

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JUL 24 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Alves Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Center, Washington, S. Adams, S. Alves & S. Alvasia St not for publication n/a
city, town Henderson vicinity n/a
state Kentucky code KY county Henderson code 101 zip code 42420

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>95</u>	<u>38</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>97</u>	<u>40</u>	structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan July 17, 1989
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Patrick Andrews 9/7/89

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious structure
HEALTH CARE/hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Other: Folk Victorian
Romanesque Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls weatherboard
brick
roof asphalt
other wood
stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Alves Historic District is located two blocks southeast of Henderson, Kentucky's central business district. With a population of approximately 24,000, Henderson is one of the five largest cities in western Kentucky and is the county seat of Henderson County, which is situated in the northern tier of the 38 counties comprising the Pennyriple region. Henderson affords a clear vista across the Ohio River to rural Indiana as one of western Kentucky's few urban areas directly on the river that does not require a flood wall due to its high banks. The southern outskirts of Evansville, Indiana are five miles north of Henderson and Louisville, also on the Ohio and Kentucky's largest city, is 150 miles east.

The Alves Historic District encompasses approximately six-and-one-half city blocks containing development dating almost exclusively from c. 1865 to 1941; only three houses in the district were constructed after World War II. There are 88 primary resources consisting of 85 houses and 3 churches, 45 garages and other subsidiary buildings in side and rear yards, four structures (two early iron fences and two in-ground swimming pools), and a single empty lot (next to the (Former) Cumberland Presbyterian Church/A.M.E. Zion Church at the west end of Center St.). The area's architecture is predominantly popular or vernacular in character, interspersed with a sizable number of full-blown examples of their respective styles. Of the buildings easily given a stylistic label, the Italianate and Queen Anne predominate among the nineteenth-century resources, while those built during the twentieth-century number bungalows, foursquares, and period houses. More than one-third of the primary resources, however, are best described as "folk Victorian" and span the last three decades of the nineteenth century and the first ten to fifteen years of the twentieth. Among the houses, frame construction predominates; approximately one-third are of brick or tile and all three of the churches are brick.

A high degree of integrity characterizes the district, with 72, or approximately 82%, of the primary resources classified as "contributing"; other buildings and structures are almost evenly divided between the two categories. Most properties are well-maintained and only one is non-contributing due to deterioration. All of the streets retain a peaceful quality expected of stable residential neighborhoods, despite the relatively high volume of traffic on Center St. Older buildings that have received inappropriate modern alterations and new non-residential construction define the district's boundaries. Immediately to the north, numerous properties fronting First St., a thoroughfare busier than Center St., have been extensively renovated with modern materials, while to the west many large early houses have been replaced with gas stations, fast food restaurants and other commercial buildings along S. Green St., which serves as the busy four-lane US 60. Large modern public schools occupying

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G n/a

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Other: Socio-economic Development

Period of Significance

c. 1865-1941

Significant Dates

c. 1865

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Alves Historic District is significant in the history of Henderson, Kentucky as a sizable and relatively intact residential area which represents the city's socio-economic development from the post-bellum period through the eve of World War II. Although the local economy suffered greatly during the Civil War, its basis in a thriving antebellum tobacco industry principally responsible for Henderson's 1850s status as one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita sparked a relatively quick recovery augmented by completion of major rail lines in the late 1860, 1870s and 1880s. Post-war expansion of the tobacco industry and other manufacturing enterprises including distilling, textiles, building supplies and wagon works contributed to population growth and prosperity throughout Henderson's social strata manifested in a commercial and residential building boom and construction of schools and churches which slowed only with the industrial declines of the late 1910s and 1920s. The Alves Historic District encompasses a distinguished group of Italianate residences, Henderson's largest and most distinctive Romanesque Revival style house, several exuberant Queen Anne style dwellings, and many decorative folk Victorian houses, as well as a large assortment of bungalows interspersed with foursquare and period revival houses and three churches displaying Romanesque and Gothic motifs. While virtually all of the early industrial buildings have been lost, this district of 85 residences and three churches built between 1865 and 1941 for Henderson's industrial, commercial and professional leaders, their supervisory personnel, and numerous artisans remains a striking, tangible reminder of an important segment of local history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 28

UTM References

A

1	6	4	4	8	3	1	0	4	1	8	7	7	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	6	4	4	8	8	0	0	4	1	8	7	4	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	6	4	4	8	4	7	0	4	1	8	7	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	6	4	4	8	3	1	0	4	1	8	7	3	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 1 6 4 4 8 4 4 0 4 1 8 7 4 9 0

F 1 6 4 4 8 2 3 0 4 1 8 7 6 3 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Alves Historic District follow legal property lines as shown by the bold line on the accompanying "Boundary Map" which is a composite of reduced photocopied portions of sheets 6, 7 and 8 of Henderson, Kentucky Property Map H2. The boundary map should be compared to the accompanying "Sketch Map" and USGS map in order to reference the district to its neighborhood and the surrounding town.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries of the Alves Historic District are drawn to include the greatest concentration of intact historic resources constituting the residential neighborhood that began to develop at the end of the Civil War along Center St. and its cross streets. Immediately beyond the boundaries, properties are either modern, modern and not in keeping with the residential character of the district, or historic but substantially altered.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

entire block frontages on the west side of S. Adams St. and in the 800 block of Center St. further define the Alves Historic District, while modern replacement materials characterize the area to the east and south. Beyond S. Green St., a residential district (the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District) and a large portion of the central business district have been identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, and north of the business district the North Main Street residential district also has been identified. Nominations currently are being prepared for all three districts. In addition, four individual buildings already have been listed in the Register: the Barret House, 1977; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1978; Henderson L & N Depot, 1980; and the John E. McCallister House, 1982.

The district's primary focus is Center St., a broad thoroughfare fronted on both sides by one-half of the area's properties. The remaining half of the district's resources line two blocks of three narrower streets running south and perpendicular to Center. Throughout the district, streets are flanked by grassy rights-of-way and cement sidewalks, most of them stamped at corners with the names of their contractors and dates of construction. A mature hardwood canopy rising from the rights-of-way remains along most of the district's blocks. Many of the yards contain additional hardwoods and most have mature foundation plantings; on the side streets, which rise gradually to the south, and the 700 block of Center, the yards tend to be elevated slightly above the sidewalks, often marked at the front edges by low retaining walls. Along Center St., where development occurred over several decades, building alignment and set-back tends to vary somewhat from house to house; elsewhere, blocks experienced considerable development within fairly brief periods, resulting in consistent alignment and set-back. Throughout, lots are deep and narrow. Most of the buildings are spaced very close together so that side yards are minimal. In contrast, the south side of 500 through 700 blocks of Center contain the majority of the district's most imposing nineteenth-century houses sited on large parcels with relatively deep front yards and generous side yards. In all but a few instances, residential lots have back yards that are larger than the front. The vast majority of the properties have service alleys along their rear yards. Although numerous houses also have driveways accessing the street, most of the subsidiary buildings are located on the alleys and consequently are not readily visible from the right-of-way.

Perhaps the most visually impressive quality of the district is its array of Italianate houses, which are the area's oldest buildings. Built between c. 1865 and c. 1875, they range from very reserved vernacular reflections of the style to large, full-blown renditions that probably originated in published architect and builders guides. Five rather modestly-sized vernacular Italianate houses appear on the north side of Center St. and are one- or one-and-one-half-story, gable-front brick buildings with simple molded cornices, tall, narrow windows which are either rectangular with molded crowns or segmental-arched, and transoms at the main entrances. Some of these houses have cross-gabled side wings and all but one has a small round-arched window in the front gable. Despite an early replacement porch with Tuscan columns, the Pentecost House (entry 11) is among the most intact representatives of this group.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

The district's largest Italianate houses are concentrated on the south side of Center St. Executed in brick or wood and featuring the identifying tall and narrow segmental-arched windows and deep eaves, they are all two stories with the exception of the one-story brick Cook House (entry 37) distinguished by its cruciform configuration, bracketed molded cornice and quoins. Most of the taller houses consist of rather wide, boxy units forming L-shapes and have almost flat hipped roofs, pronounced bracketed, panelled and molded wooden friezes with metal ventilator grilles, and millwork porches. This group is exemplified by the brick John Y. Brown House (entry 44) and the frame Yeaman House (entry 38). On the north side of Center St., the Hicks-Roberts House (entry 17) is more obviously L-shaped with longer and narrower wings and features rich bracketed stone crowns at the front and side windows. Extremely ornate stone bracketed hood molds are the most distinctive element of the 12-room Gilmore House (later Moseley-Henderson Hospital; entry 50) on S. Adams St., the most elaborate Italianate house in the district.

The largest single group of buildings (approximately 35) in the Alves Historic District are folk Victorian houses erected from the 1870s until c. 1910, with most dating from c. 1890 to c. 1910. These basic, or folk, house types incorporate certain elements such as decorative millwork porches and other applied ornament, bracketed eaves, three-sided window bays, and, in their later manifestations, porch columns, all of which reflect the influences of the prevailing "high-style" architecture of the day. A few of these houses are one-and-one-half stories tall and several are two stories, but the majority are a single story; all but four are of frame construction. Neither their ornament nor configurations are complex. The great majority consist of intersecting units, usually creating the gable-front and wing T- or L-shaped form; there also are several with a hip-roofed block and lower gabled wings and four shotgun houses. The approximately half-dozen folk Victorian houses built prior to 1890 include three of the shotguns, two of which are brick (entries 13 and 20, at 535 and 629 Center St., respectively) and all of which have simple gable-front roofs and lack applied decoration. Among the earlier examples, the 1873 Gayle House (entry 18) is the most intact, a small weatherboarded T-shaped cottage with tall and narrow windows, tall corbelled chimney stacks, and a front porch with turned posts and highly decorative continuous sawnwork spandrels.

A sampling of the many folk Victorians built around 1890 conveys the range of forms and ornament that were most popular here as the century drew to a close. The one-story Bailey House (entry 28) is one of the most elaborate and intact, its L-shape displaying decorative shingles in the gables, a frieze of flush vertical boards, Victorian stained glass upper window sashes, and a sawn frieze and drop pendant spandrels at the front porch. Nearby, the one-story T-shaped King-Sellers House (entry 24) has a rectangular window bay in the front gable, spandrels linked by drop pendants at the front porch, and short and tall brackets at the cornices of both the window bay and porch. The Lyne House (entry 25), one-and-one-half stories tall, features a wide gable front offset by an almost flat-roofed polygonal bay and a porch with slender posts molded at top and bottom and a bracketed frieze edged with sawn fleur-de-lis. The one-story Sieber House (entry 75) exemplifies the form of a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

central hip-roofed block with lower gabled wings and is notable for its wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a beaded spindle balustrade. The house at 36 S. Alves St. (entry 70) is the most decorative of the district's two-story folk Victorian houses and is highlighted by a two-story, three-sided bay with sawn spandrels and scalloped string course in the front gable, dentilled window crowns, and a stained and bevelled glass transom.

As the country's most popular architectural mode throughout the last decades of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style greatly influenced the decorative programs of folk Victorian houses. In the Alves Historic District, there are relatively few full-fledged Queen Anne houses, but they all exemplify the style in their distinctively irregular configurations and rooflines and array of materials and ornament. Most of these houses are two stories with tall hip-roofed cores and offset gabled wings, shingled gables, turned and sawn millwork at the porches, and at least one stained glass transom. Although the two Queen Anne houses executed in wood have had aluminum siding placed over their original weatherboards, they are otherwise intact. Both the Hart House (entry 41, c. 1890) and the house at 114 S. Alves St. (entry 78, c. 1895) are two-and-one-half stories tall and distinguished by a central front balcony and by a two-story polygonal tower projecting from a front corner; at the Hart House, the tower is accentuated by a rounded porch pavilion and the balcony is enframed in spool- and lattice-work, while very large sawnwork spandrels meeting at the center of each bay to form a continuous rounded arch highlight the porches of the S. Alves St. house.

All of the brick Queen Annes display decorative stone trim, especially as lintels which usually are rough-faced. The one-and-one-half-story Hodge House (entry 84) built c. 1885 is the earliest as well as the most exuberant with its hip, gable and shed roofs at varying heights, pronounced two-story polygonal tower with conical roof, tall corbelled chimneys and ornamental sawnwork bracing at the front porch entrance bay. This and the nearby contemporary (Former) Second Presbyterian Church Parsonage (entry 82) may have been the products of a single builder or designer as both suggest the influence of the Stick Style in their simple straight wooden spandrels and in their strong horizontals of stone water tables, string courses and continuous lintels which seem to allude to their structural systems. The more recent Unverzagt House (entry 88) of c. 1897 is simpler but no less stylish with its large eyebrow dormer and parapet gabled front wing articulated with recessed brick panels and prominent stone coping and finial. Although enlarged with a frame full second story around 1910 so that today it is akin to a foursquare, it still may be discerned that the Zimbro House (entry 73) was one of the district's most interesting Queen Anne houses in its original one-story design distinguished by a rounded front corner containing a curved one-over-thirty-six double-hung sash window and a rectangular bay projecting at a 135-degree angle from a rear corner. Simplified Queen Anne style houses with forms usually consisting of the standard hip-roofed core with gabled wings (or another regularized configuration) and restrained decoration often incorporating neoclassical elements are aptly labelled "Neo-Colonial." One of the two representative examples in the district is the 1890s brick Jarr's House (entry 61)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

with a dentilled brick cornice and simple paired box posts with molding at top and bottom. The other example is the adjoining Weed House (entry 62) of frame construction.

The most complex and visually exciting building in the district is the Barret-Stites House (entry 35) which epitomizes the Queen Anne in its varied form, roofline and materials yet is better described as Romanesque Revival in style due to the prevalence of rough-faced squared stonework, the large arch springing from massive rusticated stone piers at the front porch entrance bay, the numerous groupings of rectangular openings, and the terra cotta panels in foliate relief. The massive two-and-one-half-story, 24-room house built in 1885 is noted for its large three-story octagonal tower at the front west corner which contrasts to a two-story rectangular tower projecting from the second and attic levels of the rear west corner.

Bungalows, foursquares and period houses constitute the district's strictly twentieth-century manifestations. In this group of resources, bungalows predominate, with more than two-thirds of frame construction, a few of which are brick-veneered, and the remaining of brick. All feature recessed or engaged full-facade or corner porches, usually with either the ubiquitous tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railings or large brick piers and brick balustrades. The simplest bungalows are a single gable-front story either with no decoration, such as the Kellen House (entry 55), or displaying more stylish elements such as the split shake shingles, large triangle brackets in very deep eaves and solid porch spandrels of the Geibel House (entry 60). The most typical bungalows are one-and-one-half stories with side-gabled roof, a front shed or gabled dormer, triangle brackets in the eaves, and full-facade porch, as represented by the German-sided Williams House (entry 33) with slender paired Tuscan porch columns on brick plinths. A very small stuccoed frame second story centered on a flat-roofed lower level of large ridged brick with segmental-arched windows renders the Jones House (entry 58) the district's most distinctive bungalow.

