

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Central Hazel HistoricDistrict Other names/site number: Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 200-700 Third Street, 200 Block Barnett Street, 300 Block Calloway Street, 100-600 Main Street, 300 Dees Street, 301 Center Street, 215 Gilbert Street, 500-600 Fourth Street, 241 Center Street, 306 Gilbert Street, 3581 US Highway 641 South,City or town: Hazel State: Kentucky County: CallowayNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B C D_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Kentucky
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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

50

Noncontributing

27

buildings

1

sites

structures

objects

51

27

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

GOVERNMENT/post office

RELIGION/religious facility/church

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

GOVERNMENT/post office

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

GOVERNMENT/city hall

GOVERNMENT/fire station

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: COLONIAL REVIVAL, TUDOR
REVIVAL, NEOCLASSICAL

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: CRAFTSMAN
MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, STUCCO,
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Central Hazel Historic District is a mixed-use district located in Hazel, Kentucky, a small town on the Kentucky/Tennessee state line with a well-known antique and arts district situated along its Main Street (US 641). The town had a population of 440 inhabitants in the 2010 US Census and incorporated boundaries of .37 miles.¹

Hazel is located approximately seven miles south of the county seat of Murray. US Highway 641 South connects Hazel to the county seat and Puryear and Paris, Tennessee to the south. The town was founded circa 1890 with the coming of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway.

The area proposed for listing includes 78 resources, 51 of which are contributing and 27 of which are non-contributing. The district includes commercial buildings, two churches, one cemetery, and dwellings. The district encompasses some 40 acres.

¹ No author, "Hazel, Kentucky," in Wikipedia, accessed February 2019. Online at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazel,_Kentucky

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Narrative Description

Development and Physical Character of the District

Hazel, Kentucky is located in south-central Calloway County, on the Tennessee state line. The town was established in September 1890 as a rail stop on the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama Railroad. Hazel was originally called Kenesee, to mark its location on the Kentucky-Tennessee border, but this name was quickly changed to Hazel.²

Hazel developed quickly as a stop on this important regional line. From a very small population centered on a few mid-nineteenth century farmsteads, the area surrounding the railroad stop became a small town of approximately 1,000 residents. This explosive growth leveled off by the 1930s at approximately 900 residents, making the town the second largest urban area in Calloway County, next to Murray.³

According to census statistics, the population since the 1950s has remained relatively stable at approximately 400-500 inhabitants. The 2010 US Census records Hazel's population as 410 persons.⁴ This number does not include the surrounding areas, which include a mixture of farms and, since the late 1950s, suburban-style residential development.

Hazel experienced significant growth and development first through its association with the railroad, which was then enhanced when US 641 was paved and improved through the town. All of this growth would not have occurred if not for the strong farm economy surrounding this important market town.

The historic district resources associated with this town are largely clustered around the railroad line and Main Street. There are three central contiguous areas associated with this district: (1) the Main Street commercial area (2) the Third Street residential area, and (3) the Fourth Street residential area. Commercial development in the early town originated on Main Street, and residential areas were established to house the growing population east and west of this central thoroughfare. Third Street contains the most coherent neighborhood of early-to-mid twentieth century houses, from Gilbert Street to the Hazel Cemetery. While the neighborhood has experienced some growth past the Cemetery, this development was initiated in the 1970s and

² No author, "Back to the Beginning," Hazel History Binder on file at the Blue and White Diner, Hazel, Kentucky.

³ No author, *History of Calloway County, Kentucky 1931: Together with Sketches of Its Prominent Citizens, Past and Present*, 44.

⁴ No author, "Hazel, Kentucky" in Wikipedia, accessed in February 2019. Online at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazel,_Kentucky. Note that these figures only include the population within the incorporated boundaries.

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1980s and is not old enough to be considered for NHRP listing.⁵ Fourth Street has a less coherent and/or extant built environment associated with early development, and therefore, only a small portion is considered eligible. Fourth Street, from Calloway Street to Barnett Street, is included in the NRHP district boundaries.

All of the streets in the district are paved. The commercial part of the district along Third Street has sidewalks. The setback varies depending upon the period and type of construction. The commercial buildings have very little setback, while most of the residential buildings have front, side, and rear yards.

Buildings in the district employ a variety of construction materials and types. Masonry and frame construction are the most common, with stone and brick veneer employed as cladding on the exterior. Many frame dwellings have received new siding applications in the last half of the 20th century to the present date.

The most common changes in the district are material changes to the buildings. Cladding, both of walls and roof, has changed with the availability of new materials. For the most part, the application of aluminum or vinyl siding to a historic frame dwelling does not completely obscure its significance.

Windows are another common alteration observed in the district. Double-hung wood-sash windows have been replaced with metal or aluminum sash or sliding windows. The addition of porches, the removal of porches, and the enclosure of porches, is another common change in the district. Small shed roof additions to the rear elevation of a dwelling are another common alteration.

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Architectural Styles and Building Types in the District

Type	Number in District
Bungalow	8
Minimal Traditional	1
Ranch	7
Commercial	23
Church	2
Cemetery	1
Unknown	19
Manufactured Home	6
T-plan	7

Style	Number in District
Craftsman	6
Colonial Revival	2
Tudor Revival	3
Spanish Colonial Revival	1
Vernacular Turn-of-century	21
Early 20th Century Vernacular	8
Mid-20th Century Vernacular	8
Ranch	8
Not Applicable	21

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Commercial Buildings

The commercial buildings in the Central Hazel Historic District range from one to two stories and are set right up to the sidewalk. The two-story buildings had a business on the ground floor and living space on the second. Many buildings have a decorative false parapet wall and retain their storefront façade, with fixed light display windows and doors with transoms. Several businesses retain their storefront plaques, with the original owner's name or business name set into the concrete.

There are 23 commercial buildings in the district and 17 are contributing resources.



From left to right, NR 11 (CW-235), NR 10 (CW-264) and NR 9 (CW-263), all on Main Street in the district.

Early 20th Century Vernacular Building Types

Before the proliferation of bungalows and revival-inspired houses in the district, most houses were common house forms with applied stylistic ornamentation. T-plans were common – in Kentucky, a T-plan is essentially a variation on the central passage plan with one of the rooms located along the central hall moved forward, resulting in an irregular facade. The house looks like the letter "T" set on its side, with the cross bar of the T being a gable fronted wing. There is almost always a porch joining the two wings of the house, and entry into the dwelling is from that porch - sometimes with one entry door, sometimes with two. This allowed the rooms in the ell to be accessed by the central passage. There are seven T-plan dwellings in the district and five are contributing resources.

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An example of a T-plan in the district. (213 Third Street, CW-308, NR 51)

There is one example of a shotgun house ((NR 53, CW-310) in the district. Shotgun houses are best described as a rectangular plan, one-story high, one-room wide, and three to four rooms deep.⁶ Theories abound about the origin of the shotgun plan; the form likely originated in West Africa and Haiti and spread throughout the United States via New Orleans.⁷



The shotgun house in the district. (202 Third Street, CW-310, NR 53)

There is one example of an altered Cumberland plan house in the district (NR 33, CW-290).⁸ A Cumberland house is a vernacular type with two front doors. Most examples are frame, with a

⁶ Joanne Weeter. "Shotgun Cottages," in *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*, ed. John Kleber (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 819.

⁷ John Michael Vlach "The Shotgun House: An African Architectural Legacy" in *Common Places Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. University of Georgia Press 1986

⁸ The term was coined in a 1976 study of traditional architecture in the Normandy Reservoir of Tennessee in a publication by Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender. *A Survey of Traditional Architecture and Related Material Folk Culture Patterns in the Normandy Reservoir, of Coffee County, Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1976). The term "Cumberland House" has been in use at the KHC/SHPO for over 30 years.

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window/door/door/window fenestration pattern, side-gable oriented roofs, with a central chimney, usually a shed roof front porch, and a one-story addition to the rear.



A Cumberland house in the district. (300 Dees Street, CW-290, NR 33)

Vernacular Turn-of-the-Century (VTOC)

There are resources in this district built around 1900 that do not easily fit into a standardized style category. Following the lead established by the Kentucky Heritage Council, these resources are classified as vernacular turn-of-the-century. These buildings may borrow from several styles popular at the end of the Victorian period but do not possess striking characteristics of any one recognized architectural style. Many of the commercial buildings in the district are classified in this fashion.



A vernacular turn-of-the-century house in the district. (502 Main Street, CW-350, NR 64)

Early 20th century Vernacular Style (EV)

There are resources in this district built before World War II that do not easily fit into a standardized style category. Following the lead established by the Kentucky Heritage Council, these resources are classified as early 20th-century vernacular. These buildings may borrow from several styles popular at the time – Craftsman, Tudor Revival – but do not possess striking characteristics of any one recognized architectural style. Many of the commercial buildings in the district are classified in this fashion as well as dwellings.

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An example of the early 20th century vernacular in the district. (310 Main Street, CW-266, NR 12)



An example of the early 20th century vernacular in the district. (3581 US Highway 641 S, CW-286, NR 29)

Mid-20th Century Vernacular (MDV)

There are resources in this district built between World War II and 1955 that do not easily fit into a standardized style category. Following the lead established by the Kentucky Heritage Council, these resources are classified as mid-20th century vernacular. These buildings may borrow from several types popular at the time – Cape Cod or Mid-Century Modern for example – but do not possess striking characteristics of any one recognized architectural style. This style is most commonly associated with the Minimal Traditional and American Small House types.



The USPS Post Office in Hazel is an example of the mid-century vernacular style in the district. (304 Main Street, CW-269, NR 14)

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Bungalow

The familiar house forms of the 19th century were joined by new types and forms in the early-20th century. The Arts and Crafts movement introduced both the Bungalow and the American Foursquare forms. The bungalow was an unpretentious design that helped increase the appearance of an average size lot through its horizontal lines and low height.⁹ The inexpensive nature of this form also appealed to young couples and middle-class families.¹⁰ The bungalow became popularized through the use of books (Aladdin, Sears Roebuck Company), illustrations in such magazines as *Ladies Home Journal*, and pre-cut kits that enabled owners to build their house themselves (Sears, Montgomery Ward, Gordon-Van Tine, etc.).¹¹

There are seven contributing bungalows in the Central Hazel District.



An example of a bungalow in the district. (601 Third Street, CW-299, NR 42)

⁹ K.T.Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 186.

