

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Hindman Historic District

other names/site number NA

## 2. Location

street & number Along Main Street (State Route 550) and State Route 160

NA
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not for publication

city or town Hindman

NA
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vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Knott code 119 zip code 41822

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local

Signature of certifying official/Title Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office**  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

**Category of Property**

**Number of Resources within Property**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
37	19	buildings
		district
1	2	site
2		structure
		object
40	21	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

NA

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Residential/domestic: single dwelling
- Residential/domestic: hotel/inn
- Commerce: business
- Commerce: Financial institution
- Commerce: general store/department store
- Government: courthouse
- Educational: school
- Religious: church related residence
- Health Care: hospital

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Residential/domestic: single dwelling
- Residential/domestic: hotel/inn
- Commerce: business
- Commerce: Financial institution
- Commerce: general store/department store
- Government: courthouse
- Educational: school

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- No Style
- Homestead
- Commercial Style
- Log House
- Spanish Revival (variation)
- Dutch Colonial (variation)
- Italian Villa (variation)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Stone/ sandstone, concrete, masonry units
- walls: Stone/sandstone; brick, concrete, wood, synthetics/vinyl
- roof: Asphalt/shingle, metal/standing seam, wood
- other: Stone/sandstone, wood, brick, concrete

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The proposed Hindman Historic District is located in the city of Hindman, Knott County in the southeastern region of Kentucky. The District consists of Main Street, the educational corridor, and a few residences. It is irregular in form, primarily following the east-west axes along West Main Street and Kentucky Route 160. The majority of the buildings in the district are two-story residences and commercial buildings built between 1903 and 1960. Most are prime examples of local stone masonry construction, quarried no more than a few miles from the construction site. The district contains a variety of architectural styles, including variations on Spanish Revival, Dutch Colonial, and Italian Villa, Log homes, and commercial. Two buildings within the proposed district are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places: The Hindman Ben Franklin Building (2007, NR ID #07000675) and the Bolen Building (2007, NR ID #07000676). The district encapsulates a downtown that has undergone many changes while still maintaining its heritage and cultural identity. The proposed district is approximately 25 acres, containing 61 resources, 40 (66%) of which contribute and 21 (34%) of which do not contribute. The district's period of significance extends from c. 1903 through 1960.

Knott County was formed from portions of Perry, Floyd, Letcher and Breathitt counties on May 5, 1884. It was the 118<sup>th</sup> county to be created in the Commonwealth and consists of 352 square miles of rough but beautiful land in the Cumberland Plateau of the Appalachian Mountains. It is home of the headwaters for several major creeks that flow into the Big Sandy and the Kentucky rivers.

The Hindman Historic District (Photos #-#) consists of a mixed-use concentration of historic buildings located in a valley following the Forks of Troublesome Creek, a stream flowing through Hindman, the county seat of Knott County. Knott County is bordered on the west by Perry and Breathitt Counties, Magoffin to the north, Floyd and Pike Counties border on the East, and Letcher County is to the South. Consequently, Knott County is one of only a few of Kentucky's 120 counties without a river included in its boundaries or with a river bordering it. It does contain the headwaters to several major creeks, including the Levisa Fork which flows east to the Big Sandy, and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, which flows west. Hindman is situated in the center of the county on the confluence of Left Troublesome and Right Troublesome creeks. It is approximately 237 miles southeast of Louisville, Kentucky, 181 miles northeast of Knoxville, Tennessee, and 238 miles southeast of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The district contains a total of 61 resources, most of which are commercial, residential, and education facilities in character (Photos #-#); one a religious building (Photos #) and a gravesite structure (Photos #). Throughout the district are a series of substantial historic ashlar sandstone retaining walls (Photos #-#), all of which contribute individually and collectively to the character of the district. Several areas of paved surface parking are located in the district; these are treated as uncounted landscape features, as they are situated along with a structure. Most of the non-contributing resources were constructed after the period of significance. Only in a couple cases was a building altered extensively or has been allowed to deteriorate enough that it no longer retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the Hindman Historic District. The district as a whole retains integrity and is a physically cohesive concentration of individual buildings of diverse function, located within a geographical area whose boundary can be readily defined by the character of the properties found within.

The Hindman Historic District consists of two main portions (see district sketch map): the Downtown area and the zone just to the East, considered the Educational Corridor. Much of the district lies on flat topography; but the land rises quickly as it moves away from Troublesome Creek. There are a few sites on the Hindman Settlement School's land that are situated on hillsides overlooking the district. Main Street is the district's principal commercial thoroughfare and extends in a southwest-to-northeast direction. East Main Street intersects with Highway 160 at the confluence of Troublesome Creek. Highway 160 extends north to the boundary of the district where it turns off East Main Street and becomes the Hindman Bypass, connecting the town to State Route 80. Bevie-Clark Lane rises east off of East Main Street. The road situated circling the courthouse is now known simply as Bailey Street, but

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also included Hagan Street and Duke Street at one time in honor of two of the town's strong public figures. Justice Drive intersects with West Main Street across from the Courthouse. South Highway 160 travels a slight southeastern direction and connects the Educational Corridor with the rest of the district. Center Street and Education Lane intersect South Highway 160 to the south, and Orchard Lane to the north side of the road.

Due to the difficult terrain and lack of some forms of infrastructure, Hindman developed later than some other towns in southeastern Kentucky. There were many hardships placed on this area, where floods and fires required rebuilding many times in the city's history. The buildings in the Hindman Historic District are generally in good to excellent condition. Presently there has been a push to improve the town's infrastructure and build new, sometimes with little respect to what would have been a contributing building in the District. Hopefully, Historic District designation will instill a renewed respect for the craftsmanship and history in the walls of this city. Even though there have been changes, the town still contains a cohesive concentration of buildings that are proposed within the boundary of this Historic District.

### **Design qualities in the District**

The most distinctive features throughout the proposed district are the substantial ashlar sandstone retaining walls. The stones in Knott County are consistent in size, most appearing to be 18 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 9 inches deep. The mortar joints are also consistently pronounced due to their light color as well as their width and depth. Only a couple examples are found in the district following this order. More discussion on the stonemasons and their work can be found in Section 8.

Most properties in the district are vernacular adaptations of formal styles, and others were built without reference to any particular architectural style. Most of the commercial buildings along Main Street are vernacular in character.

The Spanish Revival style is reflected in the original curved parapet of the Knott County Courthouse (Inventory #17; KTH-13) stone structure. This was later renovated and enclosed to exude more of a Neo Classical revival style treatment, but it still contributes to the district by virtue of the very apparent stone masonry craftsmanship on the sides and back of the building.

A variation of the Italian Villa style is conveyed in the School of Craft Building (#59; KTH-14), which was built as the Knott County High School. The courtyard plan and stone masonry show the influence that immigrant Italian stonemasons of the area may have played. The arched passageways and wrought iron gates are special features of this structure.

The Dutch Colonial style is reflected in the James Still Learning Center (#58; KTH-16), constructed as the Hindman Library, due to its distinct gambrel roof. It is the only stone structure in the district to display the style. Italian Frank Monjardo, Sr. and Corrello are credited with building the Hindman Library.

Summarizing, the Hindman Historic District, an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century southeastern Kentucky settlement, became a village with the founding of the county in 1884, and subsequently, an unlikely County Seat. The 1903-1960 Period of Significance recognizes the significant growth following the Hindman Settlement School's establishment in 1902, and individuals who improved education and healthcare resources within the region.

The following Resource Inventory describes the properties found within the Hindman Historic District. Where historic names are known, they appear along with the description. Properties considered to be contributing to the character of the district are marked "C" at the end of the entry; those marked with an "NC," indicate that the property is non-contributing, either because it dates from outside the period of significance of the district or because its integrity has been compromised by alterations. The installation of non-historic siding or replacement window units does not necessarily cause a building to be non-contributing. Rather, integrity is evaluated according to National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, which states that

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integrity can remain “if the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured.” The test of integrity also relies to a degree on the standard argument, which poses the question, “If individuals from the past were to return and view the property, would they recognize it?” The numbers are keyed to the map accompanying the nomination.

**INVENTORY OF THE HINDMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

MAP #	KHC Survey #	Property Name/ Address	Classification	Materials	Date	C/NC
1	KTH-45	Clark-Pratt House, 20? Bevie-Clark Lane	Building	Stone	1930s	C
2	KTH-46	Hindman City Hall, 10 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	Veneer	2001	NC
3	KTH-47	Nationwide, 24 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	Brick	1970	NC
4	KTH-48	Neice Buildng, 30 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	CMU	1975	NC
5	KTH-49	Masonic Lodge, 36 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	CMU	1960	C
6	KTH-50	Vacant Lot, 42? Professor Clarke Circle	Building	n/a	n/a	NC Site
7	KTH-25	Dixon Building, 50 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	CMU	1921?	C
8	KTH-51	Vacant Lot, 58 Professor Clarke Circle	Building	n/a	n/a	NC Site
9	KTH-26	Hindman USPS, 27 East Main Street	Building	Brick	1950	C
10	KTH-27	Professor Clark's House, 15 East Main Street	Building	Stone	1940	C
11	KTH-28	Campbell Building, 10 East Main Street	Building	Stone	1940	C
12	KTH-15	Hindman Ben Franklin Building, 16 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1913	C
13	KTH-7	Young's Dept Store & Hotel , 18 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1938	C
14	KTH-52	Cody Building, 30 West Main Street	Building	Brick	1965	NC
15	KTH-53	Commercial Building, 28 Bailey Street	Building	Brcik	1948	C
16	KTH-54	Commercial Building, 30 Bailey Street	Building	CMU	1948	C
17	KTH-13	Knott County Courthouse, 54 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1935	C
18	KTH-8	Doc. J.W. Duke's House, 76 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1940	C
19	KTH-55	Jone's Insurance, 88 West Main Street	Building	CMU	1957	C
20	KTH-56	Vacant Building, 90 West Main Street	Building	Frame	1980	NC
21	KTH-57	Graveyard	Site	n/a	1920s	C Site
22	KTH-58	First Baptist Parsonage, 130 West Main Street	Building	Brick	1996	NC
23	KTH-59	First Baptist Youth Ministries, 150 West Main Street	Building	CMU	1951	C
24	KTH-60	Methodist Parsonage, 164 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1928	C
25	KTH-61	Blair Building, 173 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1945	C
26	KTH-62	Watts Building, 169 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1946	C
27	KTH-63	Cornett Building, 169 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1937	C
28	KTH-64	Collins & Collins, 161 West Main Street	Building	Frame	1940	C
29	KTH-65	Collins & Collins, 161 West Main Street	Building	Frame	1940	C
30	KTH-66	Apartments, 137 West Main Street	Building	Frame	1995	NC
31	KTH-67	Storage Building, 137 West Main Street	Building	Frame	2000s	NC

