



United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

February 11, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall 
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Phone: 202-354-2255
E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Web: www.nps.gov/history/nr

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Hart, J. Hawkins, House

other names/site number Hart House, HE-H-126

2. Location

street & number 630 Center Street

NA

not for publication

city or town Henderson

NA

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Henderson code 101 zip code 42420

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide x local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Mark Dennen, SHPO

Date

12/22/10

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic

Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ 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

Date of Action

John Edgar H. Beall

2.11.11

Hart, J. Hawkins, House

Name of Property

Henderson, KY

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
0	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Vinyl siding, wood weather board

roof: Asphalt, Tin Shingles

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Hart House (HE-H-126) is located in Henderson, seat of Henderson County, Kentucky. It stands on the southwest corner of South Alves and Center Streets, facing Center Street. The property is located within the Alves Historic District (NR 1989, 89001151), west of the historic business district and the Ohio River. The Hart House was built in 1892 as a domestic single family dwelling in the Queen Anne style, and is believed to have been designed by George Barber, an architect whose designs circulated throughout all of the United States.

Detailed Description

History of Previous Ownership and Character of Property

The Hart House was built for J. Hawkins Hart in 1892, and took its full historic appearance around 1903. It appears on the 1901 Sanborn map with its current footprint, though without its front turret. Henderson County has Sanborn maps from 1892 and 1897, but this part of town is not depicted on those. Hart began his political career in the City as a court clerk. While living in the house, he would become a county judge, a city commissioner, have a private legal practice, and own his own real estate and insurance business. He lived in the house with his family and sister, Sudie Reeve Hart. After the house passed out of the Hart family, it belonged to a succession of middle- to upper-class citizens of the town, including prominent doctors and businessmen. It has remained a single family dwelling throughout.

The 1906 Sanborn map of the property shows two small outbuildings behind the house, though the 1901 map only shows one outbuilding. Both maps show a 1½-story structure at the rear, designated 630½ Center Street—perhaps a dwelling for servants or for J. Hawkins Hart's sister.

On the Sanborn maps, the Hart House lot appears to have been subdivided from the next door residence, labeled on the maps as 622 Center Street, but indicated as 628 Center Street on the KHC survey form, HE-H-125. Those owners of that neighboring property retained an area that covered roughly three times the lot they created for the Hart House. That neighboring house was an Italianate, an earlier style. An iron fence with spear motif today stands at the edge of the Hart House property, running along the Center Street and South Alves frontages. This fence probably was erected during the Hart's tenure of the property. If the fence predated the Hart House, formerly lining the larger property belonging to the neighboring Italianate house's owners, neither that house today, nor any evidence of an iron fence in front of it, remain.

Exterior Description

Resting on a brick foundation, the Hart House is a wood-frame 2½-story building with a mainly rectangular shape. The running bond brick foundation is seventeen inches high. A polygonal projection on the northwest elevation, a shallow wing and a projecting porch on the main façade (accentuated by a round corner pavilion) on the main elevation, and an oriel on the east corner, give the structure a slightly irregular shape.

The northeast side facing Center Street is the primary elevation.

The house's wood frame construction rests on the brick foundation.

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The bay on the northwest elevation is two stories and three sided, the shallow wing on the main elevation is two stories and gabled. The shallow gabled wing and pavilion on the principal elevation are the main focus of the design. The tall conical pavilion and front porch are decorated by original wooden finials and Tuscan columns; however, most of the lower balustrade has been removed. A covered balcony above the entrance has elaborate wooden raking boards and lattice-like bead screening. Decorative fish scale shingles and wooden design elements decorate the gables. A finial topped oriel is located on the eastern corner. A side porch is located on the southeast elevation. The side porch features elaborate raking boards similar to those found on the balcony. The lower balustrade was replaced with wrought iron.

The Hart House features three original brick chimneys. One located on the southeast elevation has a paneled design. The other two are located on the northwest elevation.

The main entrance is located on the northeast elevation and is accessed by climbing the brick stairs to the front porch. The wooden paneled front door has a glass window in the upper section. A second entrance is located on the southeast elevation and is accessed from the side porch. A third entrance exists on the southwest elevation entering a 1980s "sunroom" addition.

Fenestration is irregular. Windows on the main elevations, as well as attic windows, are variously shaped and sized. Windows are double hung and few are original to the house. A large picture window is located on the northeast elevation.

The Hart House has a hipped roof core with gables on wings, appendages, and attic dormers. Wooden fish scale shingles and decorative elements embellish the gables. Asphalt shingles cover the roof in lieu of the original tin shingles. The side porch did not originally have tin shingles. The conical pavilion on the main elevation retains its original tin sheeting in a "circus tent" design, and original tin shingles cover the front porch. Pointed decorative wooden finials decorate the apex of the northeast protruding bay, hipped roof, and oriel.

Garage, 1980s, Non-contributing Building

An aluminum-sided, gable-roofed garage located to the southwest of the Hart House is a non-contributing structure. The garage sits directly behind the house, a little closer to the residence than the historic 1½-story structure once stood.

Changes to the property over time

The property's boundaries have changed little since the original subdivision. The house retains the bulk of its original material, design and ornamentation.

