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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Alumni Avenue, Latham Avenue, and Mooreland Drive not for publication N/A

city or town Hopkinsville vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Christian code 047 zip code 42241

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 4-5-93
Signature of Certifying official Date

Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Delores Gynn 4/22/93

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): _____

for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

entered in the
National Register

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Name of Property

Christian, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count).

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>77</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>39</u>	<u>9</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>116</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

Christian County Multiple Resources Area

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>multiple dwelling</u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>multiple dwelling</u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival/Spanish Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/Minimal Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| foundation | <u>BRICK/STONE/CONCRETE</u> |
| roof | <u>ASPHALT/TERRA COTTA</u> |
| walls | <u>WOOD/Weatherboard</u> |
| | <u>BRICK/STUCCO</u> |
| other | <u>CONCRETE</u> |

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Name of Property

Christian, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions).

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1895 - 1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gunn, John/Contractor
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Name of Property

Christian, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 36.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn David

organization Thomason and Associates date September 30, 1992

street & number P.O. Box 121225 telephone (615) 383-0227

city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL HERITAGE
COUNCIL

Section 7 Page 1

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

The Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District is located in the city of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Hopkinsville (pop. 29,809) is the county seat of Christian County and is located in the Pennyryle region of the state. Hopkinsville is an important manufacturing center for the region and is served by the Illinois Central Gulf and CSX Railroads. Major highways which connect in Hopkinsville include the Pennyryle Parkway, US 41, US 41A, and US 68.

The Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District contains 80 buildings and 48 structures. Of this number, 77 of the buildings and 39 of the structures contribute to the character of the district. The district is located within a triangle of land bounded on the northwest by South Main Street, on the northeast by South Virginia Street, and on the south by the Belt Line of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad.

Prior to the 1890s, this area consisted of farmland and woodlands outside the city limits of Hopkinsville. By the turn of the century construction along Main and Virginia Streets extended south past E. 20th Street. Here, Main Street angled to the southwest and outside the city limits became known as Cox Mill Road. Virginia Street extended south past the city limits and was known as Lafayette Road. Running east/west between these two streets was the Belt Line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The resulting triangle of land formed by the two streets and the railroad remained farmland until subdivisions began in 1900.

The oldest residence in the district appears to have been part of a small farmstead on the edge of town. The J. McHenry Tichenor house (CH-187) is a vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne style and appears to have been built ca. 1895. The Victorian trim, beveled leaded paned window and interior embellishments remain intact.

The Crenshaw Addition in 1900 resulted in the platting of property along Alumni Avenue. Alumni Avenue was laid out in an east/west direction between S. Main Street and S. Virginia Street. The 1913 Sanborn map of the city shows twelve dwellings located along both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

sides of the street and construction of additional dwellings continued into the 1920s. The building boom of the period resulted in the platting of the John B. Trice Subdivision and the creation of Latham Avenue in 1916. Latham Avenue was designed to curve northwest from Main Street east and northeast to connect with Alumni Avenue. A number of homes were constructed along Latham Avenue by the early 1920s. The layout of both subdivisions reflected the growing popularity of the automobile. Rear alleys to accommodate horses and stables were omitted from the subdivisions and lots were laid out with at least 50' widths to provide driveways directly from the street.

The dwellings constructed along Alumni and Latham Avenues represent a wide variety of architectural styles popular nationwide in the early 20th century. Along these two streets are examples of the Craftsman, Tudor Revival, English Cottage, Spanish Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Contractors such as John Gunn are known to have constructed houses on these two streets and the dwelling at 114 Alumni Avenue is a mail order or pattern book design (an identical plan dwelling exists in Nashville, Tennessee).

The earliest style found in the neighborhood is the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style was widely used for residential construction in America after 1900 following a renewed interest in the designs of 18th century Colonial America. Colonial Revival dwellings stressed symmetry of design and the use of classically derived details such as Tuscan, Ionic, or Doric columns, wall pilasters, and fanlight entrance transoms.