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MAP #	KHC Survey #	Property Name/ Address	Classification	Materials	Date	C/NC
32	KTH-68	Stewart Building, 125 West Main Street	Building	CMU	1965	NC
33	KTH-70	Community Trust Bank, 107 West Main Street	Building	Brick	1994	NC
34	KTH-34	Bolen Building, 85 West Main Street	Building	CMU	1942	C
35	KTH-33	Bolen Building, 85 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1942	C
36	KTH-71	Slone & Bates Law, 79 West Main Street	Building	CMU	1975	NC
37	KTH-72	Knott County Justice Center, 100 Justice Drive	Building	Pre-Fab	2003	NC
38	KTH-32	Francis Building, 47 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1947	C
39	KTH-31	Martin Building, 41-43 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1939	C
40	KTH-17	Bank of Hindman, 39 West Main Street	Building	Stone	1903	C
41	KTH-73	Mi Dee Mart	Building	Frame	1988	NC
42	KTH-74	Human Services Building	Building	Brick	1978	NC
43	KTH-22	May Stone Building, 51 Center Street	Building	CMU	1959	C Structure
44	KTH-29	Stone Walls, various locations	Site	Stone	n/a	C Structure
45	KTH-75	Stucky Building, 111 Center Street	Building	Frame	1915	C
46	KTH-76	Preece Building, 225 Center Street	Building	Frame	1913	C
47	KHT-77	Office Building, 71 Center St.	Building	Log	1915	NC
48	KTH-2	Uncle Sol's Cabin, 61 Center St.	Building	Log	mid 1800s	C
49	KTH-78	Crawford Bray House, 181 South Hwy 160	Building	Frame	1930s	NC
50	KTH-79	Maintenance Foreman House, 195 South Hwy 160	Building	Frame	1940s	C
51	KTH-80	Opportunity Center, 238 South Hwy 160	Building	Frame	1999	NC
52	KTH-81	Dr. Amburgey House, 211 South Hwy 160	Building	Frame	1930s	NC
53	KTH-82	Storage Building, South Hwy 160	Building	Aluminum	2001	NC
54	KTH-83	Verna Mae Slone's Log Cabin, South Hwy 160	Building	Log	1900s	C
55	KTH-84	Verna Mae Slone's Cob House, South Hwy 160	Building	Log	1900s	C
56	KTH-85	Marie Stewart Museum and Craft Shop, 25 Orchard Branch	Building	Log	1920s	C
57	KTH-21	Lucy Furman's House, 264 Orchard Branch	Building	Log	1920s	C
58	KTH-16	James Still Learning Center, 254 South Hwy 160	Building	Stone	1934	C
59	KTH-14	Kentucky School of Craft, 56 Education Lane	Building	Stone	1931	C
60	KTH-86	Pearl Comb's Learning Center, 63 Education Lane	Building	Stone	1955	C
61	KTH-20	Beckham Comb's House, 45 Education Lane	Building	Frame	1920s	C

**Narrative Inventory of Features**

- 20 (?) Bevie-Clark Lane (Clark Pratt House; KTH-45):** A two-story cross gable vernacular residence asymmetrically built with coursed rubble sandstone foundation, wall, and chimney. The rest is supplemented with wood clad in shiplap siding. The fenestration is flat topped, with 8/8 and 6/6 wood sash intact. A shed roofed screened porch has been added to North side. There is also an adjacent outhouse building to the North against the hillside with a foundation of coursed ashlar sandstone with extruded mortar joints. Board and batten cladding on the upper story with a laterally oriented gable roof

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- with exposed rafter tails under the eaves. Fenestration includes 2/2 wood sash. This was home to Clark Pratt, a 1919 graduate from the Hindman Settlement School, the first bachelor to teach at the Settlement and also served as the Settlement's lawyer. He later married Bevie Perkins of the 1926 class. (c. 1930 and later) C
2. **10 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-46):** Newly constructed side gable City Hall and Welcome Center built to reflect the styles of the other stone construction in the town. Constructed outside the period of significance. (c. 2001) NC
  3. **24 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-47):** Modern red brick one-story on street level commercial building. This pyramidal building was previously used as the City Hall and is now a commercial space. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 1975) NC
  4. **30 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-48):** Modest concrete masonry two-story on street level structure with shed roof. An addition of wood frame construction has been appended an addition on the façade, allowing different entrances to the subdivided unit interior. Built outside the period of significance and currently unoccupied. (c. 1970) NC
  5. **36 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-49):** Modest gable-front two-story on street level commercial building of concrete masonry construction faced with multi colored brown brick with no notable ornament. (c. 1960) C
  6. **42? Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-50):** Empty Lot for sale in conjunction with site number 4. NC Site
  7. **50 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-25):** Modest shed roof two-story on street level commercial building of concrete masonry construction faced with multi colored brown brick; no notable ornament. (c. 1960) C
  8. **58 Professor Clarke Circle (KTH-51):** Empty Lot, which displays some foundation remnants of a demolished commercial building. NC Site
  9. **27 East Main Street (KTH-26):** Concrete masonry and red brick two-story building, oriented perpendicular to the street. The façade culminates with stepped coped pediment enclosing the barrel vault roof with exposed rafter tails on the sides. The front has limited ornament beyond one vertical course of brick at the second floor level and brick pilasters on each side encasing the storefront now housing the Hindman Post Office. By local accounts, this building was built as a movie theater and with a sloping floor down the hill toward the creek for viewing purposes. The control booth was on the second floor where Troublesome Creek Times newspaper now has their office space. (c. 1950) C
  10. **15 East Main Street (Professor Clarke's House; KTH-27):** Two-story stone structure with very little decorative style. With a substantially altered upper floor, the building proportions and first story are exemplary of the coursed ashlar sandstone with extruded mortar found through the town (Fig. 1). On a Kentucky State Historical Society Highway plaque established in front of the home where Prof. George Clarke lived are these words: ... George Clarke came to Hindman licensed to practice law. Seeing the need of education, he established a subscription school with the help of the students and citizens. Educator, State School Inspector, Member of State Board of Examiners, died 1940. His epitaph reads: 'Let God be praised and let Eastern Kentucky rejoice that so great a man once graced its soil.' (c. 1915? and 1970s alterations) C
  11. **10 East Main Street (KTH-28):** Modest one-story structure comprised of coursed ashlar sandstone exhibiting expressed mortar. Stepped stone coped parapet along shed roof. By local accounts, this was

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built for Professor Clarke's son. This structure has remained relatively unaltered besides replacement windows and doors, but has been used as a pharmacy, restaurant, office space, and other uses through the years. (c. 1940) C

12. **16 West Main Street (Hindman Ben Franklin Store; KTH-15):** Distinctive all-stone commercial building of the ashlar sandstone. Local sources indicate that it was two separate units (later combined into one retail space), a moving picture theater in the basement, and an icehouse filled from the nearby Troublesome Creek. It was erected in 1913 by Hilliard H. Smith (Fig. 2, 3) as the Francis Smith and Company Department Store and has since been used for various retail spaces, including selling grocery, furniture, appliances, and Hindman Ben Franklin, Young's Variety Store, Inc. This building was rehabilitated and is currently housing the Appalachian Artisan Center offices, gallery, and café. This building was listed in the National Register in 2007 (NR ID #07000675) (c. 1913) C
13. **18 West Main Street (Young's Department Store & Hotel; KTH-7):** Three-story ashlar sandstone construction with modest ornament built by stone mason and Knott Countain, Claude Ramsey. Exhibiting diamond oriented stones between the three bays of the second story along with the date of erection. Fenestration includes 3/1 wood sash above the commercial storefront. Currently the Quiltmaker Inn and commercial space, it was built as the Young's Department Store and Hotel. This building was nominated to the National Register under Criterion D in 1992, but rejected under that approach. (c. 1937) C
14. **30 West Main Street (Cody Building; KTH-52):** Modern construction built as an Ace Hardware store in place of the wood framed Bailey Hotel and Cody Hardware located in the same site (Photo #). The building is currently under renovation for artists' studios and gallery through the Appalachian Artisan Center. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 1965) NC
15. **28 Bailey Street (KTH-53):** Modest commercial building of yellow brick with 2 display windows on first story shielded by a canopy. Flat roof with tile coping along parapet. 1/1 flat topped fenestration on the upper floors. Lack of notable architectural detail. Currently used at office building for CPA and law firms. (c. 1948) C
16. **30 Bailey Street (KTH-54):** Modest commercial building with facing of red brick. Three entrances spaced by fenestration with the rhythm of openings somewhat altered from the original. Siding deviation to transition above the stairwell entrance. Pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles. (c. 1948) C
17. **54 West Main Street (Knott County Courthouse; KTH-13):** Distinctive all-stone two-story courthouse built of coursed ashlar sandstone with expressed mortar. Tradition has it that the stones were from a large quarry located on the present land of Mrs. Ray Leon Smith of Duke's Branch, less than a mile behind the building. By local accounts the late U.S. House Representative, Carl D. Perkins, is said to have been one of the quarry workers who supplied the stone for the building. (Photo #) The previous courthouse that was built in the early 1900s burned in 1928. There have been sensitive modifications to the building, including enclosing the exterior circulation space as well as covering the roof. Bailey Street encircles the courthouse, with parking spaces on all sides. (c. 1935) C
18. **76 West Main Street (Doctor Duke's House; KTH-8):** This was the home of Dr. John Wes Duke (1873-1954) who was the first doctor in Knott County with a degree from a medical college in 1896. A distinctive two-story home of coursed ashlar sandstone with expressed mortar. Three hipped dormers are expressed on the sides and front of the pyramidal roof. The house was later used as the first local health department and then as a funeral home. It has since been modified to be office space in the first floor and apartments on the second. There has been an addition on the back of the second story clad in vinyl. The front porch

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has been sensitively enclosed, and still retains the original proportions and details of the stonework. A short stone wall and stepped entry lead to the front door. (c. 1940) C