Some changes have been made to the original structure yet it retains excellent ability to communicate its historic style. The original pressed tin roof has been replaced by asphalt shingles. During the 1980s, insulated vinyl siding was installed over the original wooden weather boards; the original siding remains intact beneath the vinyl. Many of the windows have been replaced with similar one-over-one insulated windows. The original back porch has been converted into a sunroom addition.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

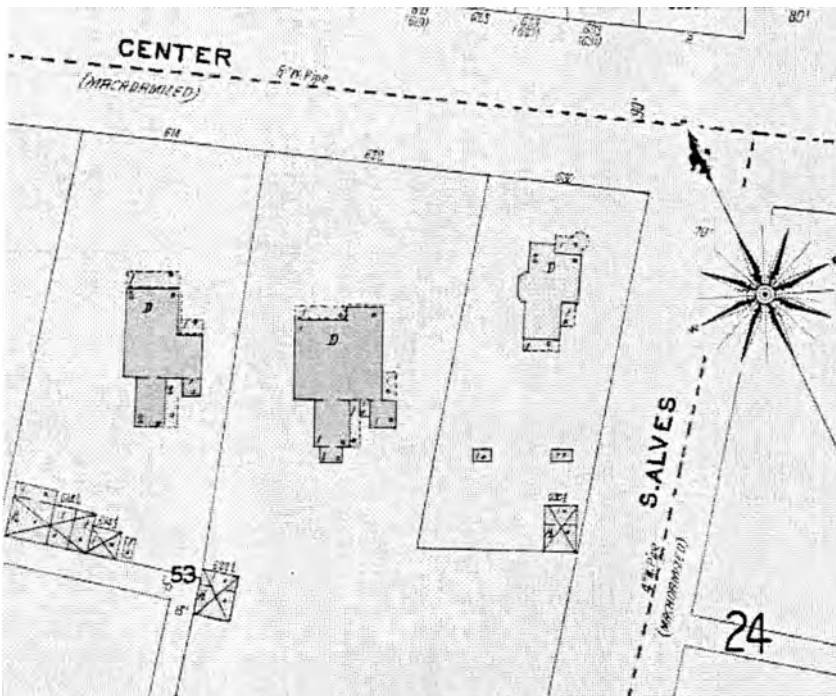
Name of Property: J. Hawkins Hart House

County and State: Henderson County, KY

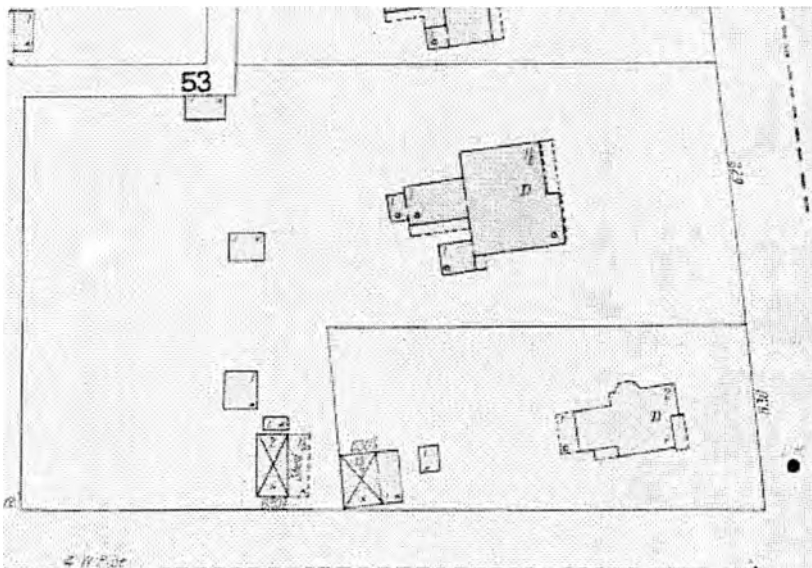
Name of multiple property listing NA

Section number

Page



1906 Sanborn Map (sheet 20)



Henderson 1901 Sanborn (Sheet 13)

Hart, J. Hawkins, House

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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

Period of Significance

1892

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Barber, George Franklin

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 grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is the year the house was built, 1892. This follows the National Register's convention for houses meeting Criterion C and when architectural significance is claimed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The J. Hawkins Hart House (HE-H-126), built in 1892, meets National Register Criterion C and is architecturally significant in Henderson, a town on the Ohio River in Kentucky's Pennyroyal region. There is strong evidence that the house was designed by the popular mail order architect, George F. Barber, whose designs helped disseminate the Queen Anne style throughout the United States in the late-19th century. The house exhibits numerous hallmarks of Barber design and is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture in the city. Its architectural significance is interpreted within the historic context, "George F. Barber and Queen Anne Style in Henderson, Kentucky." The house's scale, ornamentation, and location give important cues to post-Civil War socioeconomic development in Henderson. The Hart House sits within the Alves Historic District (NR 1989, 89001151). The purpose for this nomination is to give special recognition to Barber's work more than would be appropriate for a district form.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Context: George F. Barber and Queen Anne Style in Henderson, Kentucky

Queen Anne Style, and Barber's Design nationally

Queen Anne is a well-defined architectural style. Virginia & Lee McAlester define the style with the following characteristics:

Steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance, asymmetrical façade with partial or full-width port which is usually one story high and extended along one or both side walls (p. 263).

