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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

APR 07 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cadiz Main Street Residential District other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Main Street city, town Cadiz state KY code KY county Trigg code 221 zip code 42211

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal. Category of Property: [] building(s), [X] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 32, Noncontributing 3, Total 35. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Kentucky Heritage Council Date 3-30-89

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official NA Date NA

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [X] entered in the National Register. [] determined eligible for the National Register. [] determined not eligible for the National Register. [] removed from the National Register. [] other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 5/16/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Residential

Religious

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Residential

Religious

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Twentieth century revival

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Frame:weatherboarding

Masonry: brick

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Cadiz Main Street Residential District is located in the small town of Cadiz, Kentucky in the western section of the state. The structures in the district all face the eastern section of Main Street, which serves as the dominant residential and commercial street for the town. Main Street is also a section of U.S. Highway 68, a major conduit of east-west traffic in the state. The residential district is approximately one mile long and runs along a ridge that passes east-west through the eastern section of town.

Directly to the west of the district is the Cadiz Main Street Commercial District, nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. To the east is the East End Cemetery, which serves as a buffer between the district and the eastern section of Cadiz, an area of modern commercial development. The area to the north of the district was once part of the Cadiz Railroad land and has been used recently for commercial and warehouse development. The land to the south of the district drops steeply to the northern bank of the Little River and has never been developed.

The Cadiz Main Street Residential District is comprised of residences and outbuildings and one religious building. The majority of the residences in the district are of frame construction, one or two stories in height, and date from 1880 to 1910. Most of these structures can be classified as Queen Anne in style, with their front and side pedimented gables, offset entry porches, hipped roofs, and decorative shingling or gingerbread trim. Among the best examples of this type of frame construction are the McBride- Terrell House (#1), the Hobson House (#7), the Felix Grasty House (#8), and the Dr. John Futrell House (#12).

Several of the more substantial houses in the district are brick in construction. These include the Edward R. Street House (#3) and the Grinter House (#4), both two-story Queen Anne houses. The earliest residence in the district, the 1870s Goodwin Funeral Home, the 1903 Cadiz Baptist Church, and the 1930 Vinson-Craig House are also brick.

Besides the Queen Anne style, other nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles are represented in the district. The Goodwin Funeral Home (#26) is a good example of Italianate architecture, with its bracketed cornice, sheet-metal window hoods, and sheet-metal door cornice. The 1903 Cadiz Baptist Church (#17), with its crenellated entrance tower and Gothic-arched stained glass windows, is an interesting example of late Gothic Revival design. Two significant examples of Classical Revival design, the 1908 John Preston White House (#18) and the 1930 Vinson-Craig House (#18), were both

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Period of Significance

1875-1933

Significant Dates

Ca. 1880

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person NA

Architect/Builder Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cadiz Main Street Residential District in Trigg County, Kentucky is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A. the district is significant for its development as the leading residential neighborhood of Cadiz from the early 1880s to the present. Cadiz experienced a period of growth and prosperity in the forty year period from 1880 to 1920, making possible the construction of the fine houses along Main Street. The neighborhood is also eligible under criterion C because it contains a remarkable collection of late Victorian and early twentieth century architecture. The district is especially rich in handsome Queen Anne structures, which line Main Street and create a cohesive and attractive neighborhood atmosphere.

In 1820, the town of Cadiz was established as the governmental seat for the newly created Trigg County. A Trigg County Courthouse was constructed on a plateau over the Little River and a commercial district grew up surrounding the courthouse. Early in the town's development, the hillside area between the commercial area and the Little River developed as a residential area. This west side area was composed mainly of log cabins (most of which were later covered by weatherboarding) and brick Greek Revival structures.

Cadiz's Main Street developed along the east-west route that passed through the town and led to Hopkinsville to the east and Canton to the west. The original road was constructed at the orders of the Trigg County Justices of the Peace in the 1820s. In 1858, a stock company rebuilt this road as a turnpike from Canton Landing through Cadiz to Hopkinsville. The road became the primary route for trade and travellers passing through Cadiz. Being the primary street for the community, Main Street soon became lined with the town's leading commercial establishments and most substantial residential structures.

The east end of Main Street did not develop as a residential area until after the Civil War. Cadiz survived the war with only the loss of the Trigg County Courthouse, burned in 1864 by Confederate troops. In the decades following the war, Cadiz experienced a period of enormous growth and prosperity as the rich natural resources of the surrounding area were exploited by enterprising Cadiz businessmen. The fortunes created in this period of prosperity were used to build the substantial homes that

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Kentucky State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1879-1880.

Trigg County Deed Books, Trigg County Courthouse.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:
Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property App. 7.1 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	4	2	5	7	5	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

B

Zone		Easting					Northing							

C

Zone		Easting					Northing							

D

Zone		Easting					Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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constructed on sites of earlier houses. Other twentieth-century structures, such as the bungalow at 85 Main Street (#2) and the Dr. Elias Futrell House (#11), were constructed on land subdivided from larger original parcels.

