

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 10 1982  
DATE ENTERED MAR 15 1982

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Lower Town Neighborhood District  
AND/OR COMMON Lower Town

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Roughly bounded by Park Ave, Jefferson,  
5th and 9th Sts.  
See accompanying map  
CITY, TOWN Paducah VICINITY OF  
STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY McCracken CODE 145

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT (148 bldgs.)	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple ownership  
STREET & NUMBER  
CITY, TOWN Paducah VICINITY OF STATE Kentucky

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. McCracken County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER Washington Street  
CITY, TOWN Paducah STATE Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky  
DATE 1979  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission  
CITY, TOWN Frankfort, STATE KY

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The boundaries for the Lower Town neighborhood when it was annexed into the city in 1836 were the Ohio River on the east, Clay Street on the north, Ninth Street on the west, and Jefferson Street on the south. Due to commercial encroachment, the residential neighborhood now lies mainly between Fourth Street on the east, Park Avenue on the north, Ninth Street on the west, and Jefferson Street on the south. The Lower Town Neighborhood National Register District is comprised of thirteen blocks that make up the core of significant buildings in Lower Town.

The architectural variety and quality of the buildings in Lower Town is tremendous. While most of the buildings in Lower Town can be classified as either Victorian or Neo-Classical, the styles represented include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Bungalow, and shotgun. The quality of the architecture is extremely high since the wealthiest families of Paducah built their homes here. Paducah in the late nineteenth century also had many talented building craftsmen and local architects to draw upon. The architecture being built in Lower Town in the late nineteenth century was truly outstanding.

Although most early Lower Town buildings were destroyed during the Civil War, those few remaining point to the prevalence of Greek Revival buildings. An outstanding example is the David Yeiser home at 533 Madison, built in 1852. This one-story, three-bay dwelling is constructed of brick with plain Greek Revival-Italianate details. The form of this house is unusual among Kentucky dwellings of the period. A wide hipped roof incorporates a front gallery into the original design and small ridgeline chimneys heat the two rooms that flank the central passage.

Since so many homes were destroyed during the Civil War, there was a boom of housing building in Lower Town immediately after the Civil War. The types of house being built in this period fall into three categories. The first type is a two-story frame house with a gingerbread-trimmed, two-story front porch. The Geibel House at 611 North Sixth is a good example. Its style and details are similar to houses built all along the Ohio and Mississippi River. A second type of house is a one-story, built either of frame or brick, which is L-shaped with a gable facing the street. On these houses the inside corner of the house is cut out to provide a porch and entranceway. The houses at 329 North Fifth, 509 North Sixth, and 521 North Sixth are examples of this type of house. The third type house is a simple one-story frame house with a large Gothic gable in the center. The Alliston home at 830 Jefferson, the Benjamin Wisdom home at 912 Jefferson, and the Kaufman house at 521 Clay fall into this category.

The peak of Victorian architecture in Paducah fell between 1870 and 1890. The many variations and classifications of Victorian architecture are all represented in Lower Town. The Wallace home at 323 N. 9th is a superb example of Queen Anne architecture, with its irregularity in plan and massing and its octagonal corner tower. There is a small Queen Anne cottage at 303 N. 8th that has a corner tower, gingerbread-trimmed porch, and stained glass windows. The Sinnot home at 228 N. 9th is a classic example of Victorian Romanesque with its brick corner tower and hugh stone archway at the entrance way. Many homes in Lower Town exhibit Italianate details such as bracketed cornices, assymetrical design, and heavily hooded windows.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1836 - 1980

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lower Town Neighborhood is one of Paducah's oldest and most beautiful neighborhoods. Since it is a residential neighborhood directly to the north of the downtown commercial area, the history of Lower Town is closely connected to the development of the downtown. Incorporated in 1830, Paducah grew rapidly, both in physical extent and in population, until it became a third class city in 1856. In 1836, the Kentucky State Legislature passed an amendatory act which annexed to the city of Paducah the area above Jefferson Street north to Clay Street, and from the Ohio River west to Ninth Street. This addition was termed "Lower Town" due to the fact that it was downstream from "Old Town," Paducah's commercial area.