Queen Anne was one of the most popular picturesque styles of the late-19th century in the United States. Such houses often exhibited elaborate milled wooden detail known colloquially as "gingerbread." It is an intricate aesthetic and conveys an exuberant energy by employing complex balance of massing and surface textures. It enjoyed wide popularity with the middle and upper classes, conveying higher social standing, from coast to coast.

The Queen Anne style was popularized in the United States by ladies magazines, pattern books, and mail-order architecture advertisements and plans. Advertisements in ladies magazines and trade magazines reached the homes of millions of Americans each year. In 1910 for example, *Ladies Home Journal* boasted 1.6 million subscribers, and *Craftsman* 22,000. The mail-order architecture business model was pioneered by architects Cummings and Miller as early as 1868. Complete working drawings and plans for the designs featured in their book, *Modern American Architecture*, could be purchased from the company by mail and shipped to any location.

Americans' turn to mail-order architecture catalogs for the designs of their homes is one aspect of a nationalization of the market for consumer goods in the latter-half of the 19th century. The rise of railroads and factory processes after the Civil War, put the production, distribution, and acquisition of machine-produced wooden millwork within the reach of more people. Fashionable house design

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became more widely available to the general public. Before these changes, house design and construction were governed by factors that were, by contrast, more involved with hand-crafted, vernacular, and regional.

George Franklin Barber was an architect practicing in Knoxville, Tennessee, and found great success in designing residences for America's rising middle class. What sets Barber apart is the sheer volume of his business; Barber's attempts to influence architectural taste included writing essays on architecture, design, home planning, and decorating in his mail-order catalogs and in *American Homes* magazine. The greatest part of his success came from his company's willingness to customize plans for the customer.

To achieve his eclectic picturesque aesthetic and to capture the spirit of Queen Anne style, Barber characteristically employed several dozen design elements. His houses were typically clad in weatherboard or novelty siding. They were often asymmetrical. He commonly used fish scale siding, brackets and gable ornaments. The use of towers, turrets, oriel windows (often projecting from the second story corner, particularly if the house was located on a corner lot), open circular pavilions at the corner of verandas, Syrian arches of lattice-like bead screening, spool-like columns, inset porches/balconies, projecting bays, and ornate/paneled chimneys were also common. His houses were also characterized by multi-gabled roofs with hipped roof cores.

By offering an array of houses that cost anywhere from \$500 to \$8000 to construct, as well as customization, he could offer a plan that appealed to any taste and income range. Barber published his first illustrated sampler of eighteen house designs, *The Cottage Souvenir*, in 1887. It was in this volume that Barber first began to offer the customization of his plans. The company's process of customization would become a highly involved and efficient practice in later years. The process began with the client choosing a design, filling out a questionnaire, and making a sketch on scaled graph paper all conveniently included in the catalog. The popularity of customized plans brought clients to Barber from widely varying incomes. His clientele did not only include America's small town middle and upper class, it also included nationally known industrial elites such as J.R. Reynolds and Charles T. Holt. For the first time in America, a layman could have a house with same design pedigree as a man of high society.

Barber's *Cottage Souvenir No. 2*, published in 1891, first brought him national attention. By 1900, George F. Barber and Company was the largest architecture firm in Tennessee, employing 30 draftsmen and 20 secretaries and the demand for Barber designs had expanded beyond the United States. When Barber's company closed in 1908, it had produced over 800 designs and sold as many as 20,000 set of plans. His designs can be found in almost every state, and in places as far flung as Canada, South Africa, Europe, Japan, and China. The scope and scale of Barber's practice made a significant impact on the architectural landscape of the late-19th- and early-20th century, through the volume of his plans and the circulation of his publications. George Franklin Barber helped contour the American ideals of comfort and artistic taste. Surviving examples of his designs are, therefore, significant to the historic fabric of America's architectural history.

Some contemporary scholars (e.g., Tomlan) credit Barber with bringing high style Queen Anne dwellings to small towns across America. Likewise, the National Register of Historic Places recognizes at least ten individual listings which Barber is credited as the architect:

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- John E. and Christina Paulson House in Coquille, OR,
- George F Winslow House in Eau Claire, WI
- Jeremiah Nunan House in Jacksonville, OR
- George Ferris Mansion in Rawlins WY
- John Harvey House in Madisonville, KY
- J. Nelson Kelly House in Grand Forks, ND
- James L. Fleming House in Greenville, NC
- Charles T. Holt House in Haw River, NC
- Dr. Francis B Warnock House in Battle Creek, IA
- Fairchild House in Monticello, KY

Many of these houses can be matched to their published designs. The Hart House, however, has not been identified with Barber by finding a plan that perfectly corresponds with the house. The connection between Barber and the Hart House comes by way of historic correspondence, published in a Barber manuscript. This nomination's author consulted with Chris DiMattei, a Boston architect, who has assembled the greatest amount of information on Barber, cataloguing over 800 Barber-designed houses in the US. DiMattei noticed the Hart House contains many design components found in Barber's *Cottage Souvenir No. 2*, published in 1891. By then, Barber had offered to create customized versions of his stock plans. In 1896, Barber published a pamphlet of testimonials called *Appreciation*, in which Hart confirmed his satisfaction with his Barber home, according to John Schumacher, an avid Barber scholar and owner of the manuscript (See Dover reprint of *Victorian Cottage Architecture*, 2004).