Most of the more substantial two-story structures in the district are located along the north side of Main Street. The original building lots were wide and deep and attracted the builders of large Queen Anne houses. The lots on the south side of Main Street drop dramatically and the shallow building areas only allowed for the construction of less elaborate structures. While most of the houses in the district are harmonious in design and material, there is a definite contrast in the scale of the houses on the north and south sides of Main Street.

While Main Street has remained a desirable place to live up to the present, some changes have been made to the district. The Cadiz Baptist Church constructed a new sanctuary in the 1970s and demolished an adjoining house for a parking lot. The Goodwin Funeral Home also has a large parking lot adjoining it. Several houses in the district have been altered, including the removal of the front porches of 111 and 115 Main Street (#9,10) and the addition of period stained glass windows to 105 Main Street (#7). Only one structure, 116 E. Main Street, has been so heavily altered as to destroy the building's integrity. The other houses in the district are well-maintained.

Twenty-six buildings are considered contributing resources to the district. Noncontributing structures include two buildings and one outbuilding. The district retains its basic integrity and conveys the feeling of a leading residential area of a small Southern town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Contributing resources (C) are significant to the historic and architectural development of the district. Noncontributing resources (NC) have been heavily altered or constructed in the past fifty years. There are no apparent archaeological sites in the district boundaries.

North side of Main Street

1. McBride-Terrell House. 81 Main Street. C. 1890. Queen Anne. This two-story house is perched on a substantial brick basement revealed by a hillside. There are projecting front and side gables, decorated with broken pediments, vergeboard, decorative shingling, and a lunette window. The projecting, three-sided front gable has twelve-over-twelve sash windows. A one-story bathroom addition is attached to the rear.

The one-story front porch has been removed during the current remodeling. Several of the second floor windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash.

The house was constructed by Thomas F. McBride, a local contractor who built several houses along Main Street.

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2. 85 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungalow. This asymmetrical bungalow was constructed on the lot of the adjoining Edward R. Street House. The one-and-a-half story house is dominated by the front porch, which has a front gable indicating the entrance area, a solid half-wall covered with shingles, and three-part porch supports. The main floor has irregularly placed eight-over-one windows. The upper floor has a front dormer window, a porthole window, and a double six-over-one window. This example of bungalow architecture is a charming contrast to the surrounding Queen Anne architecture. It was constructed in the 1920s by Edward R. Street as a retirement house and was noted at the time for being the most "modern" house in Cadiz. (C) Photograph #2

3. Edward R. Street House. 89 Main Street. 1885. Queen Anne. This imposing two-story house is one of the dominant structures in the district. The main block of the house is topped with a hipped roof and has projecting front and side gables. There also is a one-story, offset front porch and a small second-story observation porch. The front porch has a pediment marking the entranceway. Stone-capped brick piers and balusters have been used on a replacement porch for the original wood supports. The second-story porch has a corner wood post and decorative fretwork.

The projecting front gable has raised brick stringcourses and a watertable. The rectangular windows have stone sills and lintels. The pedimented upper portion of the gable has wood shingling and a central three-part window in a Palladian motif. All of the windows on the front and sides of the house have one-over-one sash. The detailing of the front gable is repeated in the east and west gables. A one-story wing with a side porch projects from the rear of the house. The windows of the rear wing have arched openings and two-over-two sash.

A rough-faced limestone retaining wall runs across the front of the yard at the sidewalk and continues past the Grinter House at 93 Main Street.

The house was constructed by Edward R. Street, who in 1885 married Mary Redd Grinter and built the house on land adjoining the Grinter family home. Street was associated with the family merchandising firm, E. R. Street Company, for his entire life and a founder of the Trigg County Farmers Bank. The house was later owned by E. R. Street's son, John, who was also a prominent Cadiz businessman and financier. The house has been undergoing restoration for the past several years. (C) Photo #3

Carriagehouse. This period frame carriagehouse has a steeply pitched gabled roof. The front gable, which faces the street, has a large central opening for carriages and horses, a rectangular door that swings open, and a central second-story window with four-over-four sash. The interior has a central passageway with side stalls used to hold carriages, horses and equipment. A hay loft is built over these stalls. The carriagehouse has been restored recently and is the best surviving example in Cadiz. (C) Photo #4

4. Grinter House. 93 Main Street. Circa. 1880. Queen Anne. This two-story house is an appropriate partner with the neighboring Street family home. The brick structure

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has a projecting front gable and a corner tower. The one-story wrap-around porch has turned wood posts, a decorative balustrade with spindles, and a pedimented gable marking the entranceway. The two-story, projecting front gable has cut-away corners and windows with stone lintels and sills and one-over-one sashes. Sunbursts decorations have been used to highlight the second floor areas of the gable and the recessed area of the gable. The pedimented top of the front gable contains a rectangular attic window and wood shingles. The corner tower also has windows at the second floor and attic levels and is covered with wood shingles.

