

PH0660612

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED JAN 17 1978  
DATE ENTERED APR 3 1978

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

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Paducah Market House District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Second Street between Broadway & Kentucky Avenue

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Paducah

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

01

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

McCracken

CODE

145

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

\_\_\_ AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

\_\_\_ BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

\_\_\_ PARK

\_\_\_ STRUCTURE

BOTH

\_\_\_ WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_ EDUCATIONAL

\_\_\_ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

\_\_\_ SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

\_\_\_ ENTERTAINMENT

\_\_\_ RELIGIOUS

\_\_\_ OBJECT

\_\_\_ IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

\_\_\_ GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_ SCIENTIFIC

\_\_\_ BEING CONSIDERED

\_\_\_ YES: UNRESTRICTED

\_\_\_ INDUSTRIAL

\_\_\_ TRANSPORTATION

\_\_\_ NO

\_\_\_ MILITARY

OTHER: Theatre &

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

Art Guild

NAME

Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Clerk, McCracken County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

600 Washington

CITY, TOWN

Paducah

STATE

Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1977

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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

The Paducah Market House, measuring 36 feet wide and 350 feet long, is a brick structure with stone, wood, and cast-iron components and is the third one to occupy this site. Located in the center of Second Street, it is bounded on the north by Broadway and on the south by Kentucky Avenue. Erected in 1905 and designed by W. L. Brainerd (1862-1941) of Boston, its central section is two-and-one-half stories high and presents a facade on either side of what was originally a blind arcade. In the 1930s the upper halves of the arches were transformed into windows and the lower halves were altered to include double doors which are separated by brick pilasters. The semi-circular upper portions are framed with stone trim and stone roundels are placed in their spandrels. Twelve horizontal windows that have been filled with brick are immediately below the eaves of wide projection on each side; smaller stone roundels appear between these. A wooden lantern originally adorned the hipped roof, but this was removed in the 1930s due to deterioration.

From the central section extend wings on the north and south. These are lower in height and each is seven bays wide -- the bays being defined by cast-iron pilasters that also form a skeletal framework and carry cast-iron brackets that support eaves extending six feet from the walls. The three-bay facades on the wings' ends are symmetrically arranged. The central bay of each is a pavilion with a split pediment. Double doors are centered in the lower level, and above these is a stone lintel bearing the word "MARKET." Over this is a large semi-circular tympanum whose voussoirs are framed with stone trim like those of the arcades. The entrance is flanked by coupled brick pilasters that carry stone blocks enriched with laurel wreaths carved in relief. These members support the ends of the broken pediment which, along with the raking cornice, have projecting headers below that create a denticulated effect. Within the lower bays flanking the pavilions on either end are double doors and above each door are recessed panels treated with wooden trim. The main areas of the side extensions have hipped roofs while the pavilions on the ends have gabled ones.

In 1975 the Market House suffered interior damage from a fire that destroyed the entire roof of the central section. The interior, which has been transformed into a cultural center for the community, received mostly water and smoke damage. The original wooden roof trusses were disassembled, measured, and steel tension rods were salvaged for use in the reconstructed trusses. Plywood roof decking replaced the original and a new ceiling of grooved plywood was installed on the raking top cords of the roof trusses. Other than damage to the roof the Market House's exterior shows no effects suffered from the fire. (See photos 1, 2, and 3.)

This district also includes those lots and structures facing Second Street between Broadway and Kentucky Avenue excluding lots 102-110 at the corner of Broadway and Second Street. The far east-west extent is marked by the rear property lines of the lots and structures included.

(continued)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Market House - W. L. Brainerd

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The origin of the Market House District, a commercial area in downtown Paducah, may be said to date to 1827 when General William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, purchased 37,000 acres in western Kentucky that included the village of Pekin. After a careful study of the site and its topography, Clark designated the portion that is now Second Street between Broadway and Kentucky Avenue as a market district and renamed the village Paducah in honor of Chief Paduke, a legendary leader of the Chickasaw tribe in the Lower Ohio Valley. A market house was built of logs in 1836 and was replaced in 1850 with a second one that served as a hospital briefly during the Civil War. The current Market House, designed by W. L. Brainerd of Boston, was erected in 1905 on the same site of its two predecessors. The structure runs the entire length of the designated district area and is prided by western Kentuckians as being among this region's finest examples of outstanding commercial architecture. Its functional aspects are notable. Obviously, Brainerd considered the comforts and needs of the buyers and vendors by including wide eaves providing a maximum shaded area.