The Queen Anne Style and Barber's Designs within Henderson's Development

Henderson, Kentucky is located on the banks of the Ohio River. It is one of the few urban western Kentucky cities on the Ohio River that does not require a flood wall thanks to its high banks. Since the disastrous Ohio River flood of 1937, Henderson's motto has been, "on the river, never in it." Evansville, Indiana is five miles north of Henderson. Louisville, Kentucky's largest city, is about 150 miles east.

Henderson's location on the river and growing population allowed it to become one of the top ten manufacturing counties in Kentucky. By the 1850s, coal became a major regional industry after outcroppings were discovered and mined from the banks of the river. Despite the inconvenience of summer droughts, Henderson's river export business made many of its citizens extraordinarily wealthy. By 1860, the town was one of Kentucky's wealthiest cities per capita. The rise of several railroads after 1865 made Henderson a vital regional transportation hub, which allowed many of its antebellum industries to recover and new industries to emerge, which included distilleries, carriage manufacturing, textiles and ceramics.

Henderson's residential development closely followed its industrial development. Before the 1860s, most of its citizens resided in neighborhoods immediately to the north and south of the business district. Sanborn Insurance Maps dating from 1885, 1892, 1897, 1901 and 1906 show the

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acceleration of development west of downtown through the latter third of the 19th century. They also show that the majority of structures in the area were of brick or wood construction, and a sizable number of these houses were large, housing the middle and upper classes of the community.

At the time of Barber's ascendancy, one area of town that began to grow was focused on Center Street. From 1865-1940, several architectural trends made their imprint on this neighborhood. The Queen Anne aesthetic was most prominent from 1890 to 1910. Twenty-five to thirty Queen Anne houses were built in the area during this period. Of these, most were basic designs, probably for workers: one- to two-story houses that incorporated certain elements of the Queen Anne style, such as millwork, three bay windows, and porches. While Queen Anne style was chosen frequently, few houses in the neighborhood achieved the kind of complexity and aesthetic that marked the highest effect that designers in the Queen Anne mode had hoped to achieve.

The most highly designed Queen Anne houses in Henderson can be found in the areas to the north and south of the primary business district, along Main and Elm Streets and are, by and large, brick. Two standout examples are the William Soaper House and the Blackwell House. The Soaper House is an immense 2½ story brick dwelling with a highly irregular façade, multiple projections, and a corner tower. It has an ashlar foundation, string courses, lintels, and sills. It is highly decorated with mill work on its several porches in unique sunburst and basket weave patterns. The Blackwell Houses is also brick. The 2½ story building has multiple corner towers of varying sizes and girth. Its brick has a variety of textures to create pattern on the façade. Pattern and texture are also established with decorative terracotta tiles and the house's rusticated ashlar foundation.

Brick was a common building material in Henderson because it was readily available. Kleymeyer and Klutey Brickyards, established in 1868, was one of the largest ceramics producers in the Pennyryle region. It supplied materials for both the Blackwell House and the William Soaper House. The products of Joseph Clore and Sons, a planing and saw mill, were also instrumental in the design of Henderson's Queen Anne houses. The company produced sawn and turned decorations from 1855-1920. It was the main supplier of millwork to Henderson and surrounding counties.

The most highly designed Queen Anne houses of wood construction in the city were conservative in comparison to their brick counterparts despite the proximity of Clore and Sons. An asymmetrical façade was commonly achieved by a single projecting 3-sided bay and offset gables. The houses sometimes had entrance porches. The decorative program on gables and porches was restrained and simple weighed against the elaborate and exuberant millwork decoration found on houses such as the William Soaper House. Similar wooden decoration can be found on the Hart House and other Queen Anne examples in Henderson, particularly the beveled wooden panels found in the gables. The lattice-like beaded screening found on the inset balcony of the Hart House, however, does not have any Henderson counterparts. It was probably a special order from Clore and Sons, or was shipped to Henderson via rail from another manufacturer.

History of the Hart House

J. Hawkins Hart, then Henderson County Court Clerk and insurance agent, purchased a lot on Center and South Alves Streets on July 28, 1891. At that time, the Alves family had subdivided their real

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estate southeast of the central business district for new residential development. This new residential development dramatically reflected the town's thriving economy. Many of Henderson's professional and business men, such as Hart, began to prefer this new neighborhood to earlier residential areas to the north and south of downtown. Hart's neighbors included tobacco traders, physicians, local industrialists, lawyers, and politicians.