A good example of this style is the Hershel Long House (CH-194) built ca. 1925 at 127 Latham Avenue. The house has a one-story portico on the main facade supported by Doric columns. The entrance has a fanlight transom and sidelights. A subtype of the Colonial Revival style is known as the American Foursquare. This design is also symmetrical in form and is two-stories in height with a hipped roof and one-story porch on the main facade. Both the J.B. Allensworth house (CH-191) and the Dr. F.M. Brown House (CH-189) on Alumni Avenue represent this design.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

The most common style in the neighborhood is the Craftsman style. This style was built between ca. 1910 and ca. 1930 and employed a wide variety of designs and materials. Most Craftsman dwellings in the neighborhood are of brick or frame construction, are horizontal in appearance, have large front porches with tapered wood and/or brick columns, and feature wide eaves with knee brace brackets and exposed rafters.

The Clare Wheeler House (CH-183) is a Craftsman dwelling with large cross bracing on the porch. The exterior multi-light transom design is duplicated in the interior transom that separates the hall from the living room. The expression of natural materials was a common design element of the Craftsman style and this approach can be seen in the wood shingled dwelling at 110 Alumni Avenue (CH-182). This dwelling features stained wood shingles as the exterior sheathing and exposed eave rafters. Other fine examples of the Craftsman style are located at 127, 141, and 161 Alumni Avenue.

Revival styles of the early 20th century can be found along Alumni and Latham Avenues. The influence of the Spanish Revival style can be found on several dwellings in the district. Roy C. White built the Spanish Revival dwelling at 125 Alumni Avenue (CH-184). Constructed of yellow brick with a red tile roof, it features casement windows and a open side porch with arched openings. The Tudor Revival style was also built in the 1920s and this style featured high pitched gable roofs, large chimneys on the main facade, and rounded arched entrances. The R.L. Thompson House (CH-193) at 126 Latham Avenue is a fine example of this style and features a bay window on the main facade and rounded arched entrance.

The last development in the district was the Duncan-Lile Addition platted in 1938. This subdivision was located south and east of Alumni and Latham Avenues. Lots were laid out north and south of Mooreland Drive which connected Latham Avenue on the west with S. Virginia Street on the east. By the late 1930s Hopkinsville was recovering from the Depression and numerous homes were built between 1938 and 1942.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

The Tudor Revival style was widely used by builders on Mooreland Drive and excellent examples can be found at 106, 115, and 121 Mooreland Drive. The stone Willie Lile House (CH-198) at 106 Mooreland Drive is distinctive for the repetitive use of stone arches on the side porch and interesting stone buttresses flanking the entrance. Colonial Revival dwellings were also built along the street with prominent examples located at 105 and 109 Mooreland Avenue. Also along Mooreland Drive are simple house forms referred to as "Minimal Traditional" (McAlester, 478). These dwellings are based on the Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styles but lack decorative detailing. Minimal Traditional dwellings include the houses at 116 and 127 Mooreland Drive.

Houses in the neighborhood were built with the most modern of conveniences. Residences featured kitchens with the latest appliances and most were designed with built-in cabinets and many have breakfast nooks. Central heating, closets and other space-saving amenities were part of the original plans.

Many homes exhibit interior detailing such as built-in bookcases, decorative molding, fireplaces with tile and brick surrounds, and a variety of light fixtures. Dwellings which have retained this detailing include the Dr. Frank H. Bassett House (CH-190), the Clare Wheeler House (CH-183), and Oscar Hewell House, (CH-185).

Most of the lots in the district are not very wide, averaging 50 feet in width, but are deep. Some measure 250 to 300 feet in length and fan out wide at the rear boundary. Some rear facades overlook planned flower beds, huge vegetable gardens or small fruit orchards. A few of the lots still have early garages and two still retain servant quarters. Other neighborhood residents remember other servant quarters and small stables for horses and buggies. None of the latter remain.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

Since 1942, only a few houses have been constructed in the district and these are located in the east section of Mooreland Avenue. The original layout and plan of the neighborhood has not been altered and the streetscapes continue to be distinguished by large maple and oak trees. Alterations to district dwellings have not been extensive and the majority retain their original design and detailing. The most common alteration has been the application of vinyl siding to the exteriors of frame dwellings. This siding has resulted in the concealment of the original wood siding but the decorative detailing, design, and exterior fenestration of these dwellings remains intact. Other alterations to dwellings have been minimal and the neighborhood retains its integrity of design, materials, feeling, association, craftsmanship, site, and setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