This third market house and those before it were recognized as being the center of Paducah's activities. This is evident in the fact that the Kentucky General Assembly of 1863 designated the location as a legal site for the sale of property:

Be it enacted that in all cases when the sheriff or commissioner of McCracken County is required to sell property at the courthouse door, the sale may be made at the Market House in Paducah; and such sale shall be valid as if made at the courthouse door.

Produce vendors were given the option of either renting a space within the structure's side wings that were originally open to the air, or of selling their products on the curb at no fee. The central section was reserved for those with meat or poultry for sale. In the 1960s this arrangement was declared unsanitary and plans were made to demolish the building. Local citizens intervened and converted the Market House into a cultural center housing an art gallery, a theater and a history museum.

It was logical that lots on either side of Second Street, whose center the Market House occupies, came to be the location of business establishments, making this the commercial heart of Paducah until the 1920s. These structures mostly date from 1857-97. All the present ones replaced those lost in a fire of 1852, when nearly every store was destroyed. Undaunted by the calamity, more substantial structures were erected. A second, but less destructive fire, occurred in 1864 following the Civil War raid of General Forrest (CSA).

(continued)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bernheim, Issac Wolfe. History of the Settlement of Jews in Paducah and the Lower Ohio Valley. Paducah: Joseph L. Friedman, 1912.

Evans, Eli. The Provincials. New York: Atheneum Books, 1973.

(continued)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 1/2

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	358265	4105610	B	16	358310	4105500
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	16	358155	4105440	D	16	358115	4105540

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes the Market House situated in the center of Second Street between Broadway and Kentucky Avenue and all lots and structures facing Second within the abovementioned boundries excluding lots 102-110 on the corner of Broadway and Second. The far east-west extent is marked by the rear property lines of those lots and structures included.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. Carolyn Roof / Daniel Kidd, architectural historian March 1977

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Civic Beautification Board / Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

City Hall / 104 Bridge Street

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

City of Paducah / Frankfort

Kentucky

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Eduard W. Miller*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 1-11-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST: *W. M. ...*  
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
*Matthew ...*  
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 4.3.78  
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER  
 DATE 3.30.78

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PADUCAH MARKET HOUSE DISTRICT

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<u>SECOND STREET BUILDING #</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS</u>
101-105	✓ Stella Cohen Piene	200 Broadway
107-109	✓ Villa Corp. (A.O. Miller)	1301 Broadway
111-113	✓ Helen Carlick (Sam Carlick)	4320 St. Charles Street
113	Edward Carlick, 4308 Hilaria Way,	Newport Beach, CA 92663
115	✓ P. J. & Mary Ruth Grumley	4000 Hillcrest Avenue
117	Joan F. Hank	200 S. Country Club
Alley		
119	✓ Elizabeth Cromwell	119 South Second Street
121-123	✓ Lake Edwards & Rhonda Edwards	113 South Second Street
125	✓ Villa Corp.	1301 Broadway
127	✓ Tony P. Botes	1113 North 13th Street
129-131	✓ Finkel's Fair Store, Inc. (Marshall Neimer, Pres.)	200 Kentucky Avenue
133	✓ Eve Finkel	200 Kentucky Avenue
112-118	✓ Robert P. Petter & Petter Supply Company	117 South First Street
120	✓ Martha Sue Walbright & W. D. & Latrice Harrison	120 South Second Street
122	✓ Robert C. Cherry, Jr. & Sr.	201 Hilldale Road
126	✓ Gresham, Kerr & Keeling Associates (Robert Gresham)	126 South Second Street
128-130	✓ Doris C. Wiley et al	1643 Broadway
132-134	✓ William Harry Harris	515 North 21st Street

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WEST SIDE OF SECOND STREET BEGINNING AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 2ND

