

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	JUN 7 1982
DATE ENTERED	

**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

Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Portions of Jefferson Street, Fountain Avenue, Harahan Blvd, Madison St, Broadway

CITY, TOWN

NA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Paducah

NA VICINITY OF

First

STATE

CODE  
021

COUNTY  
McCracken

CODE  
145

Kentucky

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	NA <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	NA <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

NA VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

McCracken County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Paducah,

Kentucky

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Paducah-McCracken County Survey

DATE

Fall 1978

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Division

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE  
Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

## CHECK ONE

## CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT

DETERIORATED

UNALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE

GOOD

RUINS

ALTERED

MOVED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FAIR

UNEXPOSED

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

When originally developed, the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue neighborhood laid on the western boundary of the city of Paducah. Since then the west end area of Paducah has become the town's leading residential area. The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area now lies in the center of town. Jefferson Street serves as a major traffic artery between the west end residential area and the downtown commercial district. Because of the beauty of the historic houses and the park-like medians, the Jefferson Street and Fountain Avenue area has always served as a showcase for this western Kentucky city.

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area was developed during a period from approximately 1890 to 1920. The architectural styles of the buildings in the area range from the late Victorian to such twentieth century styles as Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Four-Square, and Prairie School. Because of the gradual changes in architecture, many of the houses exhibit characteristics of two styles and can be best described as transitional. Because of the wealth and prominence of the men building them, most of the structures in the district are of very high quality and craftsmanship. Because of the wide range and excellence of the architecture, the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue neighborhood possesses great significance.

Those buildings built in the last decade of the nineteenth century exhibit the mass, scale, and detailing typical of late Victorian architecture. On these houses, the wooden sawn decorations typical of Victorian architecture is seen in the detailing on the front porches. The best examples of this type building are the Lagomarsino House at 1719 Jefferson and the Mcquot-Hook House at 1718 Jefferson. Large Victorian houses distinguished by corner towers include the Covington House at 1621 Jefferson, the Dallam-Magruder House at 103 Fountain Avenue, and the Russell House at 201 Fountain Avenue.

The waning years of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth saw a reaction against the eclecticism and variety of Victorian architecture and a move toward restraint and classicism. The Judge Reed House at 2131 Jefferson is an excellent example of the transition from Victorian to Classical Revival. This two-story frame house is Victorian in its mass and layout. The house also has a Victorian corner turret decorated with wooden shingles. However, the other decorations of the house are classical in inspiration. These include double pilasters and pediments, dentil molding, and garlands.

The Judge Reed House was designed by noted Kentucky architect Brinton B. Davis in the 1890s. While working in Paducah, Davis specialized in plans for substantial dwellings with complex room arrangements and extensive varied trim. His design for Judge Reed's house is one of his finest.

Another transitional building is the Sherrill-Truitt House at 129 Fountain Avenue. This elaborate structure is built of brick with stone and wood decorations. While the dense layering and juxtaposition of details is Victorian in inspiration, the decoration is Colonial Revival in style. The flaired hipped roof is covered with terra cotta tile. This feature is common to several monumental buildings in the area, such as the Rubel-Shelton House at 2020 Jefferson, the Carson House at 1924 Jefferson, the English Apartments at 1640 Jefferson, and the Charleston Apartments at 2142 Jefferson.

See continuation sheet

# 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 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 type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1890-1920 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the city of Paducah expanded in a westerly direction. This development also included residential construction, facilitated by the installation of electric street car lines in the area. The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue neighborhood dates to this period and represents the earliest housing built in this section of the city. By the turn of the century, it had grown into one of Paducah's most prestigious neighborhoods, with many of the city's leading citizens residing there. Visually, the district displays the widest range of styling popular during the late Victorian era through the second decade of the twentieth century than any other neighborhood in Paducah. It contains the best collection in the city of turn-of-the-century residential architecture. Over the years, the district has retained its integrity as a neighborhood, with few contemporary residential or commercial structures present.

The area was developed by the West End Improvement Company, which platted and sold lots for home building. This company was organized in 1891 and embraced 116 acres platted into 400 lots and valued at over \$40,000 in 1894. A promotional pamphlet published in 1894 states, "the plot is central, being on both sides of Jefferson, and is the largest share of the town's spreading; many handsome residence properties being already erected or contracted for in this suburb."

The leading figure of the West End Improvement Company was Dr. S. B. Caldwell, a physician who maintained an active practice in Paducah from 1855 to 1870. He learned to survey at an early age and from 1845 on had been a professional surveyor. He also was a practicing real estate dealer during this time. He served as a land purchasing agent and investor for many of the wealthy people in Paducah. He began investing in the Jackson Purchase, as well as other areas in Kentucky and outside the state. Dr. Caldwell organized the investors that made up the West End Improvement Company.

