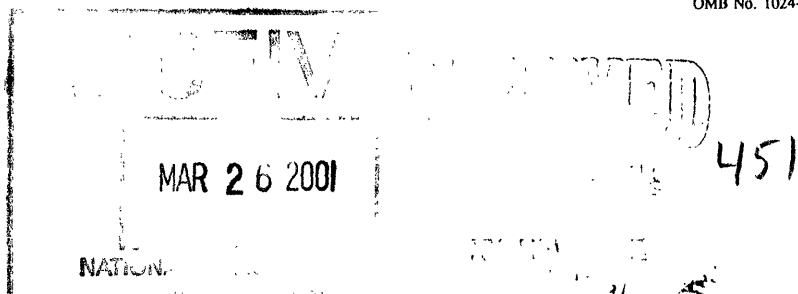


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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 texts on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

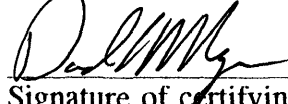
historic name Carr Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Carr, Fourth, W. State Line & West streets N/A not for publication
city or town Fulton N/A vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Fulton code 075 zip code 42041

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, Executive Director and SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 3-13-2001
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

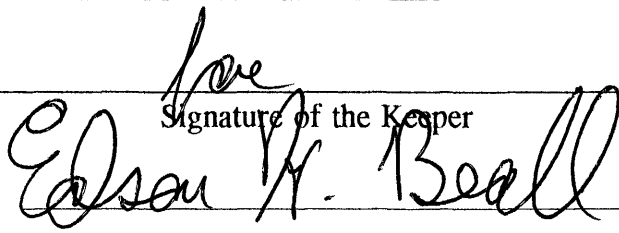
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other (explain): _____

 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5-2-01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>136</u>	<u>30</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>137</u>	<u>46</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
EDUCATION	school
RELIGION	religious facility
FUNERARY	cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
EDUCATION	school
RELIGION	religious facility
FUNERARY	cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Late Gothic Revival
- Mission
- Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Wood
- Brick
- roof Asphalt
- other Concrete
- Metal
- Asbestos
- Stone

Narrative Description

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Carr, William Turner

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 fifty years.

Period of Significance

1858-1951

Significant Dates

1875

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 50 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
	1 16	331540	4041790	3 16	331950	4041390
	2 16	331760	4041790	4 16	331890	4041160

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	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>November 27, 2000</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

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	<u>Chamber of Commerce of the Twin Cities (local project sponsor)</u>		
street & number	<u>PO Box 5077</u>	telephone	<u>(901) 479-7029</u>
city or town	<u>South Fulton</u>	state	<u>TN</u> zip code <u>38257-5077</u>

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 Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Carr Historic District occupies approximately fifty acres at the core of the historic residential neighborhood lying on the west side of Fulton, Kentucky's downtown commercial district. Fulton, a city of approximately 3,000 population, lies in the gently rolling topography of the state's Jackson Purchase region, and the city's watercourses, foremost among them Harris Fork Creek, ultimately flow into the Mississippi River a short distance to the west.

Of the 183 resources in the district, 137 or 75% are classified as contributing historic resources; that is, they were built during the period of significance (1858-1951) and they retain architectural integrity. The contributing resources range in date from 1858 to ca. 1950. The great majority of these are classified as buildings and structures, and a single resource, a cemetery (inventory number 1a), is classified as a site. Most of the resources are single family dwellings, some with attendant outbuildings such as storage sheds and garages. There are also a smaller number of churches, multiple family dwellings, and one school. Of the forty-six noncontributing resources, sixteen are car ports dating from about 1960 to the present.

The district's historic houses are typically one story, story-and-a-half, or two stories in height. They are typically of weatherboarded frame construction, and a few have claddings of weatherboards with decorative profiles in section known as novelty weatherboard siding. Some houses have had their original siding covered or replaced with post-World War II synthetic sidings such as asbestos shingle, aluminum, and vinyl. Some houses are of brick construction or have brick veneers. Roofs are typically gabled (sometimes gable-fronted) or hipped. Hip-and-gable combinations are common. Brick is the most common material for foundations, chimneys, and flues, although poured concrete and concrete block were used for the foundations of some houses after 1910. Foundations are mostly continuous; the few pier foundations that were constructed have been infilled.

Many houses were originally built with porches, and most of these retain them albeit sometimes in modified form. Porch supports are usually of wood or combinations of wood and brick (as with many Craftsman bungalows). Beginning after World War II, deteriorated porch posts and columns were occasionally replaced with decorative metal supports in imitation of nineteenth-century cast ironwork. Houses of the 1900 to 1920 period often feature decorative treatments in the gables such as wood-shingling, windows, and louvered wooden vents. Windows come in a wide variety of double-hung sash arrangements. Front entries often have sidelights and/or transoms. Rear wings are common; in the case of story-and-a-half or two story dwellings the rear wings are typically one story in height.

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Section number 7 Page 2

**Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.**

Description (continued)

Historic domestic outbuildings, usually located behind the houses, are typically small frame buildings with gable roofs and weatherboard or synthetic siding. The garages typically have gable-fronted roofs, one or two vehicle bays, and occasionally storage lofts. The garages too are usually located behind the houses. Historic landscape features such as fences, retaining walls, and plantings, are relatively rare, but front walks and lawn edgings of brick or poured concrete are more common. The district is well shaded by mature deciduous trees, and houses and yards are well kept.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.**

Section number 7 Page 3

Description (continued)

Integrity Statement

The Carr Historic District possesses sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, materials, setting, design, and location. Demolitions resulting in vacant lots and unsympathetic modern intrusions are few. Almost all residential yards are planted in grass, gardens, and beds; almost none have been paved over for parking. The historic churches at the southeast corner of the district have parking lots located on adjoining parcels that detract somewhat from the localized integrity of the district.

Individual historic buildings typically possess sufficient integrity to qualify them as contributing resources, a fact reflected in the 3:1 ratio of contributing to noncontributing resources in the overall count. Most buildings retain major character-defining features such as porches, wings, roof forms, and fenestration patterns, as well as details such as porch supports and trim, window sash, gable brackets (in Craftsman houses), and so forth. Traditional exterior finishes such as weatherboard (the most common) and wood-shingle siding (usually restricted to gables and roof details) are common, although synthetic sidings such as aluminum and vinyl have been applied to an increasing number of houses since the 1950s. The application of synthetic siding has rarely resulted in the loss or concealment of character-defining architectural features, and therefore most re-sided houses are classified as contributing.

Inventory Introduction

The inventory list is organized alphabetically by street name (regardless of north, south, etc. prefix) and numerically by street address. Included are properties on the following streets: Carr, N. College, Eddings, Fourth, Green, Park, Second, W. State Line, and Third. Each inventory entry gives the status of the property as contributing (C) or noncontributing (N) to the character of the district and the inventory number, followed by the street address; the known or approximate date of construction and (where relevant) major alteration; the property name, either historic ("Enoch and Edna Browder House") or generic ("House"); and the Kentucky Heritage Council site number (FUF-#). Historic property names are generally derived from the original or earliest known owner of a property; others are taken from a 1936 city directory; and still others combine the names of an early owner and a later owner who made significant alterations. The body of the entry describes the style, form, height, construction materials, and important exterior details of a property. It also provides pertinent historical information when that information is known, usually with a parenthetical note on the source. For properties that include

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Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.

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Description (continued)

secondary resources such as garages and sheds, these are given a secondary heading (example: "C #a.") keyed numerically to the main resource.

A number of descriptive terms require definition or elaboration. Windows--all double-hung sash unless otherwise noted--are described by their sash arrangement; for example, "6/6" refers to six-over-six sash. "Brick pillars" and "wood posts" on porches have square cross sections, and all decks and metal porch supports are modern unless otherwise noted.

Inventory

C 1. 108 Carr. 1925; 1928. First Christian Church

FUF-17

One-story Gothic brick church with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The building is designed in what is known as the parish church genre, with low massing and a projecting entry porch. The clinker brick is laid in stretcher bond with header-stretcher courses every five courses and has randomly projecting bricks. Other features include buttresses with cast-stone weatherings, lancet-arched stained-glass windows in splayed embrasures, gable parapets, a lancet-arched entry with a batten door hung on decorative brass strap hinges, a cornerstone, and a rear wing with an exterior side brick chimney for a basement boiler.

The congregation organized in 1874 and erected a brick church on the present site the following year. This building, modified through the years, burned in 1928 and was immediately replaced by the present church according to a design by Board of Church Extension architect W. F. Wickes. The rear education wing, built in 1925, survived the fire. (Sources: Williamson, "First Christian Church," FUF-17; *Fulton Leader*, May 10, 1974)

C 1a. 108 Carr. 19th c. Fulton Graveyard

FUF-17

Small cemetery enclosed by a fence of metal pipes set in concrete. The cemetery contains approximately ten to twenty markers, many of which are high-quality Victorian marble headstones with conventional symbolism. The stones have experienced considerable vandalism.

The graveyard appears to have begun as a place of interment for the Carr family, whose residences stand nearby, but by the end of the nineteenth century it was in use by the white community at large. The graveyard appears on an 1875 town plat. A number of monuments were moved to Fairview Cemetery during the twentieth century, and the graveyard now functions as

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Continuation Sheet****Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.**Section number 7 Page 5**Description (continued)**

a park adjoining First Christian Church, which maintains it. (Sources: Parks Weaks; Fulton County Deed Book 9, p. 562)

C 2. 200 Carr. 1927; 1990s. First Methodist Church FUF-15

Imposing one-story Gothic church of four-course American-bond construction with a tiled front-gable roof. The front elevation features a large lancet-arched stained-glass window with stone tracery above three entries in deep embrasures and hung with batten doors on decorative strap hinges. The stained-glass windows on the sides of the nave also have lancet arches; most other windows, including those of the basement level and a two-story rear educational wing, have square heads. Other features include buttresses with stone weatherings, a brick and stone front gable parapet, a corner stone, and front steps with decorative wrought-iron handrails. At the rear north corner is a modern brick-faced addition with a belfry, bay windows, and a metal-sheathed roof. The addition connects by way of a covered walkway to the modern Willingham Center, a large one-story brick-faced church annex. (The district boundary cuts through this walkway so as to exclude the Willingham Center.) Fulton's Methodist congregation organized in 1870 and occupied a series of buildings before erecting the present church in 1927. (Sources: Williamson, "First United Methodist Church," FUF-15; "Fulton Daily Leader 1911 Special Edition," p. 4D)

N 2a. 200 Carr. Ca. 1995. Covered walkway (portion) FUF-15

N 2b. 200 Carr. Ca. 2000. Garage FUF-15

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 3. 210 Carr. 1947; 1962. Central Church of Christ (former) FUF-45

One-story Colonial Revival church of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The broad entry has a stained-glass transom over aluminum-framed glass doors and windows with a surround of fluted stone or cast-stone Doric pilasters and an unusual turned balustrade at parapet level above. Other features include round-arched stained-glass side windows, stained-glass lunettes in the gables, aluminum-encased cornices, a basket-weave course under the cornice, front steps with indoor/outdoor carpeting and a decorative metal railing, and a 1962 addition with glass-block windows. According to one account, the present building contains fabric dating to 1916, when the Church of Christ congregation purchased the lot. The building is now used as the House of Prayer Pentecostal Church. (Source: *Fulton County*)

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Description (continued)

History, p. 417)

C 4. 218 Carr. 1925. Robert and Lillian Wade House

FUF-46

Two-story Mission-style house constructed of light gray fossiliferous limestone with alternating smooth and quarry-faced courses. A decorative parapet with a center round-arched recess rises above a Spanish-tile pent roof with large decorative wood brackets. Other features include a one-story entry porch with classical stone columns and a Spanish-tile roof, an interior stone chimney, original window boxes (or ones modeled on the originals), a front stone terrace, 4/1 windows on the main house, and casement windows in a side wing. The house stands on a high terrace with concrete steps descending to Carr Street in several runs.