19. **88 West Main Street (KTH-55):** Modest two-story flat-roofed commercial building of concrete masonry faced with red brick; no notable ornament. (c. 1957) C
20. **90 West Main Street (KTH-56):** Modern shed office at back of parking lot above street level. Built outside the significance of the Hindman Historic District. There is a stone masonry retaining wall along the sidewalk that extends along this site (c. 1980) NC
21. **Graveyard (KTH-57):** This graveyard is located where the Hindman United Methodist Church sat from the years 1875 to 1901 (Photo #). The Duke family graves are located within the walls of coursed ashlar sandstone with expressed mortar. (c. 1901) C Site
22. **130 West Main Street (KTH-58):** This was the site of Dr. Manford Kelley Home built in 1910. The coursed retaining wall of random sized sandstone differs from other examples in the town, but it and the step walls leading to the house are still in good condition (Photo #). Now this is the location of the Baptist Parsonage, a two-story brick house with a gabled roof and built outside the significance of the Hindman Historic District. (c. 1996) NC
23. **150 West Main Street (KTH-59):** This church was built as the Hindman United Methodist Church, but now serves as a youth ministries building for the First Baptist church located to the north on the hill. This L-shaped plan is constructed of concrete masonry units. There are details of reused sandstone blocks as the lintels of the fenestration openings, but the window units do not retain their original sashes. An apparent addition with vinyl siding has been made to the second floor on the east side. (c. 1951) C
24. **164 West Main Street (KTH-60):** This 2½ story side-gable house was constructed as the parsonage for the original Hindman United Methodist Church. It is still used as housing for the First Baptist Church. The fenestration and cladding have been altered with sensitive changes. The sandstone construction as the first floor, the front stair, and the wall along Main Street, are exemplary of the coursed ashlar sandstone with extruded mortar found through the town. (c. 1928) C
25. **173 West Main Street (KTH-61):** Conley & Slone constructed a native stone building in the lower end of Hindman on property purchased from Johnny Parks. Apartments were constructed upstairs, where both families lived. In 1947 they opened a dry cleaning business downstairs. The building has a 5-bay rhythm, with upstairs access on the far right. The fenestration is not original. Another building was built (#26; KTH-62) next door to move the dry cleaning business into so they could sell clothing as well. (c. 1945) C
26. **169 West Main Street (KTH-62):** This building was constructed next door to the original Conley & Slone store. The style closely follows that of its predecessor, but there is a clear delineation through the change of stone. The courses change height with each added row and the stones are of various lengths. The storefront has a slanted indented access to enter the building. The fenestration has been changed, but the building has retained its original openings. At some point, an asphalt shingle shed roof was added over the parapet, which covers both structures. (c. 1948) C
27. **165 (?) West Main Street (KTH-63):** This two-story two-bay concrete block commercial building contains 6/6 fenestration on the second floor with a storefront display on the first. (c. late 1940s) C

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28. **163 (?) West Main Street (KTH-64):** This non-descript one-story commercial structure was built between the two existing buildings. It is a wood frame building faced with a veneer of red brick. The flat roof slopes slightly toward the creek in the rear. (c. 1942) C
29. **161 West Main Street (KTH-65):** This building currently houses the Conley & Conley law offices but once held a funeral home. The two-story gambrel building reflects a similar design as the James Still Learning Center (#58, KTH-16) with the perpendicular orientation to the street. The construction is wood frame with a stone veneer. There has been an awning added over the front door. The property underwent interior renovation in 2012. (c. 1940) C
30. **137 West Main Street (KTH-66):** Two-story side-gable building constructed as commercial and living spaces. A shed porch roof extends along the side toward the street. This has since been renovated to be only apartment spaces. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 1995) NC
31. **front 137 West Main Street (KTH-67):** Aluminum storage building. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 1998) NC
32. **125 West Main Street (Stewart Building; KTH-68):** Mid-twentieth-century two story red brick commercial building with flat roof. Lacks notable architectural detailing. Currently used as the LKLP Community Action office space and potentially slated for demolition for a transportation hub for Knott County. Built outside the period of significance of the Hindman Historic District. (c. 1965) NC
33. **107 West Main Street (KTH-70):** Modern bank building and parking built on the site of earlier buildings. Located in the middle of downtown and built outside the period of significance of the Hindman Historic District. (c. 1994) NC
34. **85 West Main Street (Bolen Building; KTH-34):** This two-story concrete masonry addition of the Bee Bolen building (KTH-33) was constructed in 1957 for Conley & Slone, a dry goods store, and they expanded into the adjacent store structure, remaining at this location until the 1970s. Currently, both of the buildings are used as studio spaces for the Appalachian Artisan Center. (c. 1957) C
35. **85 West Main Street (Bolen Building; KTH-33):** This is a two-story, stone commercial structure. The stone construction follows the typical regular rectangular cut with a pronounced squared mortar joint found throughout the stone buildings in Hindman. Constructed in 1942, it is one structure appearing to retain its original storefront. The storefront has a recessed single-door entry with angled windows. The four-light transom window extends straight across the opening. The storefront windows on either side also have similar four-light transom windows. The openings for the upper fenestration are roughly cut and 1/1 double-hung windows sit in original wood frames. This structure is listed in the National Register in 2007 (NR ID #07000676). (c. 1942) C
36. **79 West Main Street (KTH-71):** Slone and Bates Law occupies this two-story concrete masonry building with brick veneer on the facade. The wall on the east side steps out as it moves toward the back and creek. The pyramidal roof is clad in standing seam metal. There is an awning above the storefront entrance. Built outside of the period of significance. (c. 1975) NC
37. **100 Justice Drive (Knott County Justice Center; KTH-72):** The Knott County Justice Center is a large three-story building situated across from the Courthouse. It was constructed with a stone veneer to tie the façade in with the historic stone buildings nearby. It is a recent construction with a grand corner entrance. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 2003) NC

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- 38. 47 West Main Street (Francis Building; KTH-32):** This is a three-story concrete block structure with a brick façade. This structure was constructed in 1947, after the boom of stone construction. The adjacent brick structure shared a party wall, and the concrete construction of the structure was not intended to be visible, as it was in other structures of this material combination in Hindman. The casement windows on the upper stories appear to be original, but the storefront has been altered. This has been a family drugstore since the mid-1970s. (c. 1947) C
- 39. 41-43 West Main Street (Martin Building; KTH-31):** The Martin Building was constructed as a two-story two-bay stone commercial structure. The stone construction appears to be slightly rougher than the other stone structures in Hindman, and the structure has less pronounced mortar joints, suggesting perhaps a different craftsman. It was constructed in 1939, around the same time as five of the other stone structures. The second story windows have jack arch lintels, a feature not seen on any other structure in Hindman. The building contains non-historic fenestration and the opening for the large multi-pane window has been shortened. (c. 1939) C
- 40. 39 West Main Street (Bank of Hindman; KTH-17):** Rhythm of fenestration somewhat altered from the original. The Ramey family, who did much of the early 20th century stonework along Main Street, constructed the original stone bank in 1903. The bank was gutted by fire in 1911, and it was rebuilt in 1912. Originally it was a two-story, four-bay structure with a storefront fenestration pattern of upper entry/ large window/ main entry/ large window. The fifth bay was added during the 1990 remodeling, incorporating an entry into the one-story, frame, exterior structure. While maybe not eligible on its own as a National Registered building, the Bank of Hindman still possesses enough of the original intent to contribute to the Historic District. (c. 1903) C
- 41. 21 South Hwy 160 (Mi-Dee Mart; KTH-73):** A modern gas station with access from KY 160 located near to the intersection of Main Street. Built outside of period of significance. (c. 1988) NC
- 42. 90 May Street (Knott County Human Services Center; KTH-74):** Richardson Architects located in Whitesburg designed The Knott County Human Services Center. It is one of the only buildings in town that is on a pillared foundation. Built outside the period of significance. (c. 1978) NC
- 43. 51 Center Street (May Stone Building; KTH-22):** This building was constructed by students in the work program from 1957 to 1961. The rear of this two-story concrete clock structure faces KY 160, and the location in the hillside creates a one-story façade on the main, south side. The drive continues around this structure, providing access to the parking lot on the south side. The original structure was a T-plan building, depicted on the 1962 insurance map, but the 1995 kitchen addition added the west gable-roof section to the structure. The May Stone Building currently serves as the center of school activities, incorporating the kitchen, dining hall, meeting rooms, and a great hall. (c. 1961) C
- 44. Sandstone Walls (KTH-29):** Throughout the town are multiple examples of the ashlar sandstone walls. The stones in Knott are remarkably consistent in the size approximately eighteen inches long, nine inches wide, and nine inches deep. The mortar joints also display consistency, with a pronounced lightness of color and in their width and depth. One of the only examples that break this pattern in the wall built in front of Dr. Manford F. Kelly's home (#22, KTH58), which is an example of random-sized, dry laid stone. Most of these are in good structural condition and retain their historic integrity. (c. Early 1900s) C  
Structure
- 45. 111 Center Street (Stucky Building; KTH-75):** The Stucky Building is located on the hillside to the south of the May Stone Building. This structure was built in 1914 as the original hospital for the school. After its renovation into guest quarters in 1978, it was renamed the Stucky Building, after Dr. James Stucky, who

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held trachoma clinics at the school. It is a two-story three-bay structure with a low shed-roof dormer. The frame structure is clad in board-and-batten siding, and it sits on a stone foundation. A partial shed-roof is located on the front of the structure. The windows are no longer the historic originals. (c. 1914) C

46. **225 Center Street (Preece Building; KTH-76):** At a significantly higher elevation, the Preece Building is located to the east of the Stucky Building. The Martha Burns Nature Trail begins near the Stucky House and winds up the hillside to the ridges above the campus. The structure was originally constructed in 1936 as the Recreation House. It is a one-story gable-front structure with a shed roof porch. The board-and-batten siding is similar to the Stucky Building as well as the 1970s renovations. This structure also sits on a stone foundation and does not retain the original windows. (c. 1936) C
47. **71 Center Street (Office Building; KTH-77):** The current office building is located to the southwest of Uncle Sol's Cabin (KTH-2). The original structure in this location was constructed of the logs salvaged from the Firesides Industries structure in the late 1950s. The structure was significantly expanded in the late 1970s to provide additional office space. Two gable-roof board-and-batten rear additions have significantly expanded the size of the original structure. (c. 1915 and after) NC
48. **61 Center Street (Uncle Sol's Cabin; KTH-2):** Uncle Sol's Cabin is located across the drive to the east of the May Stone Building. It was the home of Solomon Everidge, who walked to Hazard in 1899 to request the help of May Stone and Katherine Pettit in Hindman. In 1931, the structure was moved to the campus. After flooding several times, the structure was moved a second time to its present location on higher ground in the 1950s. The structure is a one-and-one-half story log house with an exterior stone chimney. The original chimney was not moved with the house after the house's relocation. A staircase to the second story and a front window were also added. In the late 1970s, the board-and-batten shed roof rear was added to provide additional living space. The house was later converted to a museum. (c. Mid 1880s) C
49. **181 South Hwy 160 (Crawford Bray House; KTH-78):** The Crawford Bray House would be a prime example of the local vernacular, with its stone foundation and original fenestration. Unfortunately this house has been vacant, neglected, and fallen into a state of disrepair. (c. 1930s) NC
50. **195 South Hwy 160 (Maintenance Foreman House; KTH-79):** The Maintenance Foreman House is a simple house built on a sandstone foundation and used as housing for the Settlement School's Maintenance Foreman. The single-story house has a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles. The horizontal shiplap siding and 6/6 fenestration appear to be unaltered. There have been no major renovations to date. The school purchased this building in 1988 from Elizabeth B. Combs. The original sandstone wall along this section of the road has been covered/replaced with concrete. (c. 1940's) C
51. **238 South Hwy 160 (KTH-80):** The Knott Opportunity Center, established in 1998, is run in affiliation with the Hazard Community and Technical College Knott County Branch. It also houses the Knott County Adult Learning Center, Knott Drug Abuse Council, Knott County Public Library, and the Carl D. Perkins Head Start Program. This building was constructed on land donated by the Hindman Settlement School and is a large three-story gable structure northeast across the field from the Settlement School. The side facing the KY 160 has a two-story presence. There is a parking lot that extends to the creek between this building and the James Still Learning Center. This building was constructed outside the Period of Significance. (c. 1998) NC
52. **211 South Hwy 160 (Dr. Amburgey House; KTH-81):** Similar to the Crawford Bray house, the Dr. Amburgey House has also been left for ruin. The foliage is too dense to see the extent of the damage, but it was once a great house that has been lost. (c. 1930s) NC