The area of Jefferson Street and Fountain Avenue was incorporated into the city limits in 1884. During the administration of Mayor James M. Lang (1897-1901), light and water services were extended to this area and suburban gravel roads were constructed. A circular park on Fountain Avenue became the first public park within the city limits. This park was named Lang Park in honor of the mayor. During the term of Mayor Thomas Hazelip (1917-1921), numerous street improvements were made, including the bitulithic paving of Broadway and Jefferson Street from Ninth Street to Fountain Avenue.

Electric streetcars were introduced to Paducah in 1889. This new means of transportation made possible the development of peripheral residential neighborhoods, or streetcar suburbs, which became more popular as the commercial and industrial facilities in downtown Paducah increased. The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area became one of the first and most popular streetcar suburbs in Paducah.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Newman, Fred, Paducahans in History. Paducah: Young Printing Company, 1922

Wells, Camille, Architecture of Paducah and McCracken County. Paducah: Image Graphics, 1981

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property, approximately 33 acres

Quadrangle name Paducah West, Ky.-111.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References Paducah East, Ky.-111.

A 

1	16	3	5	16	5	17	10	4	1	0	15	2	1	10
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B 

1	16	3	5	16	7	12	10	4	1	0	14	9	10	10
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C 

1	16	3	5	15	0	10	10	4	1	0	14	0	9	10
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D 

1	16	3	5	14	9	13	10	4	1	0	14	2	13	10
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E 

1	16	3	5	16	0	3	0	4	1	0	15	0	4	0
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F 

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G 

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H 

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## Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

## List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Holland/Preservation Director

organization Paducah-McCracken County Growth, Inc.

date January 16, 1982

street & number 126 S. 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2632

telephone (502) 443-9284

city or town Paducah

state Kentucky 42001

# 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Mary Susan Appel*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5/26/82

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The Overbey-Penny House at 231 Fountain Avenue represents another transition. The house is Colonial Revival in style with its Ionic columned front porch and weighty balanced design. However, the earth-tone brick fabric and squat truncated cluster of porch columns indicate the influence of Romanesque Revival.

Many of the other houses in the area can be grouped as Colonial Revival in design. These houses are usually brick two-story structures distinguished by Classically-inspired front porches. Among the best examples are the Wheeler House at 2501 Jefferson, the Ferguson-Moyers House at 230 Fountain Avenue, and the Sherrill-Gasser House at 212 Fountain Avenue.

The Katterjohn Building at 1501 Broadway is an excellent example of a large structure designed in the Colonial Revival style. This building consists of a three-story, five bay central block flanked by two-story wings. Sandstone voussoirs and lintels embellish the windows of the facade, and a carved sandstone swansneck pediment surmounts the main entrance.

Two other twentieth century architectural innovations, four-squares and bungalows, are also common in the neighborhood. Four-squares are two-story, boxlike structures built with a minimum of details, except for large front porches. There is a remarkable stretch of brick four-squares on the north side of Jefferson between 14th Street and 17th Street. These houses are almost identical in mass, scale, and set back. Four-squares are also located at 2100, 2110, and 2723 Jefferson.

The most outstanding architectural innovation of the 1910's and 1920's was the bungalow. This mass production type of housing was low in cost and simple in scale. The one distinguishing feature of a bungalow was a large, usable front porch. The neighborhood has a wide variety of bungalows, including those at 2629, 2600, 2337, and 2339 Jefferson.

Another popular trend in the first decades of the twentieth century was the use of Period Revival architecture. The houses at 2211 and 2213 Jefferson are typical of Colonial Georgian Revival. Both of these buildings are two-story brick structures with symmetrical facades featuring a concentration of restrained classical ornamentation at their front doorways and eaves. The Charleston Apartments at 2142 Jefferson, with its richly expressed Tudor detailing at the main entrance, is a good example of English Tudor Revival style.

The yellow brick house at 319 Fountain Avenue is a superb example of another twentieth century architectural development, the Prairie School. This house has the low, gently pitched roof, abbreviated window openings, and lack of historical ornamentation common to Prairie School houses. This house is also interesting because its trapezoidal shape is bent to fit the curve of Fountain Avenue.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

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Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District  
Paducah, Kentucky

Intrusions

1514 Jefferson  
1601 Jefferson  
1759 Jefferson  
1900 Jefferson  
210 Harahan  
1610 Monroe  
1408 Broadway  
1515 Broadway  
1903 Broadway

Empty Lots

120 Fountain Avenue  
107 Fountain Ave.  
1733 Jefferson  
1600-1612 Jefferson

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The first streetcar line to this area ran from the downtown along Jefferson Street to the site of the 1894 Paducah Fair and Exposition at 28th Street and Jefferson. The erection of this fairgrounds was a great spur to the development of the west end. The fair area was described as containing "a beautiful half-mile trotting track, with first-class grandstand, floral hall, stables, and the electric street railway line running right up to the entrance gates."

