

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See Instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Trimble County, Kentucky

and/or common _____

2. Location

street & number See Individual Inventory Forms & Continuation Sheets not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state Kentucky code 021 county Trimble code 223

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>NA</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Individual Inventory Forms & Continuation Sheets

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Trimble County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Bedford state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Trimble County, situated on the Ohio River in the northwestern section of the state, is comprised of a land area of 146 square miles, making it the sixth smallest county in the Commonwealth. The county is part of the Cincinnati geological formation characterized by the Ohio River valleys and the uplands which are hilly and broken. The best agricultural lands are the fertile bottomlands on the river and the high rolling table lands on the hilltops. Hills, hill sides and creek bottoms have limestone strata, while the soil is a light gray loam. A broad ridge extends through the county from the western boundary near Sligo in Henry County to Milton. Streams on the south side of the ridge empty into the Little Kentucky River and on the north side into the Ohio River. The county has numerous streams such as Canip, Spring Creek, Corn Creek and Bare Bone which flow into the Ohio River. Daugherty, Buck Run and Carmen Creeks on the south side of the ridge empty into the Little Kentucky River.

Although the county is characterized by a rugged terrain, there is sufficient good farmland to provide an agricultural base. The major economy of the county is agriculture, and the primary crops are corn, tobacco, fruits, and wheat. Orchards are a significant agricultural resource, and the county is renown for its apples, peaches, and strawberries. Cattle and hogs also are important agrarian commodities.

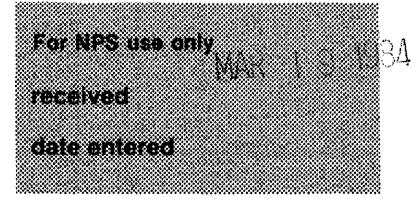
Historically, the county has had an agrarian environment and the majority of the population live in rural areas. Farms are small, averaging eighty acres. There is not a great disparity in wealth which has resulted in a democratic distribution of economical, political and social power in the county.

Since agriculture has been the basis of the Trimble County economy, it has held a significant role in the development of the county. Seventeen of the thirty-nine properties were constructed as farms or have historic associations with farm production. Six buildings in Bedford, the county seat, are components of the historic resources of the county, and four of the structures are defined as residential, one as agricultural/residential, and the Trimble County Jail as a governmental structure. Thirteen properties in Milton, the oldest town in the county, are likewise significant resources of Trimble County. Of the thirteen buildings in Milton, six dwellings constitute the Third Street Historic District, and the remaining seven individual properties are defined as four residential structures and three commercial buildings. Completing the historic resources of Trimble County are two rural commercial buildings and one rural school.

Trimble County has a strong tradition of log construction and a collection of well-executed early brick buildings. The periods of greatest building activity in the county appear to have been about 1800-1820, 1840-1860, and 1880-1910. These periods correspond roughly to settlement, the development of an agricultural economy and to a lesser extent post-Civil War economic growth. Before the last quarter of the nineteenth century, two styles, Federal and Greek Revival, dominated the county's stylistic development almost to the exclusion of all others. Center passage, hall-parlor, and side passage plans were the primary building methods in domestic architecture. The county's building types are predominantly rural and domestic. Commercial structures of the middle and late nineteenth century are nonetheless significant in Milton.

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Log structures were one of the most popular methods of construction from the settlement period to about the Civil War. The basic forms of log dwellings found in this area are the single-pen, dogtrot, and saddlebag forms. In general the forms of Trimble County log structures are found throughout Kentucky.

In Trimble County the Federal style was used in brick and frame structures, but it was in brick construction that the qualities of the style were most evident. The majority of Federal houses in the county were constructed between 1810 and 1840. There appears to have been a pattern of geographic distribution of brick Federal dwellings in the county. Five of the eight dwellings are situated on a large expanse of good agricultural land characterized by level or gently rolling terrain between the outskirts of Bedford and extending almost to Milton. Houses in this period were more likely to be oriented toward roads than creeks, unlike the first stage of settlement. Hall-parlor and center passage plans with simple doorways lighted by transoms and sidelights were the predominant plans of Federal style structures.