Of the three foursquares, the two brick examples are virtually intact. Both the Conway House (entry 52, c. 1910) and the Gebauer House (entry 80, c. 1905) are hip-roofed with hip-roofed attic dormers, but the Conway House has modillioned eaves, rusticated stone lintels and Tuscan porch columns on a brick balustrade while the Gebauer House is identified by its segmental-arched windows with simple brick hood molds and slightly tapered brick porch piers. The frame Meyer House (entry 29) has been aluminum-sided but retains its almost full-facade porch with larger tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railing.

The period houses tend to be rather plain, relying on simple forms and rooflines and occasionally a reserved application of ornament for their historical allusions. The Hatcher House (entry 53) typifies this approach in its evocation of Mediterranean architecture through flat stuccoed tile elevations, parapeted flat roof and simple round-arched entrance. In contrast, the Tucker House (entry 47) is an unusually detailed example with its somewhat Jacobean elements including stone trim for coping

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

at the parapeted front gable, label moldings at banks of first-floor windows and chimney pots on the front exterior chimney.

All three of the Alves Historic District's religious buildings are of brick construction and date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The (Former) Second Presbyterian Church (entry 83) of 1885 is an eclectic Romanesque cum Gothic Revival style design distinguished by a Romanesque tower at each front corner and large geometrical stone windows filled with stained glass in each of the tall gabled walls articulating the nave and transept. With lancet windows as the dominant motif, the (Former) Cumberland Presbyterian Church (entry 1) of c. 1895 is purely Gothic Revival in style. In contrast, the 1891 Adas Israel Synagogue (entry 22) is strictly Romanesque Revival in its stone trim, decorative terra cotta panel, round arches and tower capped by a bellcast pyramidal roof which alludes to the eastern European architecture that would have been familiar to many members of the congregation. All three buildings are intact on the exterior with the exception of a subsidiary building that has been appended to the rear of the synagogue.

The most prevalent alterations to the district's houses are applications of synthetic siding and replacement porches. Although numerous houses have been re-sided, the majority continue to contribute to the historic character of the district due to the preservation of original or early trim and applied ornament. Most of the non-contributing houses with synthetic siding also have modern replacement porches with metal supports and concrete decks; the majority of these resources are folk Victorian houses. Folk Victorians also constitute a large segment of the many houses with early Tuscan-columned replacement porches or 1920s "bungalow porches" incorporating large brick piers and brick balustrades or tapered box posts on brick plinths. These latter alterations are not intrusive as they reflect historic architectural trends.

Of the 45 outbuildings in the district, 33 are garages and the remainder are small barns or storage buildings, small residential units, an office, and a large storage and service building that is part of a mortuary. Most of these buildings are of frame construction, although four of the early garages are brick and several of the modern buildings are cinder block. In addition, the separate building that has been appended to the rear of the Adas Israel Synagogue is a prefabricated metal structure.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

INVENTORY LIST

The following list of properties in the Alves Historic District is organized geographically: the streets running approximately east-west are presented first, from north to south, followed by streets running north-south, beginning at the west edge. Primary buildings are identified by entry number; subsidiary buildings and structures are tallied separately with the prefixes "OB" and "ST," respectively. If no alterations are mentioned, the building is intact on the exterior.

Historical background has been gleaned primarily through the study of Sanborn Map Company insurance maps of Henderson (issued in 1885, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1906, 1913, 1923 and 1931), city directories (for the years 1893, 1899, 1909, 1915 and 1927), the 1880 Illustrated Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties and three 1880 articles in the Henderson Reporter entitled "Henderson and Her Improvements In the Last Ten Years." In addition, Old Henderson Houses (cited as OHH in the entries) served as a major source for the six properties in the district for which the 1985 book has an entry, and certain information on individuals and churches was taken from the 1887 History of Henderson County, Kentucky by Edmund Starling and Maralea Arnett's 1976 The Annals and Scandals of Kenderon County, KY. It is generally recognized that certain of these references such as the directories and Starling are not infallible; consequently, deductive reasoning based upon analysis of several sources often determined the presentation of dates and names.

Typically, a property is named with reference to its earliest known occupant, often based upon a city directory listing which, whenever possible, has been checked against other sources. Whether or not that person had the building constructed or was a later owner cannot be determined on the basis of city directories as early directories do not indicate if the occupant is an owner or renter. Time constraints, lack of street indices in the earliest city directories and absence of certain directories from the Henderson Public Library collection were factors in the selection of the annual directories consulted. Dates in parenthesis refer to the directory from which information about early occupants was obtained. Absence of any names usually indicates that the directories reflected a high turnover rate, suggesting that the property was rental.

The ages of many garages, barns and other subsidiary buildings, designated below as other buildings, was determined on the basis of the Sanborn insurance maps. Numerous subsidiary buildings, however, do not appear on the most recent, 1931 series of maps. In these instances, the building's approximate date of construction has been estimated on the as between 1931 and 1941 (and cited below as pre-1942) or after 1941 on the basis of design and materials.

Key

- C = Contributing (dates from period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district's historic character)
- N = Noncontributing (due to construction after end of period of significance or substantial loss of integrity)
- OB = Other building
- ST = Structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
Center Street, North Side				
C 1.	no #	c. 1895	1	(Former) Cumberland Presbyterian Church/ Trinity A.M.E. Zion Church: Neo-Gothic Revival style brick building featuring lancet windows in parapet-gabled central bay of main facade, two-stage square tower at front corner, tall pointed arches above entrances, and buttresses, all trimmed in stone. Organized in 1853, the local Cumberland Presbyterians built this church after a period of dormancy; used by Trinity A.M.E. Zion since 1918.
C 2.	427	c. 1890	1	Smith-Lightfoot House: modest L-shaped, weatherboarded, with cross-gable roof, 3-sided window bay in east gable, long rear ell; replacement brick front porch with large square piers appears to date from 1920s or 1930s; Minnie E. and Ella Smith were teachers (1893), followed by Mrs. Sara D. Lightfoot (1909, 1915).
C 08-1	427	pre-1942	1	Gable-front frame garage sheathed in corrugated metal.
C 3.	429	c. 1925	1	Hicks House: weatherboarded gable-front bungalow featuring simple brackets in the gable eaves and full-facade hip-roofed porch with massive brick piers supporting segmental-arched wooden frieze and pierced brick balustrade. Roger Hicks was a warehouse foreman with the Illinois Central Railroad (1927).
C 08-2	429	pre-1942	1	Small gable-front weatherboarded garage.
C 4.	435	c. 1905	1	Tribble House: weatherboarded, cross-gable-roofed, with interior corbelled chimney stack and transoms at entrances; wraparound bungalow porch with paired posts connected by bevelled cross piece and resting on massive brick piers and decorative matchstick railing punctuated by sheaf-of-wheat motif; the Tribble family occupied this property for several decades beginning as early as 1893 and perhaps earlier; after contractor P.B. Tribble died in the 1890s, his son, architect Edward S. Tribble, had this house built on the site of their earlier dwelling and later added the fashionable porch.
C 5.	439	c. 1895	1	House: frame, asymmetrically configured with high hipped roof and shorter gable-roofed wings; 3-sided window bay in front wing; replacement late 1920s wrap corner porch with tapered box posts on weatherboarded piers with weatherboarded balustrade; aluminum siding.
N 08-3	439	post-1941	1	Very small single-pile gable-end house covered in aluminum siding.

(N. Ingram St.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
N 6.	503	c. 1910	2	House: frame, with low-pitched hipped roof and 2-tiered wrap porch with simple square posts and matchstick railing which appear to be replacements elements; aluminum sided and virtually all original details lost; built as a duplex and now divided into apartments.
N 7.	505	c. 1890	1	Roberts House: frame L-shaped, gable-roofed, with long rear ell, interior chimneys with corbelled stacks and tall and narrow 4/4 windows; apparently moved several yards to east from original site to make room for 503 Center St.; modern replacement porch; all original details obscured by aluminum siding; A. G. Roberts was a photographer (1893).
C 8.	511	c. 1890	1	Green House: gable-front frame shotgun with tall windows and small, early side wings near rear elevation; finely detailed full-facade Craftsman porch appears to date from 1920s; replacement sheathing of split shake shingles; Helen Green was the widow of T. W. Green (1893).
C QB-4	511	pre-1942	1	Small weatherboarded, gable-front garage with side-hinged double doors.
C 9.	517	c. 1890	2	Stuart-Williams House: frame, gable-front, with side-gabled rear wing; replacement 1920s hip-roofed front porch with brick piers and balustrade trimmed in stone and later asbestos shingle siding, but original tall and narrow 2/2 windows and trim, including embossed raking boards, applied bargeboard, bracketed eaves and corner blocks at surrounds, remain; physician Robert Stuart (1893) was followed by dentist J. P. Williams (1909, 1915, 1927).
N 10.	521	c. 1905	2	McGraw House: frame, L-shaped, cross-gable roof; severely altered by loss of original detail, modern replacement porch and aluminum siding; replaced early one-story brick house on this site; city directory listings indicate contractor W.E. McGraw had the house built for his family after occupying the earlier house since as early as 1893; his widow and son remained here until c. 1920.
C 11.	529	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1-1/2	Pentecost House: simple vernacular Italianate brick, gable-front, with original rear wing, early gabled east side wing and polygonal bay on west side; main facade features tall and narrow windows with molded crowns at lower main facade and round-arched window in gable; trabeated entrance surround and round-cornered wrap porch with Tuscan columns date to c. 1910; house appears in 1880 atlas; this and 533 next door, originally identical, probably built as speculative ventures and may be 1 of 3 investment properties A. F. Kennedy developed in 1873; attorney Fielding J. Pentecost (1909, 1915, 1927).
N QB-5	529	post-1941	1	Small flat-roofed, stuccoed brick garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
N 12.	533	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1-1/2	House: brick, gable-front with early 1-story rear wing; originally identical to 529 Center St., house retains round-arched window in front gable but has been extensively altered with large aluminum-clad frame additions along east side including gable-front wing at end of front porch; may be 1 of 3 investment properties developed by A. F. Kennedy in 1873.
N DB-6	533	modern	1	Gable-front cinder block and plywood 2-car garage.
C 13.	535	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	House: stuccoed brick gable-front shotgun with full-facade hip-roofed porch featuring replacement 1920s or 1930s large brick piers and decorative brickwork balustrade trimmed in stone.
N DB-7	535	post-1941	1	Gable-front 2-car garage with metal rising door and sheathed in masonite.
C 14.	539	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	Rudy House: simple vernacular Italianate brick, T-shaped and cross-gable-roofed with tall segmental-arched 4/4 windows; engaged shed-roofed porch with heavy brick piers, decorative brick balustrade and stone trim (identical to 535) across front of wing parallel to Center St. and brick shed addition across rear of this wing date from late 1920s; policeman Joseph A. Rudy and his family (1893, 1899, 1909, 1915).
(N. Adams St.)				
C 15.	603	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1-1/2	House: simple vernacular Italianate brick, gable-front, with round-arched window in front gable, trabeated entrance surround and early 1-story addition across rear; despite late 1920s full-facade front porch with heavy brick piers, balustrade and stone trim and more recent stucco on elevations, original appearance identical to 529 and 533 Center remains evident; may be 1 of 3 investment properties A. F. Kennedy developed in 1873.
N 16.	607	c. 1908	1	House: T-shaped frame with cross-gable roof and front wing featuring clipped facade corners beneath gable; 1920s brick porch across front of wing parallel to street; extensively altered with application of permastone and removal of all original detailing.
C DB-8	607	c. 1930	1	Small gable-front, weatherboarded 1-car garage.
C 17.	615	1872	2	Hicks-Roberts House: L-shaped brick Italianate featuring very low-pitched hipped roof and deep eaves, a full-height 3-sided bay on the front of the narrow, projecting wing, and a wide, 2-door main entrance; decoration consists of rich bracketed stone crowns at the tall and narrow 2/2 windows on the 3 main elevations, attic ventilators at each bay, and elaborate cut-work frieze and spandrels at the front porch across the wider wing; sizable original 1-story rear ell; brick has been sandblasted; carport attached to north end of east facade; A. J.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				Hicks had house built for himself; photographer A. G. Roberts apparently moved here from 505 Center in 1900s (1909, 1915).
C 18.	621	c. 1873	1	Gayle House: small intact, weatherboarded T-shaped cottage with cross-gable roof and early addition across rear; tall interior and interior-end chimneys with corbelled stacks, tall and narrow 1/1 windows which may be early replacements and transoms at entrances at main facade and front facade of east wing; wrap porch deck serving both entrances has been replaced and short brick plinths inserted at bases of posts, but turned posts and highly ornamental continuous sawnwork spandrels across main facade and at subsidiary entrance appear to be original; apparently built as investment by G. T. Washington; Daniel Gayle was a bookkeeper (1909, 1927).
C 19.	625	c. 1873	1	House: small frame gable-front shotgun with shallow gabled side wings, originally appearing identical to 621 Center from street; rear ell and early 20th-c. replacement wrap porch with paired box posts on brick plinths and matchstick railing; modern replacement siding; apparently built as investment by G. T. Washington.
C DB-9	625	post-1941	1	Gable-front cinder block garage.
C 20.	629	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	House: narrow brick, gable-front shotgun with shallow gabled side wings; tall and narrow 1/1 windows in shallow segmental arches and 3-light transoms at entrances on main facade and east wing; main facade porch replaced with fixed shed awning supported by large triangle brackets; modern metal posts at side entrance porch.
N 21.	633	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	Quinn House: frame building which appears to have originated as simple gable-front structure enlarged with east wing c. 1905; extremely altered with replacement windows, metal porch posts and vinyl siding; Quinn family (1893).
C 22.	no #	1891	1	Adas Israel Synagogue: Romanesque Revival style brick building featuring tall gable front and 2-story tower flush with and east of gable; tower has main entrance, corbelled pendants beneath cornice and tall bellcast pyramidal roof; rounded wing on east side of tower and shorter wing across gable with deck roof and bank of 5 windows in wide segmental arch on main facade; all other openings are either round-arched defined by brickwork or flat with stone lintels; terra cotta panel of embossed circles above main entrance; short polygonal apse; close similarity of design to 3 prominent downtown buildings (including Mann Brothers and building at corner N. Elm and Second with identical tower) suggests all designed by same architect; OHH describes the congregation as small but influential and respected by the community, their services always led by visiting rabbis or local members; congregation dissolved in 1963 and building sold to Christ Corner Pentecostal Church, current occupants.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
N 08-10	no #	modern	1	Gable-roofed metal building attached to rear of apse. (N. Alves St.)
C 23.	703	c. 1920	1-1/2	Helm House: frame gable-end bungalow with gable-front dormer; recessed full-facade porch has paired molded and tapered box posts linked by bevelled cross piece and resting on massive battered brick plinths; trabeated central entrance surround flanked by tripartite windows; vinyl siding; Mrs. Ella Helm and family occupied previous 1-story house (shown on site in 1880 atlas) as early as 1893; son Hugh Helm built this replacement dwelling (1893, 1909, 1915, 1927).
C 24.	709	c. 1890	1	King-Sellars House; frame T-shaped, with cross-gable roof and tall, narrow windows; rectangular window bay in gable-front wing features tall and short brackets and low gable; porch extending from bay and wrapping around east side of front wing has same brackets as well as spandrels linked by drop pendants and turned posts, all original; vinyl siding over walls and eaves only; surgeon dentist L. A. King (1893); Sellars family (1909, 1915).
C 25.	713	c. 1890	1-1/2	Lyne House: frame, cross-gable roofed; main facade marked by gable with returns, central round-arched window in the gable, sawnwork porch across three bays and flat-roofed polygonal bay at east end; tall 4/4 windows, trabeated entrance surround and porch across gabled portion of main facade with very slender posts molded at each end, sawnwork spandrels and bracketed frieze of intricate cutwork with sawn fleur-de-lis at base; round-arched windows in gabled dormers have shouldered surrounds; replacement siding on walls and eaves only; J. Henry Lyne owned Lyne Paint Co. (1893, 1899, 1909, 1915, 1927).
C 08-11	713	pre-1942	1	Gable-roofed outbuilding sheathed in vertical boards.
C 26.	717	c. 1890	2	Marshall-Negley House: frame, gable-front with shallow gabled 2-story side wings creating T-shape and 1-story rear ell; east wing has second entrance on front facade and wide clipped corners under gable; no indication of early ornament; original 2/2 windows and transoms at entrances; replacement metal porch posts and aluminum siding; William J. Marshall, Jr. owned Marshall Milling Co. (1893); magistrate and livery stable owner William H. Negley (1899, 1909, 1915), followed by his widow (1927).
N 08-12	717	modern	1	Gable-front cinder block garage.
N 27.	721	c. 1890	1	Johnson House: L-shaped and gable-roofed with front and west side gables capping 3-sided bays; small gable-roofed dormer with round-arched window on front elevation; all original decoration gone except for stained glass transom at front entrance; foliate replacement metal porch posts and aluminum siding; Mrs. Judith Johnson (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
N 08-13	721	modern	1	Gable-front cinder block garage.
C 28.	725	c. 1890	1	Bailey House: weatherboarded L-shaped, cross-gable roofed; tall and narrow windows with Victorian stained glass in upper sashes; decorative shingles in gables, above tall frieze of vertical boards; Palladian rectangular window arrangement in front gable; porch across wing parallel to street has gable at slightly projecting entrance bay, turned posts, drop pendant spandrels, sawnwork frieze and matchstick railing; chimneys removed; general contractor William H. Bailey had office and residence here until c. 1910 (1893, 1899, 1909) and may have built house.
C 29.	729	c. 1920	2	Meyer House: hip-roofed frame foursquare with hip-roofed front attic dormer, interior chimneys, and almost full-facade front porch with large tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railing; aluminum siding is only exterior change; James F. Meyer was co-owner of Eclipse Laundry (1927).
N 08-14	729	modern	1	Gable-front garage.
C 30.	735	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	Maher House: simple vernacular Italianate gable-front, brick, with 3-bay facade consisting of 2 tall and narrow 1/1 windows and replacement door with transom at far east end, all in shallow, segmental-arched openings; round-arched opening in gable now contains vent; R. D. Maher, carriagesmith, Thomas P. Maher, tobacconist, and Dennis Maher (1893).
N 08-15	735	modern	1	Gable-front garage.
Center Street, South Side				
C 31.	418	3rd 1/4 19th c.; c. 1910	1	Chambers House: brick, somewhat irregularly shaped, with hipped and gabled roof-line; differences in brick, fenestration and cornices indicate two building phases; 1880 atlas and early Sanborn maps reveal that rectangular rear portion of buff-colored brick, larger 6/6 windows with flat stone lintels, corbelled interior chimneys and plain frieze board pre-dates 1880 and was damaged by fire in 1897; L-shaped gabled and hip-roofed front section of red brick with Tuscan-columned porch was added c. 1910, although its narrower rectangular windows in segmental-arched openings suggests an earlier date; Matilda Chambers (1893); Joseph Bennett, janitor at Center Street School which formerly stood immediately to the north (1899, 1909).
N 32.	422	c. 1905	1	House: weatherboarded L-shaped, cross-gable roofed, with full-facade porch of turned posts and spool spandrels and frieze and brackets which may be salvaged materials; extremely deteriorated; maps indicate this replaced smaller frame house (perhaps Mrs. John Norris' 1877 rental house) formerly on site; W. F.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				Grasty, owner of Grasty's Drug Store, boarded here (1909, 1915); city school superintendent C. E. Dudley (1927).
C 33.	426	c. 1920	1-1/2	Williams House: German-sided gable-roofed bungalow with small shed-roofed front dormer and engaged full-facade porch featuring slender paired Tuscan columns on brick plinths and pierced brick balustrade; grain buyer Edwin N. Williams (1927); late 19th c. site of W. D. Lawler's wagon yard and stable.
C 34.	430	1875	2	Norris House: T-shaped, weatherboarded, with very low-pitched gabled roof, rear 2-story wing and 2/2 windows; replacement metal posts at hip-roofed front porch; no decoration; poor condition; the Rev. John S. Norris had house built and remained here with his family until c. 1910.
C OB-16	430	pre-1942	1	Small gable-front frame garage with attached storage sheds. (S. Ingram St.)
C 35.	514	1885	2-1/2	Barret-Stites House; 24-room Romanesque Revival style brick, described by OHH as "one of the most interesting and exuberantly eclectic homes in Henderson" (p. 72); occupying 3 large lots, the massive building is marked by a steeply pitched multiple hipped roofline, a 3-story octagonal tower at the front west corner which contrasts to a shorter 2-story rectangular tower projecting from the rear west corner at the 2nd and attic levels, recessed front porches at the 1st and 2nd stories, and 4 very tall interior chimneys; elaborate decorative program includes rusticated stone for porch columns and trim, stringcourses, lintels and tower parapet, and brick corbelling and bands of terra cotta in foliate relief; interior has marble mantelpieces, painted murals, parquet floors and woodwork of cherry, walnut and mahogany; industrialist James R. Barret, whose interests extended to tobacco, a wagon works, real estate, railroads and cotton milling, had the house built for his family, who occupied it until c. 1920; bought by Richard and Mary Lynn Stites in 1937 and converted to apartments, its current use.
N ST-1	514	modern	N/A	In-ground swimming pool.
N 36.	522	post-1941	1	House: brick-veneered, gable-roofed; main facade dominated by almost full-facade, flat-roofed sun porch.
N OB-17	522	post-1941	1	Large gable-front garage sheathed in plywood.
C 37.	530	1875	1	Cook House: well-preserved Italianate brick, cruciform with cross-gable roof; interior chimneys; distinguished by bracketed molded cornice, quoins, tall and narrow 4/4 segmental-arched windows; porch on east side of long gable-front wing facing Center St. features molded chamfered posts, intricate continuous sawnwork