On July 3, 1902, the city of Paducah awarded a streetcar franchise for a route known as the Broadway-Third Street Line. This route ran down Broadway from First Street to Fountain Avenue, down Fountain Avenue to Park Avenue; then up Park Avenue to Sixth Street. The conditions for this streetcar line were that it was to run at least once every hour from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; it was not to run at a speed exceeding 8 miles per hour; and the fare was not to exceed five cents per person.

Later, after the turn of the century & the advent of the automobile, the streetcar lines were taken up. On Fountain Avenue and on Jefferson Street from 18th Street to Central Avenue, the medians holding the streetcar lines were converted into green areas. Here trees, grass, and bushes have been planted to create a picturesque park area. This boulevard effect is one of the distinctive and beautiful features of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area.

As Paducah developed, the elite of Paducah moved farther and farther out into the west end. From approximately 1890 to 1930, the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area was developed as a fine residential neighborhood. Many of the town leaders in government and business built homes in this area. Most of the houses in this neighborhood are still associated with these prominent people.

The most famous man to live on Fountain Avenue was Alben Barkley, who was to serve as United States Senator, Senate Majority Leader, and Vice-President of the United States under Harry S. Truman. Barkley lived at 200 Fountain Avenue early in his career as a lawyer. He came to Paducah in 1897 and in 1905 was elected county attorney and in 1909 was elected county judge. In 1912 he was elected to the Congress. This began his meteoric career as a national politician. Some time after Barkley sold the house at 200 Fountain Avenue, it was moved to a vacant lot at the rear of the property. The house now faces Jefferson Street.

Judge William Reed built the large frame house at 2131 Jefferson. Judge Reed represented McCracken County in the Kentucky State legislature for six years at the turn of the century, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1911. Later, Reed served as circuit court Judge of Kentucky's Second Judicial District. A subsequent owner of 2131 Jefferson was Robert L. Myre, a prominent attorney in Paducah.

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Another important judicial figure was Walter A. Blackburn who lived at 1531 Jefferson. Blackburn was the deputy clerk of the U.S. District Court Western District of Kentucky. He also served as the deputy collector of Customs and U.S. Commissioner at the Custom House.

Many prominent men in Paducah's commercial affairs also lived in this neighborhood in the first part of the twentieth century. One of Paducah's wealthiest citizens, Coca Cola magnate, Luther Carson, lived at 1924 Jefferson Street. Carson came to Paducah from Calloway County in 1903. The following year, he obtained a Coca-Cola franchise and by the 1920s he and his brothers were operating a profitable bottling and distributing business. With his new found wealth, Carson bought the substantial house at 1924 Jefferson Street built by the Ernest Rehkopf family. This house remained in the Carson family until it was recently sold to Dr. Richard Smith.

Another prominent Paducah businessman, William P. Paxton, lived at 1622 Jefferson. Paxton was the president of both the Southern Textile Machine Company and the Claussner Hosiery Company. Southern Textile was formed in 1906 to manufacture an invention of E.O. Davis of an attachment which improved the efficiency of looping machines used in the manufacture of hosiery. The firm bought another invention from William G. Wright of Cleveland and combined the two in 1909 to revolutionize the textile industry. William Paxton served as president of this firm until 1952.

The Southern Textile firm organized the Claussner Hosiery Company in 1922. This company became a leader in the manufacture, dyeing, and selling of fine denier seamless and full fashion hosiery. The company was named for Robert Claussner of 1630 Jefferson, a stockholder who helped organize the enterprise.

Two of Paducah's leading drug manufacturers also lived in this neighborhood. E.E. Sutherland, of 1621 Jefferson, built one of the largest medicine manufacturing plants in the South. A 1913 advertisement stated; "He is the originator and sole manufacturer of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey, a cough remedy, Dr. Bell's Anti-Flux, a cholera and diarrhea specific, Sutherland's Eye Salve, and Sutherland's Linseed Salve." Sutherland began his career producing medicine in a laboratory building at the rear of his Jefferson Street property. In 1895 he built a three story building at 128 North Third and by 1913 had moved to an even larger building at 1016 Jefferson.