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53. **209 (?) South Hwy 160 (KTH-82):** An aluminum storage building built outside the period of significance. The ashlar sandstone wall and steps leading up to the property suggest that there was a residence built on the property at one time. (c. 1998) NC
54. **side 25 Orchard Branch (Verna Mae Slone House; KTH-83):** Verna Mae Slone left this building to the Settlement School in her 1995 deed. It is a reconstructed log cabin with half-dove tail corner construction. The side-gable roof is cedar shingle. This log house was built in the head of Trace, Caney, on land then owned by her grandfather, Vince Owens. It was reconstructed to nearly its original state in 1988 on Verna Mae Slone's property at Bunion, on Caney. Five generations occupied the space before its placement at the Settlement School campus. (c. early 1870s) C
55. **Main House, 25 Orchard Branch (Marie Stewart Craft Shop; KTH-84):** Reconstructed on the property in 1995, this log structure once was located on Upper Mill Creek Road. Marie Stewart was a local artisan and once used this structure as her studio space. It is a two-story side gable structure with a covered porch on three sides. The renovation has been extensive, adding a stairwell on the back. The building still retains much of the historical character and significance of the original structure. (c. late 1800s) C
56. **Corn Crib in rear, 25 Orchard Branch (KTH-85):** Verna Mae Slone's corn crib. This structure was also moved to the Settlement School campus to preserve and educate, as per Verna Mae Slone's deed. (c. early 1870s) C
57. **264 Orchard Branch (Lucy Furman House; KTH-21):** This house was referred by Lucy Furman as the Oak Lodge and sits on the hill opposite the Settlement School property. James Still also lived there for most of his involvement with the school. This is a one-story log structure built on a sandstone foundation. There was a side addition built in the 1980s and was renovated in 2004 to include shiplap siding. The original windows have been replaced. (c. 1920s) C
58. **254 South Hwy 160 (KTH-16):** The Settlement School constructed this building to resemble an 18<sup>th</sup>-century Dutch-designed structure, much like Elizabeth Watt's original home in Rhode Island. The Settlement School constructed this building to expand its weaving program. The building is constructed of coursed rubble sandstone. It contains an off-center chimney on the gable-end wall, as in other 1930s mountain style, of a narrow firebox and stack. Prior to the opening of the Knott County Library across the driveway to the east, this structure served as the county library and was named after James Still. There has since been a two-story addition off the back side creating more of a T-plan and now houses the James Still Learning Center and the headquarters for the Settlement School's dyslexia program. (c. 1934) C
59. **56 Education Lane (Kentucky School of Craft; KTH-14):** The building that now houses the School of Craft was built as the first high school in Knott County and was later utilized as the Knott County Board of Education Building. Of all the WPA buildings built in the county in the 1930s, this is the most ambitious and out-of-place. It was the largest education building built in the county prior to the mid-1970s, with three tunneled archways leading into a center courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded by classrooms and covered walkways supported by stone columns. The school board minutes show Joe Domino as responsible for the erection of the structure, but do not specify who introduced the design into the county architectural landscape. It conveys an Italian Villa style, and participates in the sandstone construction apparent through the town. The building has undergone modifications, from a fire that gutted the rear gymnasium in 1991 and renovations to now house the School of Craft. (c. 1931) C
60. **63 Education Lane (Pearl Combs Learning Center; KTH-86):** This 2-story substantial concrete block building contains a gymnasium with a metal truss arched ceiling at the center of the structure. A stepped parapet barrel roof covers the gym, which is situated between two shed-roofed areas. This portion, on both

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floors, has 7 consistent bays, each containing two flat-topped fenestration units, large 9/9 sash windows. There are classroom spaces and locker rooms adjacent and in the first story. There are simply-detailed pilasters marking the stepped portico situated on the east side, facing the neighboring School of Craft building. This gymnasium and facilities were built as an expansion to what was then next door, the Knott County High School. (c. 1955) C

- 61. 45 Education Lane (Beckham Combs House; KTH-20):** Hillard Smith was one of Knott County's earliest bankers as well as being the man to turn Hindman from a dirt road village to a "Main Street" by building the first stone Bank of Hindman Building. He built this house for his family with 8 children. In 1947 Beckham Combs, responsible for the creation of the Knott County School System, bought the house from the Smith heirs. It is one of the earliest bungalows in the county, as well as one of the first houses to employ framing and indoor plumbing. A house like Smith's, with its arched passageways, cut stone foundation, corner chimneys opening into two rooms, ten-foot ceilings, wide central hallway, ornate staircase leading to a small windowed attic, and bay windows, must have portended the future and established a new style of house for those passing by in the county seat town. The two back rooms were added after 1947 to make more room for the Combs family. (c. 1914) C

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance**

The 1903-1960 Period of Significance recognizes the significant growth that followed the opening of the Hindman Settlement School in 1902, and individuals who improved local education and healthcare of the region afterward. The Period ends in 1962, 50 years before the submission of this nomination, which is a National Register convention.

**Criteria Considerations NA**

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Development  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1903-1962  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1903  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Clark, Professor George  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Smith, Hillard H.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Watts, Elizabeth  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Domino, Joe  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ramey, Claude  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Monjardo, Frank, Sr.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Paragraph

The Hindman Historic District meets Criterion A and is significant in the Area of Community Development. Its significance has been evaluated within the historic context, "Community Development through Eastern Kentucky Mountain Educational Models, 1900-1960". The town gained local significance from the time it was deemed the seat of Knott County in 1884. The significance of the proposed district has been evaluated within the historic context where a number of the properties are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Few Kentucky counties can match the education, literary, cultural, and political heritage found in and near Hindman.

The Hindman Historic District meets Criterion C and is significant within the context of contributing to distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. One of the main components that support this distinction is the sandstone construction found in Hindman. This is a locally-prominent material cut from the earth not far from where a building was erected. It is a distinct building tradition not readily found outside this region in Kentucky, and it contains a level of craftsmanship that was influenced by immigrant Italian stonemasons. This can also be analyzed as a particular regional vernacular. The proposed district recognizes the social and economic value as the County Seat. Its Period of Significance extends from c. 1903 to 1960.

**Historic Context:** Community Development through Eastern Kentucky Mountain Educational Models, 1900-1960

### National Social Movements developing into rural Settlement Schools

Three movements across the nation converged at the beginning of the twentieth century: Progressivism, The Social Gospel, and Settlement Houses. All of these were responsive to social and economic inequality in urban areas. These ideals provided the basis on which the rural Settlement School structure was modeled and which had a profound impact on the development of Hindman.

John Dewey, an important American philosopher and educator, encouraged students to "learn by doing" rather than just by reading. Dewey's educational theories were presented in *My Pedagogic Creed* (1897), *The School and Society* (1900), *The Child and the Curriculum* (1902), *Democracy and Education* (1916) and *Experience and Education* (1938). Throughout these writings, several recurrent themes ring true. Dewey continually argues that education and learning are social and interactive processes, and thus the school itself is a social institution through which social reform can and should take place. In addition, he believed that students thrive in an environment where they are allowed to experience and interact with the curriculum, and all students should have the opportunity to take part in their own learning.

These theories influenced many institutions through the first part of the twentieth century. After 1900 the Appalachians saw the rise of what some have called the Country Life movement. Settlement School workers came to the mountains to work with rural poverty and to use the same models that had been successful in the settlement houses of Chicago, New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. Founders of the rural schools modeled them on the urban social settlements in America's larger cities, like Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago and to a lesser degree on the industrial schools more prevalent in the South. Working cooperatively with such agencies as the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), Federation of Women's Clubs, Christian organizations, and various other social service agencies, they stressed the improvement of existing life-styles rather than the integration of the Appalachian people into the larger, urbanized society.

Similar to the Settlement House, an urban approach to social reform, with roots in the late 19th century and the Progressive Movement, the ladies who began the rural settlement schools sought a method for educating the poor

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by living among them and serving them directly. Ethel de Long Zande was one of these teachers who resided at the Hindman Settlement School for its first ten years. She wrote the following in an article in 1911:

For ten years our settlement school, virtually a college settlement although it does not belong to the Association, has been trying to meet the rural problems of the Kentucky mountains. The college settlement idea, so splendidly serviceable in the slum districts and among the foreign population of cities, has been equally valuable at the forks of the Troublesome, forty-five miles from the railroad, where neighbors often live "two whoops and a hollo" apart and where the stock is purely American. Here, in the most remote county of the state, the spirit of neighborliness has tried conclusions with the worst illiteracy in the southern mountains, with moonshine stills, with typhoid fever and trachoma, with poverty, and with the melancholy that is bred in the isolated cabins of these highland people. And that its serviceableness has transformed the county we cannot doubt, as we sum up the changes of ten years and fail to find any other agency to account for them (De Long, 1911; pg. 17).

Under the leadership and influence of women like Katherine Pettit, May Stone, Ethel de Long Zande, and Elizabeth Watts, these schools not only provided an education for students, which was their basic purpose, but also became community centers for geographically isolated settlements. They built extensive campuses, including dormitories for boarding many of their students, grew much of their own food, and made practically all of their own furniture. Within a few decades after opening, settlement schools were involved in growing crops; establishing and running health clinics; making, promoting, and selling local arts and crafts; running cooperative stores; and collecting local music and stories.