In 1898 R. H. Wade of the Bradford, Tn. firm Wade Brothers opened an ice factory on Norman Street. Wade expanded his facilities in 1919 and his widow Lillian and others opened a new plant on Fourth Street after his death in 1947. The Fulton Ice Plant enabled Fulton to serve as a refrigeration point for bananas shipped on the Illinois Central. R. H. Wade was also a promoter of the Fulton County Fair, established in 1911. Lillian Wade saw the house design during a visit to Hollywood, Florida, and in 1925 the Wades hired Fulton contractor Luco Henry Howard to re-create it. The architect is unknown. (Sources: Parks Weaks; Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour"; "Illustrated Industrial Supplement," p. 10; *Fulton Daily Leader*, July 31, 1998, p. 9B; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*)

C 5. 200 N. College. Ca. 1920. House

FUF-47

Two-story frame Craftsman house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The two-tier front porch has square-section parged pillars and asbestos-shingle walling. Other features include a parged foundation, interior and exterior brick and parged chimneys, a louvered wood ventilation cupola, and 1/1 windows. The 1925 Sanborn map is the first to show a two-story house at this location, but earlier maps suggest a one-story house of similar form occupied the site before and may have been incorporated into the present dwelling. In 1936 the house appears to have been occupied by several renters.

C 6. 304 N. College. Ca. 1920. L. V. Brady House

FUF-48

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The gabled front corner porch has pillars on concrete pedestals and is partly enclosed. Other features

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Section number 7 Page 7

Description (continued)

include a concrete foundation, an entry under an arched hood, a side bay window, and 5/1 windows.

C 6a. 304 N. College. Ca. 1950. Shed FUF-48

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 7. 104 Eddings. Ca. 1920. House FUF-49

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The engaged porch has wood posts on brick pedestals and brick walling. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior parged flue, wood-shingle siding and brackets in the gables, exposed decorative rafter ends, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows with decorative upper sash.

C 8. 106 Eddings. Ca. 1940. House FUF-50

One-story Tudor Revival house of random sandstone construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The projecting entry porch has a sweeping concave gable roof and a round stone arch over the entry. Other features include an exterior front stone chimney, an attached gable-end garage now enclosed as living space, and 6/6 windows.

N 8a. 106 Eddings. Ca. 1990. Car port FUF-50

N 9. 202 Eddings. Ca. 1970. House FUF-51

One-story frame Ranch house or duplex with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Other features include weatherboarded gable ends, a recessed porch for two entries, and 1/1 windows.

N 9a. 202 Eddings. Ca. 1970. Car port and storage room FUF-51

C 10. 206 Eddings. Ca. 1890. House FUF-52

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on parged pedestals with remnants of the original details such as

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Section number 7 Page 8

Description (continued)

a round wood pilaster and a section of turned balusters. A decorative front gable is sheathed with weatherboards and decorative wood shingles and has two windows with painted plywood panels in place of glazing. Other features include a parged brick foundation, two entries, a semicircular cast-iron foundation vent such as commonly seen in ca. 1900 Fulton commercial buildings (and possibly reused here), and 1/1 windows with milled surrounds. According to the present owner the house was built in 1906, but Sanborn maps suggest it had attained its present form by 1899 and that it may even date to before 1889.

C 11. 207 Eddings. Ca. 1950. House

FUF-53

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The entry has a surround with pilasters and an entablature and a porch with wood posts. Other features include an exterior gable-end brick chimney and 3/1 windows.

C 12. 300 Eddings. 1900. Sam and Willie McCall House

FUF-23

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The house is dominated by a three-story round corner turret with a metal-sheathed bell-cast roof with a decorative metal finial, a band of windows separated by panels with pilasters and blind arches, decorative wood shingles, and a frieze with swag and bell flower ornament. The one-story wraparound porch has fluted Corinthian columns on pedestals, turned balusters, round and compass corners, and a decorative gable aligned with the front entry that has a circular stained-glass window with an enriched surround and a fleur-de-lis motif in the glass. Other features include gables with alternating decorative and straight wood shingles and stained-glass windows similar to that in the porch gable, a second-story balcony, a two-story bay window, an entry with sidelights and transom, an interior brick chimney, and 1/1 windows, some with stained and leaded glass. A concrete retaining wall extends along the street.

Willie Ligon McCall was a cousin of William T. Carr, who owned the nearby houses at 203 and 209 Second. Her husband Sam is thought to have owned a lumber yard, which may explain the extravagance of his home as an advertisement for his business. According to tradition, the McCalls saw a house in St. Louis that they admired and had the architect design their house. Supposedly this was the same St. Louis architect who designed the Carr-Johnson House at 209 Second, built in 1899. The McCalls also availed themselves of the same St. Louis-based Italian artist who painted the interiors of 209 Second. (Sources: Williamson, "McCall-Poe House,"

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Carr Historic District
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Section number 7 Page 9

Description (continued)

FUF-23; Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour")

C 13. 301 Eddings. Ca. 1880; ca. 1940. Mitchell-White House FUF-24

Story-and-a-half frame house of ca. 1880 with a Colonial Revival remodeling and stretcher-bond brick veneer from about 1940. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has gabled dormers. The gabled entry porch has a vaulted ceiling and wood posts. Other features include exterior gable-end brick chimneys, an entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, a side screened porch, quarter-round windows in the gables, a one-story rear wing of weatherboarded frame construction, and 6/6 windows.

A. J. Mitchell, founder and president of the Bank of Fulton, is thought to have built the house in its original weatherboarded frame form about 1880. Later, apparently in the late 1930s, the house was acquired by Eliza Murphy White who remodeled it, added a rear wing, and named the residence "The Hitching Post" (a hitching post stands along the street). (Sources: Parks Weaks; Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour"; Sanborn maps; *Fulton, Kentucky City Directory, 1936*)

C 13a. 301 Eddings. E. 20th c. The Hitching Post Gift Shop FUF-24

One-story frame building with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Originally a dwelling from another location that was moved to the site, the building was used as a gift shop by Eliza Murphy White. In 1948 it served as a garage. (Source: Sanborn maps)

C 13b. 301 Eddings. Ca. 1940. Casket warehouse FUF-24

One-story frame building with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, gable brackets, and exposed rafter ends. The building first appears on the 1930-48 Sanborn map labeled as a casket warehouse and garage. It presently serves as storage for the Hornbeak Funeral Home.

C 13c. 301 Eddings. Ca. 1970. Garage/apartment FUF-24

Story-and-a-half frame and brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a shed dormer.

C 13d. 301 Eddings. Ca. 2000. Shed FUF-24

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Continuation Sheet**

**Carr Historic District
Fulton Co., Ky.**

Section number 7 Page 10

Description (continued)

N 14. 304 Eddings. Ca. 1970. House FUF-54

One-story frame Ranch house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Other features include a gabled front wing and 1/1 windows.

C 15. 305 Eddings. Ca. 1913. Joe and Ellen Davis House FUF-55

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The partly screened engaged porch has clustered wood posts linked with wood tenons at their tops and raised on concrete-block pedestals and walling. Other features include a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, an exterior gable-end brick chimney with a paved shoulder, a dentil-like cornice, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows. Joe D. Davis had this house built shortly after marrying his wife Ellen. The Davis family made some modifications in the 1930s. (Source: "Holiday Home Tour")

N 15a. 305 Eddings. Ca. 2000. Garage FUF-55

One-story frame with metal siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

C 16. 307 Eddings. Ca. 1913. S. P. Moore House FUF-56

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged porch stands on wood posts. Other features include a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, leaded glass over the front windows and in the sidelights and transom of the entry, gable brackets, and 1/1 and 6/6 windows. According to Sanborn maps this house was built during the 1909-14 period, presumably at the same time as its similar neighbor at 305 Eddings.

C 17. 308 Eddings. Ca. 1885. House FUF-57

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, a front picture window, and 1/1 and ca. 1950 2/2 windows. The house may be portrayed on the 1889 Sanborn map.

C 18. 309 Eddings. Ca. 1900. Smith House FUF-58

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Description (continued)

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with front and back gabled dormers. The engaged front porch has brick pillars and walling. Other features include a brick foundation with a large lozenge-shaped brick lattice vent, interior brick flues, and an entry with a transom and flanking windows. The house appears to have been remodeled in the 1910s or 1920s.

C 19. 405 Eddings. Ca. 1920. House

FUF-59

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story entry porch has brick pillars and a roof balustrade and connects by way of a terrace to a similar side porch. Other features include a second-story front porch (a sleeping porch?), a brick exterior side chimney and interior flue, a side bay window, and 6/1 windows. The house was occupied by several tenants in 1936.

C 19a. 405 Eddings. Ca. 1950. Garage

FUF-59

One-story frame with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof.

C 20. 406 Eddings. Ca. 1890; ca. 1925. Arch H. Huddleston Sr. House

FUF-60

This late-nineteenth-century two-story frame house was remodeled in the Tudor Revival style in the 1920s. It has a stretcher-bond brick veneer on the first story and a stucco finish on the second-story. The screened one-story front porch has heavy timber supports with decorative brackets, turned balusters (recently added?), and a gable aligned with the front entry. The asphalt-shingled gable roof with kicked eaves has false half-timbering, circular louvered wood vents, and peaked Craftsman frieze boards in the gables. Other features include a brick foundation and a gable-end exterior chimney with paved shoulders, an entry with sidelights and transom, a front bay window, pendant finials in the gables, and 9/1 and casement windows. The house was remodeled by hardware store owner Arch H. Huddleston Sr. (Source: Parks Weeks)

C 20a. 406 Eddings. Ca. 1925. Garage

FUF-60

One-story stretcher-bond brick garage with two vehicle bays and false half-timbering in the gable to match the main house.

C 20b. 406 Eddings. Ca. 1925. Shed

FUF-60

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Description (continued)

One-story frame with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N 20c. 406 Eddings. Ca. 2000. Pergola FUF-60

C 21. 407 Eddings. Ca. 1920. House FUF-61

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer with multiple windows (possibly indicative of original use as a sleeping porch). The engaged front porch has aluminum-encased supports and decorative spans. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a recessed side entry with a bracketed stoop, exposed rafter ends, gable brackets, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows.

C 22. 408 Eddings. Ca. 1910. J. P. and Lucille DeMyer House FUF-62

Two-story frame Classical Revival house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a hipped dormer. The two-story single-tier Ionic portico engages an enclosed one-story full-facade porch and has aluminum-encased columns and a pedimented gable with a lunette window. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a gabled porte cochere on one side, and modern 1/1 and 6/6 windows. In the 1930s the house was owned and occupied by the DeMyers, who operated a farm near Casey. In 1959 it served as the Whitnel Funeral Home, at which time the facade retained its more or less original appearance. (Sources: Parks Weeks; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*)

N 23. 410 Eddings. Ca. 1970. House FUF-63

One-story frame Ranch house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Other features include an entry porch with metal supports engaged under the front garage wing roof extension, an entry with sidelights, and 4/4 windows.

N 23a. 410 Eddings. Ca. 1970. Garage/workshop FUF-63

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 24. 414 Eddings. Ca. 1950. House FUF-64

Story-and-a-half frame Colonial Revival house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-

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shingled gable roof with weatherboard siding in the gables and on the cheeks of its gabled dormers. The entry porch has wood posts and a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade. Other features include an entry with a fluted pilaster surround and a dentil cornice, a circular louvered wood gable vent, a front bay window, an attached gable-end one-bay garage, and 6/6 windows.

C 25. 418 Eddings. Ca. 1930. Raymond Pewitt House FUF-65

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front corner porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and walling of variegated red, olive drab, and purple brick. Other features include a concrete foundation and 3/1 and ca. 1950s 2/2 windows.

C 25a. 418 Eddings. Ca. 1930. Garage FUF-65

One-story frame with plywood siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 26. 209 Fourth. Ca. 1920. Robert White House FUF-66

Story-and-a-half frame Colonial Revival house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gabled dormers with vinyl siding and cornice returns. The entry porch has classical wood columns and cornice returns in the gable. The engaged gable-end screen porch has classical wood columns, a plain balustrade, and a trellis detail. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an entry with sidelights, a glassed-in gable-end porch, a metal porch/patio addition, and 6/1 and 6/6 windows.