Individual Property Descriptions

C = Contributing Properties

NC = Non-contributing Properties

1. 106 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame Craftsman dwelling built in 1909. The house has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is an incised entry porch with square columns. In the north bay is an arched secondary entrance with a door displaying diamond lights. (C)

2. 108 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame, Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a brick foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has an incised porch with square columns and an exterior wall brick chimney. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage with a shed roof. (C)

3. 110 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a gable roof and exterior of wood shingles. On the main facade is a one-story gable roof entry porch with wood shingled columns. The main entrance has a multi-light door and at the eaves are exposed rafters. (C)

4. 114 Alumni Avenue:

One-story brick and stucco Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of brick and stucco. On the main facade is a one-story porch with paired square columns and exposed eave rafters. The main entrance is recessed within a rounded arch and has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

5. 116 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame American Foursquare dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a one-story porch with square wood columns on brick piers. The porch extends on the east facade to form a porte-cochere. The main entrance has a multi-light door and sidelights.

(C)

At the rear is an original hipped roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

6. 120 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The porch has been removed and the original entrance altered with the addition of double doors and a Chippendale surround. At the eaves are knee brace brackets and exposed rafters. (C)

7. 124 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and stucco exterior. On the main facade is a one-story gable roof porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers. The porch has large knee brace brackets and stickwork. At the roofline is a shed dormer and on the west facade is an exterior brick chimney. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

8. 125 Alumni Avenue:

One-story Spanish Revival dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of clay tile shingles and a brick exterior. The main entrance is located in a projecting shed roof entry bay and has original sidelights. Windows are multi-light casement design. At the east facade is a sun porch with arched openings. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

9. 127 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a full width porch with square brick columns. In the gable fields are wood shingles. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. (C)

10. 128 Alumni Avenue:

One-story brick Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and exterior of yellow brick. The main entrance has a multi-light door and gable stoop with knee brace brackets. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1960 detached carport. (NC)

11. 130 Alumni Avenue: One-story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and exterior of multi-color brick. The main facade has a gable roof porch with an arched opening. The entrance has a rounded arch door. Also on the main facade is an exterior brick chimney. (C)
At the rear is an original hipped roof frame garage. (C)

12. 131 Alumni Avenue:

One-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The porch on the main facade has been enclosed with glass panels. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door and sidelights. (C)
At the rear is an original shed roof frame garage. (C)

13. 132 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a one-story porch with square wood columns. The main entrance has a single light glass and wood door, transoms and sidelights. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. (C)
At the rear is an original one-story frame servant's quarters with a gable roof and vertical board siding. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

14. 136 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame dwelling with Neo-classical influences built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a two-story full width porch with Doric columns. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door with sidelights and transom. (C)

15. 137 Alumni Avenue:

One-story frame and stucco Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof and stucco exterior. The main facade has a porch with square wood columns on a stucco and frame railing. The main entrance has a glass and wood door. (C)

16. 140 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Gabled-Ell dwelling with Queen Anne influences built ca. 1906. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The window in the projecting bay has a leaded glass light. At the roofline is a gable dormer window. (C)

17. 141 Alumni Avenue:

One-story Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof and an exterior of hollow core concrete blocks. On the main facade is an incised porch with a square column. In the gable field is stucco and half-timbering. The main entrance has a two-light transom. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

18. 143 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame and stucco Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1902. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of stucco. On the main facade is a partial width one-story porch with paired Tuscan columns. At the roofline is a hipped dormer and on the east facade is a one-story sun porch. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

19. 144 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and exterior of aluminum siding. The main facade has a one-story porch with square wood columns and a railing with square balusters. The entrance has a multi-light door and sidelights. At the roofline are gable dormers. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

20. 148 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame and stucco Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1913. The house has a gable roof and exterior of stucco. The main facade has a one-story porch with concrete piers and a concrete railing. The porch has been enclosed with frame and screen panels. The entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. At the roofline is a shed dormer. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

21. 149 Alumni Avenue:

One-story brick Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped roof of clay tile shingles and an exterior of yellow brick. On the main facade is a porch with stone, wood, and brick columns. The main entrance has a multi-light door and windows are also multi-light design. (C)
At the rear of the dwelling is a hipped roof guest house also built ca. 1920. (C)

