

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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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 South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District other names/site number

2. Location

All of part of 13 blocks bounded roughly by Washington, Center, street & number S. Green, Jefferson, S. Main, and Water streets N/A not for publication city, town Henderson N/A vicinity state Kentucky code KY county Henderson code 101 zip code 42420

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories. Totals: 132 contributing, 41 noncontributing resources.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date 4-2-92 State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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):

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 5/11/92

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious structure
EDUCATION/library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious structure
EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Other: Vernacular Victorian
Italianate
(see continuation sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls weatherboard
brick
roof asphalt
other wood
stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

Other: Socio-Economic Development

Significant Person

N/A

Period of Significance

ca. 1820 - 1941

Significant Dates

1865 - 1875

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shopbell & Harris

Smith, Benjamin Bosworth

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

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

Acreage of property approx. 49

UTM References

A

16	447030	4187840
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	447360	4187100
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E: 16 447600 4187880

B

16	448110	4187550
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	447300	4187460
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District follow legal property lines as shown by the bold line on the accompanying resource map at a scale of 1"=200'. The base map used for the resource map is a composite of portions of Henderson-Henderson County Planning Commission maps C-12 and C-17.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District are drawn to include the greatest concentration of intact historic resources constituting the residential neighborhood that began to develop early in the 19th century along S. Main and S. Elm streets immediately south of Henderson's business district. Beyond the boundaries properties are either less than 50 years old, historic but not residential, or historic but substantially altered.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia R. Brown

organization _____ date August 1991

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National Park Service**

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Architectural Classification (cont.):

Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Romanesque Revival
Tudor Revival
Gothic Revival
Classical Revival
Late Gothic Revival

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Henderson County, Kentucky

The South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District lies immediately southwest of Henderson, Kentucky's central business district. With a population of approximately 24,000, Henderson is one of the five largest cities in western Kentucky. It also is the county seat of Henderson County, which is situated in the northern tier of the thirty-eight counties comprising the Pennyriple region. Henderson's most important topographical feature is the Ohio River which forms its northwestern border. The town is one of western Kentucky's few urban areas directly on the river that is high enough that it does not need a flood wall. Consequently, there are clear vistas from Henderson across the Ohio to rural Indiana. The southern outskirts of Evansville, Indiana, are five miles north of Henderson and Louisville, also on the Ohio and Kentucky's largest city, is 150 miles east.

Encompassing four complete blocks and portions of nine others, the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District has a northeast-southwest orientation, with the two streets for which the district is named serving as its two primary, parallel axes. The area is almost exclusively residential in character: of the 123 primary resources, there are four churches and one library and the rest are residences. The neighborhood contains Henderson's three earliest surviving houses, all begun around 1820, but most of the development spans the second half of the nineteenth century and the first four decades of the twentieth. Nine houses and one apartment building were constructed after World War II, and only one of the non-residential buildings--the First Presbyterian Church--is not historic. In addition to the primary resources, there are forty garages and other subsidiary buildings in rear yards, nine structures (three historic fences, an early gazebo, two modern fences and three swimming pools), and one notable terraced garden established prior to World War II that is counted as site.

The district's street plan is a grid, with approximately sixty percent of the primary buildings along S. Elm St. and the busier S. Main. All of the streets have the peaceful ambiance of a stable residential neighborhood. While S. Main St. crosses level terrain, S. Elm St. is at the same elevation at the northeast end of the district but traverses hills to the southwest which tend to rise steeply from S. Main. Numerous properties, especially on the hilly streets, are elevated above the sidewalks and have low retaining walls at the front lot lines. (The retaining walls are not counted as resources for the purposes of this nomination.) Throughout, streets are flanked by grassy rights-of-way and cement sidewalks, most of them stamped at corners with the names of the contractors and dates of construction. Mature hardwoods that create canopies along many of the blocks rise from the rights-of-way and all of the yards feature grassy lawns, foundation plantings and additional trees and flowering shrubs. Several blocks retain the alleys that formerly bisected all of the blocks northeast to southwest. Although certain alleys are dotted with garages and storage buildings, the alleys appear to be little used today and virtually all of the properties have driveways directly off the street that often lead to garages at the end of the side yard or concealed from view in the middle of the rear yards. The library and churches, all at the northeast end of the

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historic district near the central business area, have black-topped parking lots next to and behind the buildings.

Most of the lots are deep and narrow so that side yards are quite small. Uniformity in lot size and shape characterizes most of the block faces along S. Main St., but they vary considerably along S. Elm, where there are numerous large parcels, and on the cross streets, where they range from ample to the smallest lots in the district. Building setbacks are fairly uniform and relatively shallow; in most cases, residential lots have back yards that are much larger than the front. The largest residential lots are at or near the crests of the hills at the southeastern edges of the district and contain, appropriately, some of the area's grandest and most architecturally distinctive houses. Two of these, the Dallam-Sneed House (entry 119) and the Shelby House (entry 122) situated at the highest elevation, are set farther back from the street than most and feature large grassy, hillside yards at the front and side.