N 26a. 209 Fourth. Ca. 1980. Car port FUF-66

C 27. 211 Fourth. Ca. 1930. House FUF-67

Story-and-a-half frame Tudor Revival house with a clinker brick stretcher-bond veneer with random stone accents and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A gabled entry wing has windows with quarrels, a batten door, and a hewn wooden lintel over the entry. Other features include a stone exterior front chimney, false half-timbering with crucks in the gables, and a gable-end porch with asbestos-shingled frame enclosure from about 1950.

N 27a. 211 Fourth. Ca. 1980. Garage FUF-67

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Description (continued)

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 28. 213 Fourth. Ca. 1915. H. H. Perce House

FUF-68

One-story house with an asphalt-shingled hip. The house shows Classical Revival and/or Mediterranean influence and is apparently of poured concrete construction, or stucco over an unknown material. Other features include round-arched windows, a bracketed arched hood over the front entry, two front parapets with straight tops, a sun room, a former screened porch at the front corner with blocked openings, and 4/1, 4/4, and 8/1 windows. According to the present owners, the house was built in 1914 by Judge H. H. Perce, although the house does not appear on the September 1914 Sanborn map. The 1936 *Fulton Kentucky City Directory* shows Judge Perce as a resident of the house but does not indicate that he owned it.

C 29. 214 Fourth. Ca. 1905. House

FUF-69

One-story stretcher-bond brick Victorian house with an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with metal ventilators at the peak. The partly enclosed wraparound porch has metal supports. Other features include two entries with blocked transoms, a brick-veneer addition to a front corner, and segmental-arched windows (also in the gables).

C 29a. 214 Fourth. Ca. 1930. Shed

FUF-69

One-story frame with plywood siding and an asphalt-roll gable roof.

N 29b. 214 Fourth. Ca. 1980. Garage

FUF-69

One-story frame with an asphalt-shingled shed roof and two vehicle bays.

N 30. 215 Fourth. Ca. 1960. House

FUF-70

One-story frame Ranch house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a gabled extension supported by large beams forming a porch over the front entry, a brick-veneer wainscot effect on the front elevation, and modern 2/2 windows.

N 31. 216 Fourth. Ca. 1955. House

FUF-71

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Description (continued)

One-story frame Colonial Revival house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front corner porch has turned posts and balusters. Other features include an exterior gable-end brick chimney, a front picture window, and 8/8 windows.

N 31a. 216 Fourth. Ca. 1980. Car port FUF-71

C 32. 217 Fourth. Ca. 1930. House FUF-72

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has parged square-section tapered supports on parged pedestals. Other features include a parged brick foundation with a brick lattice vent, interior brick chimneys, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 1/1 windows.

N 32. 217 Fourth. Ca. 1940. Shed FUF-72

One-story frame with a metal-sheathed gable roof and exterior siding replaced with fiberglass panels.

C 33. 218 Fourth. Ca. 1920. A. G. Baldrige House FUF-73

Two-story Craftsman bungalow with a pebble-dash stucco finish over an unknown structure, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged porch has three-stage tapered concrete pillars and stuccoed walling with arched scuppers. Both the house and the porch have rock-faced concrete-block foundations. The multiple gables are slatted and have deep overhangs supported on stout brackets. Other features include a stuccoed exterior gable-end chimney and 3/1 and 5/1 windows. The house is a classic representative of a Craftsman style genre known as the "airplane bungalow," probably for the expansive views afforded by the second-story room.

C 33a. 218 Fourth. Ca. 1920. Garage/apartment FUF-73

Two-story building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof matches the main house in exterior treatments such as pebble-dash stucco, slatted gables, and 3/1 windows. The wood garage doors are original or old.

C 34. 219 Fourth. Ca. 1910. House FUF-74

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Two-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The two-tier porch has a compass corner, classical wood columns, and turned balusters. Other features include rock-faced concrete-block foundations under the house and porch, an entry with transom, and modern 1/1 windows.

N 34a. 219 Fourth. Ca. 1990. Shed

FUF-74

One-story frame.

C 35. 220-22 Fourth. Ca. 1930. House

FUF-75

One-story stretcher-bond brick Tudor Revival duplex with a steep-pitched asphalt-shingled gable roof. The house has two front entries. The east-end entry is in a small gabled extension and has a corbeled surround of brick and stone. Next to this is a small, arched, flying buttress-like element and an exterior chimney with rough stone weatherings. The west-end entry is sheltered inside a gabled porch with round-arched openings framed in stone. Other features include a back porch and 6/6 windows.

C 35a. 220-22 Fourth. Ca. 1930. Garage

FUF-75

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and three vehicle bays.

C 36. 210 Green. Ca. 1920. R. B. Allen House

FUF-76

Story-and-a-half frame Colonial Revival house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof. The front entry porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior parged brick chimney, a side porch with wood posts and a roof balustrade, and 5/1 and 6/1 windows.

N 36a. 210 Green. Ca. 1980. Garage

FUF-76

One-story frame with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

C 37. 211 Green. Ca. 1930. House

FUF-77

One-story frame Tudor Revival house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The

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round-arched front entry is contained in a small extension with a steep-pitched, concave curved gable roof. Other features include a brick foundation, a gable-end porch with wood posts, and 6/6 windows with decorative louvered wood shutters.

C 38. 212 Green. Ca. 1920. House FUF-78

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, and 15/1 windows.

C 39. 213 Green. Ca. 1920. House FUF-79

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front corner porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and walling. Other features include a brick foundation, a recessed entry with sidelights and a gable roof supported by carved brackets, a side bay window, encased gable brackets, and 8/1 and 10/1 windows. The house may have been owned by Mrs. F. G. Schoe in the 1930s.

C 39a. 213 Green. Ca. 1950. Shed FUF-79

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 40. 214 Green. Ca. 1920. House FUF-80

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer with multiple windows (suggesting original function as a sleeping porch). The engaged front porch has clustered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, wood-shingle siding in the gables, an entry with transom, and 3/1 and 6/1 windows. The driveway has parallel concrete strips.

N 40a. 214 Green. Ca. 1990. Shed FUF-80

One-story frame with fiberglass-panel siding and an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

C 41. 404 Green. 1945. First Church of the Nazarene FUF-81

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One-story stuccoed masonry Colonial Revival church with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a gabled portico with aluminum-encased square-section wood columns. The entry has an eared Georgian Revival surround and a transom with decorative muntins and green marbled glass. The same stained glass appears in the round-arched windows on the sides of the nave. Other features include a rear brick flue for a boiler in the basement, concrete front steps, a rear side wing, and a corner stone inscribed: "'Holiness Unto the Lord' First Church of the Nazarene 1935 1945."

C 42. 200 Park. Ca. 1880. Ed Stark House

FUF-27

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front elevation features a center wing with bay window and flanking porches. The center wing has a cut-away gable supported on large sawn brackets, with milled and turned ornament in the apex of the gable and a circular wood vent containing a star design. The porches have turned posts and balusters. Other features include a brick foundation, reeded and molded corner boards and door and window surrounds, entries with transoms, and 2/2 windows.

Stark served as Fulton's first mayor in the 1870s. According to tradition his builder was Percy McDowell, assisted by carpenter Thomas Jefferson Linton. The Yates family purchased the house in 1920. The Stark House and its architecturally similar neighbor the Bob Nolen House at 202 Park are said to have been built at the same time. (Sources: Williamson and Jewell, "Judge Stark House;" Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour")

C 43. 202 Park. Ca. 1880. Robert Nolen House

FUF-25

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a front gable. The wraparound porch has modern aluminum columns. There are circular wood vents containing star designs in the three gables, milled ornament in the front gable, and a cut-away gable supported on large sawn brackets over a south side bay window. Other features include a parged foundation, two entries with blocked transoms, and 2/2 windows.

Nolen, born in Louisville in 1830, moved to Fulton where he operated a tin shop in the 1870s. The names of three builders are associated with the house: Percy McDowell, Thomas Jefferson Linton, and a Mr. Wright. 202 Park is similar in form and detail to its next-door neighbor at 200 Park. (Source: Williamson, "Nolen-Atkins House," FUF-25)

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C 44. 204 Park. Ca. 1920. E. F. Karmire House FUF-82

Two-story Arts and Crafts house of stucco over unknown construction, with an asphalt-shingled front gable roof with kicked eaves and a side shed dormer. The one-story entry porch has a gable roof and stuccoed square-section supports with corbel-like brackets. The windows of a side sunroom, engaged under a low down-sweeping of the main house roof, have openings with a similar profile. Other features include an exterior side chimney, a front bay window supported on brackets and with a pent roof, a similar pent roof over a second-story front window, a jettied gabled extension on the south side, exposed rafter ends, and a one-story rear addition of vinyl-sided frame construction.

N 44a. 204 Park. Ca. 1990. Garage/workshop FUF-82

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 45. 206 Park. Ca. 1880; ca. 1940. Sellars-Earle House FUF-13

One-story frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and twentieth-century alterations. The gabled front entry porch has modern square-section wood columns and an elaborate Victorian sawn balustrade (probably reused from another house). The Greek Revival entry has an eared surround, sidelights, transom, and a louvered wood outer door. Other features include a parged foundation, a Colonial Revival rear addition with a cinder-block foundation, and 9/9 windows. An iron fence extends across the front of the lot.

A Mr. Sellars is thought to have been the original owner of this house. Later the Brady and Rice families owned it, and in 1932 the home was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. John G. Earle. A substantial remodelling was made in the 1910s and again by the Earles, who are thought to have reused decorative elements such as the Greek Revival entry from a house in Fulton identified as the Paschal House. Early Sanborn maps show a rear wing completely surrounded by a wraparound porch with angled corners. (Sources: Parks Weaks; Jewell, "Earle House," FUF-13)

N 45a. 206 Park. Ca. 1960. Garage FUF-13

One-story frame with vinyl siding and two vehicle bays.

C 46. 207 Park. Ca. 1900. C. A. Wright House FUF-83

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One-story frame Victorian house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front corner porch has classical wood columns on weatherboarded walling. Other features include a parged foundation and interior chimneys, decorative wood shingles and lunette windows in the gables, a molded strip at the bottom of the weatherboards, and 1/1 windows.

C 46a. 207 Park. Ca. 1950. Garage FUF-83

One-story cinder-block with a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 47. 303 Park. Ca. 1910. House FUF-84

Two-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The one-story front porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, pedimented gables, a one-story rear wing, a modern back deck, and modern 9/6 windows.

N 48. 305 Park. Ca. 1970. House FUF-85

Story-and-a-half frame Ranch house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Other features include a recessed entry porch with paneled walls, an entry with sidelights, a dentil cornice, and 6/6 windows.

N 48a. 305 Park. Ca. 1970. Garage FUF-85

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof.

C 49. 115 Second. 1925. First Baptist Church FUF-16

One-story stretcher-bond brick Classical Revival church featuring a front facade with monumental fluted Ionic stone columns in antis before a recess containing two entries. Other features include textured dark red/purple brick, a decorative parapet with a peaked center portion containing a circular medallion with wreath, a dentil cornice, stained-glass windows with soldier-course surrounds and stone bracket-like elements underneath, concrete front steps, and a basement level. A two-story educational wing was made to the rear and later expanded.

Fulton's Baptists organized in 1877 and built a church on the present site (donated by W. T.