Another prominent Paducah drug manufacturer was L.S. DuBoid, who lived at 113 Fountain Avenue and later at 129 Fountain Avenue. DuBois came to Paducah in 1876 and established the wholesale drug firm of DuBois and Robertson in 1880. This firm has continued as a wholesale drug firm to the present and celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1976.



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The elaborate Colonial Revival house at 129 Fountain Avenue was built in 1906 by Virgil Sherrill of Sherrill and Russell Lumber Company. Local legend explains that Sherrill built the house for his fiancée and used the very finest building materials that his lumber yard could supply. Unfortunately Sherrill was jilted by his fiancée and he lived in this house for only a short time.

The handsome house at 121 Fountain Avenue was owned by Charles G. Vahlkamp. He was an expert brewmaster who came to Paducah in 1909 to run the Paducah Brewery Company. Under his management, the brewery became regionally famous for such products as Paducah Pilsner and Paduke Beer. After Prohibition closed the brewery in 1919, that building became the home of the City Consumers Company, a firm that processed and marketed dairy products. Charles Vahlkamp was the first president of this company. The house on Fountain Avenue remains in the Vahlkamp family.

Several prominent owners of grocery firms also lived in the neighborhood. Henry C. Overby of 231 Fountain Avenue was a partner in the Noble-Overby Wholesale Grocery Company. By 1894 this firm was the largest wholesale grocery in the Jackson Purchase and the second largest in the state. The firm was founded in 1880 by Ed P. Noble, who lived at 2031 Jefferson. Overby and Noble were also large stockholders in the Paducah Banking Company, and oversaw its absorption by the Globe National Bank.

W.B. Weaks, of 2103 Jefferson, was a partner in Weak Brothers and Company Wholesale Grocery firm with his brother and father. The Weaks family formed their grocery business in 1889 and it soon became one of the foremost in Paducah. In 1893 the firm did over a quarter of a million dollars in business. Their building at 207-213 South Third embraced the largest floor space of any similar business in Paducah in 1894.

Other prominent Paducah businessmen living in the neighborhood were C.C. Covington of 1621 Jefferson, president of Covington Brothers and Company Wholesale Grocers; Dr. J.R. Coleman of 1625 Jefferson, physician and surgeon; Louis A. Lagomarsino of 1719 Jefferson, proprietor of the Hotel Lagomarsino at 201 Broadway; Lawrence Dallam of 103 Fountain Avenue, manager at Friedman, Keiler and Company Distilling Company; J.B. Davis of 1402 Jefferson, partner of Hank and Davis Hardware Company; B.J. Billings of 1406 Jefferson, president of Billing Printing Company; R.L. Tate of 1419 Jefferson, owner of the Paducah Broom Company; E.D. Thurman of 1501 Jefferson, owner of Thurman's Bootery, "Paducah's Only Exclusive Lady Shoe Store"; Lee Livingston of 1514 Jefferson, partner of M. Livingston and Company Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters; E.B. Fergerson of 1600 Jefferson, president of The Fergerson Company, Harness and Saddlery Manufacturers.

Other residents of the neighborhood include R.G. Terry of 1625 Jefferson, president of Farmers Supply Company; Edward G. Scott of 1632 Jefferson, vice-president of the Mechanics Trust and Savings Bank; Erasmus Wolfe of 1643 Jefferson, president of Fowler-Wolfe Sheet Metal Works; Louis Rubel of 2020 Jefferson, owner of Rubel's Department

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Store; George B. Hart of 1916 Jefferson, owner of George Hart and Son Hardware Company; T.M. Watkins of 1417 Jefferson, owner of Watkins Department Store, O.C. Hank of 1509 Jefferson, vice-president of the U.S. Tobacco Company; J.E. English of 1650 Jefferson, manager of the Kentucky Theatre, vice-president of the Western Kentucky Coal Company; and Frank L. Kirchoff of 1935 Jefferson, owner of Kirchoff's Bakery.

Several other large buildings are also located in the district. The Katterjohn Building at 1501 Broadway was built in 1919 as an Illinois Central Railway Hospital. This was the largest Illinois Central hospital between Chicago and New Orleans until it was closed in 1957. Subsequently, it was purchased by George Katterjohn and converted into professional office space. This was an early example of a successful adaptive use in Paducah.

The Ritz Hotel at 2201 Broadway was built during the economic boom times of the 1920s. The hotel was built by the Charleston Investment Company of St. Louis, an enterprise that also constructed the Charleston Apartments on Jefferson Street. In 1939, Paducah natives Louis and William Burger bought the Ritz from the Louisville Title Company, which held the mortgage on the hotel. In 1977 the hotel was sold to the present owners, who have remodeled the interior without destroying the exterior appearance.