The names of Lower Town streets were formally adopted on May 28, 1841 when the city trustees passed an ordinance giving title to the streets. This ordinance read:

Be it resolved, That the streets in Paducah running up and down parallel with the rivers Tennessee and Ohio be named as follows: Beginning at the rivers and running back in succession as follows: Water (or Front) Street; first, Main Street; second, Market Street; third, Locust Street; fourth, Oak Street; fifth, Chestnut Street; sixth, Walnut Street; seventh, Poplar Street; and eighth, Hickory Street.

And that the streets running out from said rivers be named as follows: Beginning at the street running out between Nos. 12 and 13, by the courthouse shall be named Court Street, then in succession with the streets down the river as follows: first, Broadway; second, Jefferson; third, Monroe; fourth, Madison; fifth, Harrison; sixth, Hospital.

The Board of Trustees for Paducah opened the street "back of town" (now Ninth Street) on April 16, 1857, and officially called it Contest Street. The name came out of an unusual court battle in Paducah. A house stood on site where Ninth Street was to be built. The owner wanted to keep his house and claimed that since General William Clark owned the land, only the general could disposes him. A representative for the general came to Paducah and won the case for General Clark. Since the court case took months to decide, the local citizens nicknamed the road "Contest Street." In 1876 the name was changed to Churchill Avenue in honor of Colonel Samuel B. Churchill, a resident of Louisville who owned considerable amount of property in Paducah and had made a large donation toward construction of the 1856 courthouse.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED  
UTM NOT VERIFIED

- Neuman, Fred. The Story of Paducah. Paducah: Young Printing Company, 1944.
- Paducah City Directory. Evansville: Bennett and Company, 1890, 1904.
- Robertson, John. Paducah 1830 - 1980. Paducah: Image Graphics, 1980.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 26 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Paducah

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 359440 4102420  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 16 359420 4106540  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See accompanying description

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard L. Holland

Preservation Planner

ORGANIZATION

Paducah Growth, Inc.

DATE

November 10, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

126 South Second

TELEPHONE

(502) 443-9284

CITY OR TOWN

Paducah

STATE

Kentucky

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Anne L. Thompson*

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

1-28-82

## FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the

National Register DATE

3/15/82

ATTEST: *Shelburne Byers*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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The Blythe House at 305 N. 7th with its elaborate window hoods and the Froage house at 302 N. 7th with its Italianate eave detail are fine examples of Italianate. Other buildings in Lower Town boast the lavish use of three-dimensional decorative woodwork on veranda, eaves, and window frames.

The designs of some of the Victorian homes in Lower Town are attributed to Brinton B. Davis. Born in Mississippi, Davis located in Paducah to serve a ten-year internship before moving to Louisville. In Paducah we believe he designed the Wallace house at 323 N. 9th, the Meyer Weil house at 403 N. 6th, and the three Wisdom houses at Ninth and Madison. Davis worked in Louisville for forty years where he designed most of his best known work.

The move from Victorian to Neo-Classical architecture in the 1890s created several unique manifestations in Lower Town. Several houses had classical front porches added. 304 N. 6th is a fine Italianate villa to which a two-story classical porch has been added. The Blythe house at 305 N. 7th had a classical front porch, apparently a later addition to the Italianate house. The Fisher Mansion at 901 Jefferson is very Victorian in its asymmetrical arrangement of spaces. Decorative elements such as the dentilled cornice, the Palladian window, and the frieze embellishment are strong classical elements.

Many of the buildings in Lower Town are of a Neo-Classical design. They are simply square, brick buildings to which classical details have been added. The row of houses on the northside of Madison between 8th and 9th is an impressive expression of the Neo-Classic. Almost identical in size, mass, and material, these houses are individualized by their different uses of classical details. The three houses at 326, 330, 334 N. Ninth, all built by Benjamin Wisdom, all belong to the Neo-Classic category. All three of these two-story brick dwellings are constructed with gables fronting the streets. The gable ends are outlined to give a classical pedimented design to the front, and in two of the houses, this effect is heightened by molded plaster details. Other Neo-Classic homes in Lower Town include 521 N. 5th, 520 Madison, and 219 N. 9th.

In the early twentieth century, a boom in population in Paducah created the phenomenon of more people than housing. This development led to the erection of many large apartment buildings in Lower Town. These buildings, although functional in design, display such stylistic elements as decorative brickwork and luxury interior spaces. Two apartment buildings, the Rhodes at 317 N. 7th and the Colonial at 333 N. 7th, provided the most luxurious apartments in Paducah for many years.