22. 150 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame Craftsman-influenced duplex built ca. 1930. The first story has a rock faced stone veneer. The house has a gable roof and upper facade of weatherboard siding. The entrances have multi-light glass and wood doors. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1930 frame detached garage. (C)

23. 152 Alumni Avenue:

One-story frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and weatherboard siding. The main entrance has a rock faced stone surround. The entrance has a multi-light door. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

24. 153 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame American Foursquare dwelling built in 1911. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a one-story full width porch with square columns. The entrance has double doors with sidelights and pilasters. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. (C)

25. 157 Alumni Avenue:

Two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance has a one-story gable roof entry porch with square wood columns. The main entrance has an eight panel wood door and a four light transom. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

26. 161 Alumni Avenue:

One-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a clipped gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame columns on brick piers. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. (C)

27. 165 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame and stucco Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and stucco exterior. The main facade has a one-story porch with brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. At the roofline is a gable dormer. (C)

28. 167 Alumni Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and stucco exterior. The main facade has an incised porch with frame and stucco columns. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. At the roofline is a raised half-story sleeping room. (C)
At the rear is an original gable roof frame garage. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

29. 114 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

30. 115 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a entry porch with added screen panels. (C)

31. 116 Latham Avenue:

One-story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a recessed entrance and chimney on the main facade. Windows are multi-light design. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

32. 118 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a recessed paneled door with sidelights and a bay window on the main facade. At the roofline are two dormer windows. (C)

33. 120 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a arched entrance and exterior wall brick chimney. (C)

34. 121 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof, exterior of vinyl siding and multi-light windows. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

35. 123 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is an exterior wall brick chimney. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

36. 124 Latham Avenue:

Two-story brick Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has an exterior wall brick chimney and six-over-one sash windows. At the roofline is a gable dormer. (C)

37. 125 Latham Avenue:

Two-story frame and stucco American Foursquare dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof and exterior of stucco. Windows are multi-light sash and at the eaves are exposed rafters. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

38. 126 Latham Avenue:

One-story Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1936. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof and brick exterior. On the main facade is a gabled entry bay with a rounded arched entrance. Also on the main facade is a bay window. On the east facade is an exterior wall brick chimney. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

39. 127 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and stucco exterior. The main facade has a one-story portico with Doric columns and a fanlight vent window in the gable field. The entrance has sidelights and an elliptical transom. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

40. 128 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding added in 1986. On the main facade is a porch with Ionic columns and the entrance has sidelights. (C)

41. 129 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story English Cottage built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding. The main entrance is located within a recessed arched opening. On the main facade is an exterior wall brick chimney. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

42. 130 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame brick Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1920. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1950 concrete block garage. (NC)

43. 131 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding and on the main facade is a porch with Ionic columns. At the roofline is a gable dormer. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

44. 132 Latham Avenue:

Two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1918. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. At the roofline is a full width shed dormer. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

45. 133 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding. The main facade has a porch with fluted columns and the entrance has a multi-paneled door with sidelights and a fanlight. (C)

46. 134 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior wall brick chimney. The porch has tapered wood columns and a wood railing. (C)

47. 135 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival frame dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and exterior of wood shingles. The gable fields have a stucco exterior. The main entrance has a vertical wood door. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

48. 136 Latham Avenue:

One-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a recessed entrance. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

49. 138 Latham Avenue:

One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof and vinyl siding. The main entrance has fluted pilasters. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

50. 100 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has vinyl siding and a multi-light glass and wood door. (C)

51. 101 Mooreland Drive:

One-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. On the main facade is a porch with Ionic columns. The entrance has fluted pilasters and a dentilled cornice. (C)

At the rear is a one-story frame garage. (C)

52. 102 Mooreland Drive:

Two-story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and side porch with tapered brick columns. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

53. 103 Mooreland Drive:

Two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and exterior end brick chimneys. The main facade has a porch with tapered brick columns. At the roofline is a full width shed dormer. (C)

54. 105 Mooreland Drive:

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1937. The house has a gable roof and brick exterior. The main entrance has a pediment and fanlight transom. Windows are eight-over-eight wood sash. On the east facade is a one-story sun porch. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

55. 106 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1938. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof and stone exterior. On the east facade is an incised porch with stone buttresses. On the west facade is an exterior stone chimney. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

56. 107 Mooreland Drive:

One-story frame English Cottage built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and exterior end brick chimney. (C) At the rear is an original frame garage and two original sheds. (CCC)

57. 108 Mooreland Drive:

One-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

58. 109 Mooreland Drive:

Two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1939. The house has a gable roof, central stone chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a one-story entry porch with square Doric motif columns. On the east facade is a one-story sun room. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

59. 110 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling with aluminum siding built ca. 1940. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

60. 111 Mooreland Drive:

One-story frame ca. 1960 dwelling. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

61. 112 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1939. The house has a gable roof and exterior of vinyl siding added in 1989. The entrance has fluted pilasters in the surround. Windows are eight-over-eight rectangular wood sash. On the west facade is an exterior brick chimney. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

62. 113 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has vinyl siding. (C)

At the rear is an original garage. (C)

63. 114 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a chimney on the main facade. The entrance is located in an arched bay and the entrance has an arched door. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 garage. (NC)

64. 115 Mooreland Drive:

Two-story English Cottage built in 1927. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick exterior. on the main facade is a gable roof entry bay with a rounded arched entrance. Also on the main facade is an exterior brick chimney. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

65. 116 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story frame Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a bay window and added vinyl siding. The entrance has a decorative surround with fluted pilasters. (C)

At the rear is an original garage. (C)

66. 117 Mooreland Drive: One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1960. (NC).

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

67. 118 Mooreland Drive: One-story stone dwelling built ca. 1950. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1950 frame garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

68. 119 Mooreland Drive:

One-story Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has an exterior of vinyl siding and the main facade has a brick chimney. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

69. 120 Mooreland Drive:

One-story brick Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and six-over-six sash windows. On the main facade is a prominent dormer. (C)

70. 121 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1939. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick exterior. On the main facade is a gabled entry bay with a rounded arched entrance and door. The entrance has a rock faced stone surround. Also on the main facade is an exterior stone chimney. (C)

71. 122 Mooreland Drive:

One-story brick Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a gable roof and exterior end chimneys. (C)

At the rear is an original garage. (C)

72. 123 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a one-story porch on the main facade and exterior end chimneys. (C)

At the rear is an original garage. (C)

73. 124 Mooreland Drive:

One-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a recessed entrance with fluted pilasters. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

74. 126 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival brick dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a arched entrance and brick chimney on the main facade. In the front gable are arched windows with stone and brick surrounds. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

75. 127 Mooreland Drive:

One-story brick Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

76. 128 Mooreland Drive:

One-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1940. On the main facade is a porch with tapered frame columns on brick piers. (C)

77. 129 Mooreland Drive:

One-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has an arched opening with an original door. (C)
At the rear is an original garage. (C)

78. 131 Mooreland Drive:

One-story frame Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. The entrance has a fanlight. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

The Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District meets National Register eligibility criterion C for its architectural significance. The district contains the widest representation of architectural styles of any neighborhood developed in Hopkinsville during the early-to-mid 20th century. The district was developed between 1900 and 1941 and contains examples of the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial, and Minimal Traditional styles from this period. No other neighborhood or area of the city was identified as containing similar characteristics during the 1992 reconnaissance survey of the city. The district is remarkably intact with 75 of the 78 primary dwellings included as contributing buildings.

Two residential historic districts are presently listed on the National Register in Hopkinsville. Directly to the north and east of the Alumni-Latham-Mooreland area is the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District. This district reflects the 19th century growth and development of the city and contains notable examples of the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Italianate styles. The East Seventh Street Historic District contains a smaller number of Queen Anne, Italianate, and Colonial Revival designs from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both districts were listed on the National Register in 1979 as part of the Christian County Multiple Resource Area nomination.

The Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District is located in a triangle of land between South Main Street and South Virginia Avenue (included in the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District). As the city's population increased during the early 20th century, this triangle of land was developed in three phases. Construction occurred from the early 1900s to the 1940s within this area resulting in a wide variety of architectural styles built in a small, definable neighborhood. The district's significance is derived through this variety of designs and details - a variety unmatched in the city during the 20th century. The majority of the dwellings in the district retain their original architectural character and alterations to most properties have been minimal. Only three post-1942 dwellings are located in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

Architectural and Historical Overview

Hopkinsville was founded in 1797 when the Christian Quarterly Court selected the site for their county seat. The site was chosen because it would include the Russellville and Ohio River Trail crossing at the North Fork of the Little River. It was also advantageous to have the county seat near the two forks, because the rivers were major water highways. Five acres were given to the county for the court house by Bartholomew Wood. Wood and his wife Martha were the area's first Anglo-American settlers and they claimed 1000 acres between the North and South Fork of the Little River in 1796.