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Carr) before 1894. The present building was erected in 1925 and additions were made in 1947, 1956, and about 1990. (Source: Williamson, "First Baptist Church," FUF-16)

C 50. 203 Second. 1858; 1912. Ben F. Carr Jr. House

FUF-35

One-story frame Greek Revival house built in 1858 and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style and enlarged to two stories in 1912. The house has weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gabled dormers, and there is wood-shingle siding in the house and dormer gables. The original one-story front porch has slightly tapered octagonal wood columns with molded caps, and a bracketed Italianate cornice with drop finials. The original entry under the porch has multipane sidelights and transom, double glass-panel doors, and dentil moldings. Other features include a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, exterior gable-end brick chimneys (rebuilt in the late 1990s), a bracketed cornice on the main house, an engaged two-tier back corner porch with tapered wood posts, and a one-story kitchen wing. A herringbone brick walkway extends along Second Street, and there are plantings of yucca and mature trees.

The original part of the house was built in 1858 by Ben F. Carr Jr. (1818-1870), the son of pioneering settler Benjamin Franklin Carr Sr. According to tradition the house incorporates fabric from the ca. 1828 log dwelling of the senior Carr. Ben Jr. and his son W. T. Carr, who lived here during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were instrumental in establishing the Carr neighborhood, and the family is more broadly associated with the early development of the Fulton area. Sanborn maps suggest that the house originally stood a short distance to the northwest of its present site where it faced south. In the nineteenth century it had a long one-story rear wing and was accompanied by a log outbuilding. The original location placed it in the way of an extension of Second Street, and consequently in 1899 it was moved northward a short distance. According to local historian Ruth Williamson an original log section of the house (presumably contained in the rear wing) was not moved. Still later--most evidence points to the year 1912--the house was moved to its present site and turned so that it faced north. Dating to the move is the present decorative concrete-block foundation, an early use of the material in Fulton. For much of the twentieth century the home belonged to Judge Herbert Carr. The Ben F. Carr Jr. House was individually listed in the National Register in the Exploration/Settlement area of significance in 1979. (Sources: Parks Weaks; Greg Cox; Henderson, "Ben F. Carr, Jr. House"; Williamson, "Ben F. Carr [House]," FUF-2; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*)

N 50a. 203 Second. Ca. 2000. Car port

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C 51. 209 Second. 1899. Carr-Johnson House FUF-32

Two-story Queen Anne house of stretcher-bond brick construction replete with circular and polygonal wings and a complex asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with kicked eaves. The one-story wraparound veranda has a curved corner, clustered Ionic colonnettes on paneled wood pedestals, turned balusters, and a dentil cornice. The pedimented gables have fishscale wood shingles and decorative windows. One exterior brick chimney has a round-arched niche with a keystone. Other features include brick piers on the front facade with decorative caps at eaves level, decorative outriggers, and 1/1 windows. The herringbone brick walkway in front of the Ben F. Carr Jr. House at 203 Second extends across the front of this large and shaded lot.

The house was built by William Turner Carr for two of his children, Frank Carr and Mary Carr Johnson. According to tradition, Carr had the house built to help distract his wife, whose youngest daughter, Annie, died of tuberculosis not long before. The house is said to have been designed by a St. Louis architect who is also said to have been tapped by W. T. Carr's cousin Willie McCall to design her home at 300 Eddings. The architect's rendering was published in a June 1899 supplement of the *Fulton Leader*. The Carrs and the McCalls also employed the same St. Louis-based Italian artist to decorate the interiors of the two houses. (Sources: Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour"; "Illustrated Industrial Supplement")

C 52. 218 Second. 1900; 1948. Lewis Fields House FUF-87

One-story frame Queen Anne house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The house features an octagonal corner turret with decorative windows and a bell-cast roof with a finial. The porch has paired Corinthian colonnettes on pedestals under a segmental roof. Other features include a brick foundation, secondary roofs with clipped gables and kicked eaves, an entry flanked by windows, modern 1/1 windows with aluminum awnings, and a two-story rear wing.

According to tradition, Mr. Fields admired a house in California and had its duplicate built in Fulton. J. P. Joyner acquired the property in 1908, and in the 1920s it was converted into the Winstead Jones & Co. funeral parlor. Dr. D. L. Jones bought the house in 1943 for his clinic, known as Jones Hospital, and added the rear wing in 1948. (Sources: Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour"; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*)

N 52a. 218 Second. Ca. 1970. Car port FUF-87

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N 52b. 218 Second. Ca. 1970. Car port FUF-87

C 53. 306 Second. Ca. 1930. V. R. Owen House FUF-88

Story-and-a-half frame Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with shed dormers, a stretcher-bond veneer of clinker brick with stone accents to the level of the windows, and false half-timbering above. The timbers are painted red and include false crucks in the west gable. A gabled front wing has a round-arched entry with a stone surround and a louvered wooden outer door, stone corbels, and a projecting vertical element of brick above. Other features include a gabled ventilation dormer, a basement garage, and 6/6 windows.

C 53a. 306 Second. Ca. 1930. Shed FUF-88

One-story frame with metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable.

C 54. 308 Second. Ca. 1920. Elizabeth Payne House FUF-89

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow (possibly originally a duplex) with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with large gabled dormers on the front and back (the latter with an exterior door and stair). The engaged front porch has stuccoed square-section pillars and stuccoed walling with round-arched scuppers. Other features include a concrete foundation, an interior parged chimney, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 1/1 windows with decorative upper sash.

N 54a. 308 Second. Ca. 1980. Car port FUF-89

C 55. 310 Second. Ca. 1920. J. R. Scates House FUF-90

Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front entry porch has metal supports on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior gable-end parged chimney, encased gable brackets, a one-story side wing that wraps around to the rear, and modern 6/1 windows.

N 55a. 310 Second. Ca. 1990. Shed FUF-90

One-story frame with plywood siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

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C 56. 312 Second. Ca. 1930. T. J. Kramer House FUF-91

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival/Craftsman house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front entry porch is semicircular in plan and has fluted Ionic wood columns, a dental cornice, and an iron roof balustrade. The brick is mottled red, purple, and olive drab in color. Other features include interior and exterior brick chimneys, brick quoins, an entry with sidelights, large multipane first-story windows, molded soffit brackets, a one-story rear wing, and 6/6 second-story windows.

C 57. 402 Second. Ca. 1920. H. L. Hardy House FUF-92

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The glassed-in front porch has a pillars and walling of rock-faced concrete block, and a foundation of the same and also faceted block. Other features include a concrete-block foundation, an exterior gable-end parged chimney, a side bay window, simple gable brackets, and exposed rafter ends. The 1925 Sanborn map shows a small frame store off the west side and slightly in front of this house. The store had been removed by 1948.

C 57a. 402 Second. Ca. 1940. Garage FUF-92

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 58. 406 Second. Ca. 1910. R. E. Pierce House FUF-93

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding (original) and asbestos-shingle siding (added) and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The engaged wraparound porch has modern wood posts. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a pedimented gable, plywood siding on the house wall under the porch, and 1/1 windows.

C 58a. 406 Second. Ca. 1930. Garage FUF-93

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, and asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay with matchboard doors.

C 59. 408 Second. Ca. 1910. Willingham House and Grocery FUF-94

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One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on walling encased in aluminum siding. Other features include a parged brick foundation, decorative exposed rafter ends, an entry with blocked transom, a ca. 1960 back porch, and 1/1 windows. Extending from a front corner is a small ca. 1930 brick grocery store with a false front and plate-glass front windows.

N 59a. 408 Second. Ca. 1980. Shed FUF-94

One-story frame with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N 59b. 408 Second. Ca. 1980. Shed FUF-94

C 60. 400 W. State Line. 1942; ca. 1990. Carr Elementary School FUF-41

One-story stretcher-bond brick school of simplified Tudor Revival design. The south-facing front entry has a stone or cast-stone surround and segmental archway and is contained in a slight facade projection. In the parapet above are stone or cast-stone ornaments in the form of stylized Tudor roses. The original windows have been replaced with modern 1/1 sash with transoms. A large brick addition with a metal-sheathed gable roof was made to the rear at the end of the 20th c. In front of the school is a decorative metal sign and a bell (probably from an earlier building on the site), and to the west side is plastic and treated wood playground equipment.

School construction at the site commenced in 1884 with the erection of a substantial brick building of Romanesque Revival design known as the Carr Institute. The Fulton High School and a building known as the Science Hall were built behind the Institute in 1923 and 1928-29, respectively, and in 1942 the Institute itself was replaced with the present building. Carpenter Otha Clifton Linton worked on the project, possibly under general contractor Don Hill. An inscription plaque from the 1884 building listing the original trustees was reused over the east entry of the 1942 building. (Sources: Otha W. Linton; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*; "Fulton Daily Leader 1911 Special Edition," p. 5D)

C 61. 106 Third. Ca. 1920. V. L. Freeman House FUF-95

Story-and-a-half stuccoed frame Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with front and back gabled dormers (the latter with an exterior entry to a steel fire escape). The

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screened front porch has a single arched span on stuccoed two-stage square-section pillars. Other features include a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, an exterior side chimney, japoneseque gable brackets, an entry with sidelights, and 1/1 windows with decorative upper sash and typically grouped in twos and threes.

C 62. 108 Third. Ca. 1920. R. L. Bushart House FUF-96

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and front and rear gabled dormers with asbestos-shingle siding. The engaged front porch has brick pillars and walling. Other features include textured tan brick, an interior brick flue, japoneseque gable brackets, an entry with sidelights, exposed rafter ends, a side screened porch, 3/1 and 5/1 windows, and a ca. 1950 garage addition to the rear with two vehicle bays and a front-elevation facing of textured tan brick on cinder block.

C 63. 109 Third. Ca. 1920. R. M. Herrin House FUF-97

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a wood-shingled gabled dormer. The porch has brick pillars and walling and wood-shingle siding in its front gable. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 3/1 windows. A scored concrete retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.

C 63a. 109 Third. Ca. 1920. Garage FUF-97

One-story stuccoed frame with an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a single vehicle bay.

C 64. 110 Third. Ca. 1920. C. F. Jackson House FUF-98

Story-and-a-half frame Victorian/Craftsman house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged corner porch has wood posts on brick pedestals and walling. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, an angled entry, gables on the sides of the roof, and 1/1 windows with decorative upper sash.

C 64a. 110 Third. Ca. 1920. Garage FUF-98

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and two

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vehicle bays with wood doors that appear to be original.

C 64b. 110 Third. Ca. 1940. Garage FUF-98

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 65. 112 Third. Ca. 1930. R. C. Pickering House FUF-99

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The porch has arched spans on rectangular-section brick pillars and brick walling with segmental-arched scuppers. Other features include a brick foundation, a parged interior chimney, gable brackets, and 5/1 and 9/1 windows.

C 66. 116 Third. Ca. 1920. J. W. Gordon House FUF-100

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged and screened front corner porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a gabled stoop over the entry, and 1/1 windows.

C 66a. 116 Third. Ca. 1920. Garage FUF-100

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 67. 200 Third. Ca. 1920. J. W. Shepard House FUF-101

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a modern gabled vent on the front. The screened one-story front porch has brick pillars with diamond-shaped concrete accent blocks at their tops, brick walling, and segmental-arched scuppers. Other features include 6/1 windows. The house is said to have been built by local contractor Frank Merryman.

C 67a. 200 Third. Ca. 1920. Garage FUF-101

One-story frame with asphalt-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and two vehicle bays.

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C 68. 201 Third. 1939-40. Elbert and Josey Jenkins House FUF-102

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with segmental dormers. The recessed entry has a slightly projecting porch with square-section wood columns with molded caps, and a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade. The entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with decorative came. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a dentil cornice, a gable-end screened porch with detailing similar to the front porch, a story-and-a-half hipped rear wing and bay window, and 6/9 windows with louvered wood shutters with cut-out urn motifs in the solid panels at their tops.