The house was constructed by Thomas Grinter, a local capitalist, and later belonged to Daniel Grinter. It remained in the Grinter family until recently. (C) Photograph #5

C Garage. One-story frame garage with the gable end oriented toward the street. (C)

C 5. White House. 97 Main Street. 1908. Classical Revival. A two-story frame residence that has a one-story front porch that runs the width of the front. The porch has paired Doric columns and spindled balustrades. The four large front windows have ten-over-one sash, with one central window on the second floor with six-over-one sash. A central dormer window provides light to the attic level.

This house was constructed by John Preston White, the son of local businessman Henry C. White. The house was built in 1908 on the site of Mrs. White's family home. The lumber from the earlier house, which belonged to the Burnett family, was used by the Whites to construct the adjoining house at 101 Main Street. 97 Main Street was inherited by John Preston White's son, Henry C. White II and remains in the White family. (C) Photo #6

C 6. White House. 101 Main Street. 1908. Colonial Revival. This one-and-a-half story house has a gambrel roof that incorporates the front porch area into the main mass of the house. The porch roof is supported by four wood piers. The two front windows have two-over-two sash and wood shutters. The central front door has a simple wood surround. The upper floor has a front dormer window with a one-over-one sash. The brick floor of the front porch and the front steps are later additions. There is a one-story bay window on the west side of the house and a one-story addition on the east side.

The house was constructed in 1908 by the John Preston White family with lumber from an earlier house on the site and remains in the White family today. (C) Photo #7

C 7. Hobson House. 105 Main Street. Circa. 1895. Queen Anne. This is a L-shaped, two-story frame house with a one-story front porch supported by wood piers and topped with wrought-iron cresting. The original front windows have one-over-one sash and wood shutters. The earlier windows in the front gable have been replaced by period

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stained glass that came from the Cadiz Methodist Church, which stood on West Main Street. The front gable has a balcony supported by brackets and surrounded by metal cresting. Vergeboard decorates the top of the gable. The house was constructed by Dr. Hobson, a Cadiz physician. (C) Photo #8

C Carriagehouse. One-story frame structure with a metal roof and dormer opening. (C)

C 8. Felix Grasty House. 109 Main Street. Circa. 1890. Queen Anne. This two-story frame Queen Anne house is distinguished by its graceful one-story front porch and hexagonal tower. The front porch is supported by groups sets of Doric columns resting on a spindled and panelled balustrade. A pediment indicates the front entrance area on the porch. The hipped-roof main block of the house has slightly projecting front and west gables. A hexagonal cone attempts to create a tower effect on the west side of the house. The first and second floors of the tower area are incorporated into the main block of the house. The house was constructed by Felix Grasty, who served as Trigg County court clerk. (C) Photo #9

NC Garage. Modern structure. (NC)

C 9. McBride-Boyd House. 111 Main Street. Circa. 1890. Queen Anne. This two-story frame Queen Anne house has a projecting front gable with cut-away corners. The gable is topped by a full pediment that encloses patterned shingling and a lunette window. The original front door is surrounded by pilasters and topped by a transom. An original front porch was removed in the 1950s and a brick porch floor installed.

The McBride-Boyd House was built by Thomas F. McBride, a local contractor, and later sold to the Wilson family in 1892. The house later belonged to Henry Lawrence, co-owner of the Cadiz Record. The house was purchased in 1947 by Herman Boyd, the current owner. (C) Photo #10

C 10. Jagoe House. 115 Main Street. Circa. 1890. Queen Anne. This one-story Queen Anne house has a broken pedimented front gable. The front windows have nine-over-six sash. The panelled front door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The original front porch has been removed and a lean-to addition has been added to the east side. The house was built by Marcellus Jagoe, partner in the Wilford & Jagoe General Store. (C) Photo #11

C 11. Dr. Elias Futrell House. 121 Main Street. 1933. Colonial Revival. This one-and-a-half story house was constructed in 1933 on land subdivided from the adjoining house at 125 E. Main Street. The gable front of the house is located under a sharply pitched roof. Intersecting gables contain the main portion of the house. Limestone blocks have been used to construct the foundation and chimney. The house was built by Dr. Elias Futrell next to the property belonging to his brother, Dr. John Futrell. (C) Photo #12

C Garage. One-story frame structure built at same time as house. (C)

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- C 12. Dr. John Futrell House. 125 Main Street. C. 1895. Queen Anne. This is a two-story Queen Anne house with a broken-pedimented front gable. The plain one-story front porch is supported by wood piers. A second-floor room has been built on top of the front porch. The front windows have one-over-one sash and shutters. This house, and the neighboring house at 121 Main Street, are setback farther from the street than other houses along Main Street.