The more elaborate Flemish bond brickwork, as well as the employment of reeded exterior moldings with corner blocks was used in both floor plans. The majority of Federal style houses in the county are one and one-half story, single-pile brick structures. Although the Federal style dwellings in the country are good illustrations of the style, they are not as elaborate and pretentious as those found in the Bluegrass Region. A notable exception is the Humphrey House (TM-39) an outstanding example of the Jeffersonian Classical style, a variation of the Federal style.

As was the case in other counties of Kentucky, several Federal/Greek Revival transitional dwellings were constructed in Trimble County. The majority of these transitional houses combining elements of two popular pre-Civil War architectural styles were built ca. 1840-1860, and are primarily of frame construction. Federal/Greek Revival dwellings in Trimble County possess similar characters of exhibiting exterior Greek Revival features, but without the colossal temple fronts, and the use of Federal elements such as sunburst mantels, chairrailing, and wallpresses, for interior decor. River View (TM-31) is the best representation of the juxtaposition of the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

Equally as popular as the Federal style was the Greek Revival style. Brick and frame were employed as building materials, but there was a preference toward frame construction of Greek Revival dwellings. The majority of Greek Revival houses in the county were constructed between 1840 and 1860. Greek Revival in Trimble County was characterized by the dominant use of two-story, single-pile forms and the absence of porticos that extended across the entire main facade. One-story, single-bay porticos in front of a center passage were popular. Side passage dwellings were not unusual, but the most common plan type was the center passage plan. Recessed entry porticos were unusual in Trimble County, where solid rectangular forms outnumber the two instances of recessed entries. There is a small group of single story houses, but in general the typical Greek Revival dwelling in the county is an I-house in brick or frame with a large galleried ell.

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Greek Revival architecture of brick construction in the county has much in common with other Greek buildings in the state. Although brickwork continued to be in Flemish bond, brick bonding other than Flemish was also used, and stone lintels replaced jack arches. An important distinction was the absence of wall pilasters on brick dwellings; however, pilasters were used on frame dwellings.

Interior detailing of Greek Revival houses in the county was representative of the style. Although the interior ornamentation was not as elaborate as in the Bluegrass, elements of the style such as shouldered architrave and pedimented trim and the combination of pilaster, frieze and cornice components were used in Greek Revival dwellings in the county.

After the Civil War, no single style was as popular as the Greek Revival had been before the war. No revival style houses were built in the county. Architecturally pretentious vernacular houses built in the county in this period tended rather to adopt various features from a number of different styles and apply them to traditional forms.

Several aspects of late-century Trimble County architecture seem particularly significant: a common urge for ornamentation and asymmetrical massing and a new desire for free-flowing plans with highly specialized room uses. Also, this period is marked by a dramatic increase in the use and manufacture of new-sorts of machined building materials.

The majority of architecturally significant dwellings constructed in Trimble County after the Civil War and in the early twentieth Century are defined as vernacular architecture. Vernacular dwellings constructed ca.1870-1900 were mainly T-plan house plans of brick and frame construction and one and one-half stories and two stories in height. Early twentieth century architecture in the county is characterized by the use of the T-plan design, American Foursquare and Princess Anne styles, and primarily of frame construction.

Trimble County historically has been populated by citizens of modest means and has never been a wealthy county. The period of 1820-1860 was the most prosperous time in the county which corresponds with the development of an agricultural economy in Trimble County. After the Civil War there was limited economic growth in the county which is evident in the lack of popular late nineteenth century architectural styles such as Renaissance Revival, Victorian, Queen Anne and Romanesque. A notable exception is the Brown House (Tm-51), a significant example of late nineteenth century architecture. The one and one-half story dwelling of frame construction is an outstanding illustration of a simplistic Queen Anne style house, and as such, represents the only structure reflecting the basic elements of this style in Trimble County.