Shortly after purchasing the lot, Hart erected the nominated house, a full-fledged Queen Anne. It is easy to speculate that a large house built on a fashionable street in a popular style, designed by a nationally known architect (rather than one of the three architects residing in the community at the time) was an important status symbol of J. Hawkins Hart's wealth and ambition. Hart would go on to become a prominent local judge and politician while residing at 630 Center Street.

Evaluation of the Hart House's Architectural Significance within the context George F. Barber and Queen Anne Style in Henderson, Kentucky

The Hart House's Queen Anne features include: wood construction, an irregular, asymmetrical configuration, irregular roofline with gabled dormers, intricate millwork, and irregular façades with various sized and shaped windows.

The Hart House follows the national Queen Anne trend more closely than its brick counterparts in Henderson. Across America, Queen Anne houses with wood exteriors, were far more numerous than what is found in Henderson, where brick construction of Queen Anne houses dominates. J. Hawkins Hart departed from that local trend. His remains one of the few wooden Queen Anne houses in Henderson, and is one of, if not the, most highly decorated wooden Queen Anne house in the city. J. Hawkins Hart was able to arrive at a sophisticated house in keeping with national trends, rather than with local trends, by choosing a George F. Barber design.

The design of the Hart House utilized Barber's multi-gabled roof with hipped core, and exhibits and asymmetrical massing, typical of his design work. It was originally clad in weatherboard. Fish scale siding and gable ornaments were used to embellish its four gables. An oriel window projected from the second story corner – the corner bounded by Center and South Alves Streets. There was an open circular pavilion at the corner of the veranda. There were no Syrian arches, but lattice-like bead screening was used on the second floor inset balcony. There were projecting bays on the main elevation, as well as the northwest elevation, and the chimney on the southwest elevation is paneled.

George Barber built his business on the philosophy that everyone deserved a well-designed home that reflected modern artistic taste and comfort. He made it possible for any person in any town in the United States to own a house tailored to his needs by a trained architect. A house was a symbol of taste and social standing. When J. Hawkins Hart contacted George F. Barber and Company, he wanted a house to announce his ambitions at the start of his wide-ranging civic career, building that house on the most prominent and fashionable street in the city. Hart was making a statement of his modern taste and his social standing in the community. The Hart House is not only an excellent example of Barber design, but it testifies to the impact of his ideas—the democratization of design—on the aesthetic of small town America.

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Evaluation of the Hart House's Integrity within the context

A house in Henderson Kentucky will meet Criterion C and be an eligible instance of Queen Anne style if it possesses integrity of design, materials, and feeling as its primary attributes conveying the significance of the that type of construction. Despite several changes to the structure, the Hart House possesses a sufficient degree of intactness to conclude that it is individually eligible for National Register listing.

For a house to have integrity of **design**, it must retain enough of the hallmarks of Queen Anne design to be recognized as a good example of the style locally. The Hart House has that integrity. It remains in its original footprint, with all projecting bays and porches remaining, including the corner oriel window, with the exception of the porch on the rear elevation which was converted into a sunroom sometime in the 1980s. The multi-gabled hipped roof has remained intact structurally. The veranda is intact, as well as its turret-like conical roof. Decorative windows remain. The lattice-like screen beading, characteristic of Barber's designs, remains on the second story inset balcony. Very few design elements from the building are missing. They include the balustrade on the veranda and side porch, and the decorative tin shingles on the main roof. The majority of its design elements are complete. The house is currently using a scheme of autumnal colors, characteristic of Queen Anne houses and George F. Barber. At a glance, the Hart House is easily identifiable as a Barber design. The application of vinyl siding has not obscured the primary features that carry out the Queen Anne style, and that siding has narrow laps, replicating the surface texture of the original wood lap siding.

The Hart House retains integrity of **location**, as it remains in its original site. Its orientation to Center Street and South Alves Street remains, this is particularly important because of the corner oriel window on this façade, a hallmark of George Barber's design. The location of this house is part of its design quality, as this part of the community contained a higher concentration of the most stylish houses in the expanding post-bellum community.

The house's feeling of Queen Anne style is enhanced by its integrity of **setting**. It is surrounded by houses built within the late-19th and early-20th centuries, when Center Street was considered a most desirable address. Eclecticism dominates Victorian-era American house styles, and the eclectic setting, which contains many Italianate style homes, contributes to the eclectic disposition of the Hart House's Queen Anne style. The surround of mature trees and landscaping enhances the organic feel of Barber's Queen Anne design.

The Hart House has lost some of its original **material**. While the original tin shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles, historic metal shingles do remain on the roof of the veranda on the main elevation. The original weatherboarding remains intact, though hidden beneath modern insulated vinyl siding, which emulates the historic wood siding's appearance. The open circular pavilion at the corner of the veranda is intact as is its roof, topped by a wooden finial. The balustrade on the veranda has partially been removed. Many of the windows have been removed. They have been replaced with similar one-over-one windows. Despite the loss of material, the Hart House still reads as Barber design and as a wonderful example of Queen Anne in Henderson because

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replacement materials have closely emulated original material with the exception of the asphalt shingles.

