of significance, and despite the setting within the study area having experienced minimal intrusive development, many of the individual resources in the study area exhibit compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to incompatible additions, enclosing of porches, the loss of character-defining features like chimneys or original porch elements, and/or the replacement of character-defining materials and elements with vinyl siding, vinyl window sashes, and replacement front doors. As a result, such resources can no longer convey their significance as residences associated with Glendale's prosperous development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The American Bungalows at Sites 16–18 have incompatible rear additions, replacement windows and/or doors, and replacement, anachronistic porch elements imitative of features associated with Victorian-era domestic architecture. Furthermore, a large residence currently under construction to the southwest of



Figure 106. View of the residence at 113 East Maple Street, looking south.



Figure 107. View of the residence at 245 West Railroad Avenue, looking west-southwest.



Figure 108. View of the residence at 6551 New Glendale Road, looking west-southwest.

Sites 17 and 18 is a drastic departure in form, scale, and materials from what is present within the study area, diminishing the area's integrity of setting. Sites 3–5 also individually lack integrity because of replacement materials, and Sites 4 and 5 also are immediately across KY 1136 from the aforementioned residence under construction. Site 20, although a relatively intact, early twentieth-century vernacular dwelling type, is too removed in distance from other contemporary dwellings, as it is surrounded by houses from the mid-twentieth century (Site 19) or from the much more recent past. Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, the southwest, west, and northwest portions of the study area in which the aforementioned sites are located are not eligible for expansion of the Glendale Historic District. The area occupied by Sites 6, 7, 14, and 15 is also precluded from consideration because these sites postdate the Glendale Historic District's period of significance.

The area with the greatest concentration of residences that date to the Glendale Historic District's period of significance and that exhibit sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association is the eastern portion of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue, between its intersection with East Maple Street and the property at 245 West Railroad Avenue. Sites 1 (HD 1118), 2 (HD 1119), and 8–13 (HD 1301, HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, and HD 1307) are located in this area. These resources are not pristine, displaying moderate alterations such as replacement siding or window sashes, or, in some cases, unsympathetic additions. These changes diminish their individual integrity of design, materials, or workmanship; however, as a collective, they retain sufficient integrity to convey their associations with Glendale's historic development and concomitant residential architecture. Consequently, CRA recommends an expansion of the Glendale Historic District, with the expanded NRHP boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue (Figure 109). The boundary includes the parcels on which Sites 1, 2, and 8–13 are located, and it connects to the existing Glendale Historic District

boundary on the west side of Bell Avenue and by crossing West Railroad Avenue and the existing rail line. The railroad was not surveyed or considered as a resource, as it is beyond the scope of the current survey and reevaluation, and a portion of it is already included within the existing NRHP boundary of the Glendale Historic District. CRA further recommends that Sites 1 (HD 1118), 2 (HD 1119), and 8–13 (HD 1301, HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, and HD 1307) are contributing sites, while there are no non-contributing sites to the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

From May through June 2023, CRA personnel completed a cultural historic resource survey and reevaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District in Hardin County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Rebecca Thompson of Qk4, on behalf of the KYTC.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, CRA personnel initiated a review of records maintained by the KHC to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources were located in the APE. Global information system data provided by the KHC indicated that no previously recorded resources were located within the study area; however, nine preliminary sites (HD 1115–HD 1123) were located within the study area. The preliminary sites had been surveyed but had not been entered into the KHC's database or reviewed for a determination of eligibility in the NRHP. According to the KHC, the preliminary sites were assigned their survey numbers in 2019 and 2020, but no associated cultural historic reports or survey forms could be located for the nine preliminary sites. The review of records also resulted in locating two previous cultural historic reports with survey areas overlapping the study area used for the current report. A 2022 letter report by Tim Condo of CRA, titled *Cultural Historic Overview Study for KY 222 and Its Vicinity in Hardin County, Kentucky*, documented an overview survey, the purpose of which was to identify previous cultural historic

