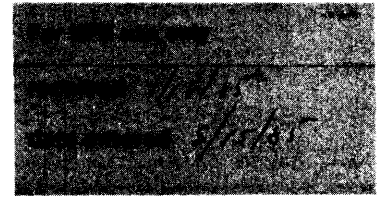


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South Cherry Street Historic District

Description

Location: The 100 block of South Cherry Street with adjacent properties along Hopkinsville Street, West Main Cross and North Cherry Street in Greenville, Kentucky.

Owner: Multiple

Classification: District

The South Cherry Street Historic District is located primarily along the 100 block of South Cherry Street with a few adjacent properties located on North Cherry Street, West Main Cross and Hopkinsville Street. The homes are located on large spacious lots and are located one block from the downtown commercial area. Boundaries of the district are defined by newer residential areas on the north, west and south and on the east by an alley. All structures in the district are residences with the exception of two churches on Cherry Street.

The district is composed of twenty-three homes of which eighteen are contributive and five are non-contributive. Within the district are also two open lots. The district is composed of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and other style homes of the 19th and early 20th century. There are few intrusions in the district and it contains some of the oldest residences remaining in Greenville.

Acreage: Approximately 11.5 acres

Verbal Boundary Description: The South Cherry Street Historic District encompasses property as shown on accompanying Greenville City Tax Maps. This includes: Block 1, lots 22 and 23; Block 2, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9; Block 9, lots 23 and 24; Block 16, lots 7-12; Block 17, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 14; Block 4, lots 1 and 2; Block 6, lot 1.

UTM References: (Greenville Quadrangle) A. 16/483940/4117035 B. 16/483999/4117020 C. 16/483975/4116625 D. 16/484040/4116650.

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South Cherry Historic District

Statement of Significance

The South Cherry Street Historic District contains a large grouping of historic residential architecture in Greenville. Of the twenty-three buildings in the district twenty-one are residences and two are churches. All but five of the residences contribute to the character of the district. Houses in the district date from the 1840s to the 1920s and represent a broad range of architectural styles.

Prior to 1840 the majority of structures in Greenville were built around the courthouse square and the land along South Cherry Street was undeveloped. In 1842 Jonathan Short constructed a large two-story frame house at 123 S. Cherry Street and this area became the preferred building site of Greenville's merchant class for many years. Early residents included tobacco merchants, doctors and lawyers. Following the construction of the Short House several other homes were built on this block in the 1850s such as the Frazier House and Eades House. All of these homes originally displayed Vernacular Greek Revival detailing but have been altered.

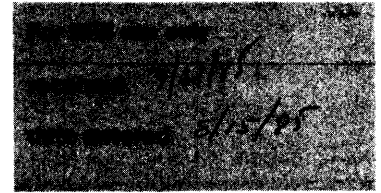
During the boom years following the construction of the railroad in 1871 many new homes were built along South Cherry Street. Homes built during the late 19th century included designs in the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. In the early 1890s two churches were constructed along Cherry Street. The Gothic style Colored Baptist Church was built in 1891 and the Romanesque influenced Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected in 1892. By 1900 the Cherry Street area contained several dozen homes and two churches.

In the early 1900s the street contained the most notable residential architecture in the city. This was due in part to the building efforts of the Duncan and Wickliffe families. Both William Duncan and William Wickliffe were prominent in the development of Muhlenberg County's coal industry. To display their wealth both men constructed large and expensive homes facing Cherry Street and Hopkinsville Street. There was apparently a rivalry between the two families to build the most notable home. Duncan constructed a large Queen Anne style house at 117 South Cherry in 1907. The Wickliffe family responded by building the Beaux-Arts style home at 112 Hopkinsville Street at a cost of \$8,000. Not to be outdone Duncan constructed "Thistle Cottage" at 122 South Cherry Street for \$10,000 which contained elaborate wood work and stained glass windows. These homes represent some of the best residential architecture in Greenville.

Several other homes in the Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles were built in the district between 1910 and 1930. Few homes have since been constructed in the district and it retains its integrity of setting and location. The area continues to be the home of many prominent citizens and displays one of the finest concentration of historic architectural styles in the city.