In the past years Lower Town has remained an attractive and stable neighborhood. The mass demolition that has occurred in some neighborhoods has been avoided. This

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occurrence is reflected in the fact that of the 148 buildings in this proposed National Register District, only seven are considered non-contributing. While some houses have been covered with asbestos siding, their architectural details remain underneath. The potential remains with these homes for their restoration and preservation.

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VACANT LOTS IN LOWER TOWN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT: See color coded map

- 1) 315 North 5th
- 2) 621 North 6th
- 3) 533 North 6th
- 4) 315-317 North 6th
- 5) 320 North 6th
- 6) 725 Madison
- 7) 421 North 7th

INTRUSIONS

- 1) 633 N. 6th
- 2) 521 Clay
- 3) 530 N. 6th
- 4) 431 N. 5th Street
- 5) 418 N. 6th
- 6) 331-333 N. 8th
- 7) 822 Jefferson

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The names of the cross streets in Lower Town were changed in 1886 when houses were numbered and free mail delivery begun. These streets, originally named for trees, were enumerated Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth. Hospital Street, originally named for the Old Marine Hospital, was changed to Clay Street.

From its annexation to the Civil War, Lower Town was a prosperous neighborhood. Among the early residents living in Lower Town were John Q. A. King, a prominent lawyer who lived at the northeast corner of Seventh and Madison; Q.Q. Quigley, another well known lawyer and councilman who lived at the northwest corner of Fourth and Monroe; and Colonel A. P. Thompson another lawyer and Civil War hero who lived at the southeast corner of Seventh and Monroe Streets before the Civil War. None of these homes remain.

Lower Town gained great prominence for being the site of the Battle of Paducah during the Civil War. During the Union Occupation of Paducah, the Marine Hospital was converted into Fort Anderson. In 1864 Nathan Bedford Forrest led a raid against Fort Anderson in order to capture the fort and cut union supply lines. This action was to help relieve the hard-pressed Confederate forces fighting near Atlanta. Due to poor planning by Forrest, the raid failed and the Confederate forces retreated. Confederate Colonel A. P. Thompson, a former resident of Lower Town, was killed instantly by a cannon ball while leading troops toward the fort. After the raid, the Union defenders burned all the houses near the fort to prevent their being used again to shelter an attacking party.

Paducah emerged vibrant and strong after the Civil War, a development reflected in the growth and prosperity of Lower Town. The fifty year period after the Civil War contained Lower Town's peak as a residential neighborhood. The men who were instrumental in pushing Paducah's growth made their homes in Lower Town. The bank presidents, the large business owners, the real estate speculators-- they all were Lower Towners. Their large and beautiful Italianate and classical homes still remain, testaments to their power and prosperity.

The list of men who lived in Lower Town in the late nineteenth century reads like a Who's Who of Paducah. Benjamin Wisdom, Paducah's first millionaire, built his home at 912 Jefferson in 1868. Although Wisdom owned a great deal of real estate in Paducah, he made most of his fortune speculating on fifty-cents-per-acre land in Texas. He was also president of the German-American Bank. A notorious miser, Wisdom was a well-recognized figure due to the black cape and stove top hat he wore. As part of his real estate speculation, he built the three brick houses on the southeast corner of Ninth and Madison.

Wisdom's daughter Mary married George Wallace in 1883 and together they built a substantial home at 323 Ninth Street. Wallace began his career working for

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the distilling company of Joseph L. Friedman. He later moved on to head the Gregory Vinegar Company. In 1897, Wallace sold his interest in that company to become vice president of the Paducah Railway and Light Company. In 1911, Wallace organized the Wallace Vinegar Company of Paducah. His great-grandmother was Ann Clark, the oldest sister of William and George Rogers Clark.

Joseph Friedman, who lived at 326 North Ninth, was probably Paducah's leading citizen in the late nineteenth century. Friedman, born of German Jewish parents in Louisville, moved to Paducah as a young adult. By 1890 Friedman had joined with John Keiler to form the Friedman and Keiler Company, distillers and wholesalers of bonded whiskies. With distilleries in Nelson County and shipping offices in Paducah, Friedman and Keiler maintained a national trade with such well known brands of whiskey as Brook Hill and Early Times. In addition to this thriving business, Friedman was an active investor in most of Paducah's major concerns. He was vice-president of the City National Bank, president of the Paducah Traction Company, and president of the Palmer House Hotel Company. Friedman also built an orphanage for the city, which was named the Lizzie Keiler Friedman Memorial Center in honor of his wife. Friedman's generosity and kindness made him a beloved figure in Paducah. A year after Friedman's death, noted writer Irvin S. Cobb said: "Let me say a word of the best friend I ever had when I needed a friend, Joe Friedman--a Jew--who possessed more of the so-called Christian virtues than any man I ever knew."