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

List # Str. # Date Height Description/Early History

spandrels and scroll bracketed cornice; string of early (pre-1892) almost flat-roofed brick additions extends from rear of west wing; secondary entrance on front of west wing suggests that house also served as office for original owner, physician J. L. Cook; Dr. Cook succumbed to yellow fever when he volunteered his services to epidemic-stricken Hickman, KY in 1879; veterinary surgeon Thomas W. Gilligan (1893); Rev. George H. Hayes (1909); John M. Byrne, owner of billiard parlor and cigar shop on First St. (1915, 1927).

(S. Adams St.)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------|-----|--|
| C 38. | 604 | 1872 | 2 | Yeaman House: weatherboarded, almost cubical L-shaped Italianate with original 2-story rear wing and 3-sided bay on west side; low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves, molded cornice, and molded, bracketed and panelled frieze with metal ventilator grilles at each bay; tall windows with simple molded crowns; full-width porch follows contour of main facade with square posts molded at top and bottom, cutwork pendant spandrels and panelled and bracketed frieze; attorney Malcolm Yeaman had the house built for his family, who remained here until c. 1910; since 1947, owned and occupied by Rudy-Rowland Funeral Home, which began downtown in 1879 when Rowland Livery Company merged with Henderson Coffin and Embalming Company owned by Givens Rudy. |
| N DB-18 | 604 | post-1941 | 2 | Long cinder block gambrel-roofed building with old wooden sliding doors (perhaps recycled from earlier building) in gambrel front and 1-story gabled wing. |
| C ST-2 | 604 | 1872 | N/A | Decorative iron fence along S. Adams St. frontage. |
| C 39. | 614 | 1869 | 2 | Thomas Soaper House: large L-shaped brick Italianate with almost flat roof, deep bracketed eaves and segmental-arched windows crowned by elaborate keystone hoodmolds; transomed double-door entrance in end bay of front wing; 2-story rear ell; front porch with concrete deck, slender metal columns and recycled cast iron fence as balustrade appears to be replacement; 3 2nd-story windows on upper main facade are inappropriate replacements; Soaper was proprietor of the Trade Palace, a popular local dry goods store; family of Edmund Holloway, city gas bill collector (1909, 1915). |
| N DB-19 | 614 | post-1941 | 1 | Frame gable-front garage covered in asphalt "brick." |
| C 40. | 628 | 1869 | 2 | Thompson House: L-shaped brick Italianate highlighted at front and east side entrances by elaborate millwork porches; 1-story rear ell; low-pitched hipped roof; tall and narrow rectangular windows in segmental arches at 1st story; considerably shorter upper story with simple rectangular windows and stringcourse and rectangular panels of raised brick appears to date from c. 1910; 1901 and 1906 Sanborn maps show house as 1 story and 1913 map shows it as 2, suggesting that upper story was lost (perhaps to fire) in late 19th century and it was not |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				returned to its original 2 stories until c. 1910; Pinckney Thomas was one of Henderson's most renowned surgeons and a generous philanthropist who sponsored the Presbyterian Mission Sunday School while became Second Presbyterian Church on S. Alvasia; son Starling Thompson was tobacconist and son Irving was dentist; Thompsons here into 1890s (1893), succeeded by Baskett family (1909, 1915, 1927).
N	OB-20 628	modern	1	Cinder block, gable-roofed building, possibly built as residence.
C	41. 630	c. 1890	2-1/2	Hart House: frame Queen Anne with tall hip-roofed core, 2-story 3-sided bay on west facade, shallow 2-story gabled wing on main facade and attic gables and gabled attic dormers; focus of design is small 2-story polygonal wing at front west corner accentuated by round corner pavilion with tall conical, finialed roof at Tuscan-columned front porch; covered balcony above entrance has elaborate convex sawnwork balustrade and spoolwork and lattice frame; embossed raking boards and decorative shingles in gables; variously-shaped attic windows; stained glass transoms; aluminum siding, but all detail intact; J. Hawkins Hart owned an insurance agency, served as Clerk of Henderson County Court in 1890s (1893, 1909, 1915, 1927).
N	OB-21 630	1980s	1	Aluminum-sided, gable-roofed building, perhaps used as office.
C	ST-3 630	c. 1890	N/A	Iron fence with spear motif delineating Center and S. Alves frontages. (S. Alves St.)
N	42. 704	post-1941	1-1/2	House: typical post-war Cape Cod, brick-veneered and gable-roofed with gabled dormers; symmetrical 3-bay facade with neoclassical entrance surround; site previously occupied by large 2-story frame house built 1873 for Dr. J. B. Alexander and occupied in 1893 by Paul J. Marrs, secretary and treasurer of Henderson Cotton Mills.
N	OB-22 704	1950s	1	Gable-front, aluminum-sided garage and shop.
C	43. 718	1874	2	Reeve House: cubical frame Italianate with 1-story east side wing; almost flat roof, deep eaves and molded and bracketed frieze bearing ventilator grille at each bay; tall interior corbelled chimneys; 2/2 segmental-arched windows; porch across front of 2-story block with chamfered posts and matchstick railing; tall transom and narrow sidelights at entrance; John J. Reeve was a tobacconist in partnership with his brother under firm name of D. J. Burr Reeve & Co., which operated 1 of Henderson's largest purchasing houses and stemmeries; in 1871 he married Mrs. Sue B. D. Powell, daughter of Archibald Dixon; Dixon may have had house built for them or made a gift of the land which is adjacent to Brown property owned by Dixon in 1860s; Henderson Trust Company president James A. Priest (1893); succession of multiple occupants during early 20th century suggests