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South Cherry Street Historic District - Individual Property Descriptions

Properties contributing to the character of the district:

1. Williams House, 202 Hopkinsville Street: One story vernacular frame house constructed ca. 1900. The front facade has two projecting gables decorated with fish scale shingles in the gable fields. One-over-one sash windows have decorative surrounds. The house also displays decorative vergeboard trim on the porch and gables. On the porch are Tuscan motif columns.

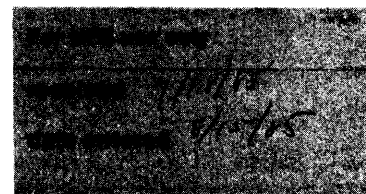
2. Wickliffe House, 127 S. Cherry Street: The Wickliffe House is a notable two-story brick Neo-Classic style structure built in 1927 and designed by Hopkinsville architect John Waller. The house features a large two-story central portico supported by Corinthian columns. At the roofline are large modillion blocks and a balustrade. The main entrance features a decorative surround with leaded glass sidelights. Windows display jack arching and keystones. The house is associated with the Wickliffe family which has played a major role in the county's coal industry.

3. 125 S. Cherry Street: ca. 1880, one-story frame house built in the Gothic Revival style. The house features a decorative bay window on the main facade and Gothic vergeboard on the eaves of the house. The porch also displays its original frame millwork decoration and porch posts.

4. Jonathan Short House, 123 S. Cherry Street: The Short house is a ca. 1845 Greek Revival style structure which was extensively altered in 1907. The two-story home is basically an I-House plan with an extended ell. The remodeling added a Colonial Revival portico on the main facade with Doric columns and a balustrade. The entrance also displays added leaded glass sidelights and transoms. Beneath the eaves of the house is a dentilled cornice. This house is one of the oldest homes in Greenville and has been owned at various times by both the Duncan and Wickliffe families.

5. Roll-Bray House, 119 S. Cherry Street: The Roll-Bray House is one of Greenville's finest examples of the early 20th century Craftsman style. It was built for Dr. J. Hogan Bray and designed by architects Joseph and Joseph of Louisville. The home was built in 1915 of brick and frame. It features a gambrel roof with a large shed roof dormer with casement windows and a stucco finish. On the north facade is an extended bay window with exposed brackets. Windows have decorative leaded glass inlay in sidelights and transoms. The interior of the home has retained its original woodwork with beamed ceilings, window seats and extensive wood paneling.

6. Stovall House, 117 S. Cherry Street: The Stovall House was built in 1907 by William Duncan and later purchased by the Stovall family. The house is good example of the late Queen Anne style. The house is asymmetrical in design with extended bay windows and a hipped roof. The main entrance displays an

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elaborate leaded glass doorway and sidelights. The porch has Colonial Revival detailing such as Tuscan columns and has been enclosed as a screened porch. On the roof of the porch is elaborate iron cresting.

9. Collier House, 107 S. Cherry Street: The Collier House is a one-story frame structure built ca. 1890. The exterior frame has been covered with aluminum siding. Metal porch columns have also been added on the house. On the main facade is an original bay window.

10. Hutchinson House, 105 S. Cherry Street: The Hutchinson House is a one-story brick structure constructed ca. 1890. The house was built in an ell plan with arched one-over-one sash windows on the main facade. The porch was altered ca. 1915 with the addition of hollow core concrete block piers.

13. First Baptist Church, 101 N. Cherry Street: This church was constructed in 1891 in the Gothic style. It is of frame with an exterior stucco finish. The building features a rectangular steeple with a pyramidal roof, gothic lancet windows and eave brackets. The church has served as a Baptist church since its construction. On the north and south elevations are rounded arched windows with brick corbelling.

15. Roark House, 121 W. Main Cross: The Roark House is a two-story frame vernacular house built ca. 1890 in an ell plan. The house features a decorative porch with chamfered columns and decorative vergeboard. At the roofline are two gable dormers with Gothic arched windows. Windows are four-over-four sash. The Roark family has been prominent in local business since the late 19th century.