An early settler of Paducah closely connected with Lower Town was Captain Valentine Owen. On July 11, 1836, Captain Owen bought a large tract of land in Lower Town from General William Clark, who had platted and named Paducah. The Owen family built a home on part of this land, at 830 Jefferson. The property stayed in the Owen family until 1912. Captain Owen set up the first ferry across the Ohio River from Paducah to Illinois. He also owned the island at the mouth of the Tennessee River, which is still called Owen's Island and still owned by Owen's descendents.

Captain J. E. Williamson of 509 N. Sixth was a Union Civil War veteran and an internationally known stone carver. His business, the Paducah Marble Works, advertised that it was "Dealers in and Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite Monuments, Tomb Stones." The beautiful stone statuary that he carved for Oak Grove and Mt. Kenyon cemeteries testify to his unique talent.

Several residents of Lower Town were founders of important downtown businesses. The two Michael Brothers, Mohr and Mike, built matching houses next to each other at 320 and 326 N. 7th. The firm of M. Michael and Brother was established in 1877 by the two brothers soon after they moved to Paducah. Beginning modestly, the brothers manufactured and sold harness, saddlery, buggies, and wagons. By 1911, the partnership employed 125 men, and salesmen had established

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markets for Michael harness equipment and building hardware all over the country.

The proprietor of Paducah's oldest clothing store, Herman Wallerstein, also lived in Lower Town. Wallerstein, of 306 N. 7th, established his men's clothing store in the Old Richmond House Hotel in 1868, shortly after immigrating to Paducah. Wallerstein's moved to the corner of Third and Broadway in 1888, where it remains today. Wallerstein's is best known as the store where Irvin Cobb bought his first pair of long pants. Cobb later made Wallerstein a character in some of his "Judge Priest" stories, called "Mr. Felsburg."

Captain Louis Henry Igert lived in one of the Michael Brothers' homes at 326 North 7th. Igert went into the barge business in 1918 with one towboat and one barge. In 1925 he organized the Igert Towing Company. He sent the first boat through the Wilson Dam Lock at Mussell Shoals, Alabama, in June 1927. The action signalled the removal of the Mussell Shoals bottleneck to navigation on the Tennessee River. The Igert firm was the largest local conveyor of fresh water shells to botton factories in Paducah.

Three of Paducah's most important mayors, Meyer Weil, David Yeiser, and John Fisher lived in Lower Town. Weil, who commissioned the building of 611 Madison but didn't live to see it finished, was born in Hohenzollern in 1830. He immigrated to the United States in 1830. In 1863 he moved to Paducah, where he engaged in whiskey and tobacco wholesale businesses. Between 1871 and 1881 Weil served as Mayor of Paducah and is credited with returning the city to a sound financial basis after the destruction of the Civil War. Weil represented McCracken County in the Kentucky State Legislature from 1887 until 1890. Recently another former mayor of Paducah, Robert Cherry, purchased the old Meyer Weil home.

Across the street from the Weil home is the David Yeiser house at 533 Madison. This dwelling was built in 1852 as the residence of Captain William Smedley, a boat supply dealer and wharfboat owner. Constructed of brick with plain Greek Revival-Italianate details, the house is one of the few Lower Town homes to have survived the Civil War. The most famous resident of this house was David Yeiser, a local pharmacist and wholesale drug dealer who served as mayor of Paducah for thirteen years (1891-1897), 1901-1907). It was during Yeiser's second term that Paducah obtained a second-class city charter. Improvements to the city under Yeiser's administration include the initiation of sewer systems, the installation of electric street lights, and the paving of many major avenues. The Yeiser home has been renovated by the Young Historians Association and contains the Alben Barkley Museum.