One of the guiding concepts behind the schools was a belief in the importance of educating the whole child. Time was set aside for teaching such skills as sewing, cooking, weaving, agriculture, furniture making, and forestry. They often promoted the retention of native craft and encouraged the collection of Appalachian music, folk tales and lore. Class schedules and work programs reflected the schools' dual emphasis on a core academic curriculum and on extending learning well beyond the classroom walls.

National Social reform was comprised mainly of idealistic young college-educated women who wanted to teach. They began these civic-minded women's organizations, which were welcomed into mountain communities who expressed desire to educate their children. The schools were started, staffed, and managed almost entirely by "fetched-on" young women, who had been "fetched" from the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky and from New England, to come and teach. As these teachers learned methods of helping, they would also later work to transfer the long-term responsibility of the programs to government agencies. These teachers, in their desire to find more effective solutions to poverty and injustice, helped to pioneer the profession of social work.

Appalachia's settlement schools were progressive in their approach to curriculum and in the way they chose to interact with the communities they served. They de-emphasized grades, and placed more importance on character development. At the time of the 1910 census, there was 18.8 % illiteracy rate among Kentucky mountain whites over the age of ten, rather than the 36.2% in 1900. "Progressives like Pettit and Stone brought to their work a strong belief that education would contribute directly to individual wellbeing, to wider economic development and to the more literate citizenry required by a democratic society" (Stoddart, 1997: p. 30).

### **Model that influenced other areas**

The town of Hindman was already established as a County Seat by the time the Settlement School was established in the town. Interested in improving the educational system of Knott County, Solomon Everidge, 80 years old at the time, walked 22 miles to Hazard to investigate the classes run at Cedar Grove by May Stone and Katherine Pettit in 1899. Although Professor George Clarke had built the first schoolhouse and taught students in the summer months in Hindman, he later sold this building, Buckner Academy (Image #), to the Women's Christian

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Temperance Union when Pettit and Stone agreed to establish the settlement school in Hindman on three acres of land.

Among examples of settlement schools, only two are still operating in Eastern Kentucky: Hindman Settlement School, established in 1902 in Knott County, and Pine Mountain Settlement School, founded in 1913 in Harlan County. Other well-known settlement schools in Kentucky included two in Knott County—Caney Creek School (now Alice Lloyd College) in Pippa Passes, which started in 1916 and operated under the hand of Alice Lloyd until late 1960, and Lotts Creek Community School in Cordia, which opened in 1933. In Bell County, the Henderson Settlement School and Redbird Mission School opened in the 1920s. And in Letcher County, Stuart Robinson School began at Blackey in 1913 and was followed by Kingdom Come School in 1924.

This movement was far more than an educational institution for mountain children. Those of the social settlement movement introduced advanced ideas associated with Progressive reform into the mountains. This all occurred at a time of momentous change for people and culture of Eastern Kentucky. The organization sought to mitigate the negative consequences of industrial capitalism and to bridge the gap between subsistence agricultural economy and the new world of the twentieth-century America advancing into their hills and hollows. This was especially true for the summer camps where the teachers traveled to the far reaches of the county. This is described in detail through the writings in the *Sassafras Journals* written in 1901 by May Stone and Katherine Pettit.

At the same time that Stone and Pettit were laying the groundwork for the Hindman Settlement School, across the South, states were creating universal public education systems for the first time. The Hindman Settlement School served as a model for the public schools of Kentucky in matters of curriculum.

### **Partial list of Appalachian Settlement Schools** (The first three were founded in Knott County.)

*Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, KY 1902*  
*Caney Creek School (now Alice Lloyd College), Pippa Passes, KY 1916*  
*Lotts Creek Community School, Cordia, KY 1933*  
John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, NC 1925  
Hinton Rural Life Center, Hayesville, NC 1957  
Jackson Area Ministries Resource and Training Center, Jackson, OH  
Red Bird Mission, Beverly, KY 1921  
Sunset Gap Community Center, Newport, TN  
Buckhorn Children's Center, Buckhorn, KY (NR ID 75000818)  
Annville Institute, Annville, KY (NR ID 12000043)  
Bethel Mennonite Center, Rowdy, KY 1957  
Hazel Green Academy, Hazel Green, KY (NR ID 79001047)  
Henderson Settlement School, Frakes, KY 1925  
Oneida Baptist Institute, Oneida, KY  
Pine Mountain Settlement School, Bledsoe, KY 1913 (NR ID 78001337; made an NHL in 1991)  
Riverside Christian Training School, Lost Creek, KY  
Frontier Nursing Service, Hyden, KY 1925 (NR ID 90002126)  
Kingdom Come Settlement School, Line Fork, KY  
Stuart Robinson School, Letcher, KY

### **Beyond Education**

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At the same time settlement schools were taking root in Appalachia, America was embarking on an urban folk revival. With the formation of the first state folklore societies in 1912 and 1913, the ballads of the Appalachian region began reverberating beyond the hills, and local handicrafts began sparking a keen interest among collectors in the Northeast. The settlement institutions soon found themselves serving as headquarters for ballad collectors, as creative centers for traditional mountain crafts, and as focal points for folklorists.

“That’s one of the good things the settlement schools did, is that they took the knowledge of the people and sort of got it together in one place,” says folk singer Jean Ritchie, who served on the board of directors at Hindman Settlement School. “They collected the songs from different people up and down the hollers and they made little books out of them. Instead of trying to force outside music on the people, they made collections of the local songs.”

Economics also came into play, especially with the intricate mountain handicrafts like willow and split baskets, dolls, split-bottomed chairs, woven pieces, coverlets, and quilts. Hindman Settlement School’s “Fireside Industries” program was created to honor and preserve local traditions and craft—and to offer manual skills to children and their parents that would be of use personally, domestically, and economically, all while generating income for the school. Whether economic motivations and the preferences of potential customers reshaped the design of traditional handicraft is a topic ripe for exploration. “The nice thing about the settlement schools,” adds Appalachian humorist Loyal Jones, “was that I think they tried not to do a lot of damage to people’s sense of identity. They didn’t, like some schools, just try to transform mountain people into something else.

### **Process of “Localization”**

Another lens through which to understand Hindman’s development is something we might call “localization.” Through the process of localization, we can see a whole constellation of patterns of decisions made, and actions taken, in Kentucky’s development on the town and county levels. In these decisions, localized factions become dissatisfied with the larger entity to which they belong, split off, and create a new smaller entity, one which more closely reflects the will of the faction.

This process is hardly exclusive to Kentucky; we see it operating nationally, in the attempt of the South to challenge the validity of the national government in 1861, as not sufficiently serving regional interests. We can also observe it at a smaller geographic level than county, as a way of reacting to disputes among individual church congregations and within families.

We see localization as a political response within Kentucky as the impetus behind the creation of most new counties in the Commonwealth. That is, as people in one area of a larger county would become sufficiently prosperous, yet not quite powerful enough to command benefits commensurate with their growing sense of importance, they looked for solutions to provide them greater political benefits. Rather than negotiating a greater share of the political spoils in the county at large, members of the faction would campaign the state legislature to sever their ties with the county, to establish a new smaller county. Something of this process had already been underway when Kentucky was a western Virginia hinterland, prior to the state’s creation in 1792. Kentucky had been carved into 9 counties just before it became a state that year. Once Kentuckians were given political autonomy from Virginia, they continued this trend. Already by 1800, 30 additional new counties had been added to the original 9 in the young Commonwealth.

Both Kentucky, and Kentucky’s parent state Virginia, exhibit the greatest willingness among the United States to subdivide their political county units—to act upon localization. Both states fall at the bottom of the ranking of average size of counties by state ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County\\_statistics\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_statistics_of_the_United_States)):

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Rank	State name	Mean County Area (sq.mi.)
45	New Jersey	415.29
46	Indiana	395.85
47	Georgia	373.74
48	Kentucky	336.74
49	Virginia	319.21
50	Rhode Island	242.80

Perhaps Rhode Island’s placement on this list probably has less to do with localization as conceived here, and more to do with its small overall area from which to create counties.

The establishment of Knott County in 1884 appears to mark the end of viability for localization as manifested by the creation of a new county in Kentucky. Knott County lacks both of the two primary transportation bases by which a town would gain prominence in any Kentucky county—a navigable waterway or a railroad. Thus, Knott County has not emerged as a county defined by towns. Only one county was created after Knott—Carlisle County, in 1886, which enjoys the benefit of lying alongside the Mississippi River in far western Kentucky—before the state’s constitution was changed to prevent easy county creation. Thus, by the 1890s, this pattern of local dispute resolution seemed to have run its course. The 1891 constitution set these requirements for creating a new county (Legislative Research Commission):

- The new county must have a land area of at least 400 square miles;
- it must have a population of at least 12,000 people;
- it must not by its creation reduce the land area of an existing county to less than 400 square miles;
- it must not by its creation reduce the population of an existing county to fewer than 12,000 people;
- it must not create a county boundary line that passes within 10 miles (16 km) of an existing county seat.

Since 1891, only 1 other county has been created, McCreary County, in 1912. Kentucky rules for county formation prevent a single county from being split into 2 counties, as such a county would need to be at least 800 square miles, and Pike County is currently the largest in the state, at 788 square miles. If a new county were to be formed today, it would have to be cobbled out of smaller parts of two or more adjacent counties, a very unlikely possibility with the current day discussions revolving around how to reduce the costs of local government. Current fiscal pressures are leading many people to propose an “anti-localization” solution: dissolving smaller adjacent counties to create a single larger county, which would save taxpayers the money of continuing to maintain those multiple smaller county governments.

Knott County does not lack for evidence of internal localization, however. One internet site (<http://kentucky.hometownlocator.com/ky/knott/>) indicates the existence of more than 50 named places in the county. Yet, while the county has remained a place with numerous localized identities, those places are defined by other means than political governance, as only Hindman and Pippa Passes have incorporated. If we view Knott County as arising at the tail end of the process of localization, and least prepared for economic success due to the absence of transportation resources, then perhaps we have a better way of looking at Hindman. It could be that Hindman could develop only as much as local transportation resources would allow, in a climate where competing factions throughout the county did not have an interest in its economic success or its greater urbanization.

### Progression of the Hindman Settlement School

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In 1910, a Settlement teacher who later departed with Katherine Pettit to begin the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Edith de Long reflects on the humble beginnings of the Hindman Settlement School and what they have grown into over the last eight years since its founding.