¹⁰ Clifford Edward Clark, Jr. *The American Family Home 1800-1960*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 185.

¹¹ Ibid. 179

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Tudor Revival

Although the Tudor Revival style is popularly believed to take its inspiration from the Tudor style in England in the 16th century, it is a combination of style and influences stemming from late medieval English building elements. The very early Tudor Revival style dwellings in the United States were often architect-designed, and closely mirrored actual English houses from the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras.

In the first part of the 20th century, a less ornate version of this medieval English style soared in popularity, finding fans through mail-order catalogs, builders' guides, and pattern books. These plans – and the houses – were fairly inexpensive, and they appealed to the young couples and middle class families buying in the Pensacola Park neighborhood.¹² Elements of the Tudor Revival style include a steeply pitched roof, cross gables on the façade, large chimneys (often on the façade), and details such as rounded arched entryways and arched windows. Faux half-timbering, often in the gables, is another characteristic of the style. There are three contributing Tudor Revival houses in the district.



A Tudor Revival-style house in the district. (302 Dees Street, CW-289, NR 32)

Spanish Colonial Revival

The Spanish Colonial Revival style (also referred to as the Spanish Eclectic style) became popular in the early 20th century after the Panama-California Exposition was held in San Diego in 1915. Traits inspired by traditional Spanish architecture include clay tile roofs, carved wooden doors, round arch openings, a large focal window, and a stucco clad exterior are found in the Revival style.

There is one Spanish Revival dwelling in the Central Hazel Historic District.

¹² Clark, 185.

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The Spanish Colonial Revival house in the district. (100 Main Street, CW-276, NR 21)

Colonial Revival

Nationally, the period of influence for the Colonial Revival style is 1880 to 1950. The style's rise was fueled by an interest in the dwellings associated with the colonial period, particularly English and Dutch houses on the Atlantic seaboard. The first proponents of this style, which was seen as a simplified and classically motivated response to the Victorian era, were professional architects. Richard Morris Hunt's house, Sunnyside, in Newport, Rhode Island, dating from 1870, has been identified by architectural historian Vincent Scully as the "first built evidence of colonial revivalism to exist anywhere."¹³

Colonial Revival dwellings borrow freely from the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the nineteenth century, and typically include a symmetrical façade with multi-light double-hung windows; a central entry with some sort of surround, either a hood or fanlight and sidelights; a one-story porch or portico; usually side-gabled; dormers are common as well. The Colonial Revival dwellings in the area are rectangular or square, with symmetrical facades and classical detailing such as dentils or jackarches above the windows. The doorway is typically centered and has sidelights or a pedimented surround. There are two resources with Colonial Revival stylistic traits in the district.



An example of a Colonial Revival house in the district. (409 Third Street, CW-302, NR 45)

¹³ Cynthia Johnson. "Weehawken." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 2007.

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Minimal Traditional

Minimal traditional houses are a “simplified form based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and 1930s.”¹⁴ These houses are characterized by a front gable on the façade that echoes the Tudor Revival style, but without the overly steeped pitch of the Tudor roof and the ornamentation of Tudor Revival houses. There is no façade chimney, arched openings, or faux half-timbering that is found on many Tudor Revival houses.



An example of a Minimal Traditional type house in the district. (215 Gilbert Street, CW-313, NR 54)

The Minimal Tradition house in the district are typically 1 to 1.5 stories in height, are clad in brick veneer or frame cladding. They may have dormers, but not in the symmetrical fashion that defines a Cape Cod-influenced dwelling – there is usually only one off-set dormer on the façade. A Minimal Traditional may or may not have a porch, but when there is a porch, it tends to have wooden posts and a shed roof.

Chimneys, if present, are located on the gable ends. This type of house tends to be three bays wide, with a door and window on one side of the façade, and another window contained within the front gable. There are two contributing Minimal Traditional type houses in the Central Hazel Historic District.

Ranch House

After World War II, Hazel, like the rest of the country, saw substantially different house forms and styles. The ranch house, which drew inspiration from the philosophies of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie style of the first two decades of the 20th century, is seen most often along the streets that developed late in the Period of Significance and on scattered infill parcels.

Though the ranch is a form, many professionals also view the ranch house as a style. The key difference between the ranch and the forms that preceded it was the typical ranch had all of its

¹⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998),

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rooms on one floor. Private spaces were not put on a second story but rather placed away from the entry door and the main living spaces. The ranch popularized the “open” floor plan, with the main living spaces opening up to one another. Kitchens also witnessed great change in the ranch – “kitchens were made more public and included space for a table for the family to dine more informally than in the main dining area between the kitchen and the family or living rooms.”¹⁵

Stylistic characteristics of the ranch style include long, horizontal lines; asymmetrical stylistic elements, often vertical, such as chimneys; a rectangular form; picture windows; integration of the automobile into the design of the dwelling; and an emphasis on outdoor space.

The Central Hazel Historic District contains four contributing ranch houses.



An example of a ranch house in the district. (700 Third Street, CW-294, NR 37)

¹⁵ William Macintire, *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. (Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 2009), 147.

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Evaluation of Resources

Contributing resources in the Central Hazel Historic District are those which date from the 1890-1960 POS and that retain a sufficient degree of materials and design as defined below. Non-contributing resources are those constructed after the end of the POS or those resources with such severe amounts of change that they no longer help us experience the historic district. The resources are evaluated according to National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

The following criteria were utilized in the evaluation of properties' **contributing** status:

- Contributing properties must date from 1890-1960, the district's Period of Significance;
- Contributing properties must demonstrate a strong association with the historic evolution of the Central Hazel Historic District, most notably through location and setting;
- A level of change is expected in any historic residential district, but contributing properties must retain substantial character-defining features, such as massing, form, fenestration arrangement, and stylistic detail to add to the character of the district.

All historic properties in the district have undergone alteration since their construction. As a whole, the district retains a sufficient amount of its setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, and association to qualify for the National Register.

The following criteria were used to give a **non-contributing** status to individual properties:

- Properties that post-date the 1960 end of the POS;
- The presence of extensive alterations to the historic resource, which camouflages its form or renders it unable to convey its identity as a historic building.

Resource Inventory

The Resource Inventory which follows describes the properties found within the Central Hazel Historic District.

The inventory table that follows contains several abbreviations. The National Register Numbers (NR #) are the resource numbers referred to in Sections 7 and 8 and are keyed to the map accompanying the nomination. The Survey Number (KHC #) is the number assigned to the property by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

The Date is the approximate date of construction, using the codes utilized by the Kentucky Heritage Council. If an exact date of construction is known, it is included in parentheses.

The height of the building is in the "HT" column.

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The "MT" column stands for the presumed *original* exterior material cladding of the resource with the following abbreviations:

FR: Wood	SV: Stone veneer
BV: Brick veneer	CB: Concrete Block
PC: Poured concrete	ST: Stucco
MET: Metal	

The "Type-plan (T/P)" column refers to the interior floor plan or type of resource. If the plan is not known or is not applicable, then the entry is left blank. The following abbreviations are used:

TP: T-plan	MH: Manufactured Home
RCH: Ranch	CM: Commercial building
U: Unknown	BG: Bungalow
G: Garage	PMO: Prefabricated metal outbuilding
MT: Minimal Traditional	SG: Shotgun
CRH: Church or church-associated resource	CP: Central passage
CBH: Cumberland House	

Style refers to the predominant architectural style of the resource. If no particular style is evident, N/A (non-applicable) is used. The following abbreviations are used in the Style column:

VTOC: Vernacular Turn-of-Century	R: Ranch
CR: Colonial Revival	TR: Tudor Revival
CRFT: Craftsman	EV: Early 20 th century vernacular
MDV: Mid-century vernacular	SR: Spanish Revival

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The "Changes" column provides a key to alterations to the *contributing* resource, as follows:

S: non-historic siding installed, building integrity slightly compromised
RW: replacement windows installed, building integrity slightly compromised
AD: Addition, does not compromise integrity
G/A: Garage addition, does not compromise integrity
CRP: Carport addition, does not compromise integrity
NH: non-historic building
P/E: Porch enclosed, does not compromise integrity
P/C: Porch changed, does not compromise integrity
P/R: Porch removed, does not compromise integrity
NSA: No significant alterations. While minor changes may have occurred, none significantly affects the overall integrity of the property within the context of the district as a whole

The "Status" column refers to the status of the resource within the district. A "C" means it is contributing; a "NC" is non-contributing.

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Date	HT	MT	T/P	Style	Changes	Status
1	CW-255	304 Calloway St.	1925-1949	1	FR	BG	CRFT	P/C	C
2	CW-256	300 Calloway St.	1925-1949	1	FR	U	CR	P/C	C
3	CW-257	409 Main St.	1900-1924	1	FR	U	VTOC	NSA	C
4	CW-258	505 Main St.	1925-1949	2	BV	CRH	VTOC	AD	C
5	CW-259	501 Main St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	TP	N/A	N/A	NC
6	CW-260	400 Main St.	1900-1924	2	SV	U	N/A	N/A	NC
7	CW-261	318 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV/ST	CM	MDV	AD	C
8	CW-262	316 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV	CM	EV	RW	C
9	CW-263	314 Main St.	1900-1924	2	BV	CM	VTOC	P/C	C
10	CW-264	312 Main St.	1900-1924	2	BV	CM	VTOC	RW/AD	C
11	CW-265	312 Main St.	1900-1924	2	BV	CM	VTOC	AD	C
12	CW-266	310 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV	CM	EV	NSA	C
13	CW-268*	308 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV	CM	EV	RW	C
14	CW-269	304 Main St.	1950-1974	1	BV	CM	MDV	NSA	C
15	CW-270	300-302 Main St.	1900-1924	1.5	BV	CM	EV	NSA	C
16	CW-271	214 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV	CM	EV	AD	C
17	CW-272	212 Main St.	1925-1949	1	SV	CM	N/A	N/A	NC
18	CW-273	210 Main St.	1925-1949	1.5	CB	CM	EV	RW	C
19	CW-274	Main St .	1925-1949	1	CB	CM	MDV	NSA	C
20	CW-275	Main St .	1925-1949	1	BV/FR	CM	MDV	N/A	NC
21	CW-276	100 Main St.	1925-1949	1	ST/PL	U	SR	RW	C
22	CW-279	306 Gilbert St.	1875-1899	1.5	FR	CP	VTOC	RW/S	C
23	CW-280	207 Main St.	1925-1949	1	BV	CM	MDV	RW	C
24	CW-281	Main St .	1975-2000	1	LV	CM	N/A	NH	NC
25	CW-282	301 Main St.	1925-1949	1	ST/PL	CM	VTOC	P/E	C
26	CW-283	Main St .	1900-1924	2	BV	CM	VTOC	AD	C
27	CW-284	317 Main St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR/CB	CM	VTOC	RW	C