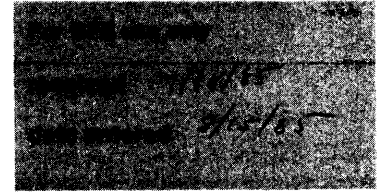
16. 126 W. Main Cross: This house was constructed ca. 1915 in the Tuscan Revival style. It is a two-story frame home with a stucco exterior. Windows are nine-over-one sash and multi-light casement design. At the northwest and northeast corners are two-story rectangular towers with pyramidal roofs. Between the first and second story windows are decorative spandrels and panels. The main entrance has multi-light sidelights and a transom which are flanked by engaged Tuscan columns. The home also displays large brackets beneath the eaves.

17. 106 S. Cherry Street: This house was built ca. 1925 as the parsonage for the adjacent Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Constructed in the Bungalow style this house displays exposed eave brackets and three-over-one sash windows. The porch displays rectangular frame posts resting on brick piers. On the roof is a small shed roof dormer window.

18. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 108 S. Cherry Street: This Church was built in 1892 in an interpretation of the Victorian Romanesque style. The church is of brick construction with a stucco exterior. The building displays rounded arch windows with ornate stained glass. On the southwest corner is a

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rectangular tower with a pyramidal roof and rounded arch windows. The church also features wall buttresses. The church has been continually occupied since 1892.

19. 110 S. Cherry Street: Ca. 1900 frame house with added aluminum siding and metal porch posts. The house displays a hipped roof with large hipped roof dormers and one-over-one sash windows. The main entrance features a frame and glass door with sidelights and a transom.

20. 112 S. Cherry Street: This vernacular cottage was constructed in 1896 . It is of frame construction with aluminum siding and an enclosed screen porch. The porch has rectangular posts resting on brick piers.

21. Open vacant lot.

22. Open vacant lot.

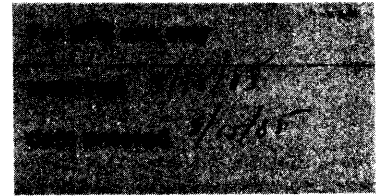
23. 120 S. Cherry Street: Built ca. 1900, this two-story frame house was designed with Colonial Revival details. It displays an extended one-story enclosed porch with Tuscan columns and a balustrade. The main entrance features a leaded glass transom and sidelights. In the gable field of the second story is a Palladian window. On the north elevation is a bay window with decorative leaded glass.

24. Duncan House, 122 S. Cherry Street: The Duncan House is an interpretation of the Spanish Mission and Prairie styles built in 1912. The house is of frame with an exterior stucco finish. It is very horizontal in appearance with a low hipped roof and hipped half-story dormers. The front porch has elliptical detailing with large rectangular porch posts and brackets. The main entrance features multi-pane sidelights and a transom. On the south, west and east facades are large bay windows with inset stained glass. The house originally displayed a terra cotta tile roof but this has been removed. The interior displays decorative woodwork and paneling. The house was built by William Duncan, one of the leaders in the county's coal industry.

25. Wickliffe House, 112 Hopkinsville Street: The Wickliffe House was built in 1911 in the Beaux-Arts style and is one of the largest homes in the city. The house is of brick construction and is two stories in height. The second floor is sheathed with stucco. On the main facade is a large two-story portico with paired Ionic columns and modillion blocks. Windows are one-over-one sash with flaired lintels and keystones on the first floor. The main entrance displays a leaded glass door with sidelights and an elliptical transom. Beneath the eaves of the house are large paired brackets. On the east facade is an open porte-cochere. The interior also displays ornate detailing such as Ionic columns, a beamed ceiling and original light fixtures. The house was built by William Wickliffe who was prominent in the county's coal mining of the early 20th century.

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Properties Non-Contributing to the character of the district.

7. Frazier House, 115 S. Cherry Street: The Frazier House was constructed ca. 1855 in the Greek Revival style but has been significantly altered. The house has been associated with many prominent Greenville families and is primarily of historical rather than of architectural significance. The house has been covered with aluminum siding with new metal porch columns added. The interior of the house has retained its original Greek Revival detailing such as on the mantles and architrave door surrounds.

8. Eades House, 109 S. Cherry Street: The Eades House is similar to the Frazier House - it also is primarily of historical rather than architectural significance due to extensive alterations. The Eades House was built in 1855 in the Greek Revival style but has been covered with aluminum siding and wrought iron porch columns added. Italianate brackets are still visible beneath the eave of the house and the interior still displays its original Greek Revival detailing.

11. 101 S. Cherry Street: One story brick house, ca. 1950.