101-105 Known as the Cohen Building this structure was built in 1855 and is three stories high. The facade facing Second Street is divided into thirds by cast-iron pilasters on the corners and two engaged columns of the same material between these. The lower level of this facade was filled with wood and glass plates ca. 1930. Windows of the second floor are arched and have well-defined circles in their upper halves while those of the third floor have segmental arches cased with zinc. The southern facade facing Broadway retains its denticulated cornice of zinc-clad tin while that of the western facade has been removed. The upper floors of 101-105 are of brick construction. (See photos 4,5, and 6)

107 Built in 1856 as the European Hotel, this structure was remodeled in 1882 and 1968 and currently houses the Maison de Ville Interiors. The construction is of brick masonry dressed with stone veneer. Three stories high, the first floor is of zinc-clad tin with cast-iron pilasters at the corners and cast-iron engaged columns flanking the arched door. Cast-iron lintels like that of the neighboring Cohen Building (101-105) separate the three floors. The arched windows with decorative details in the spandrels of the upper stories are identical, except those of the second floor are higher. The projecting cornice is bracketed and denticulated and achieves the same height as the Cohen Building.(See photos 4 and 7)

109-111 Constructed in two stages (109 in 1882 and 111 in 1900), this building is of brick and is two stories in height. The lower level has been filled with glass in wooden frames, concrete blocks, and ceramic tiling. The upper level is pierced by six rectangular, double-hung windows below which is a continuous rowlock sill. Above the windows are two horizontal panels framed by projecting rowlocks. The brick entablature has projecting stretcher and header courses and is coped at the apex with tiles. (See photo 8)

113-115-117 Erected in 1942 as the Michael Brothers' Hardware Store, this one-story building was remodeled in 1968 and 1975. 115 is currently vacant, while 113 and 117 house antique shops. Large span openings are in the lower level; the upper level has projecting bands of stretcher courses.(See photo 8)

119 Presently containing the Red Fox Bar, this two-story building was erected in 1897 and was remodeled in 1962 and 1971. Cast-iron pilasters at the first floor's corners are spanned with a denticulated lintel of the same material. The area which these frame has been filled with bricks, as have the two rectangular windows of the second floor. 119 was originally used as a grocery store and housed a succession of these until recently. (See photo 9)

(continued)

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121-123 In 1976, the structure occupying this lot was demolished. The area now serves as a parking lot that is screened from the street by a redwood fence.

125 Constructed in 1897, this two-story building housed a succession of grocery stores. Currently, it is occupied by La Windsor Diamond Antiques. The lower floor has a cast-iron pilaster in each corner and between these are cast-iron engaged columns that frame a central door. The upper level, pierced by two rectangular windows with wooden lintels, has a continuous band of projecting stretchers and headers below the apex which is coped with clay tiling.(See photo 9)

127-129 Erected in 1857 as the Red Fox Exchange, 127 now houses the Market Billiard Hall, while 129 is currently vacant. Two pilasters and engaged columns of cast-iron are on the first floor of this three-story building. Piercing the brick facade of the second and third floors are twelve double-hung rectangular windows with string-courses of limestone at their heads and sills. Six segmental arched attic vents are below the bracketed cornice of tin clad with zinc.(See photos 9 and 10)

131-133 133 was constructed in 1877 and 131 in 1897 -- both were remodeled between 1970-1971 and house Marshall's Mens' and Boys' Store. During the remodeling of this three-story structure, the first floor was transformed into an arcade with all arches being framed by rowlocks. In addition, a wooden arcaded band was placed between the first and second floors. The six windows of the second floor are double-hung, have six-over-six panes, and are treated with cast-iron sills and centered arch hoodmolds of the same material. Smaller windows on the third floor have been filled with brick. (See photos 9, 11, and 12)

EAST SIDE OF SECOND STREET BEGINNING AT 112

112 Constructed ca. 1900, 112 is a two-story brick building currently owned and used for storage by the Petter Supply Company. Surviving cast-iron elements of the first floor include a pilaster on the southern corner and a fascia separating the two floors. Three windows pierce the second floor's wall. The outer ones have segmental arches, while the central one has a pointed arch. A stone stringcourse runs along the sills of all. The entablature is composed of sawtooth soldier courses resting on a continuous rowlock course.(See photos 13 and 14)