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Date	HT	MT	T/P	Style	Changes	Status
28	CW-285	301 Center St.	1925-1949	2	BV	CRH	MDV	RW/AD	C
29	CW-286	3581 US HWY 641 South	1910	1	FR	U	VTOC	AD	C
30	CW-287	302 3rd St.	1900-1924	1	BV/FR	BG	EV	AD	C
31	CW-288	301 Dees St.	1950-1974	2	BV	U	N/A	N/A	NC
32	CW-289	302 Dees St.	1925-1949	1.5	BV	U	TR	NSA	C
33	CW-290	300 Dees St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	CBH	VTOC	AD	C
34	CW-291	504 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	BV	U	R	N/A	NC
35	CW-292	600 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	AS	RCH	R	NSA	C
36	CW-293	602 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	BV	U	R	N/A	NC
37	CW-294	700 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	BV	RCH	R	NSA	C
38	CW-295	702 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	MET	MH	N/A	N/A	NC
39	CW-296	706 3rd St.	1950-1974	1	FR	RCH	MDV	N/A	NC
40	CW-297	708 3rd St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	U	VTOC	NSA	C
41	CW-298	3rd St .	1852	N/A	N/A	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	C
42	CW-299	601 3rd St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	BG	CRFT	RW	C
43	CW-300	509 3rd St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	BG	CRFT	RW	C
44	CW-301	507 3rd St.	1925-1949	1	FR	U	N/A	N/A	NC
45	CW-302	409 3rd St.	1950-1974	2	BV	U	CR	RW	C
46	CW-303	407 3rd St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	U	VTOC	G/A	C
47	CW-304	405 3rd St.	1950-1974	1.5	FR	TP	N/A	N/A	NC
48	CW-305	307 3rd St.	1925-1949	1	BV	U	TR	RW	C
49	CW-306	305 3rd St.	1925-1949	1.5	FR	BG	CRFT	S	C
50	CW-307	301 3rd St.	1925-1949	1.5	BV	BG	CRFT	N/A	NC
51	CW-308	213 3rd St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	TP	VTOC	RW/S	C
52	CW-309	207 3rd St.	1925-1949	1.5	FR	BG	EV	AD	C
53	CW-310	202 3rd St.	1900-1924	1	FR	SG	VTOC	RW/AW	C
54	CW-313	215 Gilbert St.	1950-1974	1	BV	MT	MDV	RW	C
55	CW-329	212 Barnett St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	TP	VTOC	RW/S	C

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Date	HT	MT	T/P	Style	Changes	Status
56	CW-330	214 Barnett St.	1950-1974	1	BV	RCH	R	NSA	C
57	CW-331	211 Barnett St.	1925-1949	2	AS	U	TR	CRP	C
58	CW-332	209 Barnett St.	1925-1949	1.5	FR	BG	CRFT	RW	C
59	CW-333	207 Barnett St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	U	VTOC	RW/P/E	C
60	CW-337	310 Calloway St.	1900-1924	2	FR	U	VTOC	CRP	C
61	CW-338	508 Main St.	1950-1974	1	BV	RCH	R	NSA	C
62	CW-339	600 4th St.	1900-1924	1.5	AS	TP	VTOC	NSA	C
63	CW-349	504 4th St.	1900-1924	1.5	FR	TP	VTOC	RW/CRP	C
64	CW-350	502 Main St.	1900-1924	2	FR	TP	VTOC	S	C
65	CW-545	Main St. and Center St	1940	1	BV	U	N/A	N/A	NC
66	CW-547	701 3rd St.	1925-1949	1	FR	RCH	R	N/A	NC
67	CW-615	506 4th St.	2001-present	1		MH	N/A	NH	NC
68	CW-616	500 4th St.		1		MH	N/A	NH	NC
69	CW-617	215 Main St.	1950-1974	1	FR	U	N/A	N/A	NC
70	CW-618	106 Main St.	1975-2000	1		CM	N/A	NH	NC
71	CW-619	209 3rd St.	1975-2000	1	MET	CM	N/A	NH	NC
72	CW-620	241 Center St.	1975-2000	1	FR	MH	N/A	NH	NC
73	CW-621	401 3rd St.	1975-2000	1	MET	MH	N/A	NH	NC
74	CW-622	705 3rd St.	1975-2000	2	BV	U	N/A	NH	NC
75	CW-623	508 3rd St.	1975-2000	1	MET	MH	N/A	NH	NC
76	CW-624	403 Main St.	1975-2000	1	BV	RCH	R	NH	NC
77	CW-625	405 Main St.	1950-1974	1	BV	CM	N/A	N/A	NC
78	CW-626	601 W. Main St.	2001-present	1	CB	CM	N/A	NH	NC

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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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Transportation

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1890-1960

Significant Dates

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Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Central Hazel Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level for its importance as an intact example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century railroad town associated with market-oriented production in south-central Calloway County. The NRHP themes under which it is significant are Agriculture, Transportation, and Community Planning and Development. The town demonstrates the importance of the railroad as well as the federal highway to the agricultural-based economic success of south-central Calloway County from 1890 to 1960. The period of significance starts in 1890 when early settlement began in the town, and concludes

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in 1960, upon the construction of the last important commercial building in central Hazel, the United States Post Office circa 1960 (NR 14/CW-269).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Background

Hazel is located in Calloway County in far western Kentucky, which is part of the Jackson Purchase Cultural Landscape Region, as defined by the KHC/SHPO. A cultural landscape region combines environmental factors with socio-economic and cultural influences to interpret the built environment.

The Jackson Purchase was negotiated between the US government and the Chickasaw Indian Nation in the early nineteenth century. In sum, the Chickasaw nation relinquished interest in lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mississippi state line, and the Chickasaw people received monetary compensation of \$300,000, at \$20,000 annually for fifteen years.¹⁶ The treaty had the effect of enlarging the state of Kentucky beyond the Tennessee River by 2,000 square miles. The original Jackson Purchase area was considered an extension of Christian County, with Wadesboro as its county seat; the latter of which is located in present-day Calloway County. The region was eventually divided into eight counties, each of which used the Township and Range survey system. This is the only region in Kentucky that makes use of this system of land management.

The Kentucky Encyclopedia describes the region as follows: “The Purchase forms a virtual Kentucky peninsula that juts northward from Tennessee and is bounded by the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to the east, north, and west. Principal streams are the Clarks River, Mayfield Creek, Obion Creek, and Bayou de Chien. The land surface of the Purchase is largely covered by loess, a fine wind-blown soil carried from drying glacial beds and deposited some 10,000 to 20,000 years ago...Wetlands (swamps, sloughs, and natural lakes and ponds) are common in the Big Bottoms and the Second Bottoms, lower-lying flatlands bordering the Mississippi and lower Ohio Rivers. At the advent of white settlement, much of the Central Purchase was prairie (barrens) with tall grasses and scattered shrub oaks.”¹⁷

Calloway County was formed in 1822 from a portion of Hickman County with its county seat at Wadesboro. The county’s land area was divided again in 1842, as Marshall County was formed to its north. The county seat was moved from Wadesboro to Murray at this time. Settlement

¹⁶ Hunter Hancock, “Jackson Purchase,” in Kleber, ed., The Kentucky Encyclopedia, 460-461.

¹⁷ Ibid., 461.

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proceeded from the northern part of the county, near Wadesboro, and moved south after Murray became the county seat in the mid-nineteenth century.

The present-day county is bordered by Marshall, Graves, the Kentucky Lake, and the Tennessee state line. The topography is mostly level with low-lying swampy areas, but the county has some hills and ravines. The county measures 411 square miles with 6.3 percent of this in waterways.¹⁸ The principal waterways are the Clark's River and its tributaries, the Blood River, and Kentucky Lake, which was known as the Tennessee River, up to its creation in 1944 by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Agriculture forms the basis for the rural economy throughout Calloway County. Industrial manufacturing or processing is mostly confined to the city limits of Murray. The county had a population of 37,191 persons as of the 2010 US Census.¹⁹

Agriculture

Antebellum-World War I

As a market town, Hazel's reliance on the farms around the community and the transportation network of roads and railroads cannot be overstated.

Before the Civil War, the economy of Calloway County largely revolved around agriculture and extractive industries, such as logging and mining of kaolin clay; the latter of which was important to the production of high quality pottery such as Wedgewood's Queensware line.²⁰ Due to limited access to efficient trade routes, navigable year-round, Calloway County clay production failed to become a major economic driver. Instead, agriculture formed the basis of the county's economy.

At first, the agricultural economy was focused on subsistence, but production for market soon became a priority. Like the rest of Kentucky, Calloway County farmers practiced a diversified agriculture throughout most of the nineteenth century. A typical antebellum farmer in the county would have likely produced cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, wheat, potatoes, and oats.

Complementing this diverse agriculture, Calloway County farmers historically focused on dark-fired tobacco production. Late nineteenth century historians observed that Calloway County farmers "pay the most attention to tobacco, which is the most important crop grown in the county. The soil seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of fine varieties and the weed from Calloway is sure to command a high price on all markets of the state. The crop grown in the year 1880 was 3,477,563 pounds."²¹ On the eve of the Civil War, Calloway County had 4,000 acres of farmland and increased tobacco production by 148 percent to over 2.3 million.²² This growth came with a

¹⁸ No author, "Calloway County," in Wikipedia, accessed February 2019. Online at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calloway_County,_Kentucky

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid., 10.

²¹ Battle, Perrin, and Kniffen, *Histories and Biographies of Ballard, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken, and Marshall Counties, Kentucky* (Louisville, KY: F.A. Battey Publishing Co., 1885, reprinted Murray, KY: Kentucky reprint Co., 1972), 25.

²² Karpynec and Weaver, 10.