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
				house became rental duplex.
C 08-23	718	pre-1940	1	Gable-front weatherboarded garage.
C 44.	724	c. 1865	2	John Y. Brown House: massive L-shaped brick Italianate with long rear 2-story ell; characterized by almost flat hipped roof, deep eaves and bracketed frieze with ventilator grilles at each bay; several interior chimneys and 4/4 rectangular windows in segmental arches; lower windows on main facade reach to floor; 1-story porch following contour of entire main facade has supports of molded box posts on short brick plinths which appear to be early 20th-century replacements; trabeated entrance surround; brick recently painted lavender; interior features ceiling medallions, white marble mantelpieces, walnut staircase and some original wallpaper; according to OHH, house commissioned by Archibald Dixon for his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Brown, and completed 1863, while 1880 newspaper article states house built 1870 by Brown; perhaps Dixon made gift of land and Browns had it built; Dixon was noted statesman who served as state representative, senator and lieutenant governor and as U.S. Senator; Brown served as U.S. Representative in 1870s and as governor of KY 1891-95.
C 08-24	724	c. 1920	2	Small gable-roofed barn sheathed in vertical boards.
C 08-25	724	c. 1920	1	Stuccoed frame 1-car garage; exposed rafter ends.
Washington Street, South Side				
N 45.	612	1950s	1	House: small frame, gable-roofed box-like building covered in asbestos shingles.
C 46.	630	c. 1915	1	House: side-gabled frame bungalow with prominent recessed corner porch covered by engaged gable-front roof; vinyl siding, but all details intact, including plain and scalloped shingles on solid porch balustrade and tapered box posts; upper window sashes notable for numerous panes.
C 47.	636	c. 1925	1-1/2	Tucker House: L-shaped brick-veneered tile house with cross-gable roof; distinctive, somewhat Jacobean period elements include stone trim for coping at parapeted front gable, label moldings at banks of 1st-floor windows and chimney pots on front exterior chimney; pairs of windows flanking chimney are set in segmental arches with stone trim; Palladian window in front gable; garage under flat-roofed east wing; physician J. C. Tucker (1927).
South Adams Street, East Side				
C 48.	34	1914	1	Eades House: frame, 2 rooms deep with low-pitched gabled roof and interior chimneys; 3-bay facade, transom at central door; almost full-facade porch with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				box posts and match stick railing; aluminum over weatherboards only; W. E. Eades, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agent (1915, 1927).
N 49.	38	1914	1-1/2	House: gable-end bungalow with small central gabled dormer, interior chimneys; extensively altered with modern brick veneer and replacement brick porch.
C 08-26	38	pre-1942	1	Board and batten gable-roofed storage building.
C 08-27	38	pre-1942	1	Gable-front brick garage.
C 50.	40	c. 1870	2	Gilmore House/Moseley-Henderson Hospital: L-shaped brick Italianate with characteristic almost flat hipped roof, deep eaves and molded and bracketed frieze with ornate metal ventilator grilles; notable for extremely ornate stone bracketed hood molds encrusted with neoclassical foliate and egg and dart motifs at front and side windows which are single, paired and tripartite; front porch with turned posts from which brackets recently have been removed extends from 3-sided bay in projecting wing across entrance bay; front 1st-story windows have molded panels at bases; reportedly one of Henderson's costliest post-bellum houses, built for \$12,000; Starling dates building 1868, 1880 article dates it 1874; Allan T. Gilmore owned a larger tobacco stemmery among other interests; Col. W. S. Elam here from c. 1885 to c. 1895, followed by physician and surgeon Malcolm Hodge Yeaman (1899), Guy Addison Carlisle, owner of Henderson Transfer Co. (1909) and Henderson Circuit Court judge James W. Henson (1915); converted to hospital 1919 by Dr. J. C. Moseley, who later added large, 2-story plain brick rear wing; group of doctors incorporated as Henderson Hospital Assn. bought facility 1931; when Henderson Hospital on N. Elm St. opened 1946, this converted to Henderson Hotel; now apartments.
(Washington St.)				
C 51.	102	c. 1890	2	Blair House: Queen Anne brick; high hip-roofed block with shallow, pedimented 3-sided wings front and both sides; 1-story brick rear wing; tall corbelled chimney stacks; decorative shingles in attic pediments; drop pendant spandrels at tops of 3-sided bays; rusticated stone for flat lintels and accents on interior end chimney projecting slightly from north elevation; front porch with pedimented entry bay, turned posts, sawn spandrels and spool frieze; double doors at main entrance; Jennie Blair, widow of T. C. Blair (1909 and 1915).
C 52.	104	c. 1910	2	Conway House: large brick foursquare with hipped roof and deep modillioned eaves; tall hip-roofed dormers at front and sides; rusticated stone lintels at 1/1 windows and transomed entrance at center of 5-bay facade; full-facade porch with Tuscan columns on brick balustrade, with match stick balustrade above; Eustace R. Conway, assistant general manager of Imperial Tobacco Co. of KY (1915); travelling salesman Herbert Cusic (1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
C 53.	108	c. 1925	1	Hatchett House: stuccoed tile with parapeted flat roof evocative of Mediterranean architecture; slightly taller and projecting central pavilion on 3-bay main facade contains round-arched front door recessed in rounded arch; local circuit court clerk Arch Hatchett (1927).
N 08-28	108	modern	1	Masonite-sheathed gable-front garage.
C 54.	110	c. 1912	1-1/2	McGraw House: weatherboarded side-gabled bungalow with low shed-roofed front dormer, exposed rafter ends and triangle brackets; 3-bay facade consists of tripartite windows flanking entrance with sidelights; recessed porch across entrance and north bays has slightly tapered box posts on brick plinths, solid curved brackets and brick balustrade; insurance agent Robert L. McGraw (1915).
C 55.	112	c. 1920	1	Kellen House: frame gable-front bungalow; exterior step-shouldered side chimney; almost full-facade hip-roofed front porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railing; vinyl siding; Quinns Drug Store clerk Walter B. Kellen (1927).
N 56.	114	c. 1920	2	King House: frame, almost cubical, with very shallow wing on each side; 2-bay main facade; low hipped roof with deep eaves; wrap porch has prominent flat frieze and large panelled box posts; extensively altered with replacement windows and doors, vinyl siding and apparent porch removal in progress; H. H. King, insurance adjuster (1927).
C 57.	138	c. 1910	2	House: small and distinctive for gambrel-roofed form with very shallow projecting front wing, slightly tapered at the sides and gabled, which rises to a full second story; recessed front corner porch; wide weatherboards at first story and very narrow boards above; an unusual feature is slightly projecting bay containing attic vent in trefoil motif in each gambrel.
C 08-29	138	c. 1910	1	Small 1-room gabled outbuilding with 6/6 window, brick flue and pressed metal roof; original use unknown.
C 58.	140	c. 1920	1-2	Jones House: I-shaped (central portion slightly recessed on front and back elevations), of unusual large ridged brick in Flemish bond; notable feature is very small, stuccoed frame second story above recessed portion only; porch across entire 5-bay main facade projects at 3 central bays and has large brick piers; segmental-arched openings containing rectangular windows throughout are retardataire; Southland Coal Co. superintendent Neal Jones (1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19 Alves Historic District, Henderson, KentuckyList # Str. # Date Height Description/Early History

South Alves Street, West Side

- C 59. 29 c. 1920 1 **Stapp House:** shingled frame bungalow; low-pitched clipped gable front; almost full-facade front porch with tapered box posts has been enclosed as sunporch; only other significant exterior alteration is insertion of bow window on north side; J. E. Stapp, with Henderson Feed and Commission Co. (1927).
- C 60. 33 c. 1910 1 **Geibel House:** shingled frame, gable-front bungalow, with large diamond vent in front gable and attached gable-front porch across north half of main facade; deep eaves all around have exposed rafter ends on sides and large triangle brackets in all gables; solid spandrels at short tapered panelled box posts on brick plinths at porch; wall flares slightly just above brick foundation; real estate and insurance agent Carl P. Geibel (1915).
- C 08-30 33 1930s 1 Weatherboarded gable-front 2-car garage.
- C 08-31 33 1930s 1 Shed sheathed in flush vertical boards.
- C 61. 39 1890s 2 **Jorris House:** Neo-Colonial brick, with tall hip-roofed central block, gabled wings on west ends of side elevations (south side wing ends in 3-sided bay), and large attic gable offset above main facade; dentilled brick cornice; decorative shingles in gables; flat stone lintels at 1st floor; wrap porch with paired box posts molded at top and match stick railing; Herman G. Jorris, assistant post-master (1909).
- C 62. 41 c. 1890 2 **Weed House:** Neo-Colonial frame, cruciform; side wings end in 3-sided bays; cross-gable roof; ornamental shingles in gables; large hip-roofed porch wrapping around south side of front wing appears to be 1920s replacement, with exposed rafter ends and large brick piers supporting segmental-arched entablature; replacement masonite siding except for porch walls which have original very narrow weatherboards; George W. Weed of Weed Bros. musical instruments and artists supplies) (1893); First Baptist Church pastor Cecil V. Cook (1909); contractor E. F. Doudna and his family (1915, 1927). 1910s and 1920s.
- (Washington St.)
- C 63. 107 c. 1915 1 **Delker House:** large brick bungalow, hip-roofed with gabled attic dormers; recessed porch fronted by brick balustraded deck at each front corner; south porch enclosed and sheathed in masonite; main facade dominated by bank of 5 windows in a flared segmental arch; Frank H. Delker, manager of Delker Bros. Manufacturing Co. (furniture) (1915, 1927).
- C 64. 109 c. 1920 1-1/2 **House:** frame bungalow with gable roof slightly flared to engage full-facade porch with massive brick piers and solid brick balustrade; 2 front, shed-roofed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				dormers; triangle brackets in gable eaves; 3-sided bay on south side and exterior chimney on north; vinyl siding and screening of front porch.
C 65.	111	c. 1910/ c. 1925	2	Duplex: gable front, with recessed full-facade 2-tiered porch with match stick railings and supported by monumental brick piers; front gable faced with stucco and applied half-timbering; originated as brick 1-1/2-story house c. 1910 and enlarged with full brick-veneered second story between 1923 and 1931; G. Edward Marstall of the Marstall Furniture Co. (1915).
C 08-32	111	c. 1925	1	Tile 4-bay shed garage with stepped parapet at ends.
C 66.	137	c. 1920	1-1/2	McKinley House: gable-front brick-veneered bungalow; gable-roofed dormers above side elevations; full-facade recessed front porch with brick piers and balustrade; applied vertical half-timbering and deep triangle-bracketed eaves in front gable; M. J. McKinley, manager of H. J. Heinze Co. (1927).
C 08-33	137	c. 1920	1	Gable-front garage sheathed in very narrow weatherboards; modern shed addition on one side.
N 67.	139	c. 1910	2	House: small multiple gable-roofed, originally very similar to 138 S. Adams St. (see entry 57); extensively altered with enclosure of recessed front corner porch and vinyl siding that obscures all original detail.
N 08-34	139	modern	1	Small cinder block, gable-front garage.
C 68.	141	c. 1920	1	Klutey House: gable-front brick bungalow; recessed porch with large brick, stone-capped piers across north half of main facade; front triangle-bracketed gable features 3 windows in small rectangular, shed-roofed projecting bay; interior chimneys pierce gable-roofed side attic dormers; corbelled brick lintel at tripartite front window; antique finisher Walter F. Klutey (1927).
C 08-35	141	c. 1920	1	Weatherboarded gable-front garage.

South Alves Street, East Side

C 69.	34	c. 1910	2	Cinnamon House: frame T-shaped with early 1-story addition across rear; cross-gable roof; interior chimneys and original patterned pressed metal on roof; front porch across wing parallel to street with tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railing may be early replacement; tall 1/1 windows; transom at front door and large 1-pane window in gable-front wing; aluminum siding and 1 upper front replacement window; county school superintendent Robert L. Cinnamon (1915).
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
C 70.	36	c. 1895	2	House: L-shaped frame with 1-story rear ell; gable in front wing tops 3-sided bay; Queen Anne decorative program includes sawn spandrels and scalloped string-course at 3-sided bay, molded corner boards with blocks at stringcourses, dentilled crowns at 1/1 windows and stained and bevelled glass transom at large 1-pane window on main facade; front porch with tapered box posts and match stick railing appears to be early replacement.
C 08-36	36	pre-1942	1	2-car garage with narrow weatherboards and tall pyramidal roof.
C 71.	38	c. 1915	1-1/2	House: narrow frame, gable-roofed bungalow with gabled front dormer and triangle brackets in gables; half-interior, half-exterior chimney on south side; recessed full-facade porch with brick piers and balustrade has been enclosed with relocated main entrance at north end and banks of windows elsewhere.
N 08-37	38	post-1941	1	Brick pyramidal-roofed 2-car garage.
N 72.	44	1890s	1	House: frame, pyramidal-roofed block with lower offset, gabled wings on main and south side elevations; south gable above 3-sided bay; rear ell; replacement front door and porch with metal supports and aluminum siding obscuring all original trim.
C 73.	48	c. 1890/ c. 1910	2	Zimbro House: originally 1-story L-shaped brick Queen Anne with rear ell, rectangular windows in segmental arches and wrap porch at SW corner with molded box posts and balustrade of flush vertical boards; distinctive features of original portion are sawnwork in segmental arches, rounded SW corner with curved 1/36 window, and rectangular bay projecting at 135-degree angle from SE corner of main block; rear ell retains patterned pressed tin on roof and shingles in gable; frame 2nd story added c. 1910 features narrow weatherboards, almost flat hipped roof with deep modillioned eaves, 3-sided bay on main facade and unusual recessed 3-sided bay on south side; wagon-maker Jacob Zimbro and family (1893); succession of occupants in early 20th c.
C 08-38	48	c. 1920	1	Frame hip-roofed garage. (Washington St.)
C 74.	102	c. 1890	1	Eastin House: frame, consisting of long and narrow gable-front unit with cross gabled wings projecting to N; interior corbelled chimneys; only opening in 1 of N wings is small square window "resting" on corner; 1920s replacement porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railing wrapping around gabled front wing; aluminum siding; R. Scrogin Eastin was partner in Ball & Eastin realtors and Master Commissioner of Henderson Circuit Court (1893).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
N ST-4	102	modern	N/A	In-ground swimming pool.
C 08-39	102	c. 1920	1	Brick 1-car garage with hipped roof and exposed rafter ends.
C 75.	106	c. 1895	1	Sieber House: frame, consisting of tall hip-roofed core and shorter offset wings on front and sides; gabled wings end in 3-sided bays; tall interior chimneys; transom at main entrance; notable for wrap front porch with slender Tuscan columns and spindle balustrade with a bead on each spindle positioned to create undulating pattern length of railing; William Sieber, superintendent of Henderson Water Works (1909 and 1915).
C 76.	108	c. 1895	1-1/2	Schlamp House: brick 1st floor and brick-veneered upper; unusual for configuration of centered gambrel-front wing projecting from larger cross-gable roofed block; rusticated stone used for large flat lintels and bands decorating pilasters and octagonal columns at recessed corner front porch with ornamental sawn railing; large Palladian window in front gambrel has 9 courses of headers radiating from central arch; wood dentil course at juncture of eaves and walls; grocer William C. Schlamp (1909, 1915).
N 08-40	108	modern	1	Vinyl-sided gable-front garage.
C 77.	112	c. 1895	1	Andres House: weatherboarded T-shaped house with rear infill and cross-gable roof; interior chimneys; 1/1 windows; original porch at entrance centered on long north side has turned posts and match stick railing; front porch is 1920s replacement; Gottlieb Andres, clerk for J. L. Lambert & Sons (1909, 1915).
C 78.	114	c. 1895	2-1/2	House: large L-shaped frame Queen Anne with hipped and gable-front roofline; 2-story polygonal tower with faceted conical roof at north front corner; broad front gable with bank of 4 attic windows and bracketed shingled panel at peak of gable spans front wing and porches at central entrance bay; 2nd-story balcony overlaps pedimented entrance bay of 2-bay front porch; balcony and each bay of lower porch has box posts and large sawnwork spandrels that meet at the center of each bay to form a continuous rounded arch; vinyl siding, but all trim left exposed.
C 08-41	114	pre-1942	1	Large gable-roofed garage with exposed rafter ends and sheathed in flush vertical boards.
C 79.	116	1890s/ c. 1925	1	Thomason House: frame; originally south hip- and gable-roofed portion was 2 stories; 1-story side-gabled north wing fronted by porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths added c. 1925; apparently 2nd floor of original portion removed 1930s; current hipped and gabled roofline of this portion as well as overall configuration in keeping with 1890s popular house types; aluminum siding; Sarah F. Thomason, widow of Lycurgis Thomason (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
N 08-42	116	modern	1	Cinder block, gable-front garage.
C 80.	118	c. 1905	2	Gebauer House: brick foursquare with hipped roof and hip-roofed attic dormers at front and sides; tall interior side chimneys; rectangular 1/1 windows in segmental arches; simple brick hood molds at 1st story; almost full-facade porch with slightly tapered brick posts and solid brick balustrade; the Rev. Theo. C. Gebauer, field worker for KY Sunday School Assn. of Louisville, and family (1909, 1915, 1927).
C 08-43	118	pre-1942	1	Brick pyramidal-roofed garage.
South Alvasia Street, West Side				
C 81.	33	c. 1940	1-1/2	House: frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival period cottage with main facade rising into 2nd story which is completed by gabled wall dormers; 3-bay main facade has centered entrance with molded architrave surround; aluminum siding.
C 82.	35	c. 1885	2	(Former) Second Presbyterian Church Parsonage: Queen Anne brick; hip-roofed main block and gabled wings offset on main and south side elevations; shorter front wing ends in 3-sided bay beneath gable; decorative shingles in pedimented gables; interior and interior end chimneys; influence of Stick Style evident in plain spandrels at turned porch posts and at base of front gable and articulation of front wing facade with rusticated stone for continuous lintels (1st floor only) and smooth stone for continuous sills.
C 83.	*	1885	N/A	(Former) Second Presbyterian Church: eclectic Romanesque cum Gothic Revival brick; original portion is very tall gable-front sanctuary flanked by 3-stage tower at SE corner and 2-stage tower at NE, both accommodating entrances and capped by pyramidal roofs; molded stone cornices define top of each stage; round window with stone label hood mold marks each side of 2nd stages; slightly shorter gabled transept rendered original building T-shaped; each gable dominated by centered geometrical stone window filled with stained glass and flanked by buttresses, which also appear at corners of transept and towers; applied blunt arch in molded stone springs from buttresses at each geometrical window and marks each entrance of double doors with stained glass lunettes; blunt-arched label hood molds at other windows; similarly styled large brick gabled wing added to rear c. 1920; Second Presbyterian congregation grew out of First Presbyterian's mission Sunday School established on this site in 1868 by surgeon Pinkney Thompson; 1868 frame building known as Thompson Chapel moved to rear of lot near Powell St. to make room for 1885 church and then demolished to make room for

*Church fronts S. Alvasia St., but official address is 725 Washington St.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

List # Str. # Date Height Description/Early History

addition; renamed Central Presbyterian sometime after 1931 and became Presbyterian Church of Henderson after First Presbyterian burned 1972 and congregations merged; used by Central Assembly of God since late 1970s when Presbyterians built new church on site of First Presbyterian at NW corner N. Main and Washington.