It was on Wood's property that the first thirty acres of Hopkinsville were platted. The town was laid out along the Russellville Road and bounded on the west by the Little River. Originally the town was named Elizabeth after Wood's eldest daughter, however in 1804, the town was renamed Hopkinsville by the State Legislature. The name was chosen to honor General Samuel Hopkins, a Revolutionary and War of 1812 veteran who resided in Henderson County (Turner 3,4).

Hopkinsville was an agricultural and governmental center through the first eighty years. The county's population doubled between 1830 and 1870 (Turner, 4). Although the fertile soil yielded a diversity of crops, dark tobacco was responsible for the financial success of most of the county's farmers. The early land holdings were vast and dark tobacco was sold on the world market, (Torma, 5). By 1870 Hopkinsville became the major city in the Pennyrile region, a title formerly held by Russellville to the east.

Several institutions established in Hopkinsville enhanced the town's prominence. The Western Lunatic Asylum, now Western State Hospital, was located in Hopkinsville in 1854 by the Kentucky Legislature (Torma, 9). The legislature's determination of Hopkinsville as the proper site for the Asylum exhibited the legislature's stamp of approval on the city as the regional capital of the Pennyrile region (Torma, 5). Two colleges were also founded in Hopkinsville. The South Kentucky College was started in 1849

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

and the Bethel Female College opened its doors in 1854.

Hopkinsville's pre-1870 buildings have not survived in large numbers. Most dwellings from this period have been razed due to the expansion of the city's commercial activities. Some Greek Revival influenced dwellings remain in the area surrounding downtown, primarily along S. Main Street and S. Virginia Street in the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District.

Hopkinsville's building boom of the late 19th century occurred following the construction of railroads to the city in the 1870s. In 1872 the St. Louis and South Eastern Railroad laid tracks through Hopkinsville, and by the late 1800s the Illinois Central had built a depot in Hopkinsville for their competing line, (Torma, 6). The railroads enhanced the economic prominence of Hopkinsville and brought more manufacturers and commerce to the city.

Tobacco warehouses were opened, and the coal mines of the western Pennyriple increased in importance during the last half of the nineteenth century. As a result, workers came to Hopkinsville to take jobs in the mills, asylum, warehouses, factories, foundries, railroads and other businesses. An increasing population and the founding of public institutions gave rise to further industry and supporting merchants (Torma, 5).

The added population expanded the town boundaries. New residences and public buildings were erected to house and service the additional citizens. The town's growth can be traced through the opening of more than thirteen subdivisions between 1879 and 1900. Hopkinsville's population grew continuously through the next sixty years with the population tripling from 3,136 to 9,696 between 1870 and 1930 (Turner, 4). As the city grew in population so did its public services including a phone exchange in 1887, electricity in 1892, and a city water system in 1896 (Turner, 5).

Much of the city's growth at the turn of the century occurred to the east and south of the downtown area. Subdivisions such as East Side Park, Canton Heights, and Grand View were developed in the early 1900s to accommodate the city's population growth.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

Improvements to the stone bridge in the late 19th century also resulted in the development of new industries and neighborhoods on the west side of the Little River. These and similar areas were the home of the city's working class. The majority of dwellings built in these areas were one-story in height, of frame construction, and built in vernacular forms of the period such as Gable Front, Shotgun, Single-Pen, Saddlebag, and Pyramid Square.

A reconnaissance survey of the city in 1992 identified a number of neighborhoods developed in these years which appear to meet National Register criteria. These areas include South Vine Street, the East Side neighborhood, the West Side neighborhood, and the area encompassed by the Cooper Woods Addition. Within these areas are hundreds of modest frame dwellings which are representative of the architectural development of Hopkinsville in the early 20th century. Most dwellings in these areas are vernacular variations although some Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival influenced dwellings are also extant. The East Side neighborhood and South Vine Street are also associated with the city's black history and may have significance beyond architecture.