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steady expansion of enslaved African American labor in the county. Whereas the 1850 slave census recorded 255 slave holders who claimed ownership of 866 enslaved African Americans, the 1860 slave census enumerated 336 slave holders with 1,135 bondmen and women.²³ This represented a 31 percent increase in enslaved peoples from 1850 to 1860. In spite of this, population growth remained largely flat through the Civil War, despite an ever-expanding agricultural economy.

Following the Civil War, the agricultural economy in Calloway County pivoted to a modified share-cropping system of labor. The county gained approximately 8,000 acres of improved land, fueled largely by tobacco production as the main cash crop.²⁴ While the popularity of white burley tobacco flourished in the Bluegrass region of the state, Calloway, as well as adjacent Western Kentucky and Tennessee Counties, continued growing and fire-curing dark tobacco, earning the region the nickname of the “Black Patch.”²⁵ The county and surrounding region proved ideal for large-scale dark tobacco production, due to the type of soil, the abundance of hardwood for firing, and a milder climate.²⁶

Dark tobacco was in high demand until around World War I, when the popularity of mixed blend cigarette tobacco gained precedence. Dark-fired tobacco was (and is) used as plug tobacco in chew, pipe tobacco, cigars, and snuff. The importance of the late-nineteenth/early twentieth century tobacco-based economy is illustrated through the infamous Black Patch Wars. In the 1880s, the American Tobacco Company (ATC) was formed and quickly became a monopoly. The ATC effectively fixed tobacco prices at a low level, causing decreased sales prices and a regional economic depression. Local tobacco farmers established the Dark Tobacco District Planter’s Association of Kentucky and Tennessee (PPA), to sell directly to foreign markets. With little leverage, the PPA failed to increase prices much within a year and some members resorted to threats and intimidation to keep others from selling to ATC. This group of farmers became known as the “Night Riders,” as they engaged in their efforts after dark. According to Karpynek and Weaver, “These acts of violence succeeded in driving up the prices for tobacco between 1905 and 1914.”²⁷ The closure of European markets at the start of World War I spelled the end of the PPA and Night Riders movement.

Transportation Improvements

In 1892, the Paducah, Tennessee, and Alabama (PT&A) Railroad was extended through the county, in a route that nearly parallels present-day U.S. 641, in a move to enhance the economic prosperity of the region. With the growing importance of tobacco and to a lesser extent cattle, an

²³ Notable Kentucky African Americans database, “Calloway County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850 – 1870.” Online at; <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2297>

²⁴ Ibid., 12-13.

²⁵ Koenig, Morgan, Nelson, Pratt, and Sanders, “Your Barn’s On Fire!: An Investigation of Dark-Fire Tobacco Barns in Calloway County, Kentucky,” Unpublished paper prepared for WKU Folk Studies Program, Vernacular Architecture Class, December 1992. Paper on file at the KHC/SHPO.

²⁶ Rogers with Kincaid, “Cultural-Historic Survey of the Proposed improvements to U.S. 641 From Glendale Road to Clarks River, Calloway County, Kentucky,” Report prepared for KYTC by Cultural Resource Analysts, 2004.

²⁷ Karpynek and Weaver, 13.

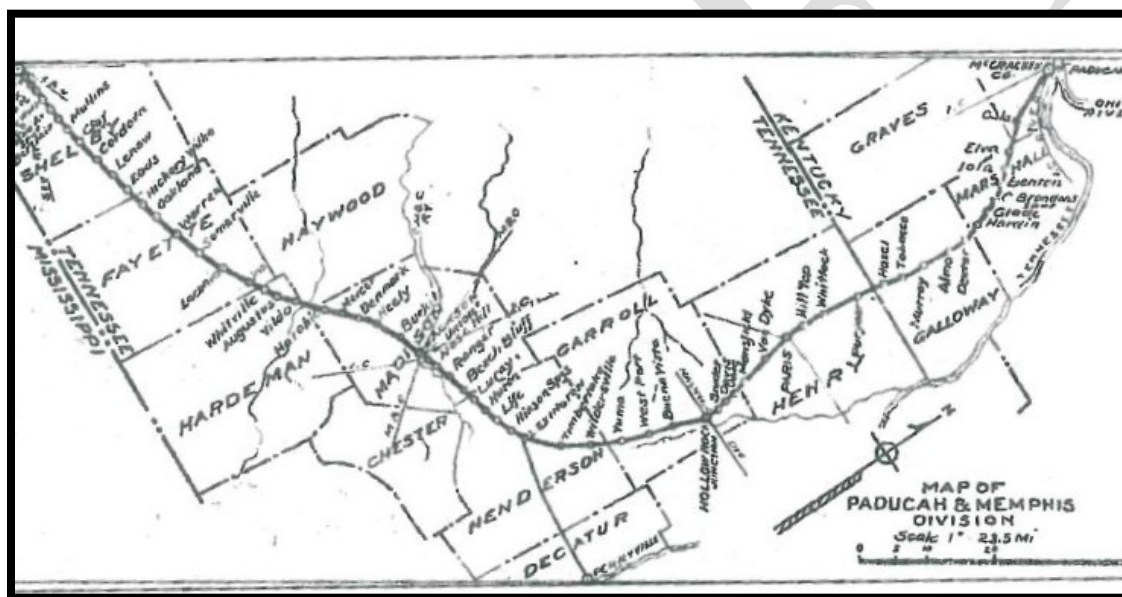
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efficient mode of transportation had yet been found outside of the numerous rivers that traverse the region. The efficacy of water travel was mainly seasonal and roads remained primarily unpaved. To obtain a more reliable form of transportation, the PT&A railroad was completed on a 118 mile line that extended from Paducah to Lexington, Tennessee.²⁸ Following the typical volatility of railroads in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the PT&A line went bankrupt and was sold at auction in 1896 to the L&N Railroad, who turned around and leased it to the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St Louis Railway Company.²⁹

The 1913 railroad map shows Hazel and Tobacco (Midway) as stops on this line. Both Tobacco (Midway) and Hazel were established in the late nineteenth century as stops on this important rail-line. Tobacco was originally known as "Need More," because of the "scarcity of goods at its first store. Later, a tobacco house was built there, and tobacco prized and shipped there; hence the name Tobacco."³⁰ The origin of the name Hazel is unclear but it appears to have been associated with a grove of Hazel at the stop, or may be named for the train conductor's daughter.



1913 Map of the Paducah and Memphis Division of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad. Note that Hazel and Tobacco, to the right in this image, are stops on the line.

As a result of the modern, efficient train network, Calloway County's population began to grow exponentially. From approximately 9,410 persons in 1870, by 1900, the county's inhabitants numbered 17,633 persons - an increase of 87 percent. The population peaked in 1920 at 20,802

²⁸ Ibid., 12.

²⁹ No author, "Back to the Beginning," Hazel History Binder on file at the Blue and White Diner, Hazel, Kentucky.

³⁰ No author, *History of Calloway County, Kentucky 1931: Together with Sketches of Its Prominent Citizens, Past and Present* (Melber, KY: Simmons Historical Publications, Reprinted 2000), 45.

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residents but fell the following census year. This decrease was likely due to the effects of outmigration during the Great Depression, which began to be felt in rural Kentucky in the mid-1920s. After that, the number of residents steadily increased until there were 27,692 persons in the peak year of 1970. Historically, much of this population growth was outside the urban area of Murray. Only in 1970 did this begin to slowly change, likely due to growth of employment opportunities at Murray State University and within industrial manufacturing enterprises in the town of Murray. The town of Hazel never had a large population, but remained steady throughout this time with approximately 400 inhabitants.³¹

The need for solid all-weather roads followed this growth in population, especially as the automobile and truck travel became more important to the region and the United States, in general. By mid-century, automobile ownership soared and train service, while still important in shipping goods, declined as a mode of passenger transport. In Kentucky, motor vehicle ownership soared from 20,000 in 1915 to one million in 1958.³² While the majority of this growth occurred in urban areas in the 1920s, rural residents began to demand better roads, which became a reality in the 1930s and 1940s with the Works Projects Administration (WPA).³³

Beginning in the 1930s, Calloway County roads were paved and graveled by the Civil Works Administration, and then the WPA. In 1937, the WPA expended \$70,000 to pave county roadways and city streets.³⁴ The first blacktopping project on Main Street in Murray was accomplished in 1942 by the WPA.³⁵ Around the same time, the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) began to install rural powerlines throughout the area. Most farmhouses had electricity by the mid-1940s/early 1950s.

Roads throughout the project area changed significantly during this time frame. The original Murray-Paris (TN) route, now known as KY 894, was located east of present-day U.S. 641. This road was improved and paved, according to the 1928 map below. The route that would become U.S. 641 was unpaved and its name was not apparent, but it was likely known as State Route 95. In addition, the old road does not extend directly into Murray but follows another road near Martin's Chapel Road; a portion of present-day Martin's Chapel Road appears to follow the old KY 95 route.

By the early 1930s, State Route 95, now U.S. 641, became the primary road from Murray to Paris, eclipsing State Route 894. A 1931 history of Calloway County indicates that this highway was recently completed.³⁶ The 1937 county highway map shows KY 95 on its present path leading

³¹ No author, "Hazel" in Wikipedia, accessed in February 2019. Online at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazel,_Kentucky

³² Kennedy and Macintire, "Roadside Architecture of Kentucky's Dixie Highway: A Tour down Routes 31E and 31W," Fields Session Booklet prepared for 2004 National Trust Conference, October 2004. Online at: <https://heritage.ky.gov/Documents/DixieHwyTour.pdf> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calloway_County,_Kentucky.

³³ Ibid., 14.

³⁴ Rogers with Kincaid, 9.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ No author, *History of Calloway County, Kentucky 1931: Together with Sketches of Its Prominent Citizens, Past and Present*, 44.

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south from Murray to the state line and beyond. By this time, the roadbed was improved and graveled, likely due to support from the county's WPA program.

Agriculture

World War I-1960

Agriculture remained the prime economic force throughout the period in Calloway County, but as elsewhere in the state, it changed. The average farm size was fairly steady in the early-to-mid-twentieth century with approximately 70 acres from 1909 to 1949, but thereafter, grew from near 93 acres to over 140 in 1978. The average number of pasture lands, which indicates raising cattle, milk cows, horses, or mules, remained high from its first recordation in 1929 of 42,715 acres, but steadily dropped until that number reached 34,641 in 1969. By 2012, this number was infinitesimal at 1,451 acres in pasture lands.