The **workmanship** shown on the Hart House is indicative of the technology available at the time of its construction. Much of the Queen Anne style's appeal to the middle class was the intricate, yet affordable factory produced millwork. The Hart House exhibits these beautiful design elements with the beaded screening on the balcony, the fish scale shingles, the remaining balustrade and Tuscan columns on the veranda and the wooden finials decorating the oriel window, the roof, and the turret-like roof on the veranda. The millwork on the Hart House is likely a combination of products from Clore and Sons, a local manufacturer, and a products from a distant manufacturer that were shipped to Henderson for the house.

Taken altogether, the physical features of the Hart House convey the property's historic character. It captures the **feeling** of the developing middle class in Henderson, KY and the desire to illustrate one's social standing with an ornate Queen Anne house on fashionable Center Street in the late-19th century. The Hart House's retention of location, design, setting, workmanship, and significant physical features remain to provide the integrity of feeling that leads to the judgment of eligibility. Therefore, the Hart House retains its **identity**, as a Barber designed house and as a symbol of social standing in Henderson, Kentucky in the late-19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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- Henderson County Register of Deeds.
- King, Gail. *Currents: Henderson's River Book*. Henderson, KY: Mail Orders to Henderson County Public Library, 1991.
- Little, M. Ruth. "Barber, George F. (1854-1915) : NC Architects & Builders : NCSU Libraries." NC Architects & Builders : A Bibliographic Dictionary. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000234> (accessed April 10, 2010).

Hart, J. Hawkins, House

Name of Property

Henderson, KY

County and State

McAlester, Virginia & Lee

Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Knopf. 1998.

Merrill, Boynton, Jr., editor. *Old Henderson Homes and Buildings*. Henderson, KY: Historic Henderson Publishing Council and Henderson County Public Library, 1985.

Sanborn Map Company. Henderson, Kentucky: March 1892, March 1897, August 1901, March 1906. On file in the Documents Department of the King Library, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY.

Starling, Edmund Lyne. *History of Henderson County, Kentucky: Comprising History of County and City and Biographies of the Living and Dead*. Evansville, IN: Evansville Bindary Inc., 1887.

Tomlan, Michael. "Toward the Growth of an Artistic Taste" in *George F. Barber's Cottage Souvenir Number Two*. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation and Study Institute. 1982.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register (within a district)
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HE-H-126

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

0 acres to be added to
National Register, as
property is already listed
within district

UTM References

Henderson Quad map

Coordinate values expressed according to NAD 83

NAD 27 Coordinate values for this location are Z16/448422E/4187470N

All Coordinate values determined via GIS (KYGEO.NET)

1 16 448 422 4187 680
 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The area proposed for listing is the entire lot, designated as Parcel 2-7-5-1 of District 01-City of Henderson by the Henderson County Property Valuation Administrator, the local taxing authority. The lot has a 70' frontage on Center Street, extends back away from Center Street for 150'. At its rear line, the lot is 77' wide. This area is defined with metes and bounds in Henderson County Deed Book 515, page 14.

Hart, J. Hawkins, House

Name of Property

Henderson, KY

County and State

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot, which is the appropriate amount of area to showcase the architecturally significant resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Alexander

organization

date October 1, 2010

street & number 3106 High Ridge Drive

telephone 270-860-5719

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40517

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Hart, J. Hawkins, House

City or Vicinity: Henderson

County: Henderson

State: KY

Photographer: Rachel Alexander

Date Photographed: September 2010

Description of Primary Photographs and number:

1 of 6 NE Elevation, shot to southwest

2 of 6 NW Elevation, shot to southeast

3 of 6 NW Elevation Detail, shot to southeast

4 of 6 SE Elevation, shot to west

Description of Supplemental Photographs

5th photograph, not on image disc: Principal (northeast) Elevation, Detail

6th photograph, not on image disc: March 1906 Sanborn

Property Owner:

name Tom and Diane Arneson

street & number 630 Center Street

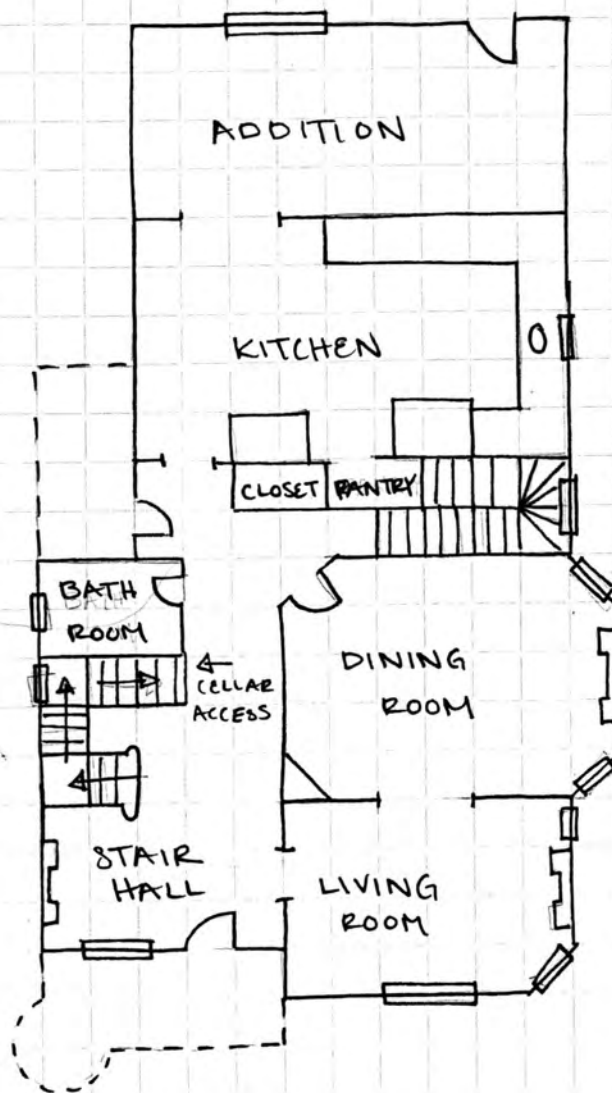
telephone (270) 826-3373

city or town Henderson

state KY

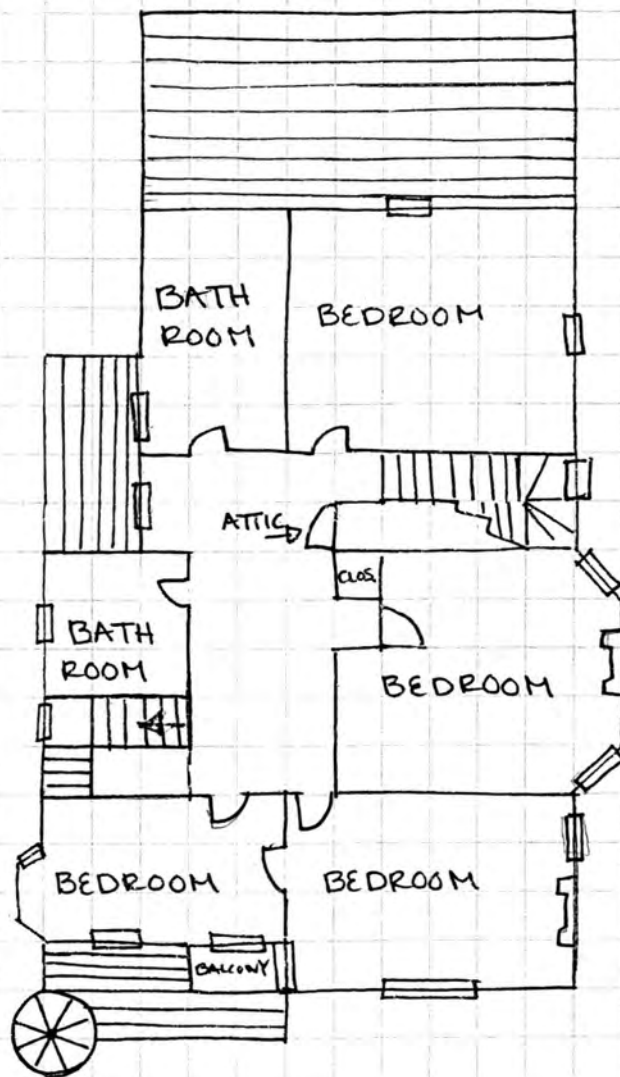
zip code 42420

HART HOUSE
HENDERSON CO. KY



FIRST FLOOR

HART HOUSE
HENDERSON CO KY



SECOND FLOOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hart, J. Hawkins, House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Henderson

DATE RECEIVED: 12/27/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/28/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/11/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000005

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Automatic listing
Property does not warrant Return.
Good example of Geo Barber design.
located w/in listed District*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept 0

REVIEWER J. Gabbett DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 2-7-2011

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.











N. INGRAM

FIRST

(uncolored)

N. ADAMS

1A

CENTER

(uncolored)

S. ADAMS

SALVES

(uncolored)