The house was constructed around 1895 by T. G. Jones and sold to E. E. Wash in 1902. The Wash family name is inscribed in the sidewalk in front of the house. This was done when the city first laid sidewalks along Main Street. Later owners of the house included John Vinson and Charles Humphries. The house was purchased in 1929 by Dr. John Futrell and it remained in the Futrell family until 1974. (C) Photo #13

- C 13. 131 Main Street. 1900. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage has a projecting front gable with cut-away corners topped with decorative trim. The upper portion of the gable has a wide fascia board enclosing decorative shingling. The front porch is supported by wood piers. The front windows have one-over-one sash and the front door is topped by a transom.

The house and the adjoining houses to the east were apparently built on land subdivided from the T. G. Jones at 125 E. Main. The house was owned for many years by John Worten, who worked for the tobacco loose leaf warehouse in Hopkinsville. (C) Photo #14

- C 14. Baptist Church Parsonage. 137 Main Street. C. 1900. Queen Anne. A one-story symmetrical Queen Anne house with double front gables. Each gable has a broken pediment surrounding decorative shingling. The central front porch is supported with wood posts and has a wood floor. There is a central front door with a transom and four front windows with four-over-four sash. The central attic window is topped with a broken pediment but the window sash has been removed and covered with siding. The house was originally the Cadiz Baptist Church parsonage. (C) Photo #15

- C 15. Van Alexander House. 141 Main Street. C. 1900. Queen Anne. A one-story frame Queen Anne cottage with a front gable. Modern brick piers support the front porch. The original floor of the front porch has been removed and concrete steps installed leading to the front door. The original front door has an oval pane of glass. A front dormer with double windows provides light to the attic area. The house was built by Van Alexander, an active Cadiz businessman who owned a grocery store, ice house and contracting business. (C) Photo #16

- C Garage. One-and-a-half story frame building with a double door opening. (C)

- C 16. Lavton House. 145 Main Street. C. 1900. Queen Anne. A two-story frame Queen Anne house with a projecting front gable that is topped with a broken pediment that surrounds decorative shingling. The one-story entrance porch is supported by square wood columns. The east side of the porch has been enclosed for a room. While two of the front windows have simple one-over-one sash, the second floor of the gable has

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a double window, with each section having one-over-one sash. The house was constructed by a Mr. Layton, who managed the Hillman property in the area between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers west of Cadiz. (C) Photo #17

- C 17. Cadiz Baptist Church. 80 Main Street. 1903. Gothic Revival. The original brick structure is composed of an entrance bell tower and sanctuary. The first floor of the tower has Gothic-arched entrances on north and west sides and a Gothic-arched window on the east side. The upper portion of the tower also has Gothic-arched windows and louvered openings for the bell. Directly behind the tower is the main sanctuary portion of the church. It has large east and west gables, each containing a massive Gothic-arched stained glass window. In the 1950s, a two-story brick addition was placed on the south end of the sanctuary to serve as a classroom building. (C)

NC In 1974, a new sanctuary was built to the east of the original church. The new church building echoes the older building in form and material. (NC)
Photo #18,19

- C 18. Vinson-Craig House. 96 Main Street. 1930. Colonial Revival. This two-story brick structure was constructed in 1930 by John Vinson on the site of an earlier structure that had burned. The symmetrically designed house has a central doorway with a panelled front door, sidelights, and a fanlight. Each of the front windows has six-over-six sash and wooden shutters. A smaller double window is in the center of the second floor. The fascia board running across the top of the house is decorated with dentil molding. Decorative brickwork creates a watercourse, window lintels, and a rounded door arch. The hipped roof has a central attic dormer. A one-story front entrance porch has been removed. (C) Photo #20

- C 19. McCarty House. 100 Main Street. Circa. 1930. Bungalow. This very simple one-story frame house has a large front porch. There is an asymmetrically placed front door and two front windows with one-over-one sash. The hipped roof incorporates the front porch into the main body of the house. Modern storm windows and door have been added and the house covered in siding. The house was constructed around 1930 by Ed McCarty, who owned a drug store in Cadiz. (C)

- C 20. Keatts House. 110 E. Main Street. C. 1900. Queen Anne. This rambling structure appears to be two connecting houses, both constructed of frame. Both sections have front gables and front porches supported by wood piers. The front windows have two-over-two sash and wooden shutters. The structure was originally owned by the Keatts family, which had a jewelry store in downtown Cadiz. (C)

- NC 21. Blaine House. 116 E. Main Street. C. 1900, remodelled in 1950s. The originally one-story frame house was added to in the 1950s and converted into a funeral home. Sections of the structure have been covered with stone. The architectural integrity of the house has been lost. It is now used as a florist. (NC)

- C Carriagehouse. Frame carriagehouse with four bays, each with double doors that swing open. Each door is pierced with a three-part window. (C)

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- C 22. Davis-Shaw House. 118 E. Main Street. C. 1890. This L-shaped frame house has a front porch supported by Doric columns. The front doorway has its original glass-paned door and transom. The one-over-one front windows have modern storm windows. The front gable has a broken pediment. The house has been covered with modern siding.