Nashville architect Thomas West Gardner designed the house in early 1939, and local contractor Frank Merryman is thought to have completed construction in 1940. The original owner was Elbert Jenkins, who represented International Harvester, and his wife Josey. Later owners were the McClaines and the Hornbys. (Sources: Harry and Catherine Bushart; construction drawings)

N 68a. 201 Third. Ca. 1960. Car port FUF-102

C 69. 202 Third. Ca. 1915. Ramsey Snow House FUF-103

One-story Classical Revival house of stucco over unknown construction and with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The house features round-arched fanlights over doors and windows, an exterior front brick chimney with a decorative cap and a round-arched niche, and molded cartouches and arabesques on the front, including in the chimney niche. Other features include dark red textured brickwork in the foundation and chimney, an arched stoop on brackets over the front entry, an engaged side porch with arched openings balanced by a sun room on the other end, and a rear carport. Ramsey Snow operated the Snow-White Auto Company with his partner, a Mr. White. (Source: Harry Bushart)

C 70. 204 Third. Ca. 1920. V. M. Hardin House FUF-104

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Foursquare-form house with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof. The screened one-story front porch has arched spans and brick pillars with tan accent bricks in the form of crosses at the top. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a side entry with concrete steps, decorative exposed rafter ends, and 6/1 and 7/1 windows.

C 71. 206 Third. Ca. 1930. House FUF-105

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Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The front porch has modern wood posts on old brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a modern decorative glass-panel front door, a gabled side wing, a back deck, and 1/1 windows.

C 72. 208 Third. Ca. 1895. L. J. Clements House FUF-106

One-story Victorian house of six-course American-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The inset center front porch has modern metal brackets, frieze, and railing. Other features include small triangular vents in two front gables, decorative Craftsman windows in segmental-arched openings with modern louvered wood shutters, and a weatherboarded frame rear wing that is original or early.

C 73. 209 Third. Ca. 1920. E. M. Jenkins House FUF-107

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has decorative interlocking wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a parged foundation, two exterior side brick chimneys with paved shoulders, a side bay window, an entry with transom, and 3/1 and 6/1 windows.

N 73a. 209 Third. Ca. 1990. Shed FUF-107

One-story frame with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and possibly T1-11 siding.

N 73b. 209 Third. Ca. 1990. Car port FUF-107

C 74. 210 Third. 1886. M. L. Farmer House FUF-4

Two-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns on brick pedestals and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. A two-story off-center bay window rises under a cut-away front gable supported by spindle brackets. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a circular wood vent with a star motif in the front gable, an entry with sidelights and transom, and a landscaped yard. M. L. Farmer was a tobacco exporter and buggy manufacturer. In 1946 the house was acquired by W. S. Atkins, who made small alterations including the addition of a den in place of a back porch. (Source: Williamson, "Farmer-Atkins House," FUF-4)

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C 74a. 210 Third. Ca. 1900. Meathouse FUF-4

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof.

C 74b. 210 Third. Ca. 1940. Garage FUF-4

One-story frame with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and two vehicle bays.

C 75. 211 Third. Ca. 1900. A. J. Cooke House FUF-108

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The screened front porch has brick pillars and walling. Other features include a parged foundation, two-story gabled side wings, an entry with transom, and 3/1 and 5/1 windows. A sign in the yard identifies the house as the Cooke-Walker House and gives a date of ca. 1843. Early Sanborn maps may indicate a thorough Craftsman-style remodeling of an existing house in the 1910s.

N 75a. 211 Third. Ca. 1990. Garage/workshop FUF-108

One-story frame with T1-11 siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and a storage loft.

C 76. 214 Third. Ca. 1930. Enoch and Edna Browder House FUF-109

Two-story Classical Revival house of textured tan stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house is distinguished by a one-story entry portico with stone classical columns in antis between brick corner pillars. The portico links to a full-facade terrace with a decorative iron railing. A gabled porte cochere on the west side stands on brick pillars with molded bases and caps. Other features include interior and exterior side and rear chimneys with decorative caps with diamond-shaped accent blocks, a modillion cornice, an entry with a stone or cast-stone surround and a louvered wood outer door, a one-story sun room on the east side, a one-story rear wing, first-story 8/8 windows in round-arched cast-stone surrounds with simplified urn and swag motifs in the spandrels, and second-story 6/6 windows with decorative brick surrounds.

Enoch Browder, head of Browder Milling, and his wife Edna hired Fulton builder Luco Henry Howard to build (and possibly design) this house in 1929 or 1930. The house replaced a

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Victorian residence that stood on the same site. (Source: Parks Weaks)

C 76a. 214 Third. Ca. 1930. Garage/apartment FUF-109

Two-story building similar in construction and design to the main house, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, original garage doors, and 6/6 windows. The garage is reached by a driveway that passes through the porte cochere.

C 77. 215 Third. Ca. 1910. James and Anna Cheek House FUF-110

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer with decorative windows. The one-story front porch has brick pillars and walling. A one-story wing and car port were added to the rear during the third quarter of the twentieth century. Other features include an entry with sidelights and transom, 1/1 windows with modern shutters, modern stained glass in a side window, and cypress and cedar trees in the front yard. According to tradition, the house was built for Fulton school superintendent James C. Cheek and his wife Anna McCullough Cheek, and it is first portrayed on the 1914 Sanborn map. (Sources: Pete Morgan; Parks Weaks; "Holiday Home Tour")

C 77a. 215 Third. Ca. 1920. Outbuilding FUF-110

One-story stretcher-bond brick building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a gabled steel car port added to the front. The building first appears on the 1925 Sanborn map as a garage, but the discovery of a hearth suggests it may also have functioned as a smokehouse.

N 77b. 215 Third. Ca. 2000. Swimming pool FUF-110

C 78. 219 Third. Ca. 1890; 1899. P. H. and Olivia Weaks House FUF-12

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with lunette windows in the gables. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns on brick pedestals, a curved corner, and a decorative gable aligned with the front entry with beaded matchboard sheathing and a molded wreath ornament in the gable. A one-story rear kitchen with a latticed porch with a beaded matchboard railing survives from the original house on the site. Other features include a brick foundation and parged interior chimneys, a one-story bay window on the east side with milled surrounds and turned corner blocks, a paneled

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entry surround with transom, a front window with a stained-glass upper sash, an oval side window under the porch, and 1/1 windows.

P. H. Weaks became owner of a Feliciana department store in 1879. He moved the business first to Water Valley and then, in 1894, to Fulton. Weaks began construction of this house in 1899, completing it early in the next century. He tore down a pre-existing dwelling on the site but retained a kitchen and porch which are incorporated as a rear wing of the present dwelling. (Sources: Parks Weaks; Lohaus et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour"; Jewell, "Louis Weaks House")

C 79. 300 Third. Ca. 1935. House

FUF-111

Two-story frame Craftsman house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a metal ventilator. The one-story front porch has brick pillars and metal supports, brick walling, and a modern roof balustrade of treated lumber. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-story side porch similar to the front porch, a second-story entry, exposed rafter ends, and 1/1 windows. A low concrete retaining wall around the lot has semicircular projections for decoration. The house, now used as apartments, also has the address 400 Park St.

C 79a. 300 Third. Ca. 1935. Garage

FUF-111

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and old paneled wood garage doors.

C 80. 301 Third. Ca. 1920. Yates-Weaks House

FUF-301

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The entry, which has a transom, is sheltered by a bracketed gabled stoop. In the front gable is a screened lunette vent and below it a decorative panel of basketweave brickwork. Other features include a one-story east side wing (either original or an early addition) that formerly had a roof balustrade, an exterior brick side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, a small porch addition on the west side, and 6/1 windows with decorative louvered wood shutters.

A Dr. Yates had this house built about 1920 or shortly before. About 1921 it was acquired by Leslie Hunter Weaks in anticipation of his marriage to Carmen Parks. The Weakses lived there

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a number of years and then rented it out. (Source: Parks Weaks)

N 81. 304 Third. Ca. 1970. House FUF-113

One-story frame Colonial Revival/Ranch house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The porch, engaged under a gabled extension with vinyl sheathing and a lunette window, has fluted round wood columns. Other features include an entry with sidelights, a louvered outer wood door, and a surround with a broken pediment with a center urn; an interior brick chimney; a rear car port and brick storage room; and 8/8 and 8/12 windows with decorative shutters.

N 81a. 304 Third. Ca. 1990. Shed FUF-113

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 82. 305 Third. Ca. 1920. House FUF-114

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has modern clustered wood posts with molded caps. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior parged chimney, vinyl-encased gable brackets, and 1/1 and 4/1 windows. The house was occupied by two families in the 1920s. In 1936 two occupants are listed: L. B. Wheeler and Emma Hawkins.

C 82a. 305 Third. Ca. 1920. Meathouse FUF-114

One-story frame possible meathouse with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N 82b. 305 Third. Ca. 1990. Shed FUF-114

N 82c. 305 Third. Ca. 1990. Car port FUF-114

C 83. 308 Third. Ca. 1915. B. J. Pigue House FUF-115

Story-and-a-half frame Queen Anne house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with a gabled front dormer and a hipped rear dormer. The engaged wraparound porch has a curved corner, round aluminum columns, and a cinder-block foundation. Other features

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include a brick foundation, two entries with transoms, and 1/1 windows.

C 83a. 308 Third. Ca. 1915. Meathouse

FUF-115

One-story frame possible meathouse with novelty weatherboard siding and an overhanging gable roof with asphalt roll roofing.

C 84. 309 Third. 1918; 1962; 1964. Powers-Fall House

FUF-116

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the 1960s. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has a hipped dormer with battered sides. Original features include interior brick chimneys, decorative eaves brackets, simple gable brackets, lunette windows in the gables, a one-story screened side porch with brick pillars with cross-form brick accents at their tops, segmental arches over the front first-story windows with impost and keystone motifs, and 6/1 windows with decorative shutters. The principal feature from the 1960s remodeling is a one-story entry portico with fluted wood Doric columns and pilasters, a scrolled modillion cornice, and a decorative metal railing. The portico shelters an entry with fluted Doric pilasters, a broken pediment with a center urn, and a louvered wood outer door.

According to tradition, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Powers began construction on the house during World War I. Later occupants included the Willinghams (Mrs. Willingham was a Powers), the Copelands, the Flacks, and the Falls. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fall Jr. purchased the house in 1945 and hired the Union City, Tn. contracting firm of a Mr. McAdoo to remodel the house in 1962 and 1964. (Sources: Ellen Varden; "Festival of Friendship Home Tour")

C 84a. 309 Third. Ca. 1918. Garage/apartment

FUF-116

Two-story stretcher-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exposed rafter ends, segmental-arched 6/1 windows, and two vehicle bays. The Powers family cook is said to have lived in the apartment.

C 85. 312 Third. Ca. 1915. F. M. Gossom House

FUF-117

Story-and-a-half frame Victorian/Craftsman house with vinyl siding and a complex asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with hipped wall dormers and decorative outriggers. The front porch also has decorative outriggers as well as clustered tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other

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features include a brick foundation, two entries with paneled wood doors of Tudor Revival character, a side bay window, a one-story rear wing, and 1/1 windows.

C 85a. 312 Third. Ca. 1970. Garage FUF-117

One-story cinder-block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a driveway consisting of parallel concrete strips.

C 86. 313 Third. Ca. 1920; 1932. Wayne House FUF-118

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house with stretcher-bond brickwork that is probably a veneer over frame construction and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Prominent details include porches supported by heavy timber posts, decorative chimney pots, and tall louvered gable vents that recall the openings of medieval church belfries. The materials used in the construction of the house are richly varied: wood and stucco in the gables, white stone (probably quartzite) in the front chimney, and jagged clinker brick for the body of the house. Other features include a round-arched entry with a stone or cast-stone surround and a batten door with a small window, a story-and-a-half rear wing with shed dormers and an interior clinker-brick chimney, a small side porch with wood barred screens, a side bay window, 6/6 windows on the first story, and 8/8 windows on the upper story.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Wayne purchased a one-story frame house at the southeast corner of N. College and Third in 1903. A. B. Wayne had served as one of first trustees of the Carr Institute in 1884. Between 1913 and 1926 the Wayne family replaced this house with a story-and-a-half frame dwelling, and in 1932, after the death of Mrs. Wayne, her son Trevor and his wife Robbie remodeled the house in the Tudor Revival style, building a detached Tudor Revival garage at about the same time. (Sources: "Holiday Home Tour"; *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*)

C 86a. 313 Third. Ca. 1932. Garage FUF-118

One-story Tudor Revival garage harmonizes with the main house in material and detail, with frame and stretcher-bond brick walls, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, false half-timbering in the gables, carved wood bars over the windows, and one vehicle bay.