From a small beginning of a couple of acres of ground, a schoolhouse and a six-roomed cottage, the settlement has come to own a farm of sixty-five acres, bought for it by the men of the county; seven cottages for residence; a large barn; an eight-roomed schoolhouse; a hospital; an ice-house, smoke house, and a power house that supplies both the settlement and the town with electric lights. It has twenty-one workers (including its financial secretary) four of whom are Smith women. It is supported by voluntary contributions from all over the country, and also has \$1400 of the state tax for schools each year. Though it lives from hand to mouth, and carries very heavy financial anxieties, it not only lives, but grows! (De Long, 1911; 19)

This school was brought into fruition by a town that wanted to grow and the school in turn provided Hindman many firsts. The Settlement School brought the first nurse in 1905, the first electricity for the town in 1906, and the first hospital in 1910. The Federal Government established the first trachoma hospital (#45; KTH-75) in 1913 due to the advancements that Dr. James Stucky was able to make in that field while at the school.

With the establishment of public schools in the region in the 1920s and 1930s, the settlement schools began transforming to other necessary programs instead of focusing on the general education of children. The Settlement Schools have developed many special programs over the years, and they continue to evolve to meet present-day needs. For instance, the Hindman Settlement School has founded a tutorial program for people with dyslexia. The only program of its kind in Kentucky east of Louisville, it served more than 1,400 students in its first five years. Hindman is also home to an adult learning center, which focuses on adult literacy, including preparing adults for the GED test. The school continues to assist with local development, library facilities, teacher services, writers' workshop, and arts programs that promote Appalachian culture.

The Settlement school brought exemplary literary and cultural figures. Miss May Stone, served as the head of the school, until her death in 1946. Miss Ann Cobb, was an early teacher and folklorist, arrived in 1905 and spent close to fifty years at the Settlement writing sketches and dialect poems, which were collected in her book, *Kinfolk: Kentucky Mountain Rhymes*. Miss Lucy Furman, an accomplished writer before coming to Hindman, published five novels about her years as housemother to the small Settlement boys and her association with the school and the surrounding area. Her novels were: *Mothering on Perilous*, *Sight to the Blind*, *The Quare Women*, *The Glass Window*, and *The Lonesome Road*. Albert Stewart, who became part of the Settlement family "baby" at age five, became the founding editor of the *Appalachian Heritage Magazine*. He also organized the first Appalachian Writers Workshop, which to this day brings the most promising Appalachian writers to the Settlement School campus every year. James Still, most noted for his novel *River of Earth* and collection of short stories, *Patterns of a Man*, *The Wolfpen Poems*, his children's book *Jack and the Wonder Beans*, and *The Wolfpen Notebooks*, spent many years at the active librarian and was associated with the school for nearly 70 years. There are many others who used their education at the school to bring much to the surrounding community as well as beyond the county lines.

Historians and scholars agree that the settlement schools and the services they provided were strong influences on the people and culture of their communities, though some disagree on whether that influence was entirely for the best. But among alumni, there seems to be no debate. Loyal and vocal supporters, they speak of their times at the settlement schools as some of the best and most important of their lives.

## Development of Hindman

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Knott County is still considered a distressed county by the Appalachian Regional Commission. This is a sign of its struggle through rough topographic, economic, and development barriers. Most of the communities located in Knott County are unincorporated villages or hamlets. Hindman and Pippa Passes (location of Alice Lloyd College) are still the only two incorporated towns in the county. On most roads, you don't realize that you have passed through a community or hamlet until you notice the post office building of that area, which may or may not be an active facility. Robert Rennick's book, *Kentucky Place Names*, lists the communities by these post offices and gives their location in context to Hindman. Hindman has formed a legacy that extends to the distant settlements of the county through the Hindman Settlement School and still continues to serve the community in ways that are not covered through other established programs.

Authors in the *Pictorial History of Knott County, Kentucky* write, "Since the late 1700s, the area that would become Knott County has been home to a unique breed of people known for their hard work, self-sufficiency and loyalty to faith, family, and country. From the hunting grounds of the Native Americans and early long hunters, to the farmers and coal miners who have been the foundation of the local economy, to the modern tourism and recreational industries, the people of Knott County are one with the land and proud of their way of life." While there is a greater settlement history of the area surrounding Hindman, this account focuses on the formation of Knott County and consequently Hindman as the county seat.

Before the period of 1874, the area now known as Hindman was simply called "The Forks", referring to where the two tributaries of Troublesome Creek join. This also marks the central location of the proposed Hindman Historic District. The first known settler was Samuel Cornett, the son of William Cornett, a Revolutionary Soldier. The main attraction to town was a water-powered gristmill at The Forks where residents would travel over the hills or along the creek beds to grind their harvest. In 1874 the area was renamed McPherson when the first post office was established.

The county received its name from James Proctor Knott, the sitting governor at the time of the county's establishment, and the county seat was named in honor of lieutenant governor, James Robert Hindman. The city was incorporated in 1886 and Peyton M. Duke gave the land for the town. With the Hayes (Confederate) and Jones (Union) Feud, raids of violence by Bad John Wright and Bad Talt Hall, and the killing of Linville Haggans on August 15, 1884, Hindman had a troubled and violent beginning. Some of the early settlers were Samuel Cornett, F.P. Chick, Anderson Hays Allen, Robert Bates, Peyton Duke, and Solomon Everidge.

Hindman was an unlikely candidate for the county seat other than its central location. Most of the population contained within the county's border was located in the Carr Fork area. The area where Hindman now sits was considered the "backwoods." Many county residents lived long distances from the county seat. The terrain of Knott County hindered development, due to the lack of railroads and other infrastructure; it also had late coal production in comparison to some neighboring counties. What sets Hindman apart from other county seat towns is, despite its late formation, it has had a profound impact on the educational, literary, cultural and political heritage of the region.

There has been a religious presence in the downtown since before it was an incorporated town. A United Methodist Church was overlooking the town from 1875-1901 (Photo#) where it was said you had to climb 100 steps up the hill. It was later rebuilt at the foot of the hill (Inventory #23; KTH-59), but in its original stone foundation is now the Duke family graveyard plot (#21; KTH57). The parsonage for the church was built in 1928 along the road (#24; KTH-60). The First Baptist church has a large presence in the downtown and now owns the land and buildings once occupied by the United Methodist Church.

Due to the established County Seat, the local government built a larger role in the downtown. The Courthouse (#17; KTH-13) was rebuilt in 1935 to replace one that had burned in a 1928 fire. By local accounts, the

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stones were quarried up Duke's Branch, a holler that extends up the hill behind the building. The late US House Representative, Carl D. Perkins, was one of the men who worked on quarrying the stone.

The oldest recorded structure remaining is the Bank of Hindman and it was the first stone structure built in the town in 1903 (#40; KTH-17). It was one of the few banks in the area to remain open during the Great Depression of the 1930s and has remained a strong part of the community. The bank was extensively renovated in downtown Hindman in 1990, changing much of the exterior appearance, but retaining the stone column storefront and some of the side wall, allowing it to still show the significant role this structure played on Main Street.

The home of Dr. John Wes Duke (#18; KTH-8) is located on the west side of the Courthouse and ran his medical practice from within his home. He was the first doctor in Knott County with a degree from a medical college in 1896. This was the only health care available until the Settlement School later brought in nurses, doctors, and the hospital.

Commerce played the largest role in the downtown since it was such a distance to any other town. The wooden structure of the Bailey Hotel, which also housed a hardware store in the first floor, was replaced with the modern Cody Building (#14; KTH-52) in the 1960s. What is now known as the Appalachian Artisan Center was built in 1913 as the Francis Smith and Company Department Store and has since been used for various retail spaces, including selling grocery, furniture, appliances, and Hindman Ben Franklin, Young's Variety Store, Inc. This building was rehabilitated and is currently housing the Appalachian Artisan Center offices, gallery, and café. This building was listed in the National Register in 2007 (NR ID #07000675; #12; KTH-15). Young's Store and Hotel was built to the west and is currently the Quiltmaker Inn and commercial space. (#13; KTH-7 ) In 1945, Conley and Young constructed a native stone building in the lower end of Hindman on Main Street (#25; KTH-61, and #26; KTH-62). They opened a dry cleaning business as well as a clothing department store and lived in the apartments above. The Bee Bolen Building is listed on the National Register in 2007 (NR ID #07000676) is another commercial structure which appears to have retained its original storefront. The concrete block structure (# 34; KTH 34) was constructed in 1957 for Conley & Slone, a dry goods store, and they expanded into the original structure. These buildings currently serve as studio spaces for the Appalachian Artisan Center.

Education has played a large role in the development of the town. Professor George Clark arrived to practice law in 1887 to a town of 100. He ended up building and teaching in the first school (1888) and serving in the field of education for over fifty years. In 1899, Eighty-year-old Solomon Everidge made his legendary 22-mile barefoot trek to the town of Hazard and convinced Miss May Stone and Miss Katherine Pettit to come to Hindman. They established the earliest rural settlement school, Hindman Settlement School (first with the name of Women's Christian Temperance Union) in 1902. It is one of the few functioning settlement schools today; as is the Pine Mountain Settlement School which Katherine Pettit also began later in 1912. The Settlement School brought the first nurse in 1905, the first electricity for the town in 1906, and the first hospital in 1910. The Federal Government established the first trachoma hospital (#45; KTH-75) in 1913 due to the advancements that Dr. James Stucky was able to make in that field while at the school. Fires destroyed the campus in 1906, 1907, and 1910, and the oldest extant building dates to the early 1910s period of rebuilding. The campus was expanded throughout the 1920s, with some additional building in the late 1930s. The Solomon Everidge Log House (#49; KTH-2) was moved to the campus in 1931, and later to the present site due to flooding. During the 1930s, the Hindman High School (Reference 59; KTH-14) was constructed on land donated by the Settlement School, and the James Still Library (#58; KTH-16) was erected. Three large buildings on the campus were constructed after the mid-1950s, including the May Stone Building (#43; KTH-22). One was replaced by the Opportunity Center (#51; KTH-80) in 1999. The school brought much more than just education, and was able to foster growth in the small county seat of Hindman.

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### **Evaluation of Significance of the Hindman Historic District within the Context**

The significance of the Hindman Historic District is interpreted according to the terms of Criterion A. The district displays its primary theme, Community Planning and Development, by virtue of two watershed events in the community's life. First was the establishment of the county in 1884, which led the location to become the county's seat, though Hindman did not immediately incorporate as a town. The second was the establishment of the Hindman Settlement School in 1902. Although two counties were established after Knott—Carlisle County in 1886 and McCreary County in 1912—the creation of Knott County can be seen as the final step in a trend that defined Kentucky's political development, here called "localization."

The district contains evidence of the most important event, creation of the county, in the county courthouse site, which still contains a courthouse at that location that dates to the Period of Significance. The second-most important event which propelled Hindman to develop as a community was the establishment of the Settlement School in 1902, which is also a resource incorporated within the proposed district boundary. Each of these events had some influence over the way that the town developed for nearly a century after each.