It is unfortunate that only a few commercial buildings exist in the county. Bedford, the county seat, has suffered several major fires which destroyed all the commercial structures built in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. The few commercial buildings which exist today were constructed ca. 1920 to 1930, and none met National Register criteria for inclusion in the multiple resource area.

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Likewise, many of the late nineteenth century commercial buildings have been destroyed in Milton, situated on the Ohio River. The terrible floods of 1880, 1913, 1914, and 1937 virtually destroyed the commercial architecture of the town. Only six commercial structures survive today, and three buildings have been included in the nomination. Rowlett's Grovery (TM-M-25) is a two-story frame commercial structure which is representative of the Greek Revival style. Ginn's Furniture Store (TM-M-15) one of two remaining brick commercial buildings in Milton, features Greek Revival elements such as bracketed cornice, window treatment and hip roof.

Third Street Historic District

The Third Street Historic District in Milton is architecturally significant for its historic association with the cultural development of Trimble County. The district is a cohesive collection of mid to late nineteenth century vernacular architecture. The district is comprised of six substantial dwellings of brick and frame construction, and exemplifies the best representation of a cohesive historic residential district of mid to late nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Milton and in Trimble County. As such, the Third Street Historic District in Milton is the only significant historic district in Trimble County which meets the necessary National Register criteria.

The Wood-Oakley House (TM-M-17) and TM-M-18 are situated next to one another, and they represent excellent examples of T-plan house types. These two-story structures of brick construction are very similar, but differ in window treatments and proches. Facing the Ohio River, both dwellings exemplify the best examples of T-plan houses in Milton. TM-M-21, situated at the west end of Third Street, also is a good representation of the popular T-plan house type. The substantial dwelling of frame construction features elements of the Queen Anne style, in particular, the porch treatment and bay window placement on the facade.

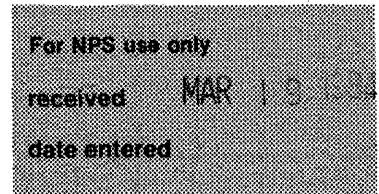
TM-M-22, situated on the north side of Third Street is a good illustration of a popular house type, the two-story side passage Greek Revival dwelling. The dwelling displays significant elements of the Greek Revival style such as the entrance, windows adorned with architrave trim, returns on the cornice, and interior features which reflect the style. A unique feature of the dwelling is the later two-frame addition, which incorporated features of the Queen Anne style.

Situated on the south side of Third Street is a substantial two-story dwelling of frame construction (TM-M-20). The dwelling exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style such as window treatments, main entrance and the use of shouldered architrave trim for the interior embellishments. A Queen Anne style proch further enhances the dwelling.

Completing the district is the Dr. Calver House (TM-M-19), a quaint single-story frame cottage situated on the south side of Third Street. Facade and side bays are accentuated by architrave trim and the gables are embellished with shingling. The outstanding architectural feature is the unique frame construction, the alternating of straight plank siding or undulating plank siding and every four rows.

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Geographical Data and Verbal Boundary Description and Justification for the Third Street Historic District

Acreage of Nominated Property 5 Quadrangle Scale 1:24000
Quadrangle Name Madison East
UTM References

- A. 16/641700/4287240
- B. 16/641700/4287360
- C. 16/641540/4287360
- D. 16/641560/4287240

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION For The Third Street Historic District

Beginning at the rear property line of the Wood-Oakley Funeral Home proceed 500' in a westward direction along the rear property lines of the dwellings; thence 400' in a northward direction; thence 300' in an eastward direction; thence 400' in a southward direction to the point of origin. The boundary is drawn to encompass the six dwellings included within the Third Street Historic District, which represents the most cohesive unit of architecturally significant dwellings in Milton.

Survey Methodology

The historic sites survey of Trimble County was conducted during the late Summer and early Fall of 1982 by William G. Johnson, Senior Historian. The survey is part of a ten-year project of the Kentucky Heritage Commission to survey the state's historical and archaeological resources on a county-by-county basis.