N 87. 400 Third. Early 1950s. Ira and Ina Little House FUF-119

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Two-story Colonial Revival house of stretcher-bond brick over frame with an asbestos-shingle gable roof. The two-story one-tier Doric portico has a lunette window in the tympanum. The entry has narrow sidelights and transom, a surround with cable moldings and recessed panels in the pilasters, and a double-arched Italianate door. Other features include interior brick chimneys, cornice returns, a one-story screened side porch with metal supports, an attached garage, and 8/12 windows on the first story and 3/6 windows on the second story.

Ina Little (later Pittman), who was interested in historic homes and antiques, acquired architectural elements from the ca. 1870 William Paschal House, which stood off of Main Street until it was demolished (before 1948). She incorporated the entryway and a circular stair from the Paschal House into her Third Street home. (Sources: Parks Weeks; Sanborn maps)

C 88. 401 Third. Late 1940s. Maxwell McDade House FUF-120

Two-story Colonial Revival house of stretcher-bond brick over frame with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The two-story one-tier front porch has fluted square wood columns. Other features include an exterior gable end brick chimney, an entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, one-story side and rear wings, and 8/8 windows. A modern brick and metal fence extends along N. College. The house was built by carpenter Otha Clifton Linton for McDade, a highway contractor. (Sources: Otha W. Linton and Ann Robertson)

N 88a. 401 Third. Ca. 1960. Car port FUF-120

C 89. 407 Third. Ca. 1920. C. E. Holloway House FUF-121

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house with an unusual L-shaped form and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front wing has a battered exterior chimney with a trellis design and other ornamentation formed by strips of marble. The stout brick pillars of a one-story side porch have similar ornamentation. Other features include marble used for belt courses and window sills and lintels, a front terrace of brick and concrete, an interior brick chimney, a decorative porch balustrade, a two-story side bay window, and 8/8 windows. The house may have been built by contractor Luco Henry Howard.

C 89a. 407 Third. Ca. 1920. Garage FUF-121

One-story garage similar in design and construction to the main house, with an asphalt-shingled

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gable roof and two vehicle bays.

C 90. 408 Third. Ca. 1910. R. B. Huddleston House

FUF-122

Two-story frame Victorian/Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with flared eaves and pedimented gables with rectangular windows. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, side projections, a car port addition, and 1/1, 9/1, and 18/1 windows.

C 91. 409 Third. Ca. 1930. Sam and Lula Butler House

FUF-123

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Notable exterior features include a castellated front wing, a slight gabled front projection with a round-arched entry with a cast-stone surround and a batten door, and a front corner terrace with a segmental-arched scupper in a brick perimeter wall. Other features include textured dark red/purple brick, an interior brick chimney, a second-story balcony under a hipped roof, a secondary front entry, and 6/6 windows.

Sam Butler, a "drummer" or traveling salesman and a partner in Franklin's Dry Goods Store, had the house built upon his marriage to Lula Burford, a milliner at Franklin's. (Sources: Mrs. Raymond Andrus; Parks Weaks)

C 91a. 409 Third. Ca. 1930. Garage

FUF-123

One-story garage matches the main house in construction, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and two vehicle bays.

C 92. 410 Third. 1940. Nathaniel and Lillian Cooke House

FUF-124

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof interrupted by gabled wall dormers. The house is distinguished by a recessed entry with a surround of fluted Doric pilasters and sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with decorative comes, and by first-story 10/10 windows in round-arched surrounds with cast-stone keystones and louvered wooden shutters. Other features include an exterior gable-end brick chimney with paved shoulders, a decorative frieze, a one-story rear wing with a decorative metal

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Description (continued)

roof balustrade, and second-story 8/8 windows.

Nathaniel G. Cooke, associated with City National Bank, and his wife Lillian Fields Cooke had this house built by contractor Clifton Linton to a design by a Martin, Tn. architect. Nathaniel Cooke made some alterations to the design with the assistance of his cousin, Eliza Murphy White, who remodeled her house at 301 Eddings at about the same time. The home of contractor W. H. Spradlin originally stood on the site and was moved north a lot or two to make way for the Cooke house. (Sources: Mrs. Raymond Andrus; Parks Weaks)

C 92a. 410 Third. 1940. Garage FUF-124

One-story stretcher-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, round-arched 6/6 windows, and a driveway with two parallel concrete strips.

C 93. 411 Third. Ca. 1915. S. C. Smith House FUF-125

One-story frame Queen Anne with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with clipped gable extensions. The wraparound porch has modern wood posts on concrete pedestals. Other features include a concrete foundation, an interior parged chimney, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows.

C 93a. 411 Third. Ca. 1915. Garage FUF-125

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, original or early wood garage doors, and two vehicle bays.

N 93b. 411 Third. Ca. 1970. Car port FUF-125

C 94. 500 Third. Ca. 1930. Herschel and Agnes Smith House FUF-126

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Tudor Revival house with an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof. The one-story front porch stands on heavy timber posts with arched brackets. Other features include false half-timbering in the front gable, textured blond brickwork, exposed rafter ends, and a one-story side wing with an exterior gable-end brick chimney. Attorney Herschel T. Smith and his wife Agnes had this house built.

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C 94a. 500 Third. Ca. 1930. Garage/apartment FUF-126

Two-story building harmonizes with the main house in construction and styling. The first story is constructed of blond textured brick, the second is frame with asbestos-shingle siding, and there are an asphalt-shingled gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The Smith's maid occupied the upstairs apartment.

C 95. 501 Third. Ca. 1910. House FUF-127

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The one-story wraparound porch has tapered wood posts and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a concrete foundation, an interior brick chimney, a one-story rear wing, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows.

C 96. 503 Third. Ca. 1915. J. A. Harpole House FUF-128

One-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a segmental ventilation dormer. On the front is an original glassed-in vestibule with an arched window, and there is a glassed-in porch to one side. Other features include textured dark red to purple brickwork, a concrete foundation, an interior parged brick chimney, and 3/1 and 4/1 windows.

C 97. 507 Third. Ca. 1925. House FUF-129

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The screened front porch is engaged under a gabled extension and has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, decorative rafter ends, gable brackets, a rear side car port addition, and 1/1 windows.

C 97a. 507 Third. Ca. 1940. Shed FUF-129

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N 98. 508 Third. Ca. 1960. House FUF-130

One-story ranch house of stretcher-bond brick veneer over frame construction with an asphalt-

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shingled gable roof. Other features include an entry porch with tapered wood columns and arched spans, textured gray brickwork, a front picture window, and 8/8 windows with aluminum shutters.

N 98a. 508 Third. Ca. 1960. Shed FUF-130

One-story frame with screened sides.

C 99. 510 Third. Ca. 1915. J. O. Lewis House FUF-131

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer with numerous windows (suggesting former use as a sleeping porch). The engaged and screened front porch has wood posts on battered cobblestone pedestals connected with walling of similar construction. Other features include a concrete foundation, an exterior gable-end parged chimney with a battered stack, an interior brick chimney, dentil moldings in the gables, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 3/1 windows.

C 99a. 510 Third. Ca. 1940. Garage FUF-131

One-story frame with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay. The garage attaches to a car port.

C 99b. 510 Third. Ca. 1940. Shed FUF-131

One-story frame.

N 99c. 510 Third. Ca. 1990. Shed

C 100. 512 Third. Ca. 1935. I. W. Little House FUF-132

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The screened front porch is engaged under a large gabled extension and has brick pillars and walling and arched spans. Other features include mottled brown brickwork, a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, modern wood-shingle siding in the front gable, vinyl-encased gable brackets, concrete window lintels, and decorative Craftsman windows.

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C 100a. 512 Third. Ca. 1935. Garage FUF-132

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 101. 515 Third. Ca. 1910. J. R. Graham House FUF-134

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with flared eaves and hipped dormers. The one-story wraparound porch has a curved corner, classical wood columns, and turned balusters. Other features include a concrete foundation, interior parged chimneys, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows.

C 101a. 515 Third. Ca. 1910. Barn FUF-134

One-story frame with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof, and sliding doors.

C 101b. 515 Third. Ca. 1910. Shed FUF-134

Small one-story frame outbuilding (a privy?) with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary and Statement of Applicable National Register Criteria

The Carr Historic District embraces the core area of an architecturally distinguished historic residential neighborhood located in Fulton, Kentucky. The fifty-acre district takes its name from one of Fulton's founding families, the Carrs. William Turner Carr laid out the neighborhood as a series of additions beginning in 1875, and made donations of land to religious and educational institutions to enhance the prospects of his development venture. The district's oldest dwelling is Greek Revival in character: the 1858 Ben F. Carr Jr. House, a pre-existing plantation house. Spirited houses in the Queen Anne style were built in later decades, foremost among them the 1899 Carr-Johnson House and the 1900 Sam and Willie McCall House with their gracious verandas and complex roof lines. Eclectic styles such as the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival followed after about 1910. The district includes the 1942 Carr Elementary School and a cluster of Gothic and Classical Revival churches erected in the 1920s. Local builder/architects such as W. H. Spradlin, Luco Henry Howard and Otha Clifton Linton contributed to the neighborhood some of its finest residences in the early twentieth century. The Carr Historic District remains a popular place of residence and the focus of high quality rehabilitation work in Fulton.

The Carr Historic District meets Criterion C and is architecturally significant for the variety and sophistication of its domestic and institutional architecture. Buildings in the district were constructed from the antebellum period into the post-World War II period in a wide range of styles, types, and methods of construction that exhibit the skill of a cadre of local designers and builders. These qualities are illustrated in the section entitled "An Architectural Analysis of the Carr Historic District." The district also meets Criterion B and is significant in the area of community planning and development for its association with William Turner Carr, as supported in the section entitled "The Development of the Carr Historic District," which also provides a general account of the district in the broader context of Fulton's development. Finally, Criterion A is listed in the area of exploration/settlement for the inclusion of the Ben F. Carr Jr. House at 203 Second, which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The period of significance for the district extends from 1858, the date of construction of the oldest building, until 1951, embracing nearly a century of architectural development. The district is eligible at the local level of significance.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

The Development of the Carr Historic District

Fulton, Kentucky owes its existence to the construction of the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad from Paducah to the Tennessee line in 1859-60. Chartered in 1852, the NO&O ultimately connected through to Memphis; in later years it was known as the Paducah & Gulf Railroad and the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. A station was established at the junction with the projected Cairo extension of the Mississippi Central Railroad and was later named Fulton after Fulton County (which in turn was named after steamboat innovator Robert Fulton).¹

Prior to the coming of the railroad the town site belonged to a handful of property owners, principal among them Benjamin F. Carr Jr., whose family had begun to acquire land in the Fulton area in the 1820s. In 1858 Carr built a one-story Greek Revival house near the corner of Second and Park streets that now stands--moved twice and enlarged--at 203 Second (inventory number 50; Kentucky Heritage Council site number FUF-35). The Ben F. Carr Jr. House is the oldest extant building in the historic district and in Fulton. It is unknown whether Carr intended to develop the elevated ground around his home as a residential area serving the adjacent downtown, for the Civil War, and then Carr's death in 1870, derailed what plans he might have had.²

The early 1870s saw a renewal of development in Fulton and the town incorporated in 1872. In 1860 B. F. Carr Jr. sold G. W. Paschall twenty-seven acres in the triangle formed by the railroads and the state line across the NO&O from Lake Street. By 1874 Paschall had surveyed this area, centered on Main Street, as well as an area along McComb Street that with the survey of Norman's Addition along Norman Street in 1876 formed the genesis of the East Fulton residential area. In 1875 B. F. Carr Jr.'s son, William Turner Carr, had lots and streets laid out west of the downtown. Known as Carr's First Addition (there would be at least two others), this survey marked the formal beginning of residential development in the historic district. Another area to develop during the period was the Lake Street commercial district, located between the Carr Historic District and East Fulton. Unlike the two residential districts, Lake Street appears

¹ *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama* (no pagination); Corliss, *Main Line of Mid-America*, 263-66.