(Washington St.)

- C 84. 105 c. 1885 1-1/2 **Hodge House:** brick Queen Anne similar to (Former) Second Presbyterian Church Parsonage in materials, stone detailing and plain spandrels (and perhaps designed by same architect, as yet unknown), yet a more exuberant design in its irregular form, multiple hip, gable and shed roofs at varying heights, additional stone trim as stringcourses and water table, and large 2-story polygonal tower with conical roof at SE corner; tall interior and interior end corbelled chimneys; front shed-roofed porch has gabled entrance bay with spool and sawnwork ornamental bracing, spool frieze and turned posts, in addition to plain spandrels; tobacco exporter Edwin Hodge (1893).
- N 85. 111 c. 1890 1 **Walker House:** L-shaped frame, with cross-gable roof, 1 remaining interior corbelled chimney, tall and narrow windows, and transom at front door; upper Victorian sashes with large pane surrounded by small colored panes; extensively altered with replacement front porch, aluminum siding, and removal or obscuring of all original trim; O. F. Walker, book, stationery and musical instrument dealer (1893).
- C 86. 115 c. 1890 1-1/2 **House:** T-shaped frame, with cross-gable roof, interior corbelled chimney; small projecting panel flush with raking boards at top of front gable; hip-roofed front porch across wing parallel to street has box posts and matchstick railing; synthetic siding.
- N 0B-44 115 post-1941 1 Gable-front weatherboarded outbuilding.
- N 0B-45 115 post-1941 1 Gable-front weatherboarded outbuilding.
- C 87. 123 c. 1895 1 **Cumnock-Klutey House:** blocky hip-roofed brick with attic gables centered on front and sides and interior corbelled chimneys; gables covered in scalloped shingles with band of sawtoothing at base; almost full-facade porch, perhaps an early replacement, has panelled and molded tapered box posts on tall brick plinths trimmed in stone and solid spandrels; Henderson Cotton Mills superintendent R. L. Cumnock (1893); Henry W. Klutey, superintendent of Kley Meyer-Klutey Brick & Tile Co. (1909, 1915, 1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
C 88.	131	c. 1897	1	Unverzagt House: restrained Queen Anne brick, configured as tall hip-roofed box with attic gables on sides and shallow gable-front wing offset on main facade; fine brickwork reflects careers and craftsmanship of original owners and builders; focus of design is the front wing featuring a parapet gable articulated with recessed brick panels and stone coping and large finial; large tripartite window with stone lintel in front wing; remaining lower windows are single rectangles in segmental arches with corbelled brick lintels; tripartite attic windows in round arches have corbelled brick label hood molds; engaged shed-roofed front porch across entrance and 2 north bays has heavy turned posts and small solid spandrels; above, broad eyebrow dormer pierces hipped roof; built for Gilbert and Lucy Klutey Unverzagt, whose family, including merchants, plumbers and cabinet makers, remained here until 1961.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky**HISTORICAL CONTEXT: HENDERSON'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Henderson's initial settlement dates to the 1790s, but the story of the city's founding is intertwined with Kentucky's origin's almost three decades earlier. After Daniel Boone returned to Hillsborough, North Carolina in 1764 following his trek across the Alleghenies for the Transylvania Company, his account of the wilderness prompted Company head Richard Henderson to begin planning a new western colony. In 1775, the Company purchased 20,000,000 acres between the Kentucky River and the headwaters of the Cumberland River from the Cherokees, but the following year all of the Company's holdings west of Virginia were included in the County of Kentucky created by the Virginia Convention. Ultimately, the Virginia legislature granted Henderson and his fellow proprietors 200,000 acres on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Green River, in hostile territory 200 miles west of the Company's first Kentucky settlement at Boonesborough.

Almost two decades passed before the Company had their grant surveyed in anticipation of permanently settling it. In the course of the 1796 survey, the highest ground on the Ohio River was set aside as the town of Henderson with four streets paralleling the river for two-and-one-half miles, intersected by 25 cross streets. Each block, of four acres, was divided into four square in-lots of equal size, and 32 additional out-lots of 10 acres each were laid out in a one-lot-deep band along the three landward edges. Only Green St., the easternmost platted road parallel to the river, and Center St. penetrated the band of out-lots and thereby paved the way for their limited development early on. Some of the lowest land in the middle of the in-lots, the equivalent of approximately six blocks forming a rectangular plot perpendicular to the river, was put under the town's municipal jurisdiction for public use.

Richard Henderson and five of the other eight original proprietors had died by the time the Transylvania Company met in 1797 for final disposition of their holdings. The proprietors or their heirs and representatives drew lots for tracts platted the previous year. Although none of the original proprietors ever lived in Henderson, some of their relatives and descendants ultimately settled there. Four of the original proprietors' descendants became prominent early citizens of Henderson: Richard Henderson's nephew and namesake; David Hart's grandson, Archibald Dixon; James Hogg's son, Walter, who had his name changed to Alves, his mother's maiden name; and William Johnston's only child, Amelia Johnston, who married Walter Alves. The male descendants became prosperous businessmen who capitalized upon their initial real estate shares. Of this early distinguished group, the Alveses were perhaps the most notable developers, ultimately converting their acreage east of the initial plat through a series of subdivisions into several neighborhoods, including the fashionable area focussed on Center St. Certain members of this group and their associates also were to bring prominence to Henderson as a source of leadership in state government, including Archibald Dixon, the noted attorney who served as state representative, state senator, lieutenant-governor and United States senator. Dixon lost his only bid for governor to his former law partner Lazarus Powell, who in 1851 became the first of three Kentucky governors from Henderson.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

Henderson's topographical desirability was not a secret known only to the Transylvania Company. For many years prior to the arrival of the surveyors, numerous pioneers plying the Ohio River in search of desirable land had taken note of the red clay cliffs west of the mouth of the Green River. When the surveyors arrived, portions of the land they platted as in- and out-lots already were occupied by a small village known as Red Banks which consisted of numerous simple wooden buildings (none of which survives) on the river bank between what is now Sixth and Powell Streets. The Transylvania Company allowed each citizen who had arrived prior to 1794 and improved his property to keep it and in addition gave each tithable male a one-acre lot. Additional newcomers soon followed, many from North Carolina and Virginia who brought the slaves needed to help cultivate the rich bottom land that was a primary attraction. Tobacco became the region's first industry and nurtured the development of the new community as an important market with ideal access provided by the Ohio River. The names "Red Banks" and "Henderson" remained in use interchangeably at least into the 1820s.

In 1798, Kentucky's General Assembly designated northern Christian County as Henderson County and Henderson as the new county's seat. Within a year a jail was built on the public square, but a courthouse was not completed on adjoining partitioned acreage until 1814. The late 1790s and the first decade of the new century saw the establishment of institutions and businesses that signalled the community's development. Records suggest that a school was in operation and Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic congregations organized, although all services were held in brush arbors or private homes. In contrast, taverns apparently thrived. The first two doctors arrived in 1800, and in 1802 the first ferry across the Ohio River began operating. Merchants included Henderson's most famous early citizen, John James Audubon, who arrived from Louisville in 1809 to open a general merchandise store. Audubon also invested in real estate and other ventures and enjoyed great success for a while, but business failures during the 1810s ultimately prompted him to leave Henderson and rely on his talents as an artist and naturalist. The town marked the end of the new century's first decade with incorporation and a population of approximately 160.

Steady development marked the next half-century terminating with the onset of the Civil War. Due to its location on the major transportation route of the Ohio River and its relatively superior population (also affected by the river location), Henderson quickly became one of the top ten manufacturing counties in Kentucky's largest region, today comprised of 38 counties and known as the Pennyryle. Henderson County has maintained that position consistently to the present, with most of its manufacturing activities focussed on the county seat.

The Ohio River's steamboat era commenced in 1811 with the successful round-trip maiden voyage of the New Orleans from Pittsburgh to its namesake city. River improvements over the years increased the ease with which these boats travelled up and down the Ohio and greatly enhanced Henderson's economic development by augmenting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

the efficiency with which goods could be shipped to and from other markets. For several decades the Ohio River remained Henderson's major thoroughfare as road improvements progressed slowly. Although the Henderson and Nashville Railroad was incorporated in 1837 and again in 1850, construction of the line consisted only of tracks along Fourth St. to the river before it was interrupted by the Civil War.

Henderson's reliance upon a river subject to summer droughts that rendered it passable only to shallow-draft vessels meant that the community's exports generally were limited to those that could be held in storage. Consequently, tobacco, already the county's leading crop, became Henderson's leading industry as well. The steadily increasing output of crops overall led to the opening of warehouses, beginning with Philip Barbour's one-story tobacco, hemp, cotton and pork warehouse in 1811. Several other Henderson merchants became major wholesalers of the region's produce, but tobacco remained by far the county's biggest commodity. William and Samuel Bowen's large one-story frame tobacco inspection warehouse built in 1814, the Henderson and Ingram & Posey warehouses begun in 1817, and Richard Atkinson & Co.'s tobacco warehouse in operation from 1819 to 1844 all indicated tobacco's rapid ascendancy. By 1840 four tobacco stemmeries were in business, and ten years later two additional stemmeries began operation. Although the county's tobacco farmers prospered, it was the tobacconists in town who became truly wealthy, and by 1860, as the largest dark tobacco stripping market in the world, Henderson was said to rank second only to Frankfort-am-Main in Germany as the globe's wealthiest city per capita. (Henderson's wealth, of course, was bolstered by counting slaves as property and thus may not be a fair comparison to Frankfort's.)

Due to the transportation limitations, most of Henderson's other antebellum industries catered to local needs. Blacksmiths, lumber mills and grist mills predominated, most of them built on or near the river in the downtown area and beyond. Although distilled spirits stored well and had been produced by the region's farmers since settlement, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages did not become a major industry until the late 1850s. Other antebellum industrial ventures included the 1855 efforts of the Henderson Coal Company to sink a coal shaft near Twelfth and Water Streets. Coal was found but efforts were aborted due to legal problems.

Henderson County is in the middle of the Mississippi Valley Coal Field, and since the 1820s, when exposed outcroppings of coal had been extracted from riverbanks, the ore had become a major source of income. Before long, shaft mines dug throughout the county were yielding handsome profits for their investors. Many coal mine owners and agents were based in Henderson, which soon became an important regional coal market. The proximity of the mines to navigable routes facilitated coal sales, virtually all of which occurred within the county and especially in the town of Henderson, where an expanding economy created an exclusive local market for an ample supply of coal. The petroleum industry emerged in the county in 1856 when a coal company learned to extract paraffine oil from coal; it was not until after the Civil War, however, that oil and gas wells proliferated throughout Henderson County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

The pace of Henderson's commercial, institutional and residential development generally paralleled the town's industrial growth during the antebellum period. Henderson's riverfront location and designation as the county seat ensured its status as a major regional market and helped to buffer it from economic calamity. Real estate values increased steadily, surging along with wages and development just prior to the Panic of 1819 and stabilizing by 1820 when immigration to Henderson was on the rise again, accompanied by renewed development. Throughout the next four decades, the establishment and growth of sawmills and brickyards necessary to satisfy an increasing demand for building materials mirrored the financial stability of Henderson's citizens. At the center of town in the environs of the public square, new and expanded businesses erected frame and brick buildings for such enterprises as Henderson's first newspaper and hotel. In his annual accounts of Henderson's progress, Starling mentions four taverns, four groceries and four boat stores operating in 1842; his entry for 1855 lists four taverns, nine groceries, three commission merchants, five boarding houses and two general merchandise stores. The rise of the institutional trappings characteristic of a full-fledged community included at least three private academies in the 1810s. Henderson's first religious building was Union Church erected in 1825 at a corner of the public square and used by most of the town's denominations until they could build their own facilities. A spate of church building -- often an initial frame structure replaced several years later by a larger brick church -- was initiated by the Episcopalians and followed in succession by the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ and Cumberland Presbyterians from the late 1830s through the 1850s.

The City's economic development efforts fell primarily in the category of public works such as street improvements and battling the persistent problem of river bank erosion and stagnant ponds in the low-lying areas at the center of town. It was not until the late 1850s that the ponds were successfully drained or filled in, the ravines eliminated and the river bank stabilized with the aid of new riverfront industrial plants. At about the same time, the town center's streets were re-graded and bordered by brick, plank and gravel sidewalks, and in 1860 gaslights were installed. These improvements were intended to encourage residential development as well as attract new businesses. Most of Henderson's businessmen, professionals and laborers chose to live in the neighborhoods immediately north and south of the central business district; others preferred the more rural settings to the east or farther north above Fifth St. Today, all of Henderson's antebellum industrial and commercial buildings are gone and the only architectural vestiges of the community's remarkable prosperity of the period are St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1859) and several houses in the neighborhoods immediately north and south of the business area.

As the 1850s drew to a close, Hendersonians looked forward to continued successes. In 1854, an act of the Legislature had designated Henderson a city vested with all the general powers of a municipal corporation. An item in the September 17, 1857 issue of the weekly Henderson Reporter paints a picture of optimism: "We have never witnessed a more healthy and vigorous manifestation of the spirit of improvement than now prevails throughout this city. Business and dwelling houses are in process of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

erection in almost every direction. Streets are being graded, pavements laid and all other species of improvements are going ahead with rapid strides."