National Register criteria were applied to all structures viewed in this county. Structures meeting National Register criteria are included in this nomination and those not fulfilling the necessary criteria are omitted from the nomination. The survey process involved examining every standing structure in the county by traveling every passable road. To supplement the field survey of Trimble County, published histories of the area were consulted, historical research was conducted in local and state depositories, and local historians and owners of properties were interviewed to identify properties possessing local significance. City and U.S.G.S. maps were used for the towns of Bedford and Milton and U.S.G.S. maps were used elsewhere in the county. Individual structures that met minimum standards of architectural or historical significance were described, documented, mapped, photographed, site plans drawn and given a site identification number consisting of the Smithsonian designation for Trimble County, TM, and a number. Sites in Bedford were given the designation TM-B and a number, while those in Milton were recorded as TM-M and a number. All of this information was recorded on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms. Following the completion of the field survey, interviews, and historical research, each site was evaluated and placed in one of three categories: National Register (those sites meeting National Register criteria individually), Kentucky Survey, and Inventory. The Historic Resources of Trimble County nomination includes all of those sites in the National Register category.

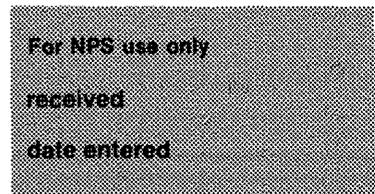
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Of the 95 sites documented outside of Bedford and Milton, twenty are nominated individually. Of the 29 sites surveyed in Bedford, six are nominated individually. Twenty-eight sites were recorded in Milton, and seven are nominated individually and six are included in the Third Street Historic District.

Individual Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory Supplement Boundary and Location Information Forms have been submitted for each individually nominated property within the Historic Resources of Trimble County. U.T.M. coordinates, acreage, verbal boundary description and site plan are included in this supplementary form.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Historic Resources of Trimble County are significant for their historic association with the cultural development of Trimble County.

Trimble County, situated on the Ohio River in the northwestern section of the state, was created from parts of Henry, Gallatin, and Oldham Counties in 1836 by the General Assembly of Kentucky. The county was named in honor of Robert Trimble, a distinguished jurist who served on the Kentucky Court of Appeals from 1807-1809, and as an associate justice of the Federal Supreme Court. Milton, on the Ohio River, was the first town established in the county, incorporated in 1789 by the Virginia Legislature. Bedford, the county seat, was incorporated by an act of the Kentucky Legislature in 1816.

The first settlements in the county were in 1785 in the vicinity of Milton on the Ohio River. Many of the early settlers built their homes on the banks of Canip Creek on the eastern edge of the town. In 1790 settlements were made along Corn Creek several miles south of the Ohio River, and by 1802 fifty families lived in the area. In 1800 Corn Creek Baptist Church, the first church in the county, was organized by the Reverend John Taylor. Four years later, Bradford Gray gave land for the construction of a church building. The first settler in Bedford was Richard Bell, who in 1805 constructed a log house on the hill near the spring. William Gatewood, who was chosen as the first sheriff of the county, settled in the area a year later. Other early settlements were made along the Little Kentucky River and in the southern part of the county.

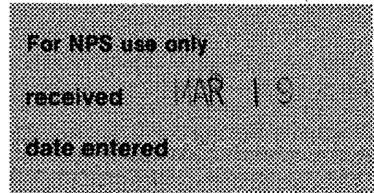
On March 27, 1837, the first county court met in the Methodist Church in Bedford. James Latty was chosen as the first county clerk and George Strothers, who had settled in the county in 1802, was elected county judge.

The earliest transportation routes were Indian trails, creek beds, and the Ohio River. The Milton Ferry was established in 1804 and operated for 125 years until the completion of the Milton-Madison Bridge in 1929. The first public roads were the Bedford-Sulphur Pike, the Old Bedford-Milton Pike, and Bedford-Campbellsburg Pike.