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John Fisher, who built the beautiful home at 901 Jefferson Street, served as mayor for six years (1863-66 and 1875-77). A baker and brewer, Fisher served as mayor during the troubled years of Union occupation in the Civil War. The community of Fisherville, situated in south Paducah, was named for Mayor Fisher. Fisherville contained a ten-acre recreational area. Fisher Gardens, which boasted a dance pavilion and a lake. John Fisher's son, Frank M. Fisher, established the Paducah Evening Sun and the Ohio Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

According to the 1904 city directory, other prominent men who lived in Lower Town and whose houses remain include: R. L. Eley of 303 N. 8th, owner of Eley Drygoods Co.; R. W. Tully of 309 N. 8th, owner of Tully Livery Co.; R. L. Long of 322 N. 8th, owner of Lang Brothers Druggists; Ed. W. Smith of 328 N. 8th, president of the Globe Bank & Trust Co.; James A. Bauer of 334 N. 8th, proprietor of the Paducah Pottery Works; Harry Gleaves of 418 N. 7th, owner of J. W. Gleaves & Sons, dealers in furniture; J. W. Scott of 825 Madison, president of Southern Peanut Co.; S. Fels of 219 N. 9th, owner of S. Fels and Brothers, dealers in dry goods; John Sinnott of 228 N. 9th, owner of the Sinnott Hotel; W. E. Cochran of 308 N. 9th, owner of Cochran Shoe Co.; W. J. Humphries of 310 N. 9th, proprietor of the Vienna Bakery.

Also Frank L. Scott of 333 N. 9th, owner of Scott Hardware Co.; J. C. Porter of 227 N. 9th, proprietor for the Forked Deer Tobacco Works; Louis S. Levy of 321 N. 8th, manager of Famous Pants Co.; A. J. Jorgenson of 302 N. 7th, partner in Nance & Jorgenson Insurance Agency; George C. Crumbaugh of 403 N. 7th, secretary of the Evansville & Paducah Packet Company and partner in Fowler, Crumbaugh, & Company; R. E. Marshall of 814 Madison, proprietor for the Palmer House Hotel bar; H. C. Thorpe of 815 Madison, general manager of the U. S. Gas, Coal & Coke Co.; Frank Fulton of 827 Madison, manager of the Paducah Cooperage Company; T. C. Leech of 833 Madison, capitalist; J. T. Bishop of 433 N. 6th, manager of St. Bernard Mining Co.; and Dr. J. G. Brooks of 337 N. 7th, physician and surgeon.

Over the past fifty years, the elite of Paducah has moved farther and farther out into the west end. Despite this, the Lower Town neighborhood has remained a stable and attractive neighborhood. While many long-time residents remain in Lower Town, more and more young people are discovering the values of living in an old neighborhood and are moving into Lower Town. Within the past year the Lower Town Neighborhood Association has been organized to promote the neighborhood and improve the lives of its residents. The efforts of this organization has spurred a strong historic preservation movement in Lower Town. The architectural and historical significance of Lower Town, accompanied by this strong preservation movement, makes Lower Town worthy of recognition by the National Register of Historic Places.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