² Henderson, "Ben F. Carr, Jr. House."

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to have developed in a piecemeal fashion without the benefit of a comprehensive survey.³

Carr's First Addition extended between the Kentucky/Tennessee line on the south and Fourth Street on the north and from Carr Street on the east to the east side of present Park Street on the west. Most of the parcels on the 1875 plat (which is reproduced as Exhibit A) appear to have contained approximately a third of an acre each. At the south end of the addition and nearest to the railroad and the downtown is a double range of much smaller lots which may have been intended as a location for worker housing, but which in fact developed into a block of middle-class dwellings and churches by the end of the century. The plat indicates the existence of the grave yard at the southwest corner of Carr and Second streets (inv. no. 1a; FUF-17) and of the alleys between Carr, Eddings, and Park streets.

Analysis of Fulton's surviving nineteenth-century housing stock suggests that home construction for the town's more affluent individuals at first concentrated in the East Fulton neighborhood. Dwellings in the Carr Historic District tended to be smaller in scale and of frame construction rather than the brick construction that occasionally appeared on the eastern side of town. This began to change at the end of the century, heralded by the construction of the impressive Queen Anne-style Carr-Johnson House at 209 Second in 1899 (inv. no. 51; FUF-32). Thereafter Fulton's business and professional elite preferred the historic district to East Fulton, filling Carr's First Addition and subsequent additions with large and stylish residences. The desirability of the neighborhood also attracted residents of more modest means who erected Queen Anne cottages and Craftsman bungalows.

There were probably several reasons for the ascendancy of the Carr Historic District over East Fulton. William Turner Carr enhanced the desirability of his land development venture by donating building sites to religious and educational institutions. Carr gave the land for the original First Christian Church, a brick building erected at 200 Carr in 1875, and for the original First Baptist Church, built in 1878 (or 1882, accounts vary) at 115 Second. Brick churches dating to the 1920s occupy both sites today (inv. no. 1, FUF-17, and inv. no. 49 FUF-16 respectively). In 1884 Carr and his wife gave the entire 400 block of West State Line Street for the construction of the Carr Institute, a private high school that stood on the site of the present Carr Elementary School (inv. no. 60; FUF-41). Next to the school, Carr Park was laid out and

³ Fulton County Deed Book 5, p. 490; Deed Book 9, pp. 354 and 562; and Deed Book 10, p. 3.

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an open-air auditorium (no longer extant) erected by the mid-1910s. The district was convenient to the town's principal commercial district along Lake Street; East Fulton, however, was separated from Lake Street by two sets of railroad tracks.⁴

Development in the Carr Historic District was stimulated by Fulton's prosperity during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The town's population grew from a handful of merchants and their families in 1870 to 2,860 in 1900. Fulton benefitted from agricultural production in its hinterland--tobacco and grains were principal crops by 1900--and from enhancements to the state's rail networks, which nearly tripled in mileage between 1870 and 1890. Consolidation of the rail lines serving the town by the Illinois Central in the 1890s linked Fulton to the nationally prominent carrier and prompted the local newspaper to describe Fulton as the IC's "most important crossing in the South" in 1911. With the IC's dominance of banana shipping after 1880, Fulton emerged as the system's primary banana refrigeration stop in the early twentieth century. Robert H. Wade, owner of the ice plant that refrigerated the bananas, built one of the district's grander homes in the 200 block of Carr Street, a Mission-style house of gray limestone construction (inv. no. 4; FUF-46).⁵

Wade was joined by others of similar standing in the community. The neighborhood probably received a boost early in its development when Fulton's first mayor Ed Stark built a house at 200 Park about 1880 (inv. no. 42; FUF-27). In addition to the two Carr family residences noted above, a cousin of W. T. Carr and her husband built the Sam and Willie McCall House at 300 Eddings in 1900 (inv. no. 12; FUF-23), which ranks with the Carr-Johnson House among Fulton's largest, most sophisticated, and best preserved Queen Anne-style residences. Others who built in the district include roller mill owner Enoch Browder (inv. no. 76; FUF-109), tobacco exporter and buggy manufacturer M. L. Farmer (inv. no. 74; FUF-4), department store owner P. H. Weaks (inv. no. 78; FUF-12), and International Harvester representative Elbert Jenkins (inv. no. 68; FUF-102).

⁴ Sanborn maps; Williamson, "First Christian Church" (FUF-17); Williamson, "First Baptist Church," (FUF-16); "Fulton Daily Leader 1911 Special Edition," p. 4D; and *Ken-Tenn-O-Rama*.

⁵ "Industrial Resources," 3; Harrison and Klotter, *New History of Kentucky*, 313; Corliss, *Main Line of Mid-America*, 401-07; Sanborn maps; "Supplement to the Fulton Daily Leader"; and *Fulton Leader*, July 31, 1998, p. 3B.

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Residential development in the district remained strong to about 1930. After a brief hiatus in the early 1930s, when the effects of the nationwide economic depression were most severe, construction resumed in the late 1930s only to be interrupted again by World War II in the early 1940s. Home building picked up again after the war but declined in the 1950s as attention turned to suburban developments. The core area of the Carr neighborhood, represented by the historic district, does not appear to have suffered an appreciable economic decline during the second half of the twentieth century. Little demolition occurred, and many houses have survived to the present relatively unaltered. Interest in the district's historic houses has reawakened in recent years, and a number of sensitive rehabilitations have been completed or are underway.

An Architectural Analysis of the Carr Historic District

The Carr Historic District comprises a richly varied concentration of architecturally sophisticated houses, churches, and several other building types. The district's architectural history begins with the construction of the Ben F. Carr Jr. House in 1858 (inv. no. 50; FUF-35). Originally a one-story dwelling, the house was moved and enlarged to two stories in later years, but it retains important original features such as a sophisticated Greek Revival/Italianate front porch with octagonal columns and a Greek Revival entry surround with multipane sidelights and transom. The Carr house emphasizes early Fulton's receptivity to mainstream architectural fashions of the mid-nineteenth century.

As noted above, the majority of the housing stock erected in the district during the quarter century that followed initial platting in 1875 was of relatively modest scale and construction. These characteristics are illustrated by the 1889 Sanborn map, which covered the two blocks of Eddings Street between Second and Fourth--presumably the most built up section of the district at the time. All of the houses along the street were one story in height and appear to have been of frame construction. Most were provided with front porches and approximately a third had rear wings. A few had asymmetrical elevations, suggesting gabled front wings, and one had a front bay window. All but a handful of this first generation of Eddings Street houses have been replaced with later dwellings. Two exceptions are the house at 206 Eddings (inv. no. 10; FUF-52), which received a front wing with a wood-shingled gable in the late 1890s, and the Mitchell-White House at 301 Eddings (inv. no. 13; FUF-24), which was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1940.⁶

⁶ The 1889 Sanborn map incorrectly identifies the street it portrays as Carr Street.

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A pair of houses representative of early domestic construction in the district survives on the 200 block of Park Street. The one-story frame Victorian cottages at 200 Park (inv. no. 42; FUF-27) and 202 Park (inv. no. 43; FUF-25) share similar details and form. According to tradition both were built by contractor Percy McDowell with assistance from carpenter Thomas Jefferson Linton, and the dates of construction are said to be ca. 1875, although the decade of the 1880s is more likely given the similarity of the houses to the M. L. Farmer House at 210 Third (inv. no. 74; FUF-4), built in 1886. The house at 200 Park, home of Fulton's first mayor, Ed Stark, is the better preserved of the two, with milled gable ornament, elaborate brackets that support a gable overhang above a bay window, and a circular gable vent with a five-pointed star motif. This last detail appears throughout the town; it may have been a signature motif of the builder or builders.⁷

A trend towards larger and more sophisticated houses began about 1900. Two Queen Anne houses from this period, both associated with the Carr family, are of particular note. In 1899 William Turner Carr had a two-story brick residence built for his children Frank Carr and Mary Carr Johnson at 209 Second (inv. no. 51; FUF-32). The house is said to have been designed by a St. Louis architect, whose rendering for the project was published in a June 1899 supplement of the *Fulton Leader*. The house features circular and polygonal wings, a wraparound veranda supported on clustered Ionic colonnettes on paneled pedestals, and gables with fishscale wood shingles and decorative windows. Nearby stands the two-story frame residence of W. T. Carr's cousin Willie Ligon McCall and her husband Sam at 300 Eddings (inv. no. 12; FUF-23). The McCall House features a wraparound veranda, multiple gables with decorative round and lunette windows, and a three-story cylindrical turret with a bell-cast roof and a frieze of bell flower and ribbon swags. Believed to have been designed by the same architect as the Carr-Johnson House, the McCall House was built in 1900. Another connection between the two residences is their interior decorative painting, traditionally ascribed to an Italian artist from St. Louis. Cherubs, hunt scenes, and floral motifs were depicted in the painting, much of which has been lost. Best preserved is the so-called "Persian room" in the turret of the McCall House, which has exotic archways painted in green and dark red.⁸

⁷ Tom Linton's son Clifton Linton (1892?-1965) built a number of houses in the district in the twentieth century (Ann Robertson and Otha W. Linton personal communication).

⁸ Lohaus et al, "Historic Fulton Home Tour."

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Beginning in the 1910s the late Victorian styles began to give way to eclectic styles represented at first by the Craftsman style. The characteristic Craftsman house type was the bungalow, of which many examples stand in the district. The ca. 1920 A. G. Baldrige House at 218 Fourth (inv. no. 33; FUF-73) is of a type sometimes called an "airplane bungalow" for the lofty views afforded by its belvedere-like second-story room. The house also features slatted gables for improved ventilation, stout concrete porch pillars, and a backyard garage/apartment that matches the main house in style and detail. The ca. 1915 J. O. Lewis House at 510 Third (inv. no. 99; FUF-131), another bungalow, features a porch with battered (tapered) walls and pedestals constructed or faced with cobblestones, and a gabled dormer with multiple windows on its front and sides perhaps associated with use as a sleeping porch (fresh air was considered a way to combat tuberculosis).

Bungalows represented the majority of Craftsman houses constructed in Fulton, but not all. The ca. 1920 C. E. Holloway House at 407 Third (inv. no. 89; FUF-121), possibly built by local contractor Luco Henry Howard, differs from the bungalow form in its full two-story height and its L-shaped plan with front wing. Prominent on the wing is a battered chimney with a trellis design and other ornamentation formed by strips of marble. The stout brick pillars of a side porch have similar ornamentation. Like the Baldrige House and others from the period, the Holloway House has a garage that matches the main house in style and construction.