Agriculture was the basis of the early economy in the county and primary crops were: corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and fruits. Cattle and hogs also were an important agricultural commodity. Historically, agriculture has been the major economy of the county; there has been little industry in the county with the exception of the Richwood Distillery, which was situated on State Highway 36 on the outskirts of Milton. The distillery was established after the Civil War and operated until 1910. The distillery produced Bourbon whiskey marketed as Susquehanna and Old Teakettle. Agriculture continues as the primary economy of the county, with tobacco, fruit orchards and the raising of livestock as the main cash crops.

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Traditionally, the county has had a rural environment. Most of the population lives in rural areas. Bedford and Milton each have 750 residents and have never exceeded the current population. In 1840 the population of the county was 3,787, and in 1900, 7,292 people resided in the county. The population of Trimble County in 1980 was 7,000.

The thirty-nine components of the Historic Resources of Trimble County represent the best architectural and cultural resources of the county. This select group consists of thirty-two dwellings, five commercial structures, the Trimble County Jail, and the Moreland School. Of the thirty-two dwellings, seventeen were constructed as farms or have historical associations with farm production.

The historical development of the county is best expressed in the historic architecture of Trimble County. 1800-1820, 1840-1860 and 1880-1910 were the periods of the greatest building activity in the county. These periods correspond roughly to settlement and the beginning of an agrarian economy, the development of agriculture as the primary economy of the county, and to a lesser extent post-Civil War economic growth. Twenty-two of the structures included in the nomination were constructed prior to the Civil War. As a result of the comprehensive survey of the county, it is clear that two styles, Federal and Greek Revival, dominated the stylistic development of the county.

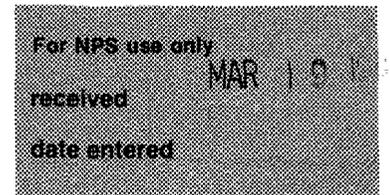
There was a strong tradition of log construction in the county, and twenty-one log dwellings were documented in Trimble County. Fourteen of the log dwellings were single-pen, and six were dogtrot. Only one saddlebag form was found in the county. The Bell-Gatewood House in Bedford is the best representation of log construction in the county, and the single-pen structure is a significant resource in the area of exploration/settlement.

In Trimble County, the Federal style was an important cultural expression in the historical development of the county. Eight Federal dwellings are included in the nomination, and equally represent the primary building methods in domestic architecture, center passage and hall-parlor. All are of brick construction and with the exception of TM-36 all the dwellings were executed in the more elaborate Flemish bond brickwork. Both center passage and hall-parlor structures were enhanced with significant elements of the style such as reeded exterior moldings, jackarches, and corbelled cornices, and the use of Federal style interior appointments as chairrailing, wall-presses, period mantels, and reeded or symmetrical woodwork. Old Kentucky Tavern (TM-5) is an outstanding illustration of the four significant center passage Federal dwellings in the county. The Humphrey House (TM-39) is an important example of the Jeffersonian Classical style, a variation of the Federal style.

Three of the four hall-parlor Federal dwellings have fenestrations of four bays, and reflect qualities of fine craftsmanship and design. TM-55 is an outstanding representation of the Federal style hall-parlor plan in Trimble County, and the incorporation of a pedimented entrance pavillion on the facade is certainly an outstanding element of the dwelling.

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As a result of the survey, there appears to have been a pattern of geographic distribution of brick Federal dwellings in the county. Five of the dwellings are situated on a large expanse of good agricultural land characterized by level or gently rolling terrain between the outskirts of Bedford and extending almost to Milton. All of the Federal dwellings are located on some of the best farmland in the county.

Several Federal/Greek Revival transitional houses were constructed in the county ca.1840-60. Primarily of frame construction, these transitional house-types possess similar building forms of exhibiting Greek Revival exterior features, and the incorporation of Federal elements such as wallpresses, chairrailing, sunburst mantels and symmetrical woodwork for interior detailing. River View (TM-31) is the outstanding illustration of the juxtapositions of the two architectural styles. Displaying prominent exterior Greek Revival features, the interior appointments of River View were executed in the Federal style by use of chairrailing, wallpresses, symmetrical woodwork, and Federal mantels.