The lack of urbanization within Hindman might offer an important message about community development in Kentucky. First, the absence of a developed townscape, such as a grid of streets, stands as an important signal of the limits to which this process of splintered interests can support town building. Counteracting the forces that did not support town growth, the Settlement School supported the town's development and progression at the turn of the century. The Hindman Settlement School is considered to be the first rural settlement school in the nation and it became a model for two others that followed in the county as well as in the broader region of the Appalachian coalfields.

While not examined in the Historic Context narrative above, Hindman Historic District's significance can also be considered in relation to nearby central business districts. Those comparison properties can include central business districts in the county seat towns of adjacent or nearby mountain counties, such as the Commercial Historic District (NR ID 84001933) in Pikeville, Pike County; Front Street Historic District (NR ID 89000398) in Prestonsburg, Floyd County; Jackson Historic District (NR ID 86000284), in Breathitt County; and the Whitesburg Historic District (NR ID 06000813), in Letcher County. Most of these county seats include a far more complex downtown district than Hindman's. Some of the nominations extend beyond the commercial area, to incorporate residential areas within their boundary of listing. These larger districts reveal towns with townscapes displaying more sophisticated design significance than is found in Hindman. Certainly the presence of important transportation corridors, such as the railroad or navigable waterways, supported the commercial activity and design diversity in these places which is harder to see in Hindman. Numerous other districts in nearby counties are remnants of incredible coal company towns, such as Benham (NR ID 83002785) and Lynch Historic District (NR ID 03000086) in Harlan County, and Wheelwright Commercial District (NR ID 80001527) in Floyd County, and Stone Historic District (NR ID 03001226) in Pike County, yet offer less than county seats to interpret the resources in Hindman.

While Hindman appears less the product of professional designers than do the nearby historic districts, its stock of stone buildings and chiseled landscape features, the product of Italian immigrant stonemasons, seem all the more remarkable. Some of that same work can be seen in Whitesburg and Lynch, two towns situated deeply in Kentucky's eastern coal field. Indeed, Hindman's stone masons are said to have been employed by coal mining companies. The fluctuations of the coal market, particularly between 1925-1930, left skilled laborers without employment by the companies who had attracted them to the United States originally. Some of those masons would have turned to subsistence farming, others to unskilled employment in Hindman—places in the lumber, quarrying, and nearby coal industries. Nonetheless, the sandstone construction located in Hindman is one of the largest consolidations and skilled work in the region. There are 28 resources within the district that exhibit this building tradition, and some of the newer buildings are consequently constructed on unapparent original stone foundations. The stone itself is locally prominent, so it describes a conspicuous part of the county landscape and

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reveals some history of the mountain formation. This distinct building method separates the county and the city of Hindman from building traditions outside the region. It is especially appreciated as a manifestation of craftsman processes tied with the learned trade and vernacular building processes of the area.

### Evaluation of the Integrity of the Hindman Historic District's Significance in Light of its Physical Character

While no buildings that were part of the original 1902 Hindman Settlement School campus still exist today; the legacy of the Settlement School, contributions from the strong local figures that brought it to fruition, and the graduates of the schools have all contributed in constructing this town's historical significance. The independence brought by the devoted "quare wimmin", the strength of the community's willingness to build and rebuild, and the students' devotion to learn many skills, have overcome barriers in order to hold onto the physical character of what Hindman has been able to retain. There are many things to be proud of in this small rural county seat town of Knott County, and the strong heritage shown through each chiseled sandstone and precisely laid block show the endurance and pride of the mountain folk. Despite alterations to some buildings, natural disasters, and some demolition, the district reflects its overall historic appearance within the period of significance. Because of its strong concentration of locally significant historic resources, the Hindman Historic District retains integrity of materials, setting, association, workmanship, design, and feeling.

This nomination attempts to establish which part of Hindman retains the strongest evidence of planning and development decisions during the historic period. The proposed boundary of the district provides that judgment. The integrity factors that are essential to conveying the significance in the historic context are location, setting, materials, and design. Integrity of association is equivalent to eligibility, as Criterion A is expressed in terms of the ability of the property to maintain *associations* with the important event, which here is the chain of planning and development decisions.

All of Hindman's growth and physical change until the end of the Period of Significance (1962) are seen as positive changes. Property growth and physical change continues in Hindman after 1962. Those changes after 1962 are considered, by definition, as not contributing to our understanding and appreciation of this district's value in telling a *historic* story of planning and development decisions. In alignment with the National Register guidelines, each property was evaluated so that it could be given an overall status, either contributing or non-contributing, to identify which areas of the district are the most intact and which spots make it more difficult for us to see the valuable historic planning and development information.

The Hindman Historic District possesses integrity of **location**, obviously, because it hasn't moved. But further than that, this location provides information about the district's significance. As the county seat, Hindman became an important local market center, and the district contains by far the county's most important collection of commercial resources.

The district's properties appear to have retained stable property lines over time, which results from planning decisions, enough to suggest that the district retains integrity of **setting**. With the development opportunities provided by Hindman's status as the county seat, and later by the Settlement School, the town experienced denser growth over time. We can see variety in Hindman in the way that lots were subdivided from the larger parcels. The district's internal setting exhibits qualities that result from the values which Kentuckians prize, and still cling to today. The subdivision of one property into two of unequal size, satisfies the impulse to make more individualistic choices, providing the owner of larger properties the freedom to dispose of his or her property according to his or her own wishes, without the dictates of a rigid land division system calling for equal-

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sized lots. By the end of the Period of Significance, most of the subdivision of properties within the district had been completed, so that the post-1962 residential development of the town occurs outside of the district.

To have integrity of **design**, the district must exhibit sufficient retention of overall design so that at the least, the properties collectively are recognizable as historic products, as creations from the Period of Significance. In contrast to county seat towns established earlier elsewhere in Kentucky, Hindman was not changed by the advent of steamboat traffic after the 1820, nor by a railroad in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, the town has retained much of its early configuration, which leaves it looking not much different than a crossroad community. While each building is evaluated as contributing or non-contributing according to its design qualities, the district as a single entity retains a strong sense of its overall design identity. It is difficult to find a town in Kentucky which retains as much of its pre-railroad configuration. By looking at the district as a single entity, the view of physical change on an individual building becomes a little less problematic than for a district nominated under Criterion C, where a higher value would be placed on the purity of each building's architectural design.

The Hindman Historic District has lower integrity of **materials** than design, as many of the buildings have been changed. Sufficient amount of materials remain to render legible the story of the town's planning and development. Demolitions that post-date 1962 have occurred; some due to neglect, others due to the perceived need for commercial expansions.

Insofar as the Hindman Historic District has integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, it has integrity of **association**, and thus is eligible for National Register listing

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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<http://kentucky.hometownlocator.com/ky/knott/>, accessed on 11/19/2012

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County\\_statistics\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_statistics_of_the_United_States), accessed on 11/19/2012

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_ various—see inventory \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** approximately 25 acres

**UTM References**

**Hindman Quad**

**All Coordinates Zone 17**

**Coordinates per NAD 83: 1: 324 485.65/4134 256.0; 2: 325 328.03/4133 777.1; 3: 324 134.59/4133 676.90**

**Coordinates per NAD 27, below:**

1	<u>17 S</u>	<u>324 481.33</u>	<u>4134 052.03</u>	3	<u>17 S</u>	<u>324 130.27</u>	<u>4133 472.9</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17 S</u>	<u>325 373.7</u>	<u>4133 573.1</u>	4	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is depicted on the scaled map, included in this submittal, labeled "Hindman Historic District". This map has been derived from 5 segments of maps from the Property Valuation Administration's Office of Knott County. The maps are numbered Map 38-50, Map 48, Map 48-30, Map 49, and Map 49-70 20 and are included in the nomination documents for the historic district at the State Historic Preservation Office. The Northern boundary exists just at the intersection of the where Hwy 160 turns off of East Main Street for the Hindman Bypass connection with State Route 80. The Western boundary is fairly obvious from the clean edge of buildings within the walkable downtown district. This exists before the road leading to the Hindman Hills Apartment complex, which intersects with West Main Street. The Eastern boundary is where Education Lane intersects with South Hwy 160. The district includes portions of Bevie-Clark Lane, Professor Clark Circle, East and West Main Street, Bailey Street, Justice Drive, South Hwy 160, Center Street, Orchard Branch, and Education Lane.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nominated tract were drawn to incorporate the concentration of historic buildings within the city of Hindman. This includes the Central Business District on Main Street, the Educational Corridor, and adjacent institutional buildings and residences. The forks of Troublesome Creek form a natural path along which the buildings are sited and the district follows. Lands outside the boundary contain steep topography with limited access, newer construction, and completely residential areas.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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#### Form Prepared By

name/title: Fern Nafziger  
organization: Hindman Cultural Committee  
street & number: 71 Center St.  
city or town: Hindman state: Kentucky zip code: 41822  
e-mail: nafzigfm@gmail.com  
telephone: 606-634-2421  
date: August 31, 2012

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### Additional Documentation

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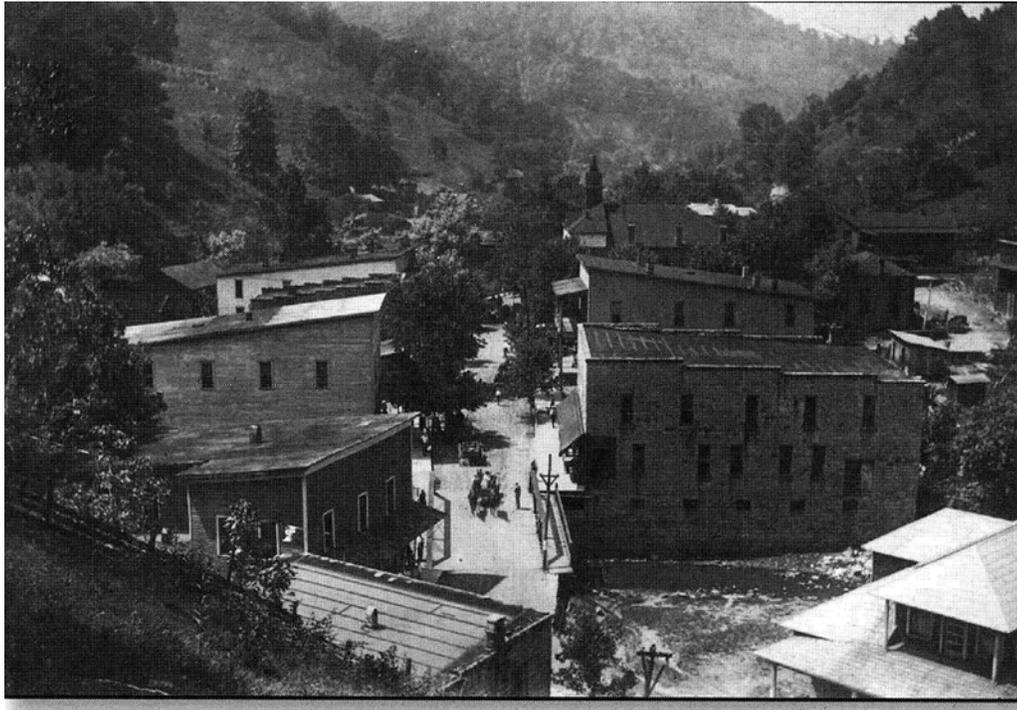
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Illustrations:**



Downtown Hindman, 1915.