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114-116 This two story brick structure was built in 1940 as an expansion to the Kirchhoff Bakery and is now used for storage by the Petter Supply Company. The lower floor's openings have been filled with glazed bricks and concrete blocks. The second floor is pierced by six rectangular windows and above each is a cast-iron roof vent. Each window is treated with a limestone sill and above their heads is a continuous soldier course. Added around 1945 is an aluminum fascia. Below the stone-coped apex is a projecting stringcourse supported by corbelled bricks.(See photo 14)

118 Constructed in 1884 as the Kirshhoff Bakery, this two-story brick structure was remodeled in 1939 and is now owned by the Petter Supply Company. Like the neighboring 114-116, its lower level has been altered with the addition of concrete blocks and glazed bricks. The aluminum fascia added to 114-116 also spans the width of this structure. The upper wall is pierced by four rectangular windows that are capped with segmental pointed arches. The heads and sills of these are connected with stringcourses of limestone. Roof ventilation is achieved by four cast-iron perforated disks that are framed by brick rowlocks and by an entablature of corbelled brick courses that is coped with clay tiles.(See photos 14 and 15)

120 Built in 1887 this two-story brick structure was altered in 1938 and currently houses the Army Surplus store. The lower floor is treated with a cast-iron pilaster at each corner and between these are three cast-iron engaged columns. A recessed door is in the second bay from the left, and separating the two floors is a cast-iron fascia resting on the pilasters and columns. Brick pilasters at the corners and in the center of the second floor frame two windows that are divided into three openings by wooden mullions. The central opening is higher in each, but all are capped with stone lintels. The entablature is composed of corbelled brick stretchers and the apex is coped with stone.(See photo 14)

122 Erected in 1887 for the Charles Michael Clothing Store, this building has been used for storage by the Cherry Florist Shop since the early 1960s. Cast-iron pilasters are at the corners of the first floor and a deeply recessed door is within the central bay. Six windows span the building's width. Combined with a continuous band of tin that is clad with zinc, these separate the two floors. A three-sided oriel window projects from the second level. This feature is also composed of zinc-clad tin and has double-hung units. Three circular roof vents are centered above the oriel, and above these is an entablature composed of corbelled courses that achieve the effect of dentil molding. The apex is coped with clay tiles(See photos 16 and 17)

124 Vacant lot serving as courtyard and entrance to 126.

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126 Built in 1868 to house the O. K. Saloon, this two-story brick structure now serves as offices for the architectural firm of Gresham and Kerr, Keeling and Associates. The lower level was altered by the current occupants in 1974. Two cast-iron pilasters remain at the corners and two cast-iron square columns are spaced between these. The contemporary glass and brick facade of the first floor level is in harmonious relation with the remaining original portion. The upper level of brick is pierced by three rectangular windows that have cast-iron sills and segmental arched heads composed of corbelled stretcher and rowlock courses. Three recessed panels are placed above the windows and are separated from these by a stringcourse of brick. The entablature is composed of courses of corbelled stretcher and rowlock courses. (See photos 17 and 18)

128, 130, and 132-134 These were constructed at varying dates but are unified by a similar second floor treatment. 128, erected in 1892, is currently vacant. 130, dating from 1890, houses Bishop and Ernestine's Cafe. 132-134 serves as storage for Harry Harris's Supply Company and is the oldest, having been constructed in 1882.

The upper levels are pierced by a total of eight windows. These are separated into pairs by brick pilasters, and each has a segmental arch at the head formed by corbelled rowlocks. The brick entablature is composed of projecting header courses that create the effect of dentils. (See photos 17 and 19)

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The majority of businesses occupying these buildings were operated by part of the tide of German immigration of the 1840s out of New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. <sup>1</sup>Jews were prevalent among this tide and for practically five decades this area was the nucleus of the city's Jewish community, since many merchants resided above their businesses. Outstanding among these Jewish residents were Issac Wolfe Bernheim and Cesar Kaskel, who have rightfully earned remembrance in Paducah's history. Bernheim is noted for his numerous philanthropic acts that include: providing funds for the erection of statues of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln in Louisville and of Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell in the Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C., for financing the construction of the library building for Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, and for establishing the Bernheim Forest outside Louisville. Kaskel is remembered for challenging General U. S. Grant's General Order No. 11 of December 17, 1862, that expelled all Jews from the state of Tennessee. This order cited Jews as being a class violating every trade regulation of the Treasury Department.