The Greek Revival style was equally as important as the Federal style as a major architectural style in Trimble County, and ten Greek Revival dwellings are included in the nomination. Greek Revival architecture was a significant building form in both the rural and town environments of Trimble County. The dominant use of two-story, single-pile forms with one-story, single-bay porticos characterizes the Greek Revival style in the county. Both side passage and center passage plans were used in Greek Revival architecture in the county. Both brick and frame were employed as building materials, but there was preference toward frame construction of Greek Revival dwellings. The Peak House (TM-B-15) and the Coleman House (TM-3) are significant representations of center-passage Greek Revival dwellings in the county. Both were executed in Flemish bond brickwork with limestone lintels replacing the jackarches, and interior appointments characterize the formal features of the style. The Baker House (TM-M-27) is an excellent example of the Greek Revival side-passage dwelling.

The construction of significant Greek Revival dwellings corresponds with the second period of greatest building activity and the development of agriculture as the major economy in the county. The years 1840-60 were prosperous times for Trimble County as is reflected in the construction of important Greek Revival dwellings in both rural and town environments. Bedford and Milton were prosperous towns with many significant architectural resources.

Prior to the Civil War Bedford contained four hotels, four dry goods and grocery establishments, two blacksmith shops, a single tannery, a wool-carding factory, a steam grist mill and two bootsmith shops. Approximately one-half mile south of Bedford was Bedford Springs, a popular health resort in Kentucky noted for its medicinal springs. The resort had an impressive two-story hotel of frame construction, many frame cottages, nine limestone springhouses and landscaped grounds.

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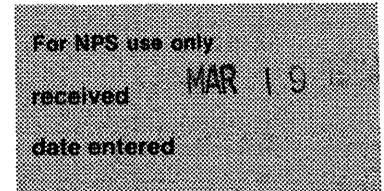
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Likewise, Milton, on the Ohio River was a prosperous community and had a hotel, two blacksmith shops, five dry goods and grocery businesses, and a wool-carding factory. The Milton and Madison Ferry, which was established in 1805, was a significant resource in the local economy.

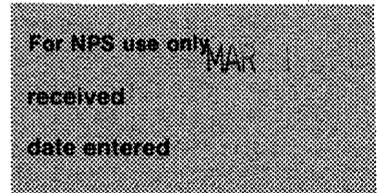
This twenty-year period of prosperity in Trimble County was evident in the construction of significant Greek Revival dwellings in the area. The Peak House (TM-B-15), an important two-story brick center passage dwelling, and the Hancock House (TM-B-12) and TM-B-7, both two-story, side-passage dwellings of frame construction reflect the popularity of the Greek Revival style in the county. Likewise, TM-M-27, an excellent representation of a two-story brick side passage Greek Revival dwelling, TM-M-22, and TM-M-8 further illustrate this popular building style in Trimble County. Rural dwellings such as the Coleman House (TM-3), the Trout House (TM-86), the Page-Bell House (TM-58), the Preston House (TM-89) also further reflect the popularity of the Greek Revival style in the county.

Although there is an impressive collection of Federal and Greek Revival dwellings in Trimble County, several houses constructed 1800 to 1860 are defined as vernacular architecture. Vernacular houses built in Trimble County from the first to third quarter of the nineteenth century were primarily a single house-type, a two-story rectangular structure with attached one or two-story ell. These vernacular houses were of frame construction with center passage floor plans and fenestrations of three to five bays. Prevalent exterior features were gable roofs, exterior and interior gable-end chimneys, and the use of transoms to enhance the main entrances. Vernacular dwellings constructed from 1850-1870 often featured a center gable pierced by a single window incorporated into the facade. A majority of these vernacular house-types later were enhanced with one-story, three or five bay porches embellished with gingerbread trim in the late nineteenth century.