Henderson's public improvements came to a halt with the onset of the Civil War in 1861. As a border town in a border state, Henderson's populace bore sharply divided loyalties. Aware of the constant threat of Union gunboats stationed across the river in Evansville, Indiana, Henderson maintained an official posture which shifted between neutrality and benign or reluctant support for the visiting forces of the moment, depending upon how dictatorial the commanding officers might be toward Henderson's citizens. Throughout the war, the presence of the Union Army in Henderson was more frequent and enduring than that of the Confederate. Federal garrisons often appropriated the Courthouse, Barret's Tobacco Factory and other large facilities and used the Public Square as a parade ground while awaiting orders to engage the enemy elsewhere. For the next two years local military incidents consisted of the periodic capturing and shooting of deserters and guerrillas. Henderson's last major episode of the war occurred in July 1864 when a band of outlaws destroyed the telegraph, looted downtown stores and killed one merchant. Although growth halted and most businesses suffered severe downturns, certain developments such as the local Catholic congregation erecting St. Louis Church and the George Delker Company's commencement of buggy manufacturing, both in 1863, indicate that Henderson's existence during the early 1860s was not one of total stagnation or complete dominance by the war.

After more than four years of severe economic hardships and abuses by both forces, Henderson contrasted sharply to its boom-town image of the late 1850s. By the time Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, most of the public improvements of the 1840s and 1850s suffered from lack of maintenance and outright damage. The first post-war public program was renovation of the courthouse (razed in 1963 so that the present courthouse could be built on the site) in 1866, followed by improvements to streets and sidewalks throughout central Henderson.

The most important factor in Henderson's post-Civil War economic recovery was completion of the railroad. In 1867, the newly formed Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad bought the assets of the old Henderson & Nashville Railroad and in March, 1869, finished the road to Madisonville, KY. Two years later the company extended the line to Guthrie, KY, where it joined the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad to connect Henderson and Nashville. In 1879, the E H & N was sold to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which linked up with the Illinois Central system upon completion of the Ohio River railroad bridge between Henderson and Evansville in 1885. With this development, the number of markets available to Henderson industrialists, particularly northern markets, increased tremendously. Also during the 1880s, two additional railroads made Henderson their hubs. The Ohio Valley Railroad completed a route between Henderson and Princeton, KY, in 1887 and in the 1890s was extended to Hopkinsville, KY before being acquired by the Illinois Central. A third railroad operated by the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad ran eastward from Henderson to the Illinois Central Railroad at West Point, KY; its completion in 1889 provided a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

short cut between Louisville and St. Louis and facilitated transport of coal from the Western Kentucky coalfields to Louisville. In addition, a late nineteenth-century belt line railroad within the city limits afforded rail access to many of Henderson's factories not situated on the inter-city lines.

With the construction of the railroads, especially after completion of the Ohio River railroad bridge, Henderson's leading antebellum industries quickly revived. Most of the pre-war tobacco houses enlarged their physical plants as newcomers built sizable facilities. The majority of these factories packaged tobacco for shipment, primarily to England, while a few made products such as chewing tobacco and cigars. Historian Maralea Arnett relates that Henderson County had 51 tobacco stemmeries and prising plants by the early 1890s and that altogether they shipped more than 12 million pounds of dark tobacco annually. Alcoholic beverage production, which had emerged just prior to the war, blossomed in 1870 after the Henderson Brewery became the Reutlinger and Eisfelder Brewery and built a sizable addition to their plant. Small distilleries were established in the late 1860s and 1870s on the river bank at the north end of town, but it was not until Henderson became part of the L & N rail network in 1879 that distilling emerged as a vital segment of the local economy, as represented by Hill and Winstead's "Silk Velvet" sour mash whiskey produced from 1880 until the mid-1910s and Worsham Distilling Company's "Peerless" whiskey first marketed in 1881. The Clore planing and saw mill expanded its operation in 1877 and soon became a major employer manufacturing window sash, doors, and trim in addition to turning out thousands of feet of dressed lumber each day; Clore's company constructed houses as well.

Carriage manufacturing, textiles and ceramics led the industries making their initial appearances in Henderson during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Three major carriage manufacturers were in operation by 1882, the same year Henderson Woolen Mills, the city's first textile mill, was organized. The following year Henderson Cotton Mills was built for the production of fine sheeting and soon became Henderson's largest industry of the nineteenth century. With the establishment of Kleymeyer Brickyards at Henderson's eastern outskirts in 1868, the county seat became one of the leading ceramics producers in the Pennyrile. Out in the county, coal production remained an important factor in the city's economic growth as the investors in the largest mining companies included numerous Henderson tobaccoists and developers. Today, virtually all of Henderson's industrial buildings of this period are gone, including all of the tobacco stemmeries and warehouses and the textile mills (razed in the mid 1980s), leaving the era's houses as the physical representations most closely associated with the people instrumental in the city's industrial revival.

Concurrently, Henderson's merchants and professionals prospered, both long-established and newly organized churches built new sanctuaries, and private education continued to flourish while an incipient public school system expanded from one to four schools. Perhaps the best indicator of an expanding economy is an increase in private construction, and in Henderson the development of the central business

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

district and residential neighborhoods during the post-war years is today the most vivid reflection of the town's vitality during the late nineteenth century.

Residential construction for all economic levels recommenced as soon as the Civil War ended and quickly multiplied as industrial growth attracted immigrants, many whom were European, including numerous Germans. The majority of the largest and most stylish houses were built along Center St., S. Main and S. Elm Streets north of Dixon St., and N. Main St. north of the central business district. In fact, the rapidity with which Henderson recovered from the war is most dramatically reflected today by several imposing Italianate residences built prior to 1870, including merchant Thomas Soaper's house at 619 Center St. and attorney and John Y. Brown's house at 724 Center which signalled a spate of residential development yielding a new fashionable neighborhood east of the business district. A good deal of development was the work of speculators who transformed fields into blocks newly designated as "enlargements" or "additions" of narrow lots filled with small houses for sale or rent. During the 1870s, more than 376 houses ranging from modest three-room frame cottages to elegant ten-room brick dwellings were built at a total cost of approximately \$470,000. Neighborhood growth north and south of downtown was boosted by a private company's establishment of a streetcar line along Main St. in 1889. Teams of mules drew the cars along the tracks until 1894 when the line was electrified. The street railway continued to operate until around 1920 when the increasingly popular private automobile rendered it obsolete. During the intervening four decades, however, the easy access it afforded to work and shops downtown enhanced the desirability of outlying residential areas. Throughout the period, Kley Meyer Brickyard and Joseph Clore and Sons planing and saw mill thrived as Henderson's primary suppliers, although standard millwork, hardware and other building materials could be obtained in Evansville or ordered from other cities. The importance of the Clore planing mill, as well as that of the Kentucky Planing Mill established sometime between 1885 and 1892, also extended to their roles as major building contractors.

Henderson's recovery was manifested in the political arena as well as the economic beginning in 1866 when attorney John Y. Brown, the son-in-law of Archibald Dixon, was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Although accusations of disloyalty to the Union during the Civil War prevented him from taking his seat, Brown succeeded in serving three terms in the House beginning in 1873. In 1891, after a 14-year retirement from public officialdom, Brown became Henderson's second citizen to assume the office of Governor of Kentucky.

With the advent of the twentieth century, Henderson's future appeared bright. For many years the city continued to enjoy steady growth due to a healthy economy. Henderson Cotton Mills remained the largest industry. Among the local distilleries, Kentucky Peerless underwent the greatest expansion, including three large bonded warehouses by 1913, while the company's president, Henry Kraver, acquired the old Henderson Brewery. The 1913 city directory also attests to the success of the horse-drawn carriage industry, listing three large companies and a smaller firm. Only tobacco, which had been the key to Henderson's prosperity during the nineteenth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

century, began to decline in the early 1900s with a sharp drop in leaf prices followed by strife between farmers, who kept their leaf off the market in an attempt to force prices upward, and independent growers, who continued to sell to the monopolistic American Tobacco Company. After anti-trust laws broke up American Tobacco in the early 1910s, the market improved nationally but Pennyrile growers continued to suffer as the newly organized companies' product lines failed to use the dark leaf and the region's products became limited to declining cigar and snuff lines.

The fall of Henderson's former leading industry presaged a general economic downturn in the mid 1910s as certain factors developing simultaneously resulted in stagnation of all major industries. The suffering tobacco industry was dealt a sharp blow in the early 1910s when a rise in Great Britain's import tariffs rendered shipment to England, which had become the local industry's mainstay, so unprofitable that Henderson's tobacco market came to a standstill. At about the same time, the automobile industry began a rapid expansion and eventually led to the closing of Henderson's horse-drawn vehicle factories, although one company did make a successful transition to furniture manufacturing and another was sold in 1918 to H. J. Heinz Company which operated a tomato cannery in the facility for a few years. With the mobilization of the nation's armed forces in 1915 came the need for increased food production. Henry Kraver thought his closing of Kentucky Peerless in order to conserve corn for the war effort was a temporary measure, but within two years his and all other distilleries were forced to remain closed when ratification of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution enacted Prohibition. Henderson's economy, essentially depressed for several years prior to the 1929 stock market crash, was kept alive primarily by the continued operation of the town's cotton mills and the county's oil and gas wells and coal mines, the latter having reached their peak production in 1922. The crash eventually led to the demise of the textile industry with the closing of the mills in 1931. According to Maralea Arnett, Henderson was judged to be in the worst economic condition of any city in the country at the onset of the Great Depression. The petroleum industry may be credited with keeping the local economy from total collapse, for in 1928 oil and gas strikes in the east-central area of the county attracted major oil companies seeking land leases.

In the meantime, institutional and residential development had continued during the first two decades of the century, tapering off as the economy slowed and Henderson's population shrank for the first time, during the 1920s. A new elementary school opened in 1907, followed in 1910 by Barret Manual Training High School on S. Adams St. between Washington and Powell Streets. The original high school across the street served as an annex to the new facility until around 1920 when it was converted to a junior high school. (In 1959 Barret High was razed and replaced with Barret Junior High and the original high school razed for a parking lot.) For blacks, a second graded school was added and in 1924 Douglass High School, begun in the 1870s in the original black graded school, received its own building (razed 1986). Residents of all ages benefited from Henderson's first public library, built at the south edge of the business district in 1904 with funding from industrialist Andrew Carnegie. Residential construction in neighborhoods surrounding the business area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

occurred on the relatively few remaining unimproved lots, in new subdivisions of large parcels, and on the former sites of early nineteenth-century dwellings, while rural areas at the edge of town were opened up as the new century progressed. Today, it is generally recognized that one benefit of the declining 1910s and 1920s economy was the unintentional preservation of the wealth of residential fabric from Henderson's mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century heyday due to the lack of financial resources for remodeling and redevelopment.

For most of the 1930s, Henderson suffered yet remained vital. As the county seat and hub of major transportation routes, Henderson continued as a regional commercial center, bolstered by coal, oil and gas production. Coal prices may have been depressed, but production never ceased as it did in many other Kentucky counties during this period. After the 1928 oil and gas strikes, oil leases and well digging multiplied. Finally, in 1937, economic recovery was sparked, ironically, by the Ohio River flooding which was a tragedy for many other communities. While the great flood of January 1937 forced the evacuation of thousands of people and livestock from the county's low-lying areas, Henderson had the distinction of being the only city on the Ohio River above the high-water mark. Industries soon began moving into Henderson, beginning with Bear Brand's purchase of the cotton mill four months after the flood. The following year, the local economy received another boost when a "gusher" oil well was struck, spawning numerous additional new wells and hundreds of oil and gas leases. By 1940, Henderson had surpassed its previous population high of the early 1920s.

Henderson had only 16 industries in 1938, but by 1950 it had 41 diverse industrial firms ranging from furniture and chemical companies to metal fabricators. During the past forty years, Henderson has continued to grow with a strengthened commitment to industrial development which has been matched in recent years by dedication to preserving central Henderson's vitality through preservation and promotion of its historic resources. Despite new shopping centers and other commercial development concentrated along U.S. 41 leading to Evansville, downtown Henderson's business district remains vibrant, bolstered by the adjacent early residential neighborhoods which remain highly desirable and the focus of numerous restoration projects.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

According to Dr. Charles E. Martin in his unpublished manuscript, "The Pennyryle Cultural Landscape" (prepared for the Kentucky Heritage Council in 1988 and the source for the Pennyryle architectural context herein), housing in the Pennyryle, as in most places, "was predicated on class, location, financial success, and degree of social aspiration" (p. 268). Rural subsistence farmers usually were satisfied with basic, folk type housing of log or frame, embellished as time and fortune allowed, while to the segment of the regional population that fluctuated most financially, socially, politically and aesthetically -- exemplified by the industrialists, merchants, artisans and professionals living in urban areas -- housing was a means of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

suggesting one's financial successes and therefore tended to embrace transforming national architectural styles brought into the region by print and word of mouth. Martin continues, "Although the bulk of the Pennyrile has most often been characterized as agricultural, it was the county seat business community who, after about 1825, was most responsible for the acceptance of the transitional styles leading to the acceptance of popular national ones" (page 268). Henderson's residential architecture represents Martin's statement that "the chronology and complexity of Pennyrile house types closely follows the degree and complexity of commerce and industry in the region" (page 269). By the late 1860s, when development yielding the oldest surviving buildings in the Alves Historic District commenced, Henderson's awareness of the fashionable architecture in the nation's trend-setting metropolitan areas was indicated by the stylish Italianate houses erected for her wealthiest citizens.

Certainly, the town's earliest dwellings, from the 1790s and 1800s, were simple log or frame structures, as indicated by historian Edmund Starling's notation that every lot holder was required, within two years, to build on his property "a framed, hewn or sawed log house, at least 16 feet square, with a good dirt, stone or brick chimney and plank floor" (page 256). But by the 1810s and the passing of the settlement period, numerous new houses were substantial frame or brick affairs reflecting a knowledge of national trends imported from such cities as Pittsburgh and New Orleans via the Ohio River. Although the neighborhood in which the Alves Historic District is located remained primarily fields accessed by dirt tracks until the post-bellum period, it is likely that this area had its share of folk housing, if only to accommodate servants employed in the few large houses, but all of it has been lost through deterioration or the deliberate replacement with more substantial and stylish dwellings, a practice characteristic of the town generally. A very few log and frame antebellum houses remain scattered throughout Henderson, all of them substantially altered. In the neighborhoods immediately north and south of downtown Henderson, however, where early residential development was concentrated, the relatively few remaining antebellum houses display the influences of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, apt reflections of Henderson's status as one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita to which knowledge of current cultural affairs was imported daily by Ohio River traffic.

Martin characterizes 1860s Pennyrile architecture overall as profoundly conservative: "In a political and social situation which saw see-sawing military control and an atmosphere of neighborly mistrust and revenge, builders were reluctant to make architectural statements by which they might be negatively judged and later punished" (page 271). As throughout the state, construction slowed almost to a halt in Henderson during the war, but the period did witness a few large projects during that time, including the Roman Catholic St. Louis Church, while the building of numerous large dwellings such as the John Y. Brown House (entry 44) in 1865 and the Thomas Soaper House (entry 39) and Thompson House (entry 40) in 1869, all Italianate dwellings on Center St., marked the latter half of the decade. In contrast to the majority of the region where architecture of the current style was avoided either by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

postponing building altogether or by choosing a past style to which no pretensions could be attached, Henderson's 1860s houses were for the most part expressions of the waning Greek Revival (in the early part of the decade only) or interpretations, often exuberant, of the fashionable Italianate, which nationally enjoyed its heyday from the mid 1850s to the early 1870s. Full-blown versions of the latter style usually were identified in Henderson by boxy, often L-shaped forms with almost flat roofs, deep eaves, bracketed friezes, segmental-arched windows with hood molds and bracketed porches with chamfered posts. Henderson's combination of river access and a booming tobacco industry which was quickly reviving as 1870 approached yielded an architectural confidence akin to that of major population centers and in juxtaposition to the rest of the region which did not move into the mainstream until the development of a railroad network. Even many of the relatively modest late 1860s and early 1870s houses alluded to the Italianate with their simple forms and narrow segmental-arched windows, as exemplified by a collection of one- and one-and-one-half story brick houses on the north side of Center St.