Cesar Kaskel of Paducah, Kentucky had seen some thirty men, some with Union military service, and their families deported without trial or hearing, and he hastened to Washington to see President Lincoln . . . [The following is the reported conversation] . . .  
Lincoln: 'And so the Children of Israel were driven from the happy land of Cannan?'

Kaskel: 'Yes, and that is why we have come unto Father Abraham's bosom, asking protection.'

Lincoln: 'And this protection they shall have at once.'  
. . . Lincoln immediately telegraphed instructions cancelling the order.<sup>2</sup>

Bernheim appears to have occupied several buildings within the historic district with his bourbon distilling business, and Kaskel operated a dry goods establishment within the immediate environs.

A great deal of cast-iron and zinc-clad components of the structures within the Market House District have survived. Almost all were manufactured by the Jackson

<sup>1</sup>Issac Wolfe Bernheim. History of the Settlement of Jews in Paducah and the Lower Ohio Valley, (Paducah: Joseph L. Friedman, 1912), p. 13.

<sup>2</sup>Eli Evans, The Provincials, (New York: Atheneum Books, 1973), pp. 66-67.

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Foundry, which was located on the corner of First Street and Kentucky Avenue, and many of these elements still visibly show the foundry's name. Paducah conducted a considerable amount of railway and river commerce with Chicago and St. Louis -- many buildings along Second Street reflect construction trends that occurred in these cities ten to twenty years earlier. Most numerous among these are the Italian Renaissance or Tuscan Revival styles, but those of Paducah are smaller in scale and mass and are not as lavish in their treatment. This, however, is in accordance with the city's smaller population and with its comparatively less cosmopolitan location.

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Neuman, Fred. History of Paducah. Paducah: Young Printing Company, 1920.

Withey, Henry F. and Withey, Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1956.

(Theater)

South Second Street (west side)

#133	19.5x100	Mrs. Eve Finkel
#131	19.25x100	Finkel Fair Store
#129	19.42x100	Finkel Fair Store
#127	19.42x100	Tony P. Botes
#125	19.42x100	Villa Corp.
#123	19.5x100	Flint & Edwards
#121	19.5x100	Flint & Edwards (Parking lot)
#119	19.4x100	Elizabeth Cromwell

Alley

Paducah Market House District  
Paducah  
McCracken County  
Kentucky

Carolyn Roof  
Civic Beautification Board of  
Paducah  
March 1977

Map #2 JAN 17 1978

District is enclosed by heavy  
black line.

Parking area

Arcade

Alley way (closed)

36x350  
Market  
House  
(Museum)

#117	19.35x123.25	Joan Hank
#115	19.35x123.25	P. J. Grumley
#113	19.37x123.25	Flint & Edwards
#111	19.42x123.25	Sam Carlick
#109	19.2x123.25	Villa Corp.
#107	19.2x123.25	Villa Corp.

West

(Gallery)

#105 19x58  
 103 19.5x58  
 101 20.2x58  
 Carl Cohen

#132-4 29.83x101.5  
Wm. Harry Harris

#130 14.42x100  
Doris Wiley et al

#123 15.33x100  
Doris Wiley et al

#126 19.25x173.25  
Gresham, Kerr & Keeling

#124 19.25x173.25  
Gresham, Kerr & Keeling  
park and entranceway

#122 28.88x173.25  
Robert Cherry

#120 28.88x173.25  
Walbright & Harrison

#114-118  
67.58x173.25  
Robert P. Petter dba  
Petter Supply Company

#112  
Petter Supply Co.

#110 Vacant Lot  
Petter Supply parking

#108 Vacant Lot  
Petter Supply parking

#106 Vacant Lot  
Petter Supply parking

#132-34 Broadway  
#102-04 Second  
(Not included in district)

Vacant lot (Petter) Alley

Ohio River

First Street

Petter Supply Company

East

South Second Street (East side)