The Rowlett House (TM-79) offers the best example of this popular vernacular house-type in Trimble County. The two-story frame structure displays a three-bay facade with a center entrance enhanced by a two-pane transom, and cornice with returns. The Bebelt House (TM-M-7) is the best illustration of a single-story dwelling of attached one-story ell also a popular house-type during this period. This simplistic structure featured a fenestration of five bays with center entrance, gable roof and interior gable-end chimneys with a later (1937) one-story four-bay wing addition. The Dr. Fixx House (TM-29) represents a variation of the two-story I-house plan popular in Trimble County. The substantial two-story frame structure with a one-and one-half story ell also of frame construction is a significant mid-nineteenth century vernacular architectural resource. Built for Dr. Fixx, the structure was constructed to serve two functions, living quarters and office for a country doctor. Unlike other vernacular I-houses in the county, Dr. Fixx's dwelling incorporated the main entrance into one of the gable-ends while the traditional fenestration pattern was used as his office. The pedimented facade consisted of two-story bay window placements on each end and a recessed entrance-way comprised of two separate entrances each with three-pane transoms and three-pane sidelights.

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1880-1910 was the third period of building activity in the county. The post-Civil War era in Trimble County is characterized by limited economic growth. Agriculture remained the major economy of the county. The only industry in the county was the Richwood Distillery, situated on the outskirts of Milton, which closed in 1910. River transportation, significant to the local economies of Milton and Wise's Landing was declining and being replaced by rail transportation. The absence of a railroad in the county was the major factor for the limited post-Civil War economic growth in Trimble County.

In the late 1860s and early 1870s the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad devised a plan to construct a rail line from a junction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Gallatin, Tennessee in a northward direction across Kentucky to Milton. A county referendum was held and the citizens of Trimble County approved a \$100,000 railroad bond subscription; however, the railroad bonds were never issued and the proposed project was a failure.

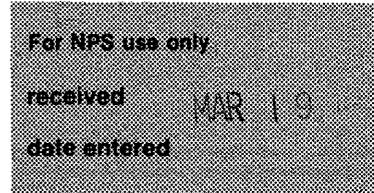
The limited post-Civil War economic growth in the county is evident in the lack of popular late nineteenth century architectural styles such as Renaissance Revival, Victorian, Queen Anne and Romanesque. The Brown House (TM-51), a significant example of late nineteenth century architecture is a notable exception. The one and one-half story dwelling of frame construction is an outstanding example of a simplistic Queen Anne House, and as such, represents the only structure reflecting the basic elements of this style in Trimble County.

Dwellings and buildings constructed in Trimble County in the last part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century are characterized as vernacular architecture. Vernacular dwellings constructed in the last two decades of the nineteenth century were primarily T-plan house-types of brick and frame construction and one and one-half stories and two stories in height. Architecturally significant vernacular dwellings built in this period tended to adopt various features from a number of different styles and apply them to a common building form. TM-M-17, TM-M-18, and TM-M-22, components of the Third Street Historic District, represent the best examples of a popular house-type in Trimble County. These significant examples well illustrate a tendency to incorporate various architectural features from a number of different styles into a basic building form. Most of the T-plan dwellings erected in the county were simplistic and basic houses with few decorative elements. However, several dwellings were enhanced with returns on the returns, Queen Anne or Eastlake Style porches and occasionally bay window placements.

Early twentieth century architecture in the county is defined as vernacular architecture, and is characterized by the use of American Foursquare, Princess Anne, and T-plan designs, and primarily of frame construction. Another vernacular house-type was a basic two-story dwelling of frame construction with a fenestration of four bays with off-center or side entrances, and completed by an attached lean-to or single story ell.

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County, Kentucky

Architecturally significant dwellings constructed during this period were predominately American Foursquare designs. The Logan House (TM-2) and the Neal House (TM-59) represent the best illustrations of this house-type in the county.

Included in the Historic Resources of Trimble County are five commercial structures significant for their historic association with the cultural development of Trimble County. These resources are significant in the area of commerce, and are excellent representations of commercial architecture in the county. Three of the commercial buildings are located in Milton, and are significant examples of mid- and late nineteenth century commercial architecture in the county. Rowlett's Grocery (TM-M-25) is an important example of a Greek Revival commercial structure. Yeager General Store (TM-27) is a significant representation of a once prominent historic resource in small villages and crossroad communities in the rural environment. Likewise Callis General Store and Post Office, a commercial and residential complex of frame construction, exemplifies an important rural commercial complex historically associated with the cultural development of the county.