**Fig. 1**

View down West Main Street in Hindman in 1915 from the Eastern hillside. The Young's Ben Franklin store is visible next to Troublesome Creek. The Bailey Hotel is behind and the roof of the first Courthouse is apparent. In the bottom right hand corner of the photo is the roof of what appears to be the house of Professor George Clarke.

Troublesome Creek Times. **A Pictorial History of Knott County, Kentucky, 125th Anniversary.** Morley: Acclaim Press, 2010. Print. pg. 29

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Hindman Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** Hindman

**County:** Knott

**State:** Kentucky

**Photographer:** Fern Nafziger

**Date Photographed:** May through October, 2012

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1. Streetscape, West Main Street,

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



**Photo 10**



**Photo 11**



Photo 12



**Photo 13**

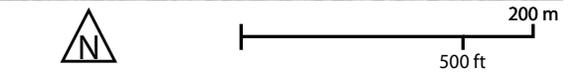
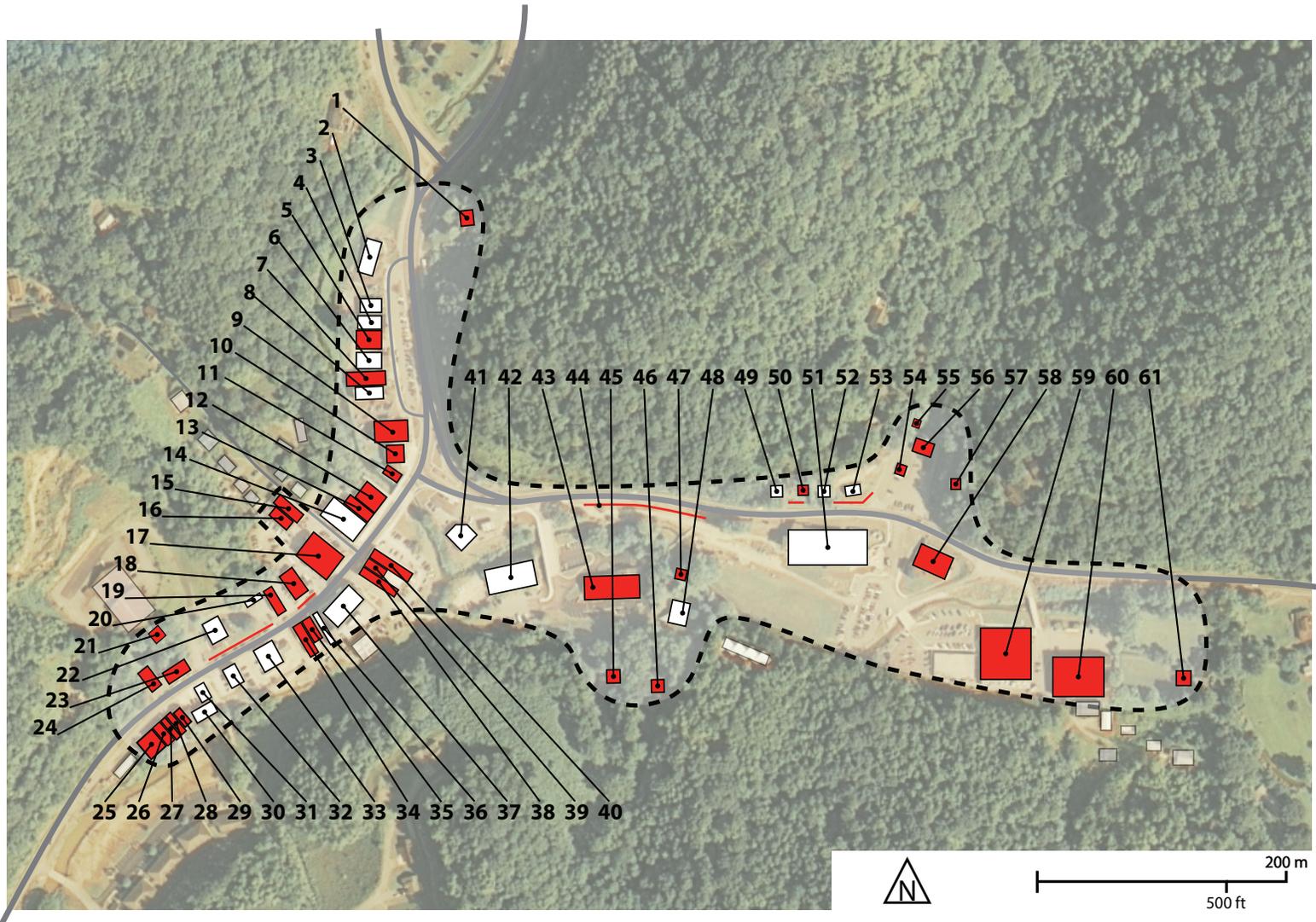


Photo 14



Photo 15





LEGEND

- - - - Hindman Historic District Boundaries
- # — Resource Reference Number
- Contributing Resource
- Non-contributing Resource
- Resource #44- Sandstone Walls





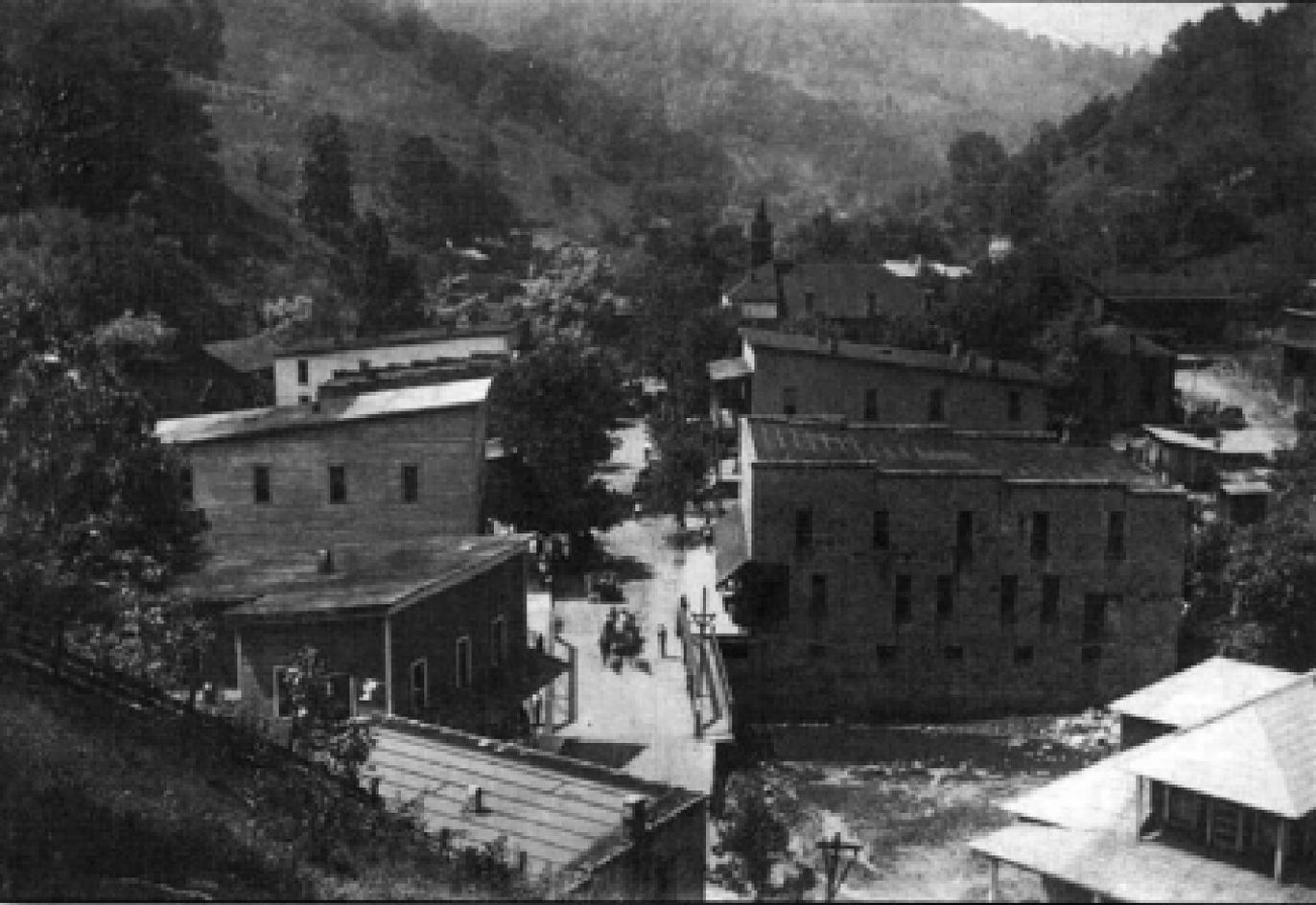
Main Street, Hindman, Kentucky, 1915.



Hindman, Kentucky, 1920.



A view of Hindman showing settlement school on the right 1920.



Downtown Hindman, 1915.



*Early look at the Windman Settlement School.*



Old Bridge across Troublesome Creek, building on the right is today the Artisan Center. In back is the old Courthouse, which burnt down in 1928.



Francis Smith and Co. Dept. Store Hindman, built in 1913 by Hilliard Smith.



*The Knott County Courthouse was one big political billboard in 1977.*



*Bank of Hindman as it looked for many years.*



*August 1988, house was transported and rebuilt at Verna Mae Slone's. The log house belonged to Grandpa Vince where Milton and his brothers and sisters were born.*

Hindman  
 Historic District  
 Knott Co., KY  
 Hindman Quad  
 All points Zone 17  
 Coordinates per NAD27

① 324 481.33 / 4134 052.03

② 325 373.7 / 4133 573.1

③ 324 130.7 / 4133 472.9

coordinates per NAD83

① 324 485.65 / 4134 282.0

② 325 328.03 / 4133 777.1

③ 324 134.59 / 4133 676.9

4358 1 SF  
 (CARRIE)  
 4131