Crop lands, such as that for raising tobacco and row crops, experienced a gradual decline from 1929 to 1969, with 68,126 acres to 57,724 acres respectively. The height of land devoted to tobacco and row crops during this time period occurred in 1939 with 73,235 of harvested lands in crops. This change was likely due in part to crop quotas imposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which attempted to stabilize the price of tobacco by limiting the supply headed to market.³⁷

Each farm was given a quota based on adjusted 1930s production patterns, which effectively drove prices up while stabilizing farmland. By 1978, these numbers had practically doubled with 101,161 acres held in crops. There was a seemingly limitless demand for dark-fired tobacco in the 1970s and 1980s, which led Calloway County farmers to grow more tobacco and build/renovate more barns.

Finally, the average number of farms slowly declined throughout the time period, while the acreage increased, indicating that fewer farmers were consolidating small farms and operating them as larger farms. In 1909, for instance, there were 3,464 farms with a total of 241,372 acres. Whereas by 1978, there were merely 1,129 farms with 160,330 acres. This consolidation of smaller farms by larger farm operations follows state and national trends; however, agriculture in Calloway County remains strong and still is the purview of many extended family farmers.

³⁷ Koenig, Morgan, Nelson, Pratt, and Sanders, II-3.

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Community Planning and Development

Early residents of Hazel constructed numerous buildings to house businesses necessary for the area's residents. The first commercial buildings were frame and one-story with false fronts, as can be seen in the below Supplemental Image. The view is remarkably similar today, with brick and concrete block commercial buildings replacing the frame structures.



Hazel, KY circa 1900, looking north down US 641.³⁸

By the early twentieth century, these Main Street buildings were rebuilt as solid brick and concrete block commercial entities, signaling the solidity of life in Hazel. A grocery and general store were among the first service-oriented businesses established. It was operated by residents T.M. Lamb and Tom Brandon, east of the railroad tracks.³⁹

It was soon followed by other businesses such as a bank, funeral home, buggy and wagon sales, a drug store, a dry goods store, dry cleaner, a barber shop, a coffee company, and two popcorn companies. Among the most important business enterprises was the tobacco rehandling house, which was essential to area farmers' economic success.

³⁸ Postcard available in No author, "Back to the Beginning," Hazel History Binder on file at the Blue and White Diner, Hazel, Kentucky.

³⁹ No author, "Back to the Beginning," Hazel History Binder on file at the Blue and White Diner, Hazel, Kentucky.

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Another important enterprise was the Hazel Lumber Company, which processed raw lumber from around the region, beginning with its establishment by Walter Kelly around 1910.⁴⁰ Finished and sawn lumber became easily available to area residents as well as for shipment and sales elsewhere via the railroad. The Hazel Lumber Company was closed in 1970 and rehabilitated in the 1980s for use as an antique mall. It is currently known as Mantiques.

Residential areas developed early as well. These areas were located mainly along Third and Fourth Streets, as well as on Barnett, Calloway, Center, Dees, Gilbert, and State Street. The majority of late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential development was clustered around the railroad line, near Main Street, with some development near the old school at First and Barnett Streets.

Typical building styles and types include the T-plan cottage, and various representations of late Victorian styles, built largely in frame with weatherboard. Outlying areas, such as First and Fifth Streets mostly developed a little later, by the 1920s and 1930s. Some of these properties were farmsteads, but the majority appear to have been less than one-acre domestic lots. This architecture is mainly brick veneer bungalows. The third wave of residential development occurred in the 1950s and 1960s, along Main Street to the north, on vacant lots in the town, and E.W. Miller Street. Most of these houses were constructed of brick veneer in the ranch or a modest version of the contemporary style.

Schools and churches rounded out early-to-mid twentieth century life in Hazel. The old Hazel High School was established in the late-nineteenth/early twentieth century, demonstrating the commitment of the early town's people to education. The origins of this school are unknown, but it was likely a private school, as it took students from across the region. A 1917/1918 school catalog boasts that "Hazel's citizenship cannot be excelled for its up-to-date and progressive characteristics. The town is free from any resorts which would be detrimental to the morals of the boys and girls or any businesses that would hinder the progress of the school. Therefore, we have the advantages of a larger town without its disadvantages. Boarding students can find homes with the best of families at the lowest possible cost. Four churches extend a hearty welcome."⁴¹ After becoming a consolidated public school in the early twentieth century, the old high school was replaced by a modern building with a detached lunchroom in 1937, likely funded by the Works Projects Administration (WPA).

Religious life centered on several important churches. Among these was the Hazel Baptist Church. The original church was founded in 1858 as East Liberty Baptist Church and was located for a time in the Hazel Cemetery, off what is now Third Street.⁴² At the time, Hazel had not yet been established. In 1898, the name was changed to acknowledge the new town, and it was called Hazel Baptist Church. Due to a growing congregation and likely a desire for more visibility, a new church

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Calloway County Library, Photographic Pot-Pourri of Calloway County (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing, 1987), 13-14.

⁴² Murray Women's Club, Calloway County Kentucky: Family History (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1988), 47.

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was built in 1939 at the southeast corner of Gilbert and Main Street. This building burned in the late 1970s, and a new church was constructed in 1979.

The Hazel United Methodist Church (NR 4, CW-258) is another important congregation that began early on in Hazel. The church was organized in the early 1900s and located west of the railroad tracks, by Methodist families such as the Kellys, Scruggs, Brandons, and Wilsons.⁴³ The first building burnt but was quickly replaced by a brick veneer church in 1926 on Main Street.



The Hazel United Methodist Church (NR 4, CW-258)

An African American church, known as the Chestnut Grove African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) was founded just across the Tennessee state line on Mason Lake Road. This church was founded in 1926, to serve the area's Black population, and was associated with the Quinn Chapel AME Church in Paris, Tennessee. The building was rebuilt in 1959 and is presently vacant.

According to local sources, there was no school for African American children in Hazel. Research has been ongoing on this topic, but little has yet been discovered. Hazel Church of Christ (NR 28, CW-285) was also an important congregation in the town. The current building was constructed circa 1925 and is located on the southeast corner of Center and Third Streets. Several additions were made to this building to accommodate a growing group of worshippers in approximately 1940 and 1960.

⁴³ Ibid., 60.

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The Hazel Church of Christ (NR 28, CW-285)

At some point in the mid-1930s/early 1940s, passenger train service was likely discontinued. Road improvements to KY 95, which is Main Street in Hazel, coupled with the increasing number of automobile and truck drivers, eclipsed the demand for railroad passenger service. Along with these highway improvements, local streets and roads were improved and paved.

By 1958, Main Street in Hazel, known by then as US 641, reached its basic proportions. Brick and concrete block buildings lined this important thoroughfare and businesses such as a coffee roaster, a truck body shop, service stations, and restaurants lined US 641. According to local sources, there were six grocery stores, a hardware store, auto garages, a launderette, welding and blacksmith shops, a feed mill, and a furniture store. The railroad remained an important shipper of tobacco and other goods into the last quarter of the twentieth century when it too was replaced by long-distance trucking along with the new Interstate Highway system. The railroad line remains in place in the area but is infrequently used.

As with other small towns across Kentucky, Hazel experienced outmigration and subsequent deterioration of infrastructure in the 1960s and 1970s, including the old Main Street commercial buildings. Unlike other small towns, Hazel became a bucolic antiquing destination. Credit for this transformation is given to Sonny Parkhill, who purchased a single building, rehabilitated it, and operated an antique store.

Mr. Parkhill continued purchasing and renovating downtown buildings and more merchants came to sell their wares. Most of the downtown buildings served this purpose, except for a few restaurants, a post office, funeral home, and a bank, until very recently. The town is currently undergoing a second transition from antiques into another commercial realm, utilizing their important Main Street buildings.

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Evaluation of the Integrity of the Central Hazel Historic District

The Central Hazel Historic District, as a whole, retains all seven aspects of integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Individual resources within the district may, of course, possess higher integrity in certain factors more than others. The process of reviewing the inventory of resources within the district included evaluating certain factors more closely than others since the resources are but a section of a larger more cohesive entity. Resources must retain integrity of feeling and association, design and workmanship to be considered contributing. All of the aspects of integrity, however, combine to make the Central Hazel Historic District the special and historic area noted in this nomination.

Location

The Central Hazel Historic District has flourished throughout the Period of Significance. The resources retain their relationship to the street network and to the terrain that characterizes the town of Hazel. Throughout the Period of Significance, the location of the district was highly desirable to Calloway County residents seeking to take advantage of the strong farm economy and the reliable transportation network.

Setting

The setting of the Central Hazel Historic District enables a visitor to gain a sense of a rural market town, with its commercial resources addressing Main Street, and its residential resources surrounding that historic hub of activity. The layout of streets and lots has been unchanged over the years, except for some infill construction.

Design

The resources in the Central Hazel Historic District have a high level of integrity of design. Overall, the historic massing and floor plans of the resources remain intact. The resources within the district retain stylistic details, including window and door surrounds, cornices, porches, fenestration patterns, roof forms, and other accoutrements that convey the historic architectural style and design of each building.

Materials

The integrity of materials within the district is medium. The majority of resources retain their original finishes. Non-historic siding is present, but it mimics the original in size and silhouette. Historic finishes including solid masonry (brick) and brick and stone veneer are intact as well. Window replacement, for the most part, includes the substitution of the sash only, with the vast majority of resources retaining original proportions and placement of openings.

Workmanship

Workmanship of buildings should reveal the influences, tools, and skills of the day. The workmanship of the contributing resources in the Central Hazel Historic District reveals how local builders responded to popular national trends in a variety of ways. The homes are a mixture of frame and brick, with familiar forms accented with stylistic details of the period. Speculation led

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to the construction of groups of modest homes on several streets in the district, but these small homes were not the product of cookie cutter building techniques but detailed individually.