FEB 10 1982

DATE ENTERED

Lower Town Neighborhood District  
McCracken County, Kentucky

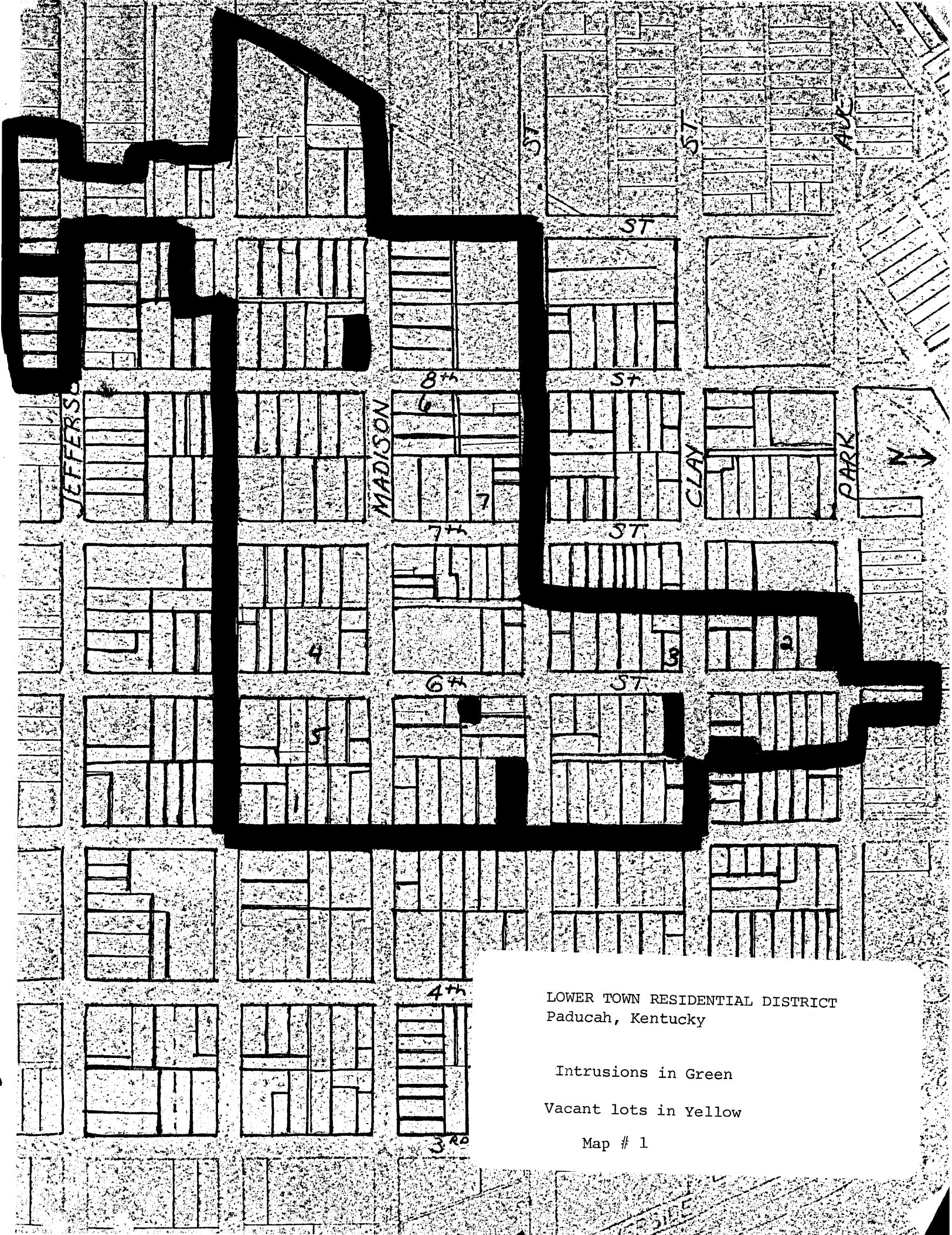
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of Fifth and Monroe; the boundary goes north along the west side of Fifth Street to the southwest corner of Clay and Fifth; it turns west along the south side of Clay to the southwest corner of the alley between Fifth and Sixth Streets; the boundary turns north along the west side of the alley to the south side of Park Street; the boundary turns west along the south side of Park about 100 feet then north to include the property at the northeast corner of Sixth and Park; the boundary line travels south along the east side of Sixth Street to the southeast corner of Sixth and Park; then west along the south side of Park to the alley between Sixth and Seventh Streets; the line turns south along the east side of the alley to the south side of Harrison; the line turns west along the south side of Harrison to the southeast corner of Harrison and Ninth; the line runs south along the east side to the southeast corner of Madison and Ninth; thence west along the south side of Madison to the IC railroad tracks; southwest along the east side of the tracks to the south side of Monroe Street; thence east along the south of Monroe to the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of Ninth; turning south following the property lines to the south side of Jefferson Street, including the two properties at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Ninth Street. The boundary turns west and south and east along property line to include three properties at the southwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson; thence east across Ninth Street following the rear property lines of the buildings on the south side of Jefferson between Eighth and Ninth; then north along the west side of Eighth Street to the southwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth; then west along the south side of Jefferson to the southwest corner of Jefferson and Ninth; then north along the west side of Ninth; then east and north again to include the property at the southeast corner of Ninth and Monroe; then east along the north side of Monroe to the point of beginning.

(See Map 3.)