The Trimble County Jail (TM-B-19) is significant for its historic association with the formation and institutionalization of the primary governmental entity in the county, the Trimble County Court. At the first meeting of the Trimble County Court held on March 27, 1837, an order was issued for the building of a county jail of log construction and measuring thirty-two feet by sixteen feet. Fourteen years later, a second county jail was constructed and the sandstone structure is still in use as a jail today.

As in other counties of Kentucky, one of the responsibilities of the Trimble County Court was establishing and providing public education for the citizens of the county. The Moreland School (TM-73) represents an important educational resource significant for its historic association with the cultural and social development of the county. Constructed in 1870, Moreland School is one of three surviving rural schools of thirty three public schools built in the county. The school is an important representation of a significant social institution, public education, in Trimble County.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification NOTE: A Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory Supplement Boundary and Location Information Form has been attached to each Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form for the individual components of the Historic Resources of Trimble County.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Gus Johnson, Senior Historian

organization Kentucky Heritage Council

date November 1982

street & number Capital Plaza Tower

telephone 502/564-7005

city or town Frankfort

state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

May Cuman Appel

title *State Historic Preservation Officer*

date *March 12, 1984*

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Certification Sheet for listing date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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date entered

Historic Resources of Trimble County
Continuation sheet Kentucky Item number Nine Page Two

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Continuation sheet

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Trimble County Multiple Resource Area
State KENTUCKY

Corn _____ 4/9/84
Date/Signature

Nomination/Type of Review

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Barringer House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return CD 4/10/84</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. Bates House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Lawl Dubie 4/9/84</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. Bebelt House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return CD 4/13/84</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. Bird House | Substantive Review | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. Brown's House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return CD 4/10/84</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. Callis General Store
and Post Office | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. Coleman House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. Coleman, William L., House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. Cooper's Bottom School | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Lawl Dubie 4/19/84</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. Fixx, Dr. Carroll, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Trimble County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Ginn's Furniture Store *Substantive Review* *for* Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 2/21/83

Attest

12. Hancock House *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

13. House on Kentucky Highway 1492 *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

14. House on Moffett Cemetery Road *Substantive Review* *for* Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 2/21/83

Attest

15. House Tm-B-7 *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

16. House Tm-B-25 *Substantive Review* Keeper Return CD 4/9/84

Attest

17. House Tm-M-27 *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

18. House Tm-M-28 *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

19. Humphrey Place *Substantive Review* *for* Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 2/21/83

Attest

20. Logan, W. W., House *Substantive Review* Keeper Cur Minkie 4/9/84

Attest

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Trimble County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Milton Masonic Lodge
and County General Store

Substantive Review for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

22. Neal House

Substantive Review Keeper

Carl Doshi 4/9/84

Attest

23. Old Kentucky Tavern

Substantive Review for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

24. Page-Bell House

Substantive Review for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

25. Page House

Substantive Review Keeper

Carl Doshi 4/10/84

Attest

26. Peak House

Substantive Review Keeper

Carl Doshi 4/9/84

Attest

27. Preston House

Substantive Review for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

28. River View

Substantive Review Keeper

Return CD 4/10/84

Attest

29. Rowlett's Grocery

Substantive Review for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

30. Rowlett House

Substantive Review Keeper

Carl Doshi 4/9/84

Attest

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Trimble County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review
Substantive Review

Date/Signature

31. Trimble County Jail

Keeper

W.M. Dinkie 4/9/84

Attest

32. Trout House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

33. Yeager General Store

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/21/83

Attest

34. Third Street Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

W.M. Dinkie 4/10/84

Attest

35.

Keeper

Attest

36.

Keeper

Attest

37.

Keeper

Attest

38.

Keeper

Attest

39.

Keeper

Attest

40.

Keeper

Attest