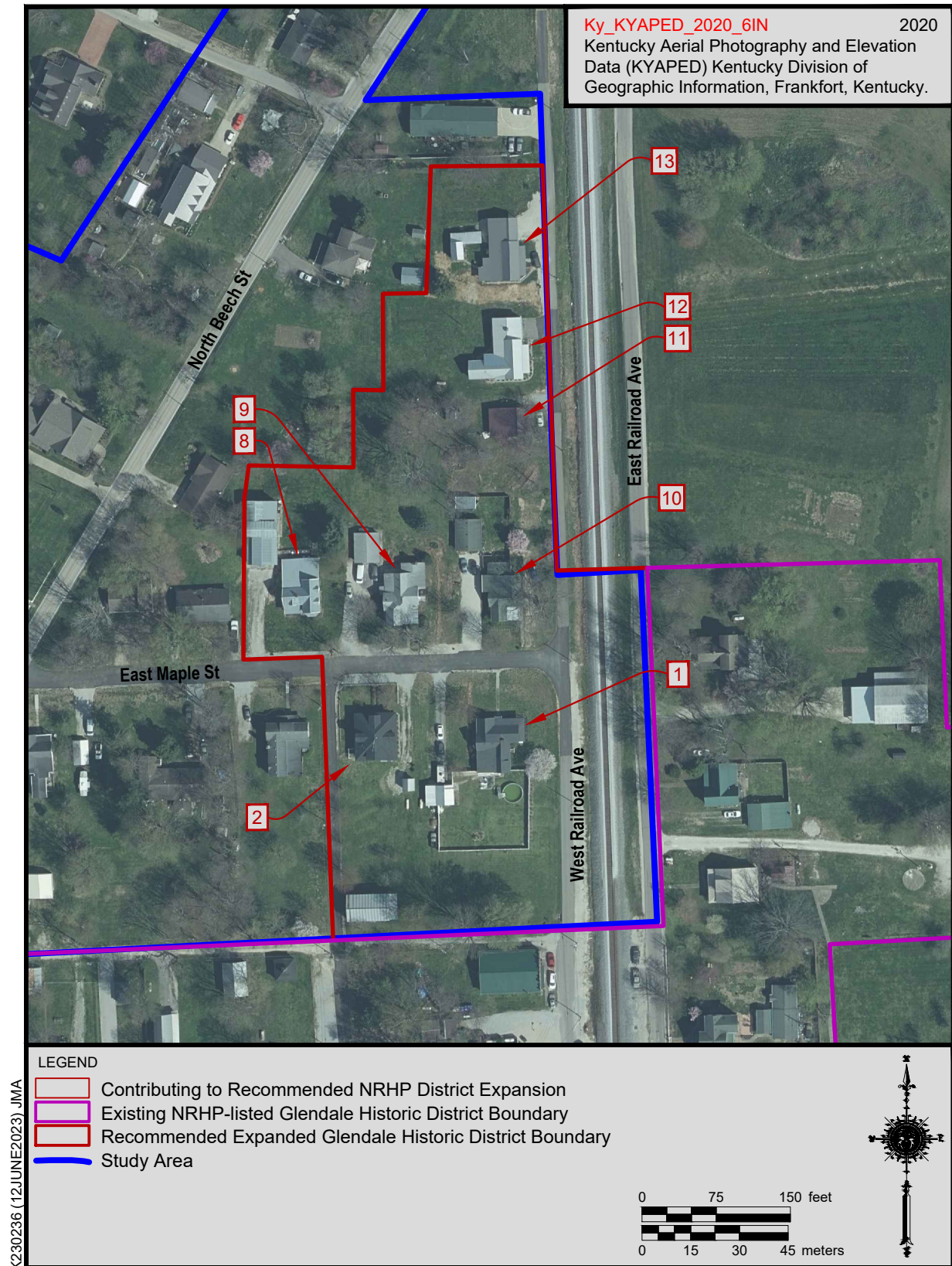


Figure 109. Aerial photograph depicting the recommended Glendale Historic District boundary expansion.

studies in the area and properties that were potentially significant, listed, or eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, the report did not recommend any sites in the current study area as potentially individually significant (Condo 2022). The 2022 report also identified a 2005 report by Helen Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., titled *Eligibility Report for Proposed I-65 Interchanges/Glendale in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-20)*, in which Powell recommended an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District to the south and north of the existing listed historic district (Powell 2005). That portion to the north of the existing listed historic district recommended for expansion in 2005 includes portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]), the study area for the current report. In a letter dated July 6, 2005, the KHC concurred with the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District, contingent upon the submission of a revised report meeting the KHC's specifications within the next 30 days (Morgan to Waldner, letter, 6 July 2005). It is not clear whether the KHC ever received a revised report or the requested additional information.

During the field survey, CRA personnel identified a total of 20 cultural historic sites within the study area, 11 of which were previously unrecorded (Sites 4–9 [HD 1297–HD 1302], 13–15 [HD 1307, HD 1303, and HD 1304], 19 [HD 1305], and 20 [HD 1306]) and nine of which were previously surveyed (Sites 1–3 [HD 1118–HD 1120], 10–12 [HD 1121, HD 1122, and HD 1133], 16 [HD 1117], 17 [HD 1116], and 18 [HD 1115]) as preliminary sites in the KHC's database. CRA recommends that Sites 1–20 (HD 1118–HD 1120, HD 1297–HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, HD 1307, HD 1303, HD 1304, HD 1117, HD 1116, HD 1115, HD 1305, and HD 1306) are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. CRA further recommends an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, with the proposed expanded NRHP boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue. Sites 1 (HD 1118), 2 (HD

1119), and 8–13 (HD 1301, HD 1302, HD 1121, HD 1122, HD 1133, and HD 1307) are recommended as contributing sites, while there are no non-contributing sites to the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District.

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ANDY BESHEAR
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July 25, 2023

Mr. Daniel R. Peake
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street Frankfort, KY 40622

**Re: Cultural Historic Resource Survey and Survey Forms for the Mobility Study and the expansion of the Glendale Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky
KYTC Item No. 23-245**

Dear Mr. Peake,

Thank you for your digital submission of a letter, cultural historic survey, site forms and photographs for the above-listed project which is pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

This project is a survey and re-evaluation for the expansion of the Glendale Historic District which involved assessing the area immediately north of the existing National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Glendale Historic District. The study area consisted of portions of West and East Maple Streets, West Railroad Avenue, and North Beech Street (New Glendale Road [KY 1136]). A total of 20 cultural historic sites within the study area, 11 of which were not previously recorded (Sites 4-9, 13-15, 19 and 20), and nine of which were previously surveyed (Sites 1-3, 10-12, 16, 17, and 18) as preliminary sites in the KHC database were also documented.

KYTC makes the recommendation that sites 1-20 are not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. KYTC also recommends an expansion of the NRHP-listed Glendale Historic District, with the proposed expanded NRHP boundary encompassing portions of East Maple Street and West Railroad Avenue. Sites 1, 2, and 8-13 are recommended as contributing sites, while there are no non-contributing sites within the recommended expanded Glendale Historic District.



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Based on our review, we **Concur** on the eligibility determination and NRHP boundary expansion of the Glendale Historic District.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact RaShae Jennings of my staff at Rashae.jennings@ky.gov.

Sincerely,



Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

CP: rj, KHC #232097
CC: Jonna Mabelitini (KYTC-DEA)



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