Feeling and Association

The Central Hazel Historic District is still clearly associated with its origins and history of development, from the late 19th century through the middle-20th century. The intact materials, design, and setting of the district allow someone moving through that landscape, either as a pedestrian or in a vehicle, to observe the passage of time as expressed by the built environment, and experience the way Hazel grew and evolved, all the while expressing its own unique identity.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property _____ 40 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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Point 1. -88.327392 36.505568
Point 2. -88.325059 36.507203
Point 3. -88.321968 36.507502
Point 4. -88.323595 36.505019
Point 5. -88.324206 36.501005
Point 6. -88.326080 36.500561
Point 7. -88.327104 36.501315
Point 8. -88.327490 36.504271

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The boundaries chosen, indicated on the accompanying NRHP maps by a thick line of blue or black, encompass the historic commercial and residential resources of Hazel. The main artery through the center of the district is US 641 (Main Street.) The southern boundary includes a small part of State Line Road and sections of Gilbert Street. The east boundary includes the properties on Third Street, Center, Barnett, Calloway, and Peace Streets. The western boundary is roughly the railroad corridor, then a portion of Fourth Street, and then it moves in (east) once US 641 leaves Hazel. The cemetery (NR 41, CW-298) forms the northern boundary of the district.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries contain the intact residential and commercial properties historically associated with the Central Hazel Historic District. The area within the boundary is what has historically been known as the Hazel community, and allows for an understanding of its significance through the POS.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janie-Rice Brother and Rachel Kennedy, with contributions by Bobi Conn