The house was constructed in the early 1890s by the Davis family. The house was purchased in 1901 by Birdie Shaw, who served for many years as the station agent for the local depot of the Cadiz Railroad. (C) Photo #21

- C 23. George Lawrence House. 124 E. Main Street. C. 1890. This asymmetrical house is notable for its front, corner and side gables. The offset front porch is supported by slender wood piers. The front doorway has a multi-paned front door and transom. The house was owned by George Lawrence, who owned the Cadiz Record newspaper with his brother Henry. (C) Photo #22

- C 24. Waldrop House. 128 E. Main. C. 1890. Queen Anne. This one-story frame structure has a hipped roof with front and side gables. The front gable has a broken pediment surrounding decorative shingling. The off-set front porch is supported by Doric columns. The front windows have two-over-two sash. The original glass-paned front door remains. Modern siding and steel storm windows have been applied to the house. The house was constructed by a Mr. Waldrop, who worked at the Cadiz Hardware Company on Main Street. (C) Photo #23

- C 25. Gordon House. 132 E. Main Street. C. 1900. This one-story frame house has double front gables and an off-set front porch. The central front doorway has an eight-sectioned, glass-paned door. All of the windows have one-over-one sash. The house was constructed by Jesse Gordon, who owned a pharmacy on Main Street in downtown Cadiz. (C)

- C 26. Wilford House/Goodwin Funeral Home. 138 E. Main. C. 1870s, chapel in 1957. Italianate. A two-story brick L-shaped Italianate house with a bracketed cornice, sheet-metal window hoods, and a sheet-metal door cornice. The one-story front porch runs across the front of the house and the porch roofline is incorporated in the top of the front bay window. The porch has massive brick piers with stone coping and detailing (now painted). All of the windows have one-over-one sash. In 1957, a classically-inspired chapel was added to the rear of the house. The main entrance portico to the chapel is at the southwest corner of the house and faces Main Street.

The main house was constructed in the late 1870s by Burnett Wilford and later became the home of Robert Wilford. The Wilford were involved in many Cadiz enterprises, including the flour mill, distillery and general store. The house was later owned by Julian Atwood. In 1946, the house was purchased by A. K. Goodwin for use as a funeral home and it continues to be used for that purpose. (C) Photo #24

- C 27. Mitchell House. 144 E. Main Street. 1927. Bungalow. This one-story brick symmetrical brick bungalow is dominated by a front porch with four massive brick piers. The central doorway has a multi-paned front door with sidelights. The front windows have five-over-one sash. A central dormer provides light to the attic area. (C)

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line Main Street.

In the late nineteenth century, the area surrounding Cadiz was rich in natural resources available for development. The rich alluvial bottom lands allowed the cultivation of such crops as grain and tobacco. The abundance of grain and water power provided by the Little River led to the establishment of mills along the river. The large amount of tobacco growth in the surrounding countryside caused tobacco warehouses and dealers to prosper in Cadiz. Rich deposits of iron ore were discovered in western Trigg County and spurred the construction of iron furnaces, financed by Cadiz bankers and businessmen. Hardwood forests provided timber for exporting and for fuel for the iron furnaces.

Accompanying this period of exploitation of natural resources as the growth of Cadiz as a regional trade center. Being a county seat, large numbers of area citizens would travel to Cadiz for Court Day or to conduct legal business. Other visitors traveled to Cadiz to do marketing at local retailing establishments, such as the E. R. Street Company, the Wilkinson Department Store and the Cadiz Hardware Company. Cadiz also served the surrounding area with such services as the county newspaper, postal delivery, and professional assistance from doctors, lawyers and druggists.

The best measure of Cadiz's growth is the establishment of the Cadiz Railroad in 1900. This railroad, measuring only ten miles in length, provided Cadiz with a critical link to the rail trade routes of the country. The Cadiz Railroad was organized by W. C. White, Cadiz's premier businessman and financier. The White family owned many of the business enterprises in the community, including a tobacco warehouse, mill, lumber company, hardware store, and automobile dealership. White was also a founder of the Trigg County Farmers Bank and served as its president from 1900 to 1925.

By the 1870s, the new wealth in Cadiz led to the development of the eastern section of Main Street as a residential area. Many of Cadiz's leading businessmen, financiers and professional men purchased lots on Main Street and constructed Queen Anne structures that reflected their position and prominence in the community. The ample lots available on the northside of Main Street were appropriate to the large-scale construction taking place in the period. The area's geographic situation, located on a ridge towering over the rest of the town, also must have contributed to the sense of grandeur and exclusivity.