The Fountain Avenue Methodist Church was constructed in 1916 at a cost of \$25,000. This congregation was organized in an old store building at 511 North 10th Street in 1892. The congregation later voted to buy new church grounds in the western part of town and bought the large lot at the northeast corner of Fountain Avenue and Monroe Street.

The building at 1531 Broadway was built in 1922 for the First Church of Christ (Scientist). After this congregation moved to a new building, this site was adapted for first a law office then a clothing store.

Three important statues are also included in this neighborhood. Dominating the circular Lang Park on Fountain Avenue is a bronze statue of General Lloyd Tilghman, a Confederate Civil War hero from Paducah. The general is dressed in full field uniform, with top boots, leather gauntlets, and field glasses. The statue was cast under the supervision of Eugene Gargani at Greenspoint, New York. The stone base was furnished by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the statue was paid for by General Tilghman's children. After the statue was unveiled on May 15, 1909, a local writer stated, "The subject is interpreted with such truth and breath, in such an original and distinct style, that it has been pronounced as one of the finest portrait statues in America." Of course, the statue faces South.

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Another important statue in the district is that of Chief Paduke, a legendary Indian chief for whom Paducah was named. This statue was chiseled from stone by Lorado Taft of Chicago. It was unveiled at its original site at Fifth Street and Broadway on May 19, 1909. The \$3,000 cost was donated by the Paducah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After the 1937 flood, the statue was moved to its present site at 19th Street and Jefferson where the Jefferson Street boulevard begins. This statue of Chief Paduke has always been a physical symbol of Paducah and its history.

A third statue is dedicated to Alben Barkley and located at the intersection of Joe Clifton Drive and Jefferson Street. This squat, obelisk was erected after Barkley's death in 1956. Each side of the statue shows Barkley's profile and his last words, spoken at a speaking engagement in Lexington, Virginia: "I would rather serve as a servant in the House of the Lord than as a master in the House of the Mighty."

The residential qualities of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area have been protected by the efforts of the Jefferson Street Area Association. Members of the association have worked for thirty years to prevent commercial encroachment into the neighborhood. The fact that the neighborhood retains so many of its historic structures is due to the work of the neighborhood association.

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JEFFERSON STREET-FOUNTAIN AVENUE  
RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Map 1)

Beginning at a point at the north-west corner of 14th Street and Jefferson Street, the boundary of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District runs north along 14th Street to the southwest corner of 14th and Madison Street, from there it runs west along Madison to the southeast corner of Fountain Avenue and Madison, from there it runs west around Lang Park to the southwest corner of Fountain Avenue and Madison, from there it continues west along Madison to the rear property line of 319 Fountain Avenue, here it turns south and runs along the property lines of the properties facing Fountain Avenue to Monroe Street, from there it continues south along the alley behind the properties facing Fountain Avenue. At the intersection of the Fountain and Jefferson Street alleys, the boundary turns west and runs along the alley rear to the northside Jefferson Street properties all the way to 28th Street, here it turns south and runs along 28th Street to the alley at the rear of the southside Jefferson Street properties, here it turns west and it runs along the alley to the 2200 block of Jefferson, here the boundary deviates to include the Ritz Hotel at 22nd and Broadway. The boundary continues at the Jefferson Street alley and runs east to 20th Street where it turns south and runs to the northwest corner of 20th and Broadway, from there it runs west along Broadway to the northeast corner of 19th and Broadway, from there it runs north and turns west at the alley, here it follows the alley to the intersection of the Fountain Avenue and Jefferson Street alleys, where it runs south to Broadway, here it turns east and runs along Broadway to the northeast corner of Broadway and Fountain Avenue, from there it runs north and then turns east to run along the alley at the rear of the southside Jefferson Street properties. At 16th Street the boundary turns south and runs to the northeast corner of 16th and Broadway, here it runs east along Broadway to the southeast property boundary of 1331 Broadway, from there it turns north and runs to Jefferson Street from there it turns west and runs along Jefferson Street to the beginning point.

JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue District were drawn to include the most architecturally and historically significant structures in the neighborhood. The boundaries include Jefferson Street from 14th Street to 28th Street. Stretches of Jefferson Street above and below this area were not included because of commercial encroachment. The three block section of Fountain Avenue was included because it contains the most significant structures on the street. Portions of Monroe Street and Madison Street from 14th Street to Fountain Avenue were included in the district because they contain comparable structures to the Jefferson Street area. Three significant structures on Broadway, the Ritz Hotel, the Katterjohn Building, and the Lane and Company Building were also included because of their significance and adjacent position to the Jefferson Street area.