Throughout the last three decades of the nineteenth century, the most up-to-date styles continued to characterize houses of both Henderson's well-to-do, of which there were many, and the community's growing middle class. Just as the Italianate began to wane in the nation's metropolitan centers with the financial panic of 1873, virtually all of Henderson's Italianate houses pre-date 1880 and the majority of the most fashionable dwellings of the remainder of the 1800s were in the Queen Anne style, with examples of the Romanesque Revival style and influences of the Stick and Eastlake modes. Concurrently, the rest of the region was keeping better pace with national trends due to improved communications provided by numerous rail lines. Most towns now had ready access to the manufactured decorative elements essential to the prevailing styles which could be ordered by mail and easily shipped to the hinterland.

Henderson, which had always had that access, was doubly fortunate to be the home of Joseph Clore and Sons saw and planing mills, begun in 1857 and expanded in the 1870s, and Kley Meyer and Klutey Brickyards, established in 1868 and soon one of the Pennyrile's largest ceramics producers. In addition to cutting lumber and manufacturing any wooden building article for a ready market in Henderson and surrounding counties, Clore's firm was a major area house contractor. The company's products are probably displayed in the sawn and turned decoration of the Hart House (entry 41) and the house at 114 S. Alves St., both imposing Queen Anne style dwellings with the typical irregular form and roofline and variety of surface textures and ornamentation. The local brickyard's wares are evident in numerous Queen Anne houses throughout town, including the exuberant Hodge House (entry B4) of c. 1885, with its tower and detailing suggesting an influence of the Stick Style, and the more reserved c. 1897 Unverzagt House (entry 87) with fine craftsmanship reflecting the careers of its original owners who were associated with the brickworks. Most of the masonry Queen Anne style houses feature the stone trim which is a hallmark of the Romanesque Revival style. Relatively few examples of this mode, more typical of northern urban centers, are found in Henderson; the most distinctive instance, as well as the area's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

largest and most imposing dwelling, is the 1885 Barret-Stites House (entry 35) at 514 Center St. While it is likely that the Barret-Stites House and other elaborate designs of the period were commissioned directly from architects (as yet unidentified), the great majority of the period's revival style houses in Henderson and the region were culled from published designs in the collections of local contractors or ordered by mail. A search of Henderson city directories and other primary sources from the late nineteenth century reveals that three architects -- Walter Brashear, Aaron F. Kennedy and P. B. Tribble & Son -- were practicing in Henderson during the early 1890s, and that only the Tribble firm remained active here from the late 1890s into the 1910s. In contrast, the 1893 city directly listed ten contractors and six carpenters and builders (four of whom also appear under the contractor category).

While elite housing unanimously embraced picturesque revival design during the late nineteenth century, urban housing for lower income brackets also reflected the prevailing styles. The majority of housing built in the Pennyryle's towns and cities during the late 1800s and early 1900s is best described as "folk Victorian" -- basic house types, usually frame gable-front and wing forms in L- or T-shapes, embellished with ready-made turned and sawn ornament that alludes to the Queen Anne, Eastlake and other "high" styles. The degree of decoration often mirrored the economic status of the occupant, with some of the cottages seeming to be advertisements for the versatility of area planing mills. Small, simple forms with a minimum of finish continued to characterize laborer housing. Blacks lived in the most conservative dwellings, at the edges of town or along alleys behind the stylish homes of their employers. Numerous instances of black housing in the latter locale may be detected by perusal of city directories and Sanborn insurance maps, but virtually all examples of these humble and often poorly constructed dwellings have been removed or so altered that they are no longer distinguishable as houses.

Into the twentieth century, Henderson, like most urban areas in Kentucky and the rest of the nation, embraced architectural principles of both neoclassicism and the Arts and Crafts movement. An increasing interest in the country's beginnings became evident first in the incorporation in late Queen Anne houses, also known as Neo-Colonials, of classical elements associated with colonial architecture and eventually gave way to the Colonial Revival style. By the 1920s, other period revival styles such as the Tudor and Mediterranean were contributing to the heterogeneity of urban neighborhood streetscapes. Craftsman bungalows promoted by such mail order firms as Aladdin and Sears, Roebuck & Co. were erected by the thousands across the country. Generally considered to be economical and small to moderate in size and scale, they also could be large and carefully detailed and thus appealed to a broad spectrum of the population. The foursquare also became a popular house type, displaying the influence of both the Craftsman and period revival modes.

During the mid to late nineteenth century, as many of the Pennyryle's county seats grew and prospered, their religious congregations replaced their initial houses of worship with distinctive masonry buildings which reflected their respective locale's good fortune or, according to Martin, "a worldview predicated on economic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

gain as a sign of grace" (page 241). The peak years of ornate church construction in county seats and prosperous smaller towns were between about 1876 and 1916, at the same time industry was undergoing rapid expansion nationally. Martin notes that "the more urban the county, the higher the incidence of Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and ethnically-oriented churches, especially in the county seats," and that "the higher the incidence of these churches, the larger and more complex the edifice, mostly to reflect social standing and implied good taste" (page 242). Churches built in Henderson and other county seats of the Pennyryle during this period were almost exclusively of brick with Romanesque and Gothic motifs, pointed- and round-arched windows and selected ornate masonry treatments.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At the time Henderson was laid out by agents of the Transylvania Company in 1796, somewhat less than half of the acreage of what was to become the Alves Historic District (from the west edge of the district to the vicinity of Adams St.) encompassed most of out-lots 17 and 18 and a smaller portion of out-lot 16, while the remainder of the area extended east of the platted territory. Center St. was the only cross street planned the full width of the platted area, from the Ohio River to the eastern edge of the out-lots. Ownership of the area at the turn of the nineteenth century has not been determined and it is not certain how much, if any, of the district was developed during Henderson's settlement period. Henderson's real estate values increased steadily throughout the 1800s and into the 1810s as more than 100 of the in-lots were sold. Because actual development of the in-lots was rather slow due to numerous purchases by absentee investors who made only the minimal improvements mandated by deed covenants, it is doubtful that there was any significant development of the out-lots.

Fortunately, there is sufficient information in early histories, maps, and recorded plats to deduce something of the district's history from circa 1810 to the beginning of the Civil War. The north side of the 400 and 500 blocks of Center St. and acreage directly to the north (out-lots 15 and 16) became part of tobaccoist and river shipper Wyatt H. Ingram's large landed estate. As an academy trustee in the 1810s and an elected town trustee in the late 1827s, Ingram was an early civic leader whose Center St. holdings may have been part of the 400 acres at Henderson's outskirts that he claimed when he settled here in 1804. A great majority of the remainder of the out-lots and unplatted acreage east of Green St. and below Third St., at least as far south as the vicinity of Vine St., belonged to James Alves, who made the area his home. According to historian Edmund Starling in his chronology of Henderson's development, in 1852 all of the territory beyond the end of Center St. (from present-day Adams St. to the vicinity of the main rail line) was a woodland owned by James Alves and enclosed by a running plank fence. At Adams St., a gate opened to a roadway leading to Alves' residence on the gentle rise that is now the south side of the 700 block of Center St. It has not been determined if James Alves acquired the property himself or inherited it from his father, Walter Alves, son of original

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 14 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

Transylvania Company proprietor James Hogg, an early settler of Henderson, and one of Henderson's two largest property holders listed in the 1817 tax valuation. When James Alves died in 1853, he left his children "a large, and very valuable landed estate," in the words of Starling (page 802).

Alves' heirs soon began laying off their shares of the acreage into blocks of building lots, continuing eastward the grid established with the original in-lots. Sizable tracts were laid off as additions or enlargements, the equivalent of present-day sub-divisions of building lots for speculative sale. The first two additions, named for Alves' son and namesake, were platted in 1854: James Alves' 1st Addition of 64 lots commonly known as "Pultyle" and James Alves' 2nd Addition of 67 lots known as "Hardscrabble," then fields of clover located immediately north and south, respectively, of what is today the Alves Historic District. The largest tract, developed by another son, was the John W. Alves Enlargement which consisted of 261 lots primarily east of Alvasia St., including two blocks of Center St. in the historic district. The heirs also sold the most desirable property closest to central Henderson -- along S. Adams St. and the south side of the 600 block of Center, in the historic district -- to investors who either held them for their own homes or future re-sale as exclusive home sites or subdivided them into small building lots. Several other additions outside the historic district were developed by other children and grandchildren of James Alves, except for the eastern reaches of the estate which remained as farmland at the north end (later developed as industrial sites after the railroad line went through in 1869) and at the south end was sold to investors identified as Priest & Lambert on their 1856 plat. Apparently family members retained large parcels for their own houses at the south end of the estate, east and west of Green St. Despite all of this partitioning of the Alves lands for development purposes, there is no evidence of housing construction in the historic district during the late 1850s, and the only building in the district identified in written records as pre-dating the Civil War -- James Alves' own house -- was removed when his heirs sub-divided the land.

Development of the historic district as a neighborhood commenced at the end of the Civil War as Henderson began its recovery from the severe economic hardships of the early 1860s. Building projects, one of the most vivid signs of recovery, initially were few in number but became increasingly more frequent as the 1860s drew to a close. Construction during the late 1860s included a notable number of large houses, several in the district, for local business and professional leaders who had retained the bulk of their wealth amassed prior to the war. Certain private plans for development along Center St. had begun during the war, as indicated by the Ingram family's petition to open up Ingram St. from Center north to Third and by prominent attorney and politician Archibald Dixon's transfer in approximately 1863 to his daughter and son-in-law, Rebecca and John Y. Brown, of adjoining lots 194 and 197 on the south side of Center which he had purchased from the John W. Alves Enlargement. It is not certain when construction of the Browns' fashionable Italianate house began (entry 44), but it was completed by 1870 and in all likelihood was under way shortly after the war ended, as was tobacconist Joseph Adams' enormous house (no longer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

standing) which faced Center St. from the large parcel later delineated by Washington, S. Adams, S. Alves and Powell Streets.

Recovery and renewed growth were aided by the adoption in 1867 of a new city charter which, among several provisions, established an efficient means of revenue collection which almost immediately enabled a great number of public improvements, particularly to streets, which in turn encouraged further private development. In the latter half of 1867, dry goods merchant Thomas Soaper and physician Pinkney Thompson began construction of their stylish Italianate houses on large building lots on the south side of Center St. (entries 39 and 40, respectively), at about the same time Dr. Thompson and John W. Alves were awarded the contract for paving the south side of Center St. from Green to the east corner of Dr. Thompson's property (now the corner of S. Alvasia St.). Fashionable Italianate houses on large lots continued to characterize development of the south side of Center St. during the 1870s with dwellings erected by Dr. J. B. Alexander at the southeast corner of S. Alves in 1870 (no longer standing), attorney Malcolm Yeaman's house of 1872 (entry 38) at the southeast corner of S. Adams, tobacconist John J. Reeve's house in 1874 (adjacent to the Browns' house on two lots also purchased by Archibald Dixon and given to his daughter, Susan Reeve; entry 43), and surgeon dentist J. L. Cook's 1875 dwelling (entry 37) at the southwest corner of S. Adams. In addition, on the large parcel immediately behind the Yeaman and Soaper houses, around 1870 tobacconist Allan Gilmore erected what was said to be, at a cost of \$12,000, the most expensive house thus far built in Henderson (entry 50) and tobacconist J. C. Atkinson had his residence (no longer standing) built sometime prior to 1875 on the large tract that is now the entire block bounded by Washington, S. Alves, Powell and S. Adams streets. In their size, styling and craftsmanship, these houses declared the economic status and community standing of their owners, all of them professionals and businessmen, and, especially those built for the several tobacconists, recall the renewed, post-bellum vitality of Henderson's tobacco industry.

At the same time the south side of Center St. and certain adjacent properties were being developed with custom-built houses, the north side of Center became the target primarily of investors erecting relatively modest, popular dwellings for speculative sale or rental. With the single exception of the stylish two-story house built in the 600 block for A. J. Hicks in 1872 (entry 17), it is apparent that the majority of the fourteen one- or one-and-one-half-story vernacular Italianate and folk Victorian houses built in the historic district on this side of the street prior to 1880 were targeted for Henderson's growing middle class including professionals, artisans and supervisory personnel such as those employed by the new railroad shops at the east end of Center St. An 1880 newspaper article on Henderson's improvements of the 1870s cites G. T. Washington, A. F. Kennedy and B. W. Powell as erecting, on the north side of Center between Adams and Alves, two or three cottages each, several of which remain standing and all of which undoubtedly were investments as suggested by their repetition of basic forms and simple detailing. Indeed, these closely spaced houses represented the maximum possible development of the narrow lots in Ingram's and John W. Alves' sub-divisions. Thus, by 1880, much of the north end of the Alves Historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

District was developed with a mixture of high style and popular houses representative of a successful post-war recovery manifested in a surge of industrial expansion and the new jobs and expanding economic strata they generated.

As housing multiplied in the neighborhood, other types of development began to appear as well. In 1868, the incipient neighborhood received its first institutional anchor with the establishment of a mission Sunday School. Dr. Pinkney Thompson, a devout and active member of the local First Presbyterian Church, led the undertaking to reach children on the outskirts of town by financing most of the purchase of the large lot directly south of his house and the construction thereon of a simple frame building, each at a cost of \$1,000. The small gable-front structure (no longer standing) on the dirt lane of S. Alvasia St. was named Thompson Chapel in recognition of its primary benefactor, who for the next sixteen years bore most of the expenses of operating the church school. Eventually, it was renamed Chestnut Hill Mission School for a large tree on the property. At the opposite end of the district, the initial development of the 400 block of Center St. included enterprises, such as W. D. Lawler's wagon yard and stable on the south side of the street, which took advantage of the proximity to the major thoroughfare of Green St. and eventually were replaced with houses early in the twentieth century. The west end of this block, excluded from the district due to its redevelopment with modern commercial buildings, became a drawing card for the emerging neighborhood when Henderson's first public school, the three-story, 12-grade Center Street School, was completed here in 1870. A separate high school built in 1888 just beyond the west edge of the district at the northwest corner of Washington and S. Alves Streets (now a parking lot), reinforced the area's desirability to families with school-age children.