organization: Palmer Engineering

street & number: _____

city or town: Winchester state: KY zip code: 40391

e-mail: _____

telephone: _____

date: _____

Additional Documentation

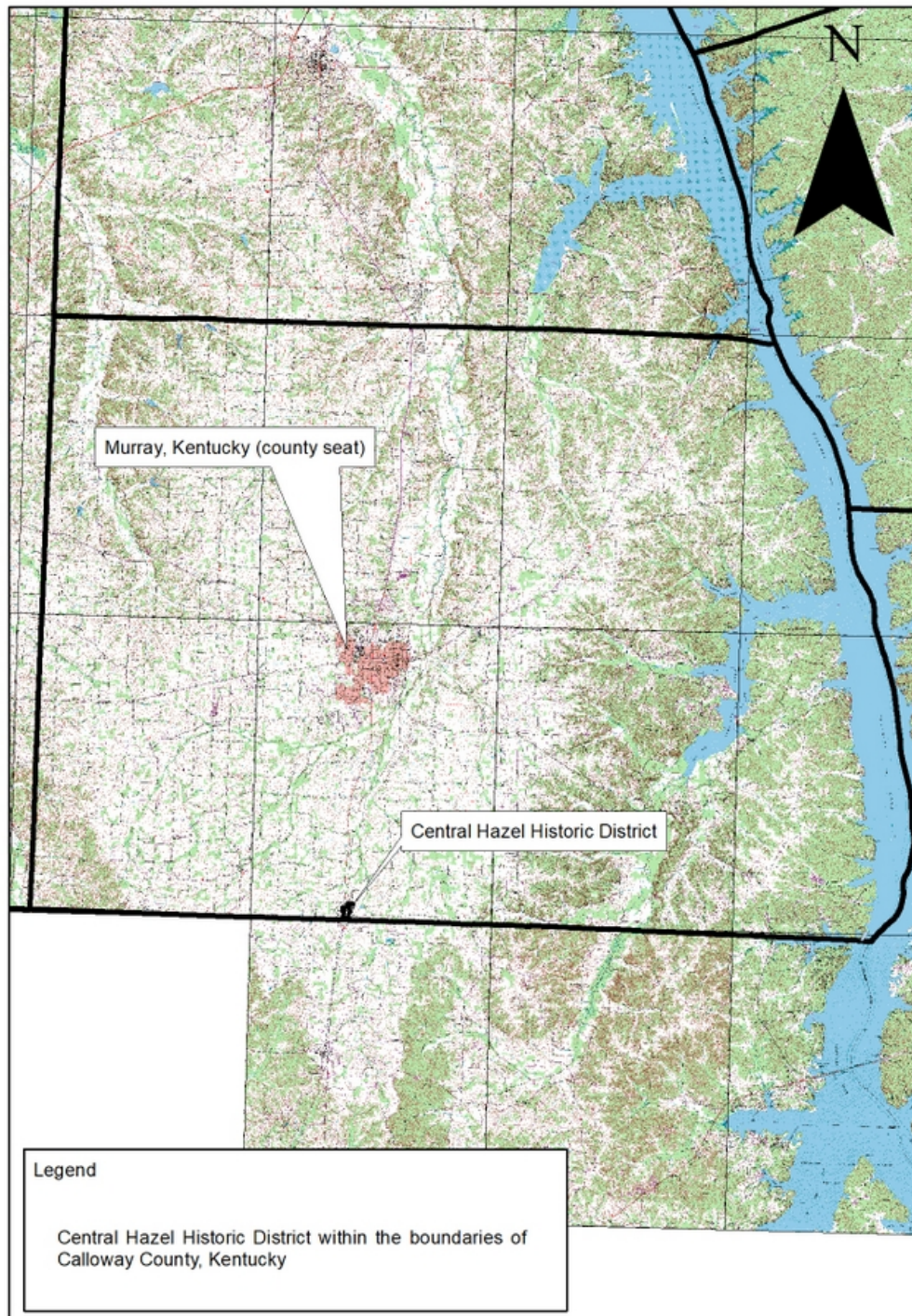
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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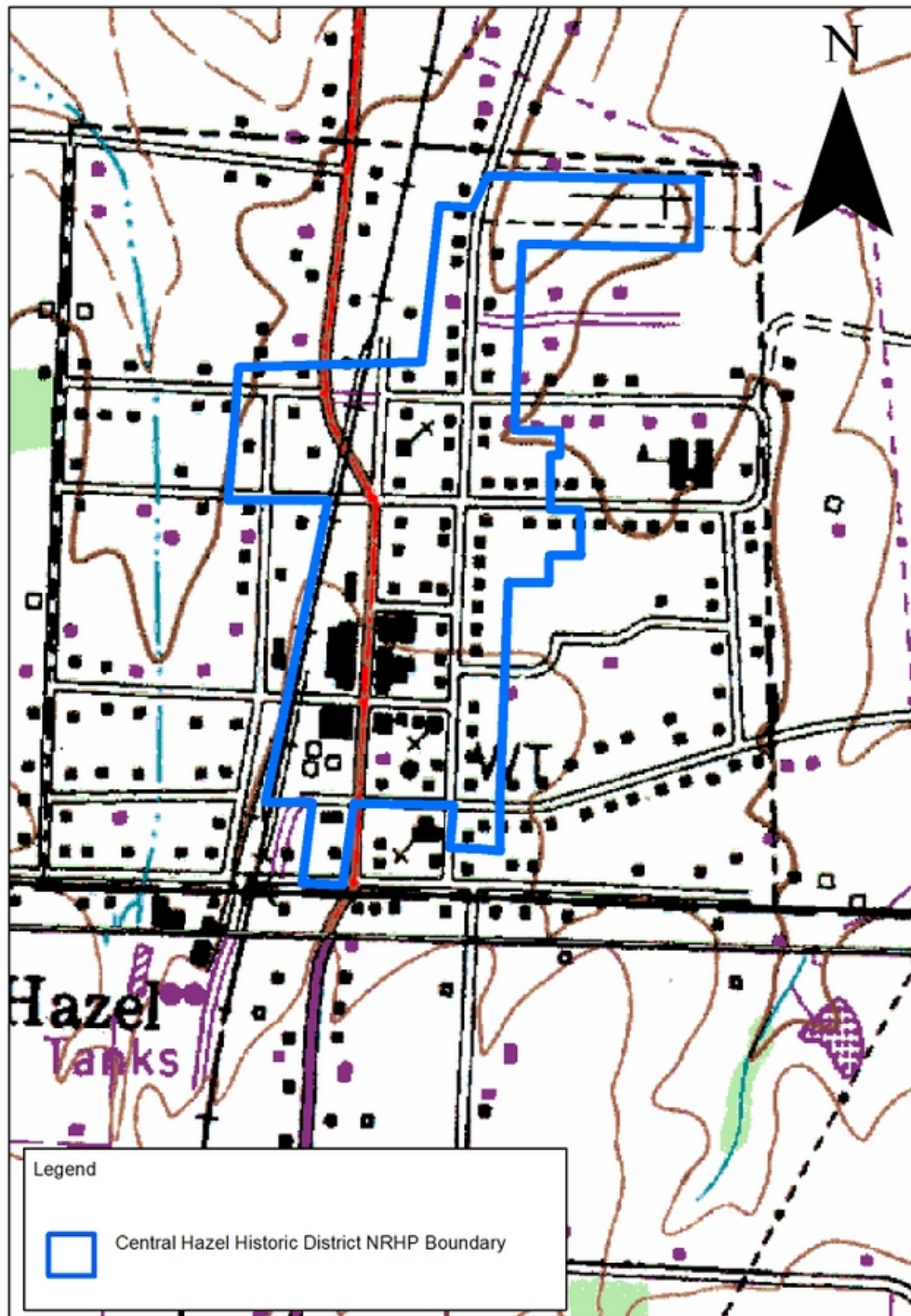
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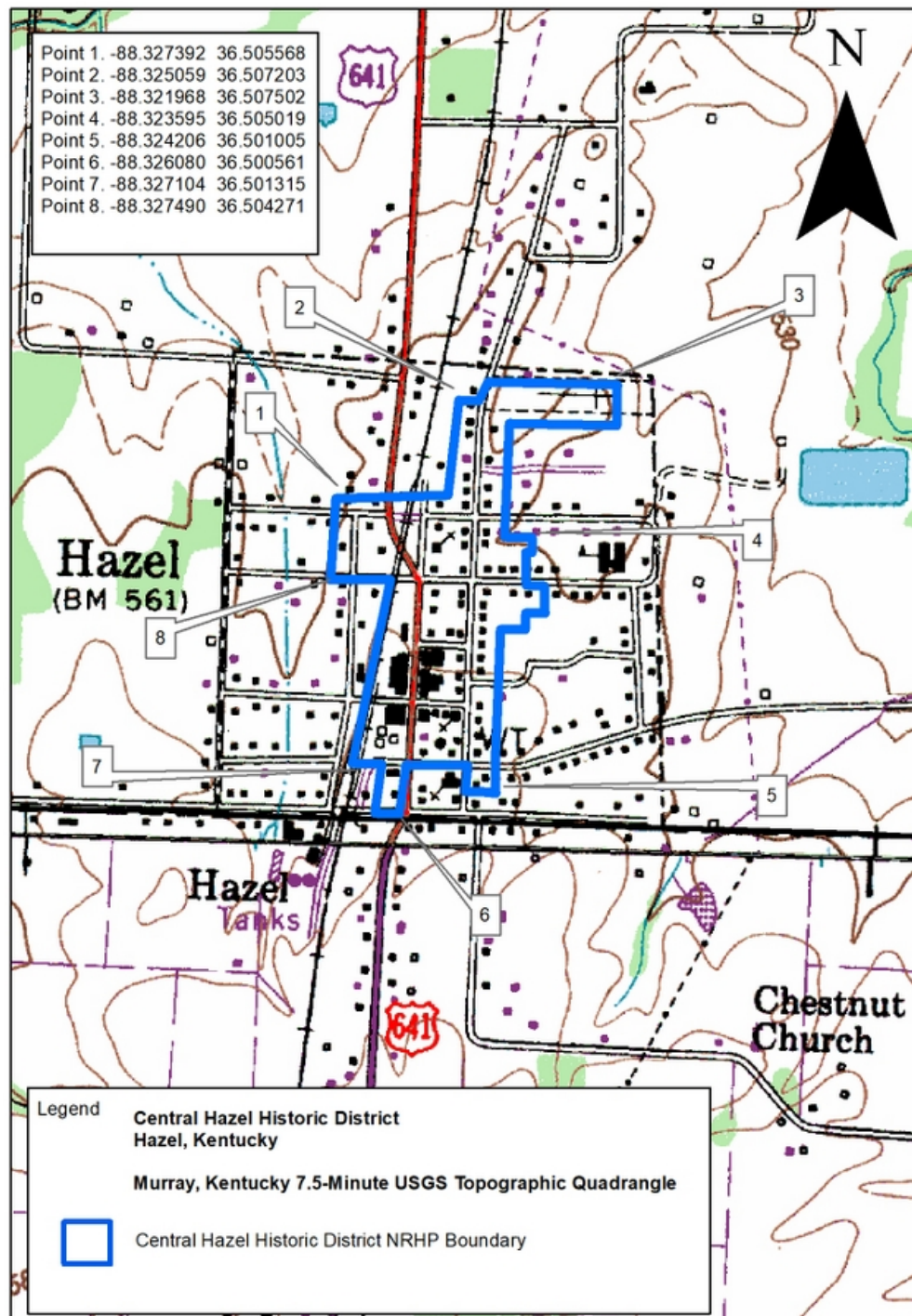
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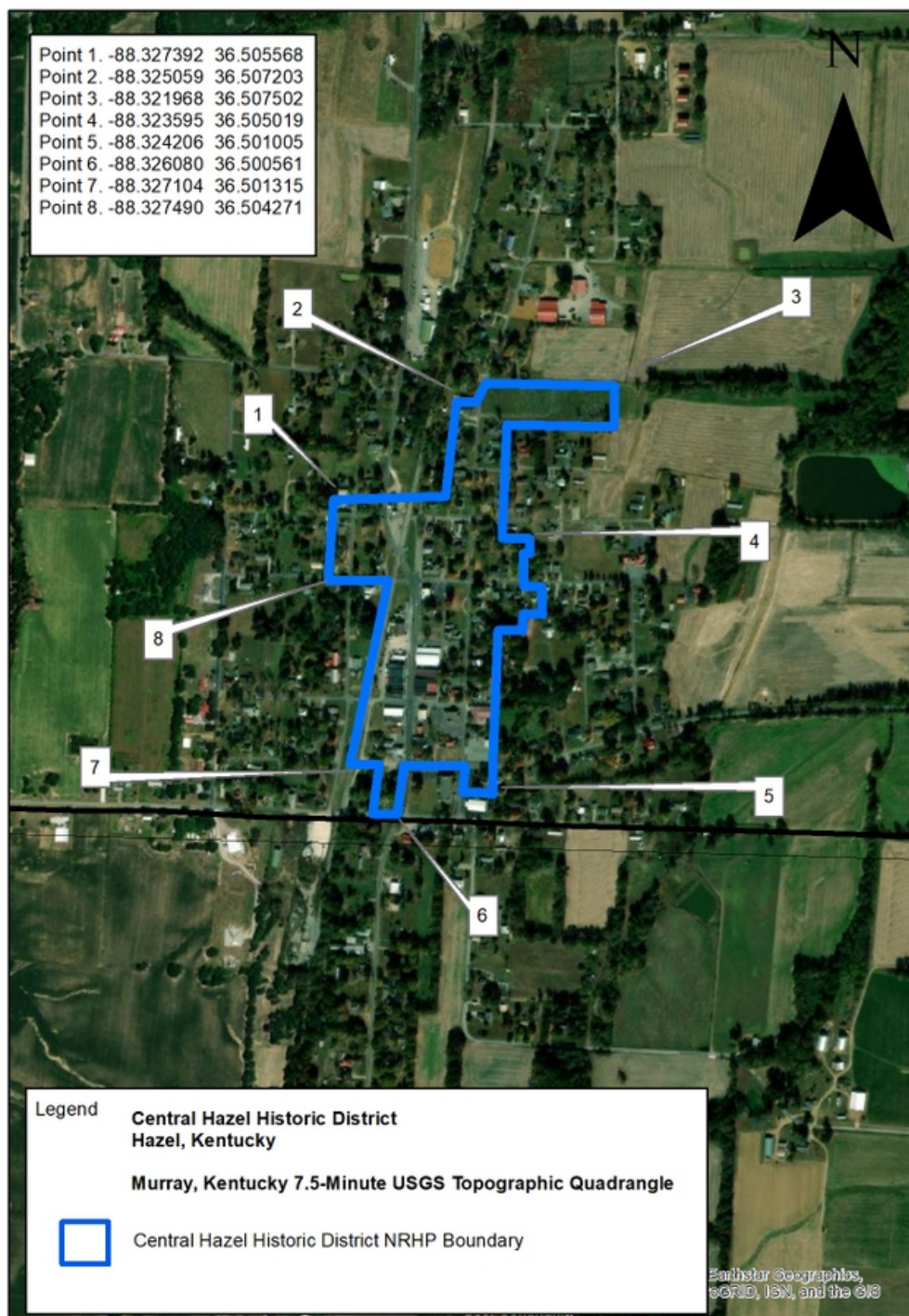
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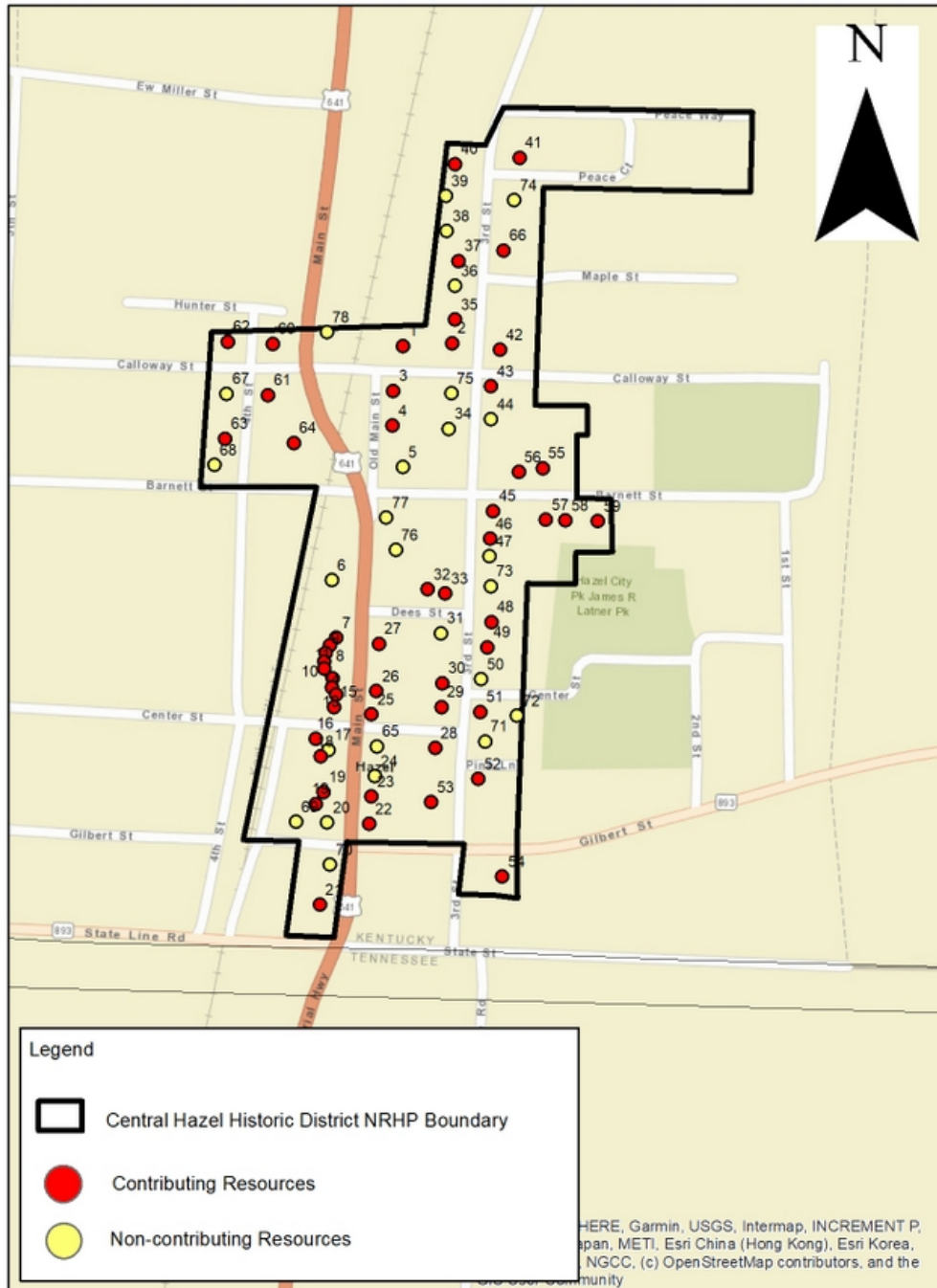
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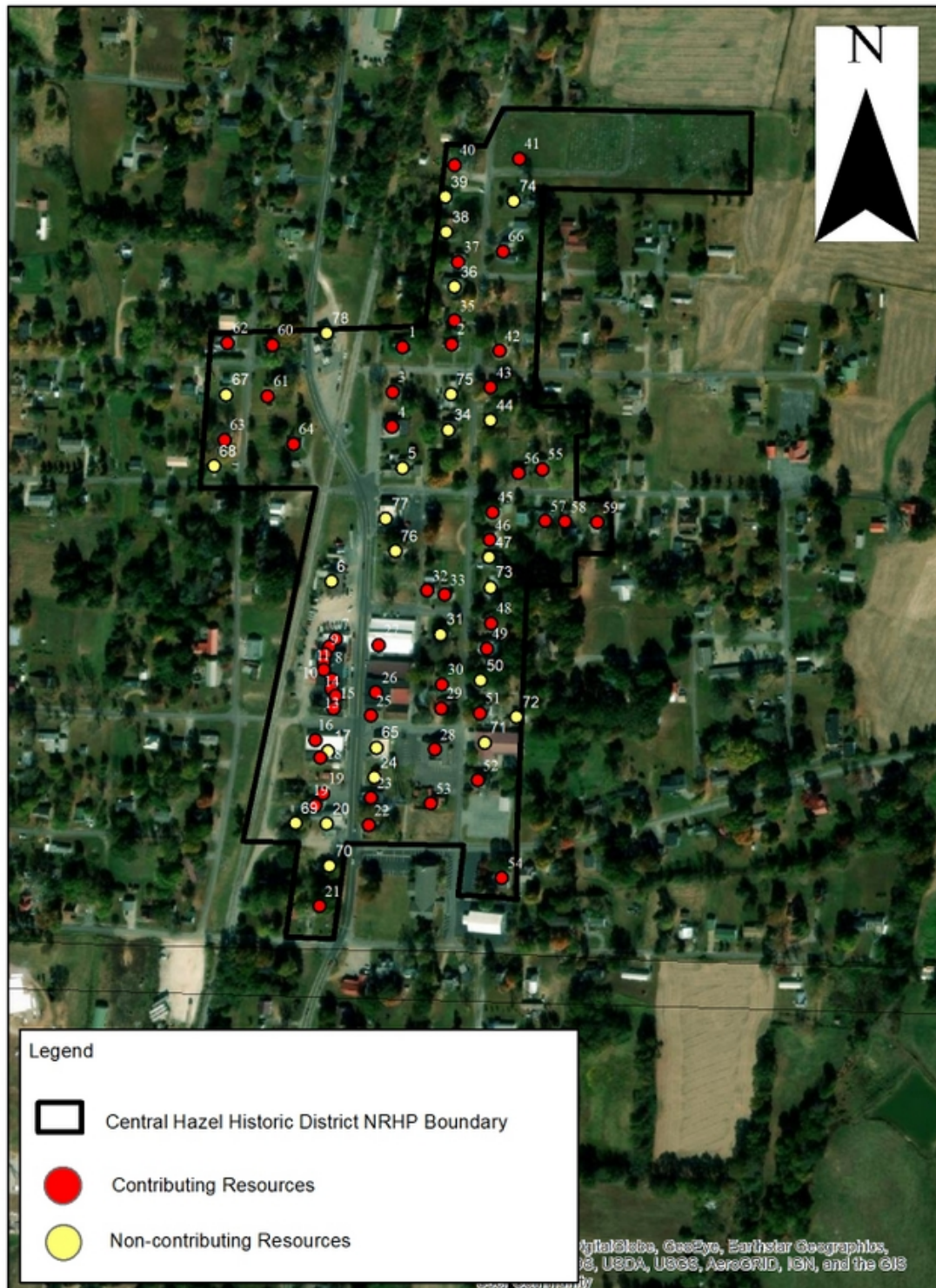
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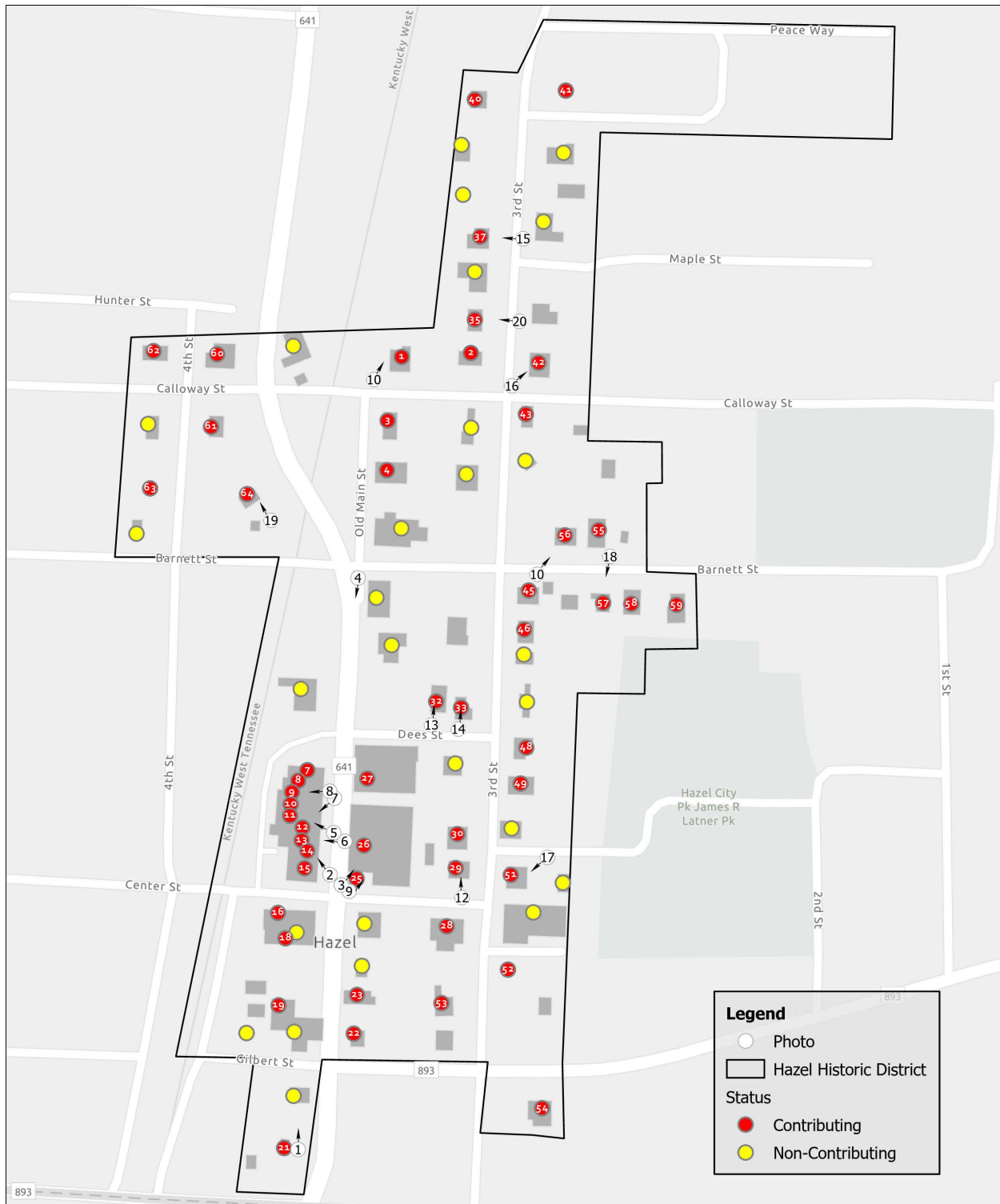