The southward expansion of the city resulted in the platting and subdivision of the area which would become the Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Neighborhood. Alumni Avenue, the first of the three streets platted in the historic district, was originally known as the Crenshaw Addition. M.F. Crenshaw obtained the land in 1900 at a Master's Commissioner sale when his bid of \$4,500 secured the six and one-half acres formerly owned by Bessie Withers and others. The sale document states that there was a house on the property. This may have been the J. McHenry Tichenor House (CH-187) which Crenshaw sold to Tichenor in 1906. It is the oldest house in the neighborhood and appears to have been constructed during the last half of the nineteenth century.

By 1909, M.F. Crenshaw had recorded a plat of his addition and was selling lots. In 1909 Ida Merritt's deed for Lot 20, on which stood the Tichenor House, states: "Crenshaw's Alumnae Avenue." In a Kentucky New Era newspaper article of May 18, 1992, writer Joe Dorris suggests that the avenue was named for Bethel College

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

graduates. It is not known when the spelling was changed from Alumnae to Alumni. The lots sold rapidly, with many changing hands in 1909.

The early owners of the properties on the street included business and community leaders. The most prominent resident was Dr. Frank Bassett who built his home at 149 Alumni (CH-190). Dr. Bassett served as Mayor from 1918 to 1922 and Christian County Clerk until his death in 1950. Other residents were Mr. Roy C. White who owned the White Tire Company (CH-184), Dr. M.A. Gilmore (CH-182), and H.H. Abernathy, department manager for Imperial Tobacco Company (CH-188). Governor Ned Breathitt is said to have rented the property at 110 Alumni (CH-182) some time before he became governor of Kentucky, (Bassett interview).

Tradition states that two houses on Alumni, 106 Alumni (CH-181) and 110 Alumni (CH-182), were designed by two sisters, Lotta and Ethel Gunn. Their brother, John Gunn, was the contractor. They are also said to be the designers and contractor of the residence at 126 Latham Avenue (CH- 193).

The John B. Trice subdivision, the second portion of the historic district to be developed, was platted in 1916. Trice developed the area out of his pasture and named it Anvirdale in honor of his oldest daughter Annie Virginia (Bassett interview). It is bounded by Alumni Avenue on the southeast and Main Street on the northwest.

Latham Avenue was named for John C. Latham, a Confederate soldier, cotton broker and prominent New York banker. Although Latham moved to New York, he continued to be a valuable benefactor to the citizens of Hopkinsville. He paid for a Confederate monument at the Riverside Cemetery which he also paid to have designed and landscaped. He headed a movement to build a hotel in Hopkinsville, gave money to build a new Methodist Church and in 1907 averted a bank failure by loaning the City Bank \$25,000 in gold. His will left land for two parks and a trust fund for the "worthy poor" of Hopkinsville (Henderson).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

Sarabelle Bassett states that Dr. J.G. Gather and Irvin Rosebough were the local developers of Anvirdale. The lots were generous with up to 58 feet frontage and some as deep as 205 feet. W.O. Stone, owner of Stone Printing Company, resided at 128 Latham (CH-193), and John A. Henderson, owner of J.A. Henderson Company, was at 132 Latham (CH-196).

Mooreland Drive, the last street in the historic district to be developed, was the Duncan-Lile Addition platted in 1938, (Deed Book 187, p. 489). Willie Lile and James V. Duncan were its co-developers. It was named for T.D. Moore, previous owner of the land and abutting property he continued to hold on S. Virginia Avenue. Long time resident Evelyn Drury states: "There was lots of building in 1940 to 1942 before the war really got going." Mooreland developed slowly because of World War II. As late as 1948, empty lots remained on the north side of the street (Smith interview).

Mooreland Drive was a restricted residential neighborhood that reflected the changing times and developers' perceptions of what was and was not acceptable in the area. Four restrictions were imposed on the owners of properties on Mooreland Drive which had not been imposed on owners of properties on Alumni and Latham Avenues.

1. No person of African descent could buy on the street.
2. All residences had to cost \$3,500 or more.
3. No filling station could be erected or operated in the subdivision.
4. No grocery store could be erected or operated on the street.