The last two decades of the nineteenth century witnessed continued steady development of the district with a combination of high style and folk Victorian houses indicative of Henderson's socio-economic development. On Center St., most of the remaining empty lots platted prior to 1860, predominantly in the 400, 500 and 700 blocks, were improved, while to the south most of the development occurred in the block bounded by Washington, S. Alvasia, Powell and S. Alves streets which merchant Thomas Soaper had purchased and platted with sixteen building lots prior to 1880. The single largest group of late nineteenth-century houses in the district were the popular folk Victorians which in their broad range of sizes and degree of finish today serve as symbolic reminders of the variety of professions, occupations and vocations held by the area's residents. For example, in 1893 teachers Minnie and Ella Smith (entry 2) and architects and contractors P. B. and Edward S. Tribble (entry 4) were relative newcomers to the 400 block of Center St., photographer A. G. Roberts (entry 7) and physician Robert Stuart (entry 9) had recently moved into new houses in the 500 block, and surgeon dentist L. A. King (entry 24), paint company owner J. Henry Lyne (entry 25) and milling company owner William J. Marshall had had their three neighboring houses in the 700 block built within the past few years. Occupancy turn-over indicated by late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century city directories suggests that many of the speculative ventures on the north side of Center St. remained rental housing for several decades, while the 700 block retained long-term occupants who

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 17 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

probably owned their houses. Most of the new houses on the former "Thomas Soaper Square" were occupied by their owners, including realtor and Henderson Circuit Court Master Commissioner R. Scrogin Eastin at 102 S. Alves St. (entry 74), Henderson Water Works superintendent William Sieber at 106 S. Alves (entry 75), stationer O. F. Walker at 115 S. Alvasia St. (entry 85), and Henderson Cotton Mills superintendent R. L. Cumnock at 123 S. Alvasia (entry 87).

In accordance with the established pattern, the period's only new houses on the south side of Center St. were two of the largest and most stylish dwellings of the district -- the massive Romanesque Revival style mansion built on a parcel of five lots for industrialist James R. Barret, whose interests extended to tobacco, a wagon works, real estate, railroads and cotton milling (entry 35), and the Queen Anne style house for insurance agent and Henderson County Court Clerk J. Hawkins Hart (entry 41). Other occupants of new, fashionable Queen Anne and Neo-Colonial houses on S. Alves and S. Alvasia streets included musical instrument and art supply dealer George W. Weed (entry 62), wagon maker Jacob Zimbro (entry 73) and tobacco exporter Edwin Hodge (entry 84). On S. Alvasia St., the fine brickwork of the restrained Queen Anne style Unverzagt House (entry 88) both symbolizes the family's association with the Kleymeyer and Klutey brickyards and recalls the accomplishments of the numerous German and Jewish immigrants who arrived in Henderson during the post-bellum years and distinguished themselves as brewers and craftsmen and in the professional fields. Although the J. C. Atkinson House between S. Adams and S. Alves Streets remained in use as a residence, partitioning of the northwest corner for the stylish brick Queen Anne Blair House (entry 51) built around 1890 and construction sometime between 1897 and 1900 of a road across the south end of Atkinson's property to connect the two lengths of Powell St. foreshadowed the eventual redevelopment of the Atkinson House parcel.

With its fashionable architecture occupied by some of the city's most powerful and well-to-do residents, the Alves Historic District undoubtedly was one of Henderson's social centers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The enormous houses of several of Henderson's most successful businessmen featured large and richly appointed parlors and dining rooms and long porches that provided gracious settings for the frequent private gatherings that were a major facet of turn-of-the-century social life. The prominence of the area was reflected by the business and professional accomplishments of residents such as industrialist James R. Barret (Barret-Stites House, entry 35), Henderson Trust Company president James A. Priest (Reeve House, entry 43), surgeon Marcolm Hodge Yeaman (Bilmore House, entry 50), and tobacco exporter Edwin Hodge (Hodge House, entry 84). Perhaps the district's most famous resident, John Y. Brown had drawn attention to the neighborhood in its early years when he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1866 and again in the following decade when he served three terms in the House beginning in 1873. In 1891 the John Y. Brown House (entry 44) became the local focus of yet another political campaign and period of public service when Brown began a four-year term as governor of Kentucky that often entailed conflict with the legislature as he struggled under a newly revised state constitution.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 18 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

The rise of new congregations and the construction of larger facilities by growing established churches which characterized Henderson overall during the late nineteenth century were well represented in the Alves Historic District. In January 1884 the little Chestnut Hill Mission School was granted its petition to the Presbyterian Church to reorganize as Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church of Henderson. The following May, the Rev. Angus McDonald became the church's first minister and immediately organized a campaign to build the brick church in a blend of the Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles which remains on the site today. The original frame building was moved to the rear of the property and the new church, with an adjacent brick Queen Anne style parsonage, was completed in 1885 at the southwest corner of S. Alvasia and Washington Streets. Meanwhile, Henderson's steadily growing Jewish population, augmented by an influx of German immigrants, organized a permanent "society" in 1884 at the residence of Mrs. M. Oberdorfer and began to raise the funds for a lot and building through subscriptions. In 1885, they purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Center and N. Alves Streets, and in 1891 laid the cornerstone for the brick Romanesque Revival style Adas Israel Synagogue, now used by a Pentecostal congregation. The year 1884 apparently was a time of religious fervor for it also saw the revival of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, organized in 1853 but dormant for many years. By 1895, the Cumberland Presbyterians had completed the brick church on Center St. at the west edge of the district. In 1918, Trinity A.M.E. Zion Church, organized in 1868 and one of Henderson's oldest black congregations, relocated here from their original 1879 building on Elm St. after the Cumberland Presbyterians again disbanded and continue to use the building today.

The first two decades of the twentieth century saw continued growth in the Alves Historic District. During the 1900s, late nineteenth-century trends continued, if at a somewhat slower pace, with folk Victorian houses, as well as a few foursquares, being erected as infill on the few remaining lots on the north side of Center St. and on S. Alves. While the first of the area's very few multi-family dwellings appeared with the construction of the duplex at 503 Center St., architect Edward S. Tribble and contractor W. E. McGraw tore down their families' houses at 422 and 521 Center, respectively, in order to build the single-family houses currently on the sites (entries 4 and 10). Construction surged for several years beginning around 1910 after the Atkinson block was platted as 16 residential lots. If not coincidental, this development may have been encouraged by the announcement a short time earlier that James R. Barret had purchased the Adams block immediately to the west for donation to the city for a new high school (now the site of the 1959 Barret Junior High School), which was named Barret Manual Training High School in his honor when it opened in 1910. Although infill construction occurred elsewhere in the district, building during the 1910s was concentrated in the 100 blocks of S. Adams and S. Alves Streets formerly occupied by the Atkinson House. The popular house types and styles of the day -- bungalows interspersed with the occasional foursquare or period cottage -- built for the families of successful businessmen such as insurance agents W. E. Eades (entry 48) and Robert L. McGraw (entry 54), coal company superintendent Neal Jones (entry 58) and Delker Brothers furniture factory manager Frank H. Delker (entry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

63) indicate the district's continued stability and desirability. Development during the 1900s and 1910s also reflected the growing popularity of the privately-owned automobile as garages accompanied most of the new houses and replaced storage buildings and servants cottages behind earlier dwellings.

Local medical history occurred in the district in 1919 when Dr. J. C. Mosely converted the Gilmore House to a private hospital. Soon thereafter, he modernized and enlarged the facility considerably with the addition of a two-story brick wing. As Henderson's largest hospital, it was purchased by the Henderson Hospital Association in 1931 and remained the city's primary health facility until a new hospital was constructed on N. Elm St. in 1946.

Although it is true that the relatively small number of remaining house lots rather than Henderson's depressed economy determined the district's slow pace of development in the 1920s and 1930s, the popular builders houses in conservative designs which characterized construction during this period may be interpreted as a sign of the times. Despite the absence of new large, high-style houses, the area remained solidly middle- to upper middle-class, its newcomers including physician J. C. Tucker (entry 47), Circuit Court Clerk Arch Hatchett (entry 53) and H. J. Heinze Co. manager M. J. McKinley (entry 66). Henderson's early and long-lasting economic depression also prevented extensive exterior renovations and further redevelopment of large lots so that today the district vividly conveys the development of a fashionable Henderson neighborhood from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of World War II.

Since the late 1940s, only three houses have been added to the district, including one on the former site of Dr. J. B. Alexander's large Italianate house at 704 Center St. (entry 42), and the removal of one early one-story house has left a small vacant lot on the west side of the (Former) Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Numerous houses have been converted to multi-family use, including several on the north side of Center St., the enormous Barret-Stites House, and the former Henderson Hospital, and the large Yeaman House has retained its residential character while serving as the Rudy-Rowland Funeral Home since 1947. Several of the largest houses, such as the John Y. Brown House, have remained in single-family use and have been the targets of restoration efforts in recent years. The neighborhood remains a vital place, full of residents interested in preserving their property and the area's historic ambience.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

The following information applies to all of the photographs, which are keyed to the sketch map:

- 1) Alves Historic District
 - 2) Henderson, Kentucky
 - 3) C. R. Brown
 - 4) May 1988
 - 5) Kentucky Heritage Council
-
- (A) 1) Green House, 511 Center St. (entry 8)
6) to the northeast
- (B) 1) Pentecost House, 529 Center St. (entry 11)
6) to the north
- (C) 1) 607 Center St. (entry 16)
6) to the northeast
- (D) 1) Hicks-Roberts House, 615 Center St. (entry 17)
6) to the northeast
- (E) 1) Gayle House, 621 Center St. (entry 18)
6) to the northeast
- (F) 1) North side 700 block of Center St. (entries 23, left, and 24)
6) to the northwest
- (G) 1) Lyne House, 713 Center St. (entry 25)
6) to the north
- (H) 1) Barret-Stites House, 514 Center St. (entry 35)
6) to the southwest
- (I) 1) Cook House, 530 Center St. (entry 37)
6) to the southwest
- (J) 1) Yeaman House, 604 Center St. (entry 38)
6) to the southwest
- (K) 1) Thompson House, 628 Center St. (entry 40)
6) to the southwest
- (L) 1) 704 Center St. (entry 42)
6) to the southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2 Alves Historic District, Henderson, Kentucky

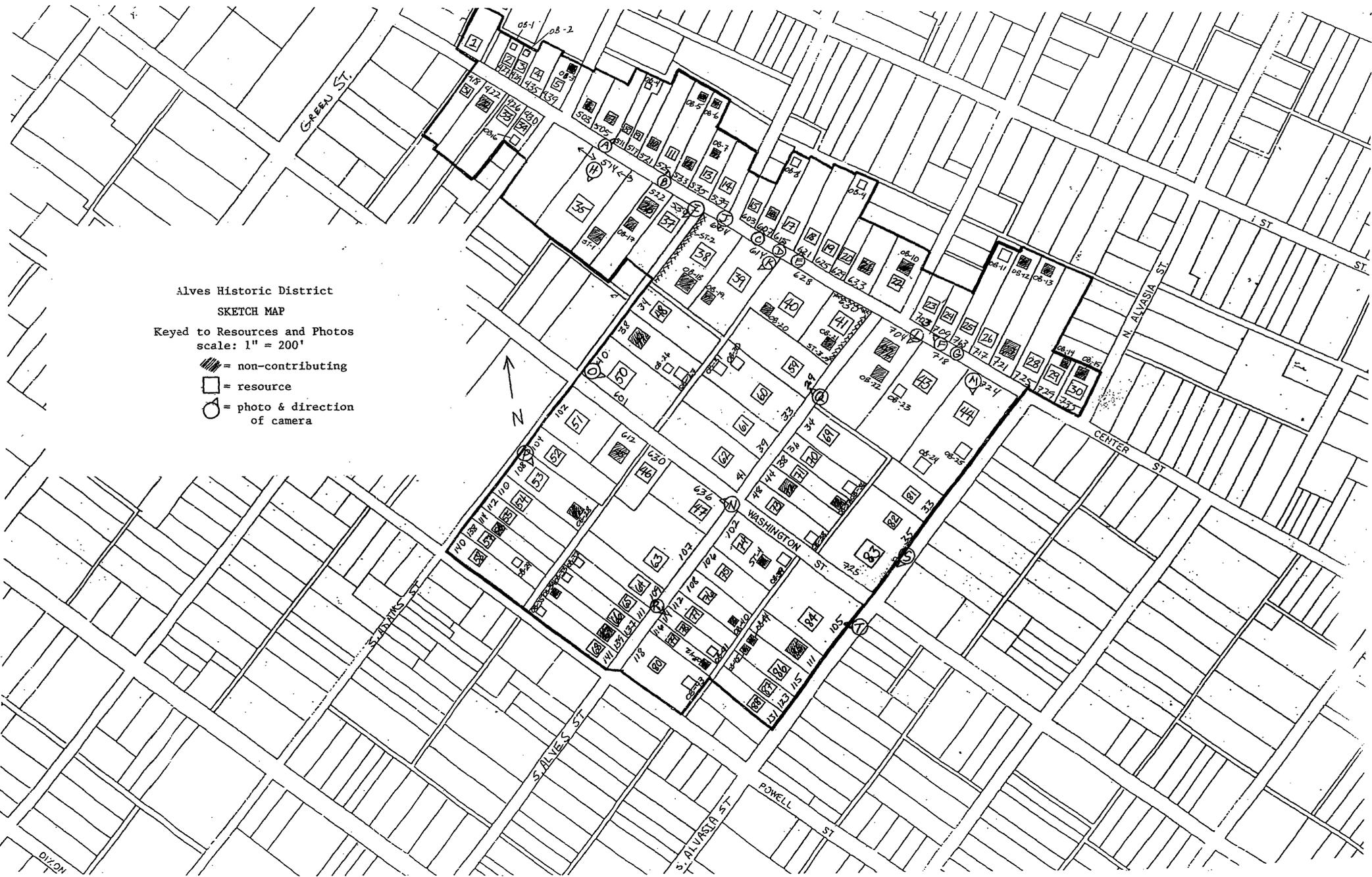
- (M) 1) John Y. Brown House, 724 Center St. (entry 44)
6) to the south
- (N) 1) Tucker House, 636 Washington St. (entry 47)
6) to the northwest
- (O) 1) Gilmore House/Moseley-Henderson Hospital, 40 S. Adams St. (entry 50)
6) to the east
- (P) 1) Hatchett House, 108 S. Adams St. (entry 53)
6) to the southeast
- (Q) 1) Geibel House, 33 S. Alves St. (entry 60)
6) to the northwest
- (R) 1) 114 S. Alves St. (entry 78)
6) to the southeast
- (S) 1) (Former) Second Presbyterian Church (foreground) and Hodge House, 725
Washington St. and 105 S. Alvasia St. (entries 83 and 84)
6) to the southwest
- (T) 1) Hodge House, 105 S. Alvasia St. (entry 84)
6) to the northwest

Alves Historic District

SKETCH MAP

Keyed to Resources and Photos
scale: 1" = 200'

-  = non-contributing
-  = resource
-  = photo & direction of camera



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89001151

Date Listed: 9/7/89

Alves Historic District
Property Name

Henderson
County

KY
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

fer Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/7/89
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

A building in the district (inventory # OB-9, Item 7, p. 10) is listed in the nomination form (and on the district map) as contributing, even though it was constructed after the district's defined period of significance. Marty Perry with the KY SHPO confirmed that this is a technical oversight and that the building should be listed as non-contributing. The nomination form is now officially amended to change the status of OB-9 to non-contributing.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)