By 1879, Cadiz possessed the craftsmen necessary to construct the substantial Victorian structures desired by the builders along Main Street. The business directory for Cadiz in the 1879 Kentucky State Gazetteer reveals that the town had one plaster, three carpenters, two painters, a stonemason, and a brickmason. These craftsmen joined together to build some remarkable houses on Main Street.

The oldest house on east Main Street is the Wilford Family House, built in the 1870s by Burnett Wilford and later owned by Robert Wilford. The Wilford family was involved in many of the early enterprises of Cadiz, including a mill on the Little

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River, a distillery and a general store. The Wilford family home was once considered the eastern boundary of Cadiz. (#26)

Most of the houses built along Main Street were constructed between 1880 and 1900 and designed in the Queen Anne style. The best examples of substantial Queen Anne structures in the neighborhood are the Grinter House at 93 Main Street (#4) and the Street House at 89 Main Street (#3). Of these two neighboring buildings, the Grinter House is the older, being constructed in the late 1870s by Daniel Grinter, who is described in local directories as a capitalist. In 1885, his daughter Mary Redd married Edward Street, a member of the prominent Street family. The Streets immediately began the construction of a residence on a lot adjoining the Grinter property. The Grinter and Street houses, both constructed of brick in a neighborhood dominated by frame structures, are the two dominating structures in the district.

Edward R. Street and his family have been among the leading citizens of Cadiz. The family owned the house at 89 Main Street until 1971 and it is now once again in the Street family. The Street family merchandising firm was established in the 1820s by Spotswood Wilkinson, an early settler of Cadiz. In 1840, Wilkinson's nephew John L. Street purchased the firm, which eventually became known as John L. Street and Sons. John L. Street's son, Edward R. Street, became associated with the family firm and eventually took over ownership, renaming it the E. R. Street Company. The family's store, Street's Department Store, has operated on Main Street as one of Cadiz's leading retail establishments since the 1880s. Edward R. Street was also one of the founders of the Trigg County Farmers Bank with W. C. White and worked as the bank's cashier until his death in 1951.

The Street family home was later owned by John L. Street, II, the son of Edward R. Street, who constructed a smaller house at 85 Main Street. John L. Street began working at the Trigg County Farmers Bank in 1910 and served as its president for many years. The bank, under Street's supervision, was especially noted for its assistance to the farmers of the area. The Street family's contributions later led to the construction of the local hospital and library.

Other prominent local citizens followed the Street and Grinter families' examples and began to construct Queen Anne houses along Main Street in the 1880s and 1890s. One of Cadiz's leading physicians, Dr. Robert Hobson, built the two-story Queen Anne house at 105 Main Street around 1890. Felix Grasty, the Trigg County court clerk, and Van Alexander, a Cadiz entrepreneur who owned a grocery store, ice house and contracting business, also constructed Queen Anne houses on Main Street. Other prominent Main Street residents were Thomas McBride of 81 Main Street (#1), a contractor; Marcellus Jagoe of 115 Main Street (#10), a partner in the Wilford and Jagoe General Store; George Lawrence of 124 Main Street (#23), co-owner of the Cadiz Record, and Jesse Gordon of 132 E. Main Street (#25), owner of Gordon's Pharmacy.

While most of the structures on Main Street were built before 1900, several significant structures were built between 1900 and 1930. In 1908, John Preston

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White and his wife constructed a Classical Revival house at 97 Main Street on the site of Mrs. White's family home. John Preston White was a member of the locally prominent White family, which owned a flour mill, tobacco warehouse, the Cadiz Hardware Company, a hydro-electric plant, the local phone company, and the Cadiz Railroad. The Whites also constructed another house on the lot at 101 Main Street, utilizing the lumber from the earlier house at the site. (#5,6)

In 1903, the Cadiz Baptist Church was constructed on the site of an earlier church. The original congregation was organized in April, 1842 at the home of C. A. Jackson. In May, 1848, the congregation built a church building on the site of the current building. In 1903, a building committee, comprised of W. C. White, Ben White, and E. S. Sumner, supervised the construction of a new church at a cost of \$9785. The first services were held on March 20, 1904. Several additions were made to the church in the 1950s and in 1974 the new sanctuary was built. The 1903 building was converted at that time to an educational and office complex. (#17)

During the first half of the twentieth century, several houses on Main Street were built on land subdivided from larger parcels. Around 1920, Edward R. Street built a bungalow at 85 Main Street (#2) and moved into it, leaving the larger Street House for his son John. In 1933, Dr. Elias Futrell constructed the house at 121 E. Main Street (#11) on a lot adjoining his twin brother's house at 125 E. Main Street (#12). Dr. Elias and Dr. John Futrell were Cadiz's leading physicians in the midpart of the twentieth century and their work led to the foundation of the Cadiz Hospital.