Tom Roney, part owner of Stone Quarry, was the first to build on the street. Dr. Owen Prewitt's Tudor at 121 Mooreland (CH-202) was second. The third house was built in 1939. During the 1950s, the Grace Episcopal parsonage was located at 109 Mooreland (CH-199).

The earliest dwellings built in the neighborhood reflect the Colonial Revival style of the early 1900s. The majority of these dwellings are built in the American Foursquare plans of the period

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

(Schweitzer and Davis, 161). These designs feature symmetrical floor plans, hipped roofs with hipped dormers, one-story porches with Tuscan columns, and classical detailing such as eave modillion blocks. Several dwellings also reflect the Colonial Revival variation known as Dutch Colonial which features a gambrel roof.

The Craftsman style is the most common style found along Alumni and Latham Avenues. The Craftsman style (also known as the Bungalow style) was popular in America from ca. 1910 to ca. 1930. The peak years of this style's nationwide popularity coincided with the development of Alumni and Latham Avenues. The Craftsman style employed a wide variety of designs and materials with an emphasis on horizontal proportions and large front porches.

Other owners and builders in the district looked for their inspiration in Tudor period residences of England. There are several examples of Tudor Revival dwellings in the district. Tudor Revival dwellings feature high pitched gable roofs, large chimneys on the main or secondary facades, casement windows, stucco and half-timbering in the gable field, and rounded arched entrances and doors. Porches are often minimal or omitted altogether on these dwellings.

The other major revival style represented in the district is the Spanish Revival style. The Spanish Revival style is distinguished by its low, horizontal appearance, use of red clay roof tiles, and exteriors of brick or stucco. The influence of this style can be seen in several dwellings on Alumni and Latham Avenues.

By the 1930s and 1940s dwellings became more simplified in their design and detailing in a form referred to as "Minimal Traditional" (McAlester, 478). These dwellings are based on the Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styles but lack decorative detailing. Minimal Traditional dwellings were built extensively along Mooreland Drive.

By the early 1940s the majority of lots in the neighborhood had been developed and with the exception of a few lots on Mooreland Drive, dwellings lined the streets of the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

**Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

Summary

The Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District is Hopkinsville's most representative collection of early 20th century architectural styles. This conclusion is based upon the 1992 reconnaissance survey which examined all areas of Hopkinsville developed prior to 1945. Unlike the significant neighborhoods composed primarily of vernacular dwellings, Alumni-Latham-Mooreland is distinguished by its variety of architectural styles spanning from ca. 1902 to ca. 1940. The neighborhood's variety and concentration of architectural styles from the early 20th century has no counterpart in the city.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Bibliography Page 1

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Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

UTM References

Hopkinsville, Kentucky Quadrangle. 1956, revised 1982.

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	16	455485	4078665
B.	16	455755	4078795
C.	16	455945	4078675
D.	16	455865	4078425
E.	16	455595	4078525

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District is shown on the accompanying Christian County tax map H-9, which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'. The boundary is shown as the solid black line and includes parcels 11 through 34 of block 10; parcels 2 through 18 and parcels 24 through 36 of block 11; parcels 7 through 15 of block 12; and parcels 12 through 27 of block 13.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District includes all properties which are associated with the platting and development of the neighborhood. All of the properties are located and oriented towards Alumni Avenue, Latham Avenue, or Mooreland Drive. The district is bounded by areas which were platted and developed at an earlier or later date. Properties located within the boundary are historically associated with the growth and development of the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 1

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky
Photo by: Thomason and Associates, Nashville, Tennessee
Date: September 8, 1992
Location of Negative: Kentucky Heritage Council

Photo # 1
Streetscape, Alumni Avenue.

Photo # 12
Servant's Quarters, 132
Alumni Avenue

Photo # 2
Streetscape, Latham Avenue.

Photo # 3
Streetscape, Mooreland Drive.

Photo # 4
Streetscape, Mooreland Drive.

Photo # 5
143 Alumni Avenue.

Photo # 6
124 Alumni Avenue.

Photo # 7
116 Alumni Avenue.

Photo # 8
125 Alumni Avenue.

Photo # 9
126 Latham Avenue.

Photo # 10
105 Mooreland Drive.

Photo # 11
115 Mooreland Drive.

Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District
Hopkinsville, Christian County, KY
Photo Key and Addresses
Scale: 1" = 200'



FOR USE AS ~~THE~~
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