In counterpoint to the Craftsman style were several styles that looked more to past precedent or specific exotic cultures (the largely ahistoric Craftsman style borrowed somewhat from oriental sources). These included the Classical Revival and its close relative the Colonial Revival; the Tudor Revival; and the Mission styles. During the first decade of the twentieth century Fulton builder/architect W. H. Spradlin built a number of Classical Revival-style residences distinguished by monumental Ionic porticos. One probable Spradlin design (now much altered) is the J. P. and Lucille DeMyer House at 408 Eddings (inv. no. 22; FUF-62). Whereas the Classical Revival style was suited for grand residences, two of the district's classically-inspired residences are modest in scale. The ca. 1915 Ramsey Snow House at 202 Third (inv. no. 69; FUF-103) is only one story in height but it flaunts a row of doors and windows with round-headed fanlights, a front chimney with a round-arched niche, and molded cartouches and arabesque panels. The ca. 1915 H. H. Perce House at 213 Fourth (inv. no. 28; FUF-68) is

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similar to the house on Third but lacks the fancy cartouches and arabesques.⁹

The Colonial Revival style, introduced locally by the 1914-15 Fulton Post Office at 312 Main Street in the downtown, gained momentum through the 1920s and 1930s to become the style of choice among affluent homebuilders in the historic district after World War II. One well-documented residence in the style is the Elbert and Josey Jenkins House at 201 Third (inv. no. 68; FUF-102), designed by Nashville architect Thomas West Gardner in 1939 and completed in 1940. The story-and-a-half brick house has dormers with segmental-vaulted roofs, a recessed front entry with an elliptical fanlight, and louvered shutters with cut-out urn motifs.¹⁰

The Tudor Revival style was fashionable in the late 1920s and 1930s. Historic district houses in the style typically feature false half-timbering in their gables and arched entryways juxtaposed with front chimneys of fanciful form and construction. A distinguished example is the Wayne House at 313 Third (inv. no. 86; FUF-118), remodeled in 1932 from a pre-existing dwelling. Details include porches supported by heavy timber posts, decorative chimney pots, and tall louvered gable vents that recall the openings of medieval church belfries. The materials used in the construction of the house are richly varied: wood and stucco in the gables, white stone (probably quartzite) in the front chimney, and jagged clinker brick for the body of the house. Another older residence with a Tudor make-over is the Arch H. Huddleston Sr. House at 406 Eddings (inv. no. 20; FUF-60), and both the Wayne and Huddleston residences have garages that harmonize in materials and detail with their houses. Unlike the Wayne and Huddleston residences, other Tudor Revival houses were built from scratch. These include the V. R. Owen House, a small brick and stucco house at 306 Second (inv. no. 53; FUF-88) with false crucks in the front gable and an unusual basement garage, and the duplex at 220-22 Fourth (inv. no. 35; FUF-75), which has an arched entry porch at one corner balanced at the other end by a whimsical arched buttress. The Tudor Revival style in local domestic construction may have

⁹ Spradlin built the Fulton County Courthouse in Hickman to a design by architect Frank P. Milburn. To determine whether buildings in Fulton credited to Spradlin were designed by Milburn, plates from Milburn's promotional portfolios for 1901 and ca. 1907 were examined (the author was assisted in this by architectural historian Gary R. Grant of Danville, Va., the owner of the books). No close matches were found, suggesting Spradlin received most of his designs from another architect or that he prepared his own designs.

¹⁰ Jenkins House blueprints in the possession of the owner, Harry N. Bushart.

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received a boost from the building of Gothic churches in the district during the second half of the 1920s.

The Mission style is represented by one example in the historic district: the two-story Robert and Lillian Wade House at 218 Carr (inv. no. 4; FUF-46). Lillian Wade saw the house design during a visit to Hollywood, Florida, and in 1925 the Wades hired contractor Luco Henry Howard to re-create it. The house evokes Mediterranean and Latin American architecture (distantly the missions of colonial California) through its decorative parapet and Spanish tile pent roof. The entry porch is more classical in inspiration. Apparently unique in Fulton is the home's construction of fossiliferous limestone blocks quarried in the Bowling Green area of western Kentucky.¹¹

The district's churches date primarily to the late 1920s and cluster at the east end of the area. They include the First Christian Church at 108 Carr (inv. no. 17; FUF-17), a low brick building in the parish church genre of the Gothic style designed by Board of Church Extension architect W. F. Wickes and erected in 1928; the more imposing 1927 Gothic-style First Methodist Church at 200 Carr (inv. no. 2; FUF-15); and the 1925 Classical Revival-style First Baptist Church at 115 Second (inv. no. 49; FUF-16), which features monumental Ionic columns in antis. The youngest historic churches in the district--the 1947 former Central Church of Christ at 201 Carr (inv. no. 3; FUF-45) and especially the 1945 First Church of the Nazarene at 404 Green (inv. no. 41; FUF-81)--are Colonial Revival in inspiration.

School construction in the district focused on a block bounded by W. State Line, N. College, Pearl, and Second streets where in 1884 a substantial brick building of Romanesque Revival design known as the Carr Institute was erected. The Fulton High School and a building known as the Science Hall were built behind the Institute in 1923 and 1928-29, respectively, and in 1942 the Institute itself was replaced with a large brick building of simplified Tudor Revival design known as Carr Elementary School at 400 W. State Line (inv. no. 60; FUF-41).

As noted above, the Colonial Revival style characterized houses built in the district during the early post-World War II period, and a few examples of the style were built after 1951. The Ranch style--sometimes hybridized with the Colonial Revival style--typified houses from the 1950s to the 1970s. Few if any houses have been built in the district since 1980. In recent years

¹¹ Lohaus, Peggy, et al, "First Annual Carr Historic District Walking Tour," 12-13.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

the owners of several of the district's landmark houses have carried out sensitive rehabilitations. Prominent examples include the aforementioned Sam and Willie McCall House, the Carr-Johnson House, and the Arch H. Huddleston Sr. House.

Architect/Builder (continued)

Gardner, Thomas West
Howard, Luco Henry
Linton, Otha Clifton
Linton, Thomas Jefferson
McDowell, Percy
Merryman, Frank
Spradlin, W. H.
Wickes, W. F.
Wright, Mr.

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A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these was the local sponsor, the Chamber of Commerce of the Twin Cities, represented by its Executive Director, Lois Birk, and by Greg Cox, M.D., Director of the Chamber's Arts, Preservation & Beautification Committee. Marty Perry, National Register Coordinator with the Kentucky Heritage Council, served as the state contact. Others who provided assistance (all Fulton area residents unless otherwise noted) included local historian Parks Weaks, who provided information on many individual buildings; Harry and Catherine Bushart; Gary R. Grant, Danville, Va.; Otha W. Linton, Potomac, Md.; Peggy Lohaus; Beth McWhirt; Pete Morgan; Ann Robertson; Janie Tyner, Staff Writer with *The Fulton Leader*; Ellen Varden; Dan Voegeli; and the staff of the Fulton Public Library

(Note: Some of the individuals listed above provided information to the author on specific buildings, and their contributions are credited in the district inventory. Only individuals who provided information on several buildings or on the general development of the historic district are listed in the bibliography.)

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UTM References (continued)

- 5. 16 331330 4041060
- 6. 16 331150 4041420
- 7. 16 331150 4041610
- 8. 16 331540 4041610

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries are portrayed on the accompanying 1:200-scale map, which is drawn from Fulton County tax parcel maps.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries are drawn so as to include architecturally sophisticated resources at the core of the larger historic residential area on the west side of downtown Fulton. The district may be expanded in the future to include additional resources that were not surveyed as a part of the present project.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1. Subject: Carr Historic District (same for all photos)
2. Location: Fulton Co., Ky. (same for all photos)
3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)
4. Photo date: August 2000 (same for all photos)
5. Original negative archived at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort
(same for all photos)
6. Description of view: P. H. Weeks House (219 Third St.) foreground, Enoch and Edna
Browder House (214 Third St.) background. View looking northeast.
7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)
2. 6. House (220-222 Fourth St.) left, A. G. Baldrige House (218 Fourth St.) right.
View looking northeast.
3. 6. E. F. Karmire House (204 Park St.) left, Sellars-Earle House (206 Park St.) right.
View looking northwest.
4. 6. Ben F. Carr Jr. House (203 Second St.). View looking south.
5. 6. Sam and Willie McCall House (300 Eddings St.). View looking west.
6. 6. Robert and Lillian Wade House (218 Carr St.). View looking southwest.
7. 6. Elbert and Josey Jenkins House (201 Third St.). View looking southwest.
8. 6. Wayne House (313 Third St.). View looking south.
9. 6. Carr Elementary School (400 W. State Line St.). View looking north.
10. 6. First Methodist Church (200 Carr St.). View looking northwest.
11. 6. Typical tombstone in the Fulton Graveyard (108 Carr St.).

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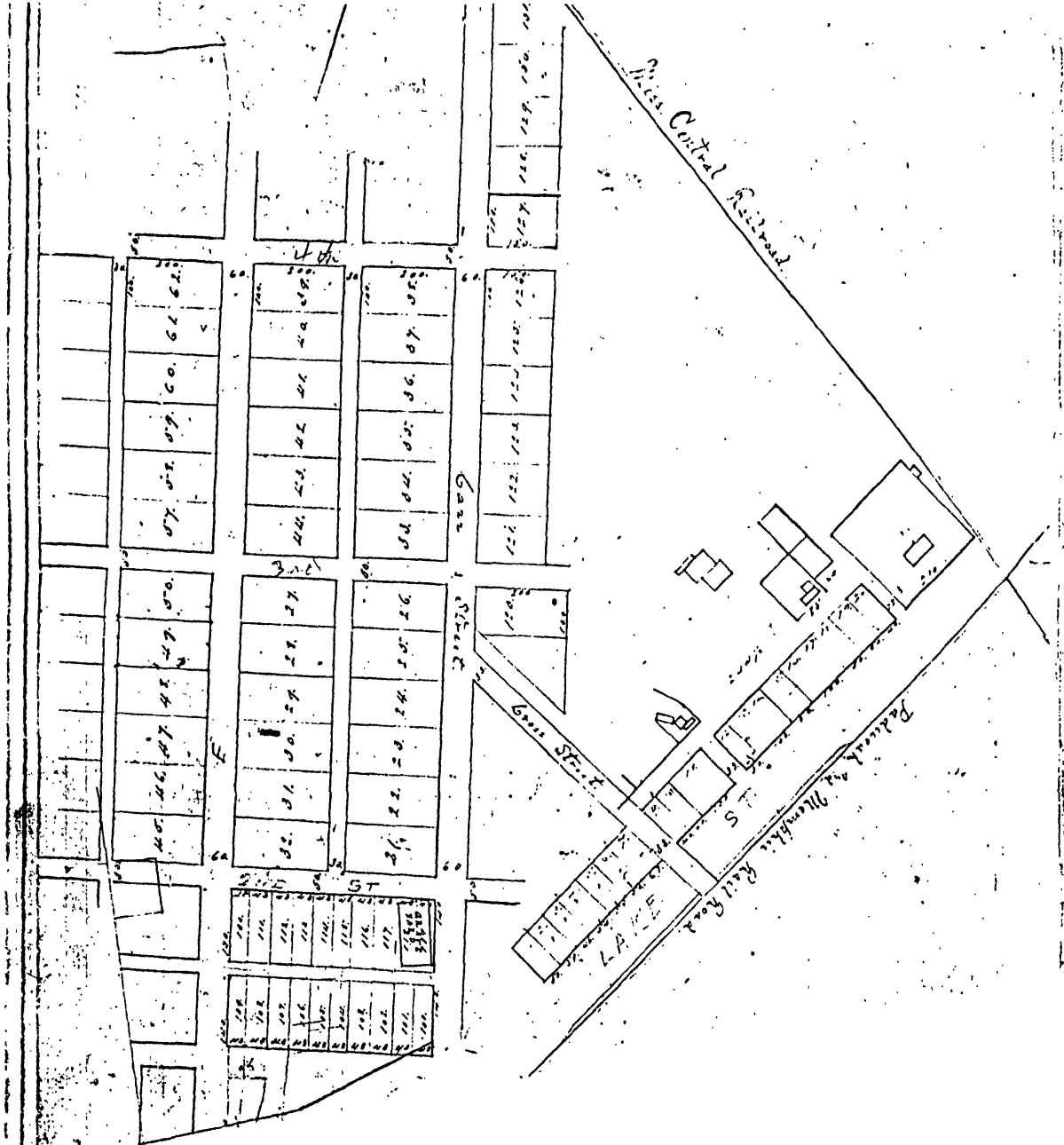


Exhibit A: Carr's First Addition, 1875. Recorded in Fulton County Deed Book 9, p. 562. Not to scale.

CARR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fulton, Fulton County, Kentucky
Scale: 1 inch equals 200 feet

Heavy line indicates district boundaries.
Number and direction of photographs indicated
by triangular markers.
Both street address and inventory number
of resources indicated.
Map drawn from Fulton County tax parcel maps.