One of the last significant houses to be constructed on Main Street was the John Vinson House at 96 Main Street (#18). Mr. Vinson, the president of the Cadiz Bank and Trust Company, constructed this house in 1930 when an earlier house on the site burned. The Vinson House is a charming example of Classical Revival architecture and has been well-maintained.

The Main Street area of Cadiz remains an attractive and well-maintained neighborhood, one possessing great charm and integrity. It is one of the most intact and architecturally interesting neighborhoods in western Kentucky. For many visitors and local citizens of Cadiz, the Main Street neighborhood is the community's most identifiable and enjoyed feature. The Main Street residential area remains an integral part of Cadiz and its image as a typical small Southern town.

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Section number 10 Page 2 Cadiz Main Street Residential District

Verbal Boundary Description

The Cadiz Main Street Residential District begins at the NE corner of the intersection of Main Street and Scott Street, then runs north along Scott Street to the NW property corner of 81 Main Street, here it turns east and runs along the northern boundary of the properties of 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 109, 111, 115, 121, 125, 131, 137, 141, and 145 Main Street. At the NE property corner of 145 Main Street, it turns south and runs down Line Street, crosses Main Street and goes down the eastern boundary line of 144 Main Street to the property's SE corner. Here it turns west and runs along the rear property boundaries of 144, 138, 132, 128, 124, 118, 116, 110, 96, and the Cadiz Baptist Church. At the SW corner of the Cadiz Baptist Church, it turns north and runs across Main Street, and meets the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

The Cadiz Main Street Residential District includes all the significant properties facing Main Street in the stretch of that street from Scott Street to Line Street. The district is a cohesive collection of nineteenth and twentieth residential structures that form a residential district in the small, rural town of Cadiz. Overall, the district retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000384

Date Listed: 5/16/89

Cadiz Main St. Residential Dist.
Property Name

Trigg
County

KY
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Ardus
for Signature of the Keeper

5/16/89
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

National Register Criteria Consideration A (Religious Property) has been selected on the form for this district. Because the district contains a church building which is an integral part of the district, it is not necessary to select Consideration A. Marty Perry with the KY SHPO agrees, and the form is now amended to delete Criteria Consideration A.

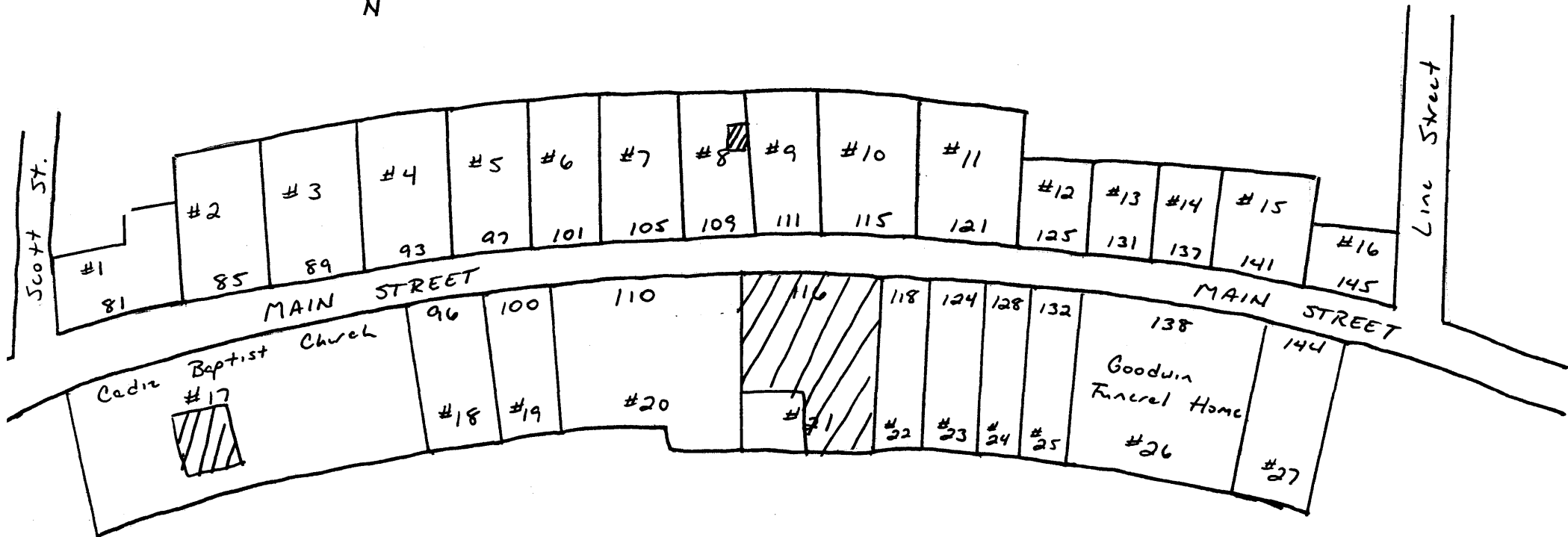
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Cadie Main Street
Residential District