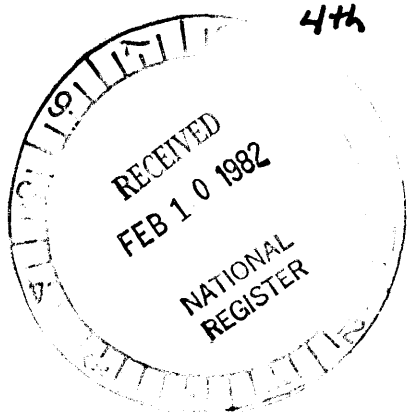
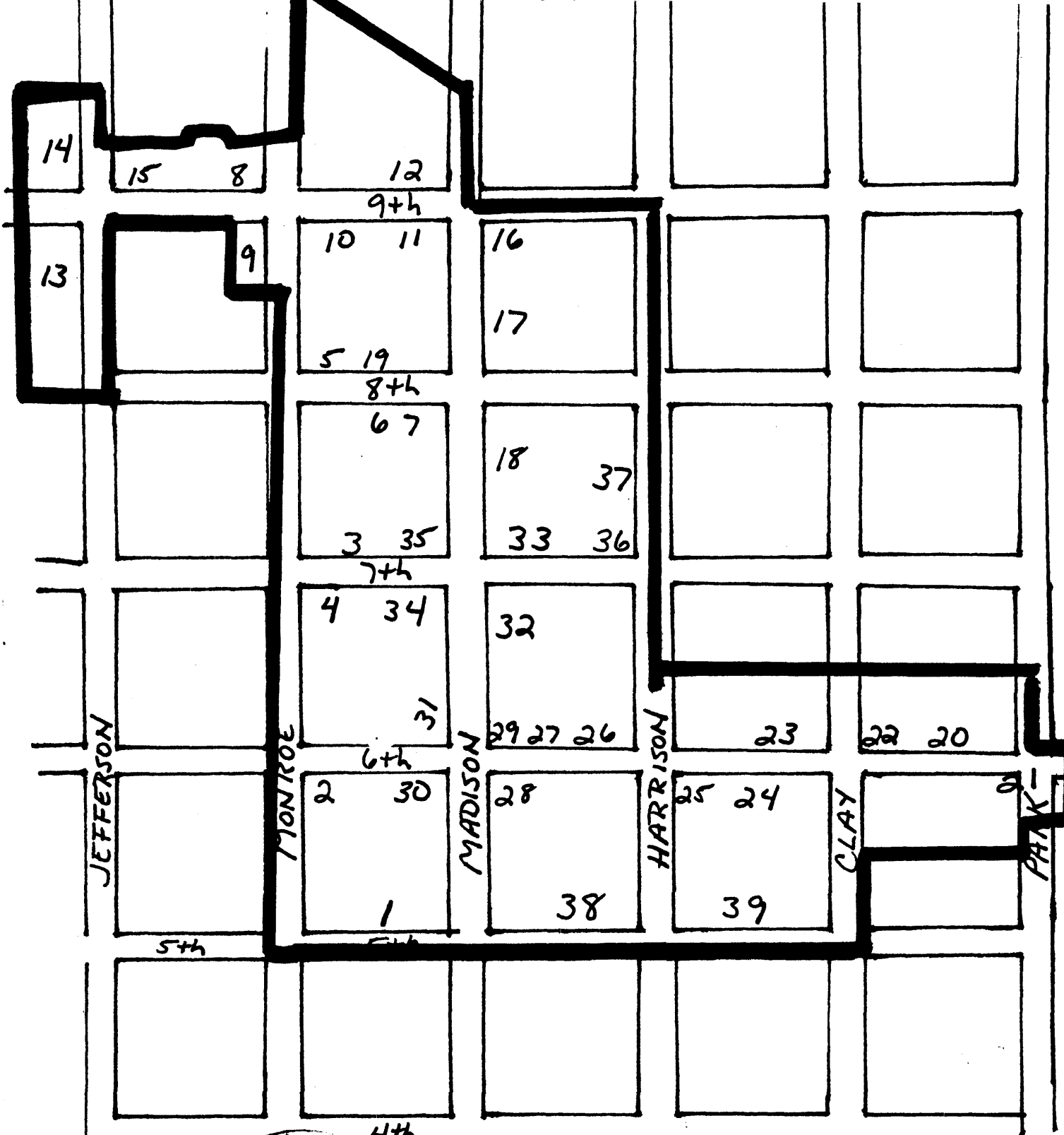


LOWER TOWN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
Paducah, Kentucky