Photo Log



0 125 250 375 500 Feet

Palmer Engineering, Esri, Community Maps Contributors,
BuildingFootprintUSA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, INCREMENT
P, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Central Hazel Historic District

City or Vicinity: Hazel

County: Calloway

State: Kentucky

Photographer: Bobi Conn

Date Photographed: June 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Entering the Central Hazel Historic District from the south (crossing the Tennessee state line). Looking south on US 641/Main Street.
2. The commercial area in the Central Hazel Historic District, showing the west side of Main Street, facing northwest. NR 15-8 pictured, from left to right.
3. The commercial area in the Central Hazel Historic District, showing the east side of Main Street, facing northeast. NR 27, 26, and 25 pictured, from left to right.
4. Looking south down Main Street at commercial area.
5. The façade of NR 12 (CW-266, 310 Main Street). Facing northwest.
6. NR 14, the Hazel USPS Post Office (CW-269, 304 Main Street). Facing northwest.
7. A commercial streetscape, looking from left to right at NR 11 (CW-265, 312 Main Street), NR 10 (CW-265, 310 Main Street, and NR 9 (CW-263, 314 Main Street). Facing southwest.
8. A detail of the original storefront and storefront plaque at NR 11 (CW-265, 312 Main Street). Facing southwest.
9. The circa 1925 gas station with canopy on Main Street, NR 25 (CW-282, 301 Main Street). Facing west.
10. A typical view down on of the district's residential streets. Intersection of Barnett and Third Street, showing NR 56 (CW-330, 214 Barnett Street) and NR 55 (CW-329, 212 Barnett Street). Facing northeast.

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11. One variation on the bungalow type in the district, NR 1 (CW-255, 304 Calloway Street). Facing north.
12. An early vernacular dwelling, NR 29 (CW-286, 3581 US Highway 641 South). Facing northwest.
13. An example of the Tudor Revival style in the district, NR 32 (CW-289, 302 Dees Street). Facing north.
14. A Cumberland house with altered fenestration, NR 33 (CW-290, 300 Dees Street). Facing northwest.
15. A ranch house in the district, NR 37 (CW-294, 700 Third Street). Facing west.
16. Another bungalow in the district, NR 42 (CW-299, 601 Third Street). Facing northeast.
17. A turn-of-the-century vernacular house in the district, NR 51 (CW-308, 213 Third Street). Facing southwest.
18. An example of the Tudor Revival style in the district, NR 57 (CW-331 211 Barnett Street). Facing south.
19. A turn-of-the-century vernacular house in the district, NR 64 (CW-350, 502 Main Street). Facing northwest.
20. A front-gable facing ranch house with a contemporary flair, NR 35 (CW-292, 600 Third Street). Facing west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.