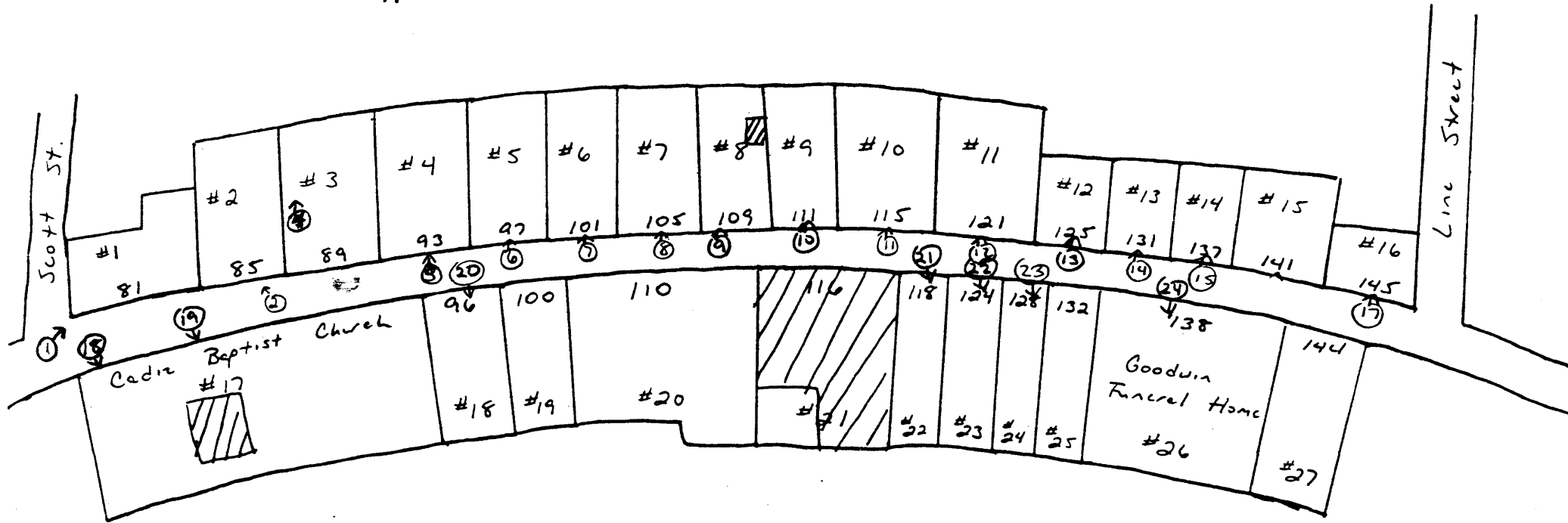
MAP #2


Not to Scale



 - Noncontributing

Cadiz Main Street
Residential District
Photographic Key



 - Noncontributing

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PHOTOS I
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CADIZ MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
TRIGG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Photographic identification

For all photographs:

Cadiz Main Street Residential District
Cadiz, Kentucky
Richard Holland
October, 1988
Paducah Growth, Inc.

Photo #1

Looking NE at 81 Main Street (Entry #1)

Photo #2

Looking NW at 85 Main Street (Entry #2)

Photo #3

Deleted

Photo #4

Looking N at carriagehouse at 89 Main Street (#3)

Photo #5

Looking N at 93 Main Street (#4)

Photo #6

Looking N at 97 Main Street (#5)

Photo #7

Looking N at 101 Main Street (#6)

Photo #8

Looking N at 105 Main Street (#7)

Photo #9

Looking N at 109 Main Street (#8)

Photo #10

Looking N at 111 Main Street (#9)

Photo #11

Looking N at 115 Main Street (#10)

Photo #12

Looking N at 121 Main Street (#11)

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CADIZ MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
TRIGG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Photographic Identification
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Photo #13
Looking N at 125 Main Street (#12)

Photo #14
Looking N at 131 Main Street (#13)

Photo #15
Looking N at 137 Main Street (#14)

Photo #16
Deleted

Photo #17
Looking N at 145 Main Street (#16)

Photo #18
Looking S at Cadiz Baptist Church (#17)

Photo #19
Looking S at Cadiz Baptist Church (#17)

Photo #20
Looking S at 96 Main Street (#18)

Photo #21
Looking S at 118 Main Street (#22)

Photo #22
Looking S at 124 Main Street (#23)

Photo #23
Looking S at 128 Main Street (24)

Photo #24
Looking S at 138 Main Street (#26)