WASHINGTON

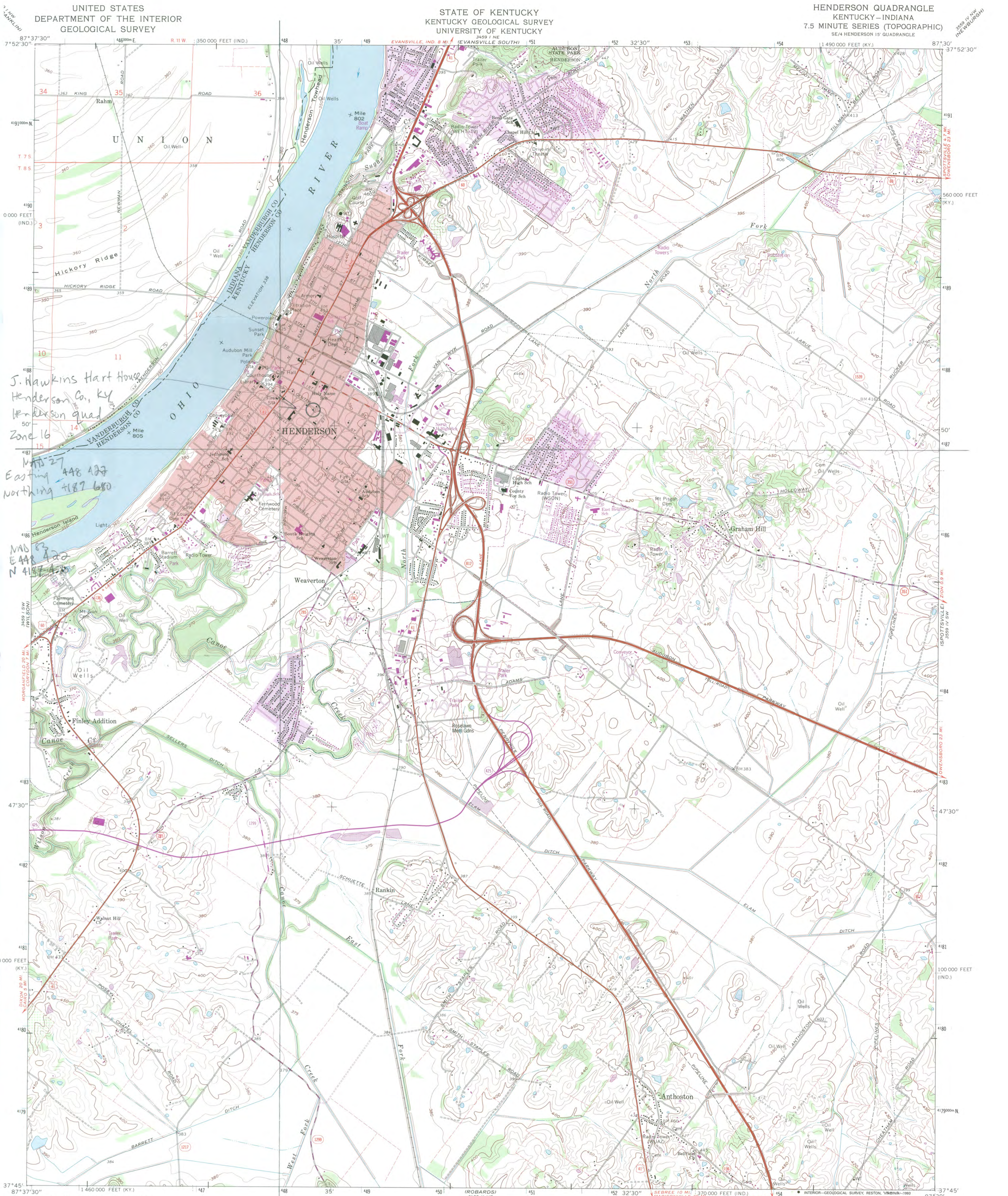
(uncolored)

19

Cy's Nide
SCHOOL

Scale of feet

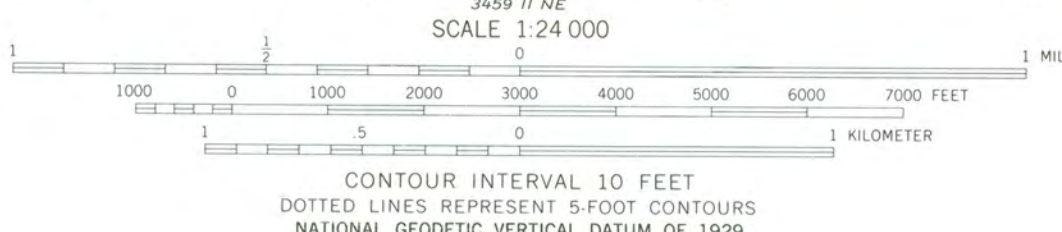




J. Hawkins Hart House
Henderson Co., KY
Henderson quad
Zone 16
MAD 27
Easting 448 127
Northing 4187 680

MAD 83
E 448 127
N 4187 680

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Topography by planimetric surveys 1952. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971.
Projection: Kentucky coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Kentucky coordinate system, south zone and Indiana coordinate system, west zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875.
The state boundary shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from U.S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River Charts, surveyed 1912-1913 and supplementary information.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Kentucky Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1987 and other sources. Contours not revised. This information not field checked. Map dated 1993.
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

HENDERSON, KY.—IND.
SE/4 HENDERSON 15' QUADRANGLE
37087-G5-TF-024
1971
REVISED 1993
DMA 3459 I SE-SERIES V853



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov



MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

December 22, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 10, 2010 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- ✓ **J. Hawkins Hart House**, Henderson County, Kentucky
- McBrides Harrods Creek Landing Site**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Miller Paper Company Buildings**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Most Blessed Sacrament School**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Jenkins School**, Letcher County, Kentucky

We also have enclosed current owners' signatures withdrawing objections to the listing of the **Joseph Crockett House** in Jessamine County, Kentucky (NR ID #83004587). That property was submitted in 1983 for a Determination of Eligibility, due to the objection of its owner at the time, Mr. Roger Springate, Jr. The DOE documentation was submitted as part of the **Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky Thematic Resources**, in 1983. With the new owners supporting listing, we request that the building be placed on the National Register. Along with the current owners' letter are current photographic images of the property.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council