12. The Women's Club, 201 W. Main Cross: This log structure was constructed in 1938 for use as the Greenville Women's Club and is still occupied by this organization. The one-story structure has two smaller wings added to the central block. The building features a stone chimney and rests on a concrete foundation. The logs have square notching. Windows are six-over-six sash with wooden shutters.

14. 125 W. Main Cross: This two-story Tudor style house was built in 1940.

Map showing direction of photos & location of Contributing & Non-contributing Buildings

Boundary of the South Cherry Street Historic District.

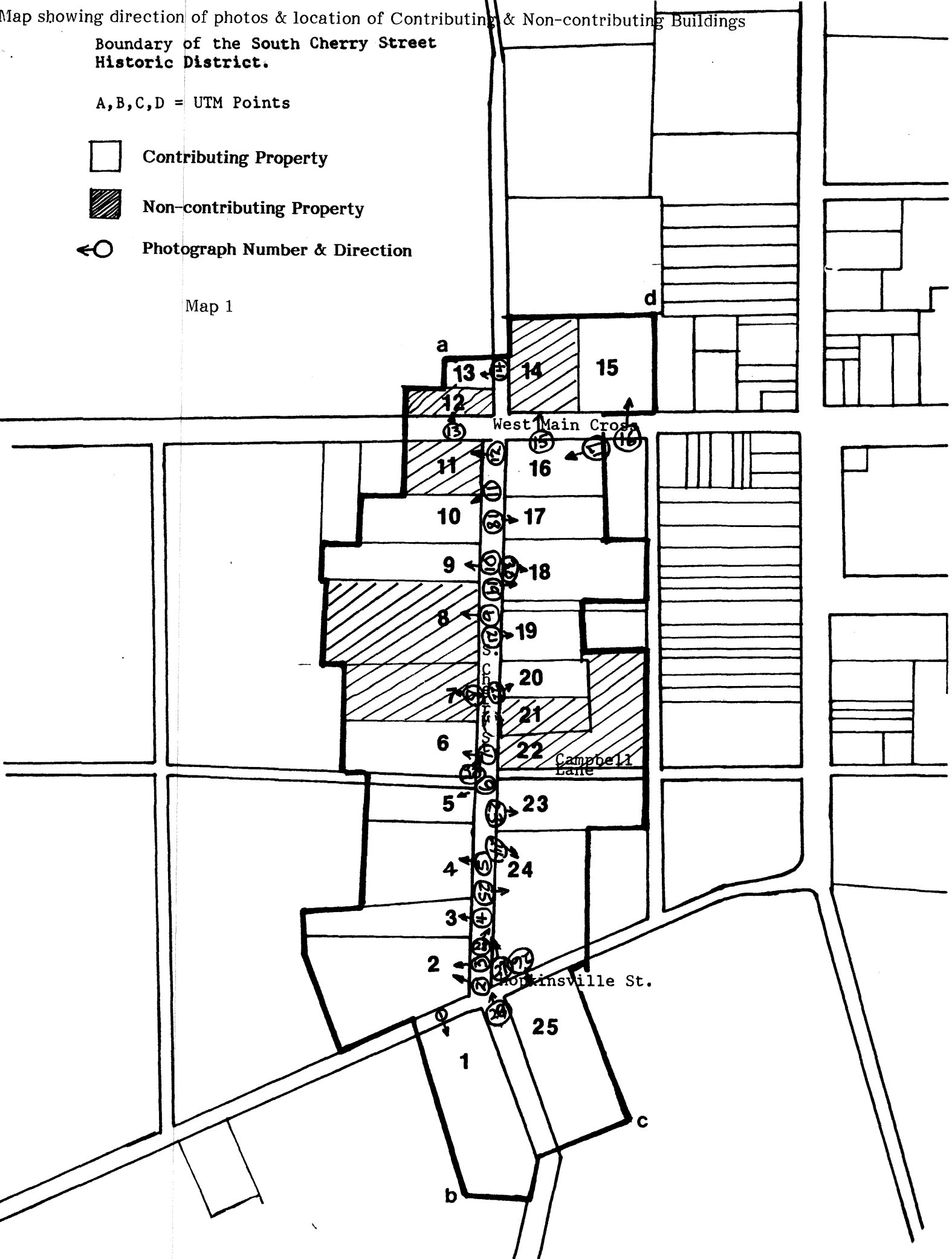
A,B,C,D = UTM Points

□ Contributing Property

▨ Non-contributing Property

←○ Photograph Number & Direction

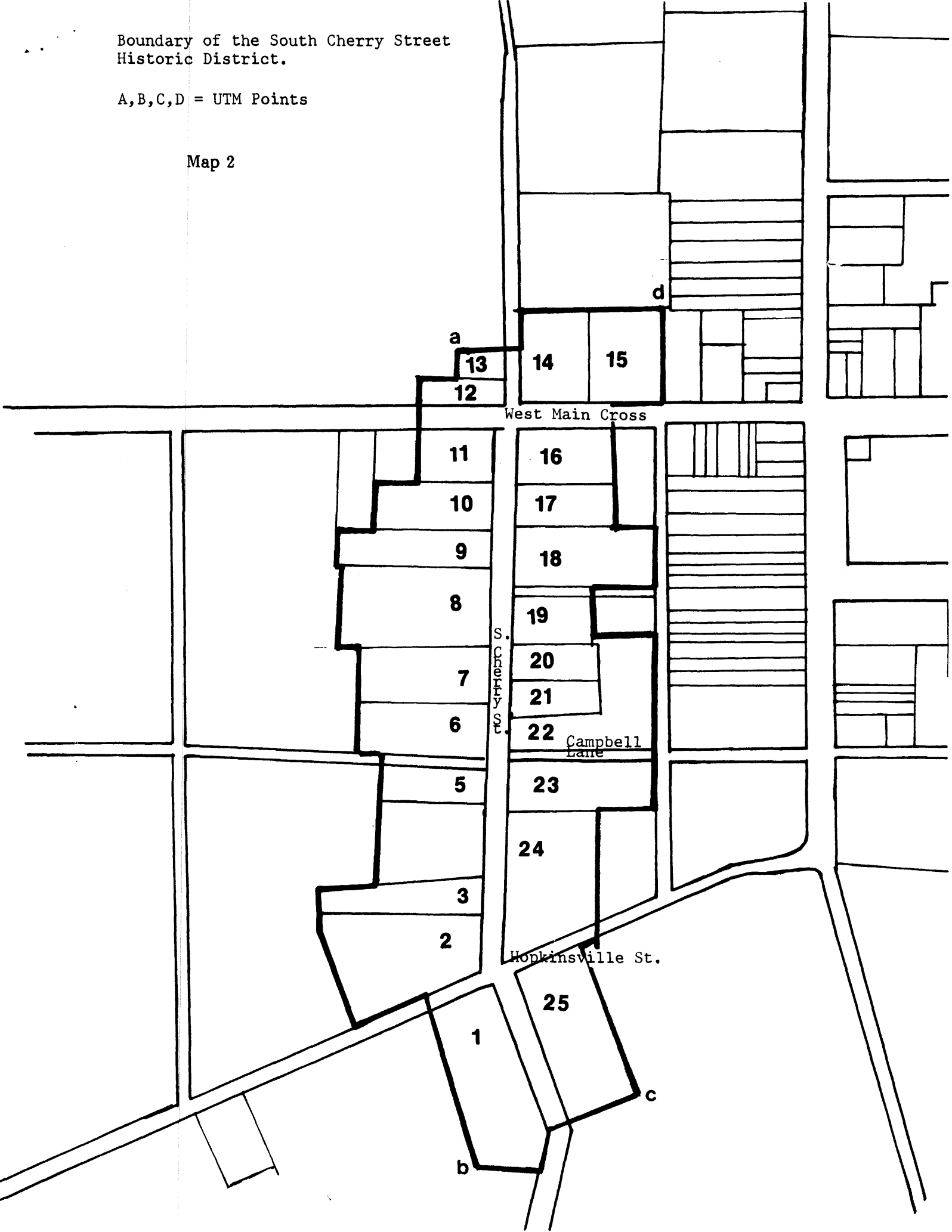
Map 1



Boundary of the South Cherry Street
Historic District.

A,B,C,D = UTM Points

Map 2



The boundary of the Cherry Street Historic District is shown as the dotted line. It conforms to the verbal boundary description.