Intrusions in Green

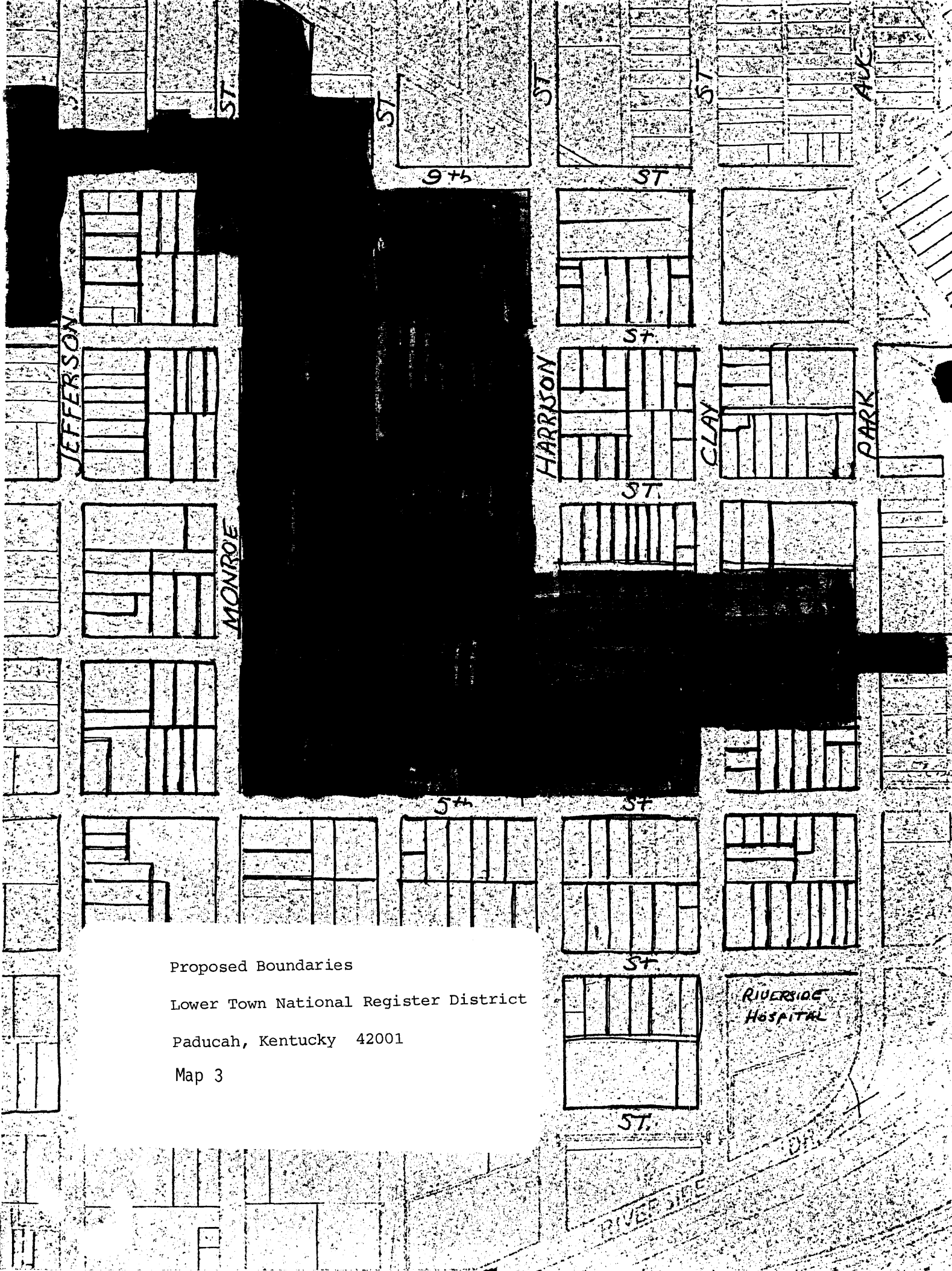
Vacant lots in Yellow

Map # 1



Lower Town Residential District  
 Paducah, Kentucky  
 Map coded to photograph numbers  
 Map 2





Proposed Boundaries  
Lower Town National Register District  
Paducah, Kentucky 42001  
Map 3

RIVERSIDE  
HOSPITAL

RIVERSIDE

PARK

JEFFERSON

MONROE

HARRISON

CLAY

PARK

AVE

9th

5th

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