Of the forty outbuildings in the district, thirty-one are garages; the rest are two modern storage buildings and seven small, historic residential units of frame and/or brick construction which remain free-standing in rear yards or have been attached to their main dwellings. One of the small dwellings, in the yard of the Powell-McCormick House (entry 12), is a long one-story brick building with segmental arched windows that appears to date from around 1820 and probably was built as slave quarters. The majority of the seventeen garages built prior to World War II are of brick or tile construction and often match their companion houses. The modern garages are cinder block or frame and tend to be innocuous.

Like Henderson's other residential historic districts, the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District retains a high degree of integrity, with 103, or approximately eighty-four percent, of the primary buildings classified as "contributing." Most of the properties are well maintained and many have been refurbished in the past decade. Only ten (roughly eight percent) of the primary buildings are noncontributing due to inappropriate modern alterations. The most common changes to the district's houses are applications of synthetic siding and replacement porches. Although numerous houses have been re-sided, the majority continue to contribute to the historic character of the district because original or early trim and applied ornament have been preserved. In several instances, replacement porches date from prior to World War II, usually neoclassical or craftsman, and do not seriously diminish the building's historic character. Most of the older noncontributing houses have both synthetic siding and modern replacement porches, as well as altered fenestration and other changes.

The edges of the district are sharply defined at its northeast end where it borders Central Park and the commercial buildings of Henderson's central business district, much of which was listed in the National Register as the Henderson Commercial District in 1989. At the opposite end, post-World War II residences delineate the

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boundary. Elsewhere, a combination of modern commercial and light industrial buildings and houses and older but altered dwellings marks the district's edges to the northwest toward Water St. and the Ohio River and at the southwest edge along S. Main St. Clusters of historic houses that have lost integrity on the southeast side of S. Elm St. define another edge. Where the district extends east of S. Elm St., modern commercial buildings and houses adapted as businesses along the major, four-lane thoroughfare of S. Green St. (KY 136) and one or two lots back toward the district create the boundary. Beyond S. Green St., the Alves Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1989. Henderson's other National Register properties include the North Main Street Historic District (1988) and four individual buildings: the Barret House (1977) and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1978), both in the South Main and South Elm Street Historic District; the Henderson L & N Depot (1980); and the John E. McCallister House (1982).

The South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District displays most of the major architectural styles popular nationally from the early nineteenth century through the 1930s. Among the five houses built prior to 1850, the Federal and Greek Revival styles are evident. The Italianate style dominates the stylistic vocabulary of dwellings from around 1860 through the 1880s. An assortment of Victorian modes, predominantly the Queen Anne and eclectically ornamented basic house types, constitute the largest stylistic category and span the turn of this century. Bungalows, foursquares and period revival style houses dominate the district's architecture from ca. 1910 to the eve of World War II.

Eight of the district's 118 houses, and one subsidiary house apparently built for slaves, are antebellum, including three which date to around 1820: the Ingram House (entry 8), the Powell-McCormick House (entry 12) and the Wilson-Walker House (entry 13), all on the southeast side of S. Elm St. Although these earliest dwellings were altered during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they retain salient features of their original styling. For example, except for its later sawnwork porches, the central two-story block of the frame Powell-McCormick House remains fairly intact, exemplifying the Federal style in its one-room-deep form, symmetrical five-bay main facade, exterior gable-end brick chimneys and transom and sidelights at the double-door entrance. The original one-story portion of the Wilson-Walker House recalls its Federal styling in its Flemish bond brickwork, shallow eaves and simple molded cornices, while the two-story brick Ingram House heralded the newly popular Greek Revival style in its side hall plan and large six-over-six double-hung sash windows with flat lintels.

The clearest expression of the Greek Revival style in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District is found in the two-story brick Buckner-Clark House on S. Main St. (entry 32) of ca. 1830, with its low-pitched hipped roof, large six-over-six windows with flat stuccoed lintels, and door with sidelights and transom and both levels of the slightly projecting, centered entrance bay. Most of the district's houses exhibiting Greek Revival style characteristics, however, were

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built in the 1850s or 1860s and often are termed "transitional" for their incorporation of Italianate style elements. Although its complicated construction history is uncertain, the six-over-six windows with segmental-arched upper sashes and the prominent frieze bearing thin sawn brackets--typical of stylish houses built as the Italianate was superseding the Greek Revival style--reflect the documentation that the main block of the one-story brick Lyne-Riley House on S. Elm St. (entry 28) was built in the 1850s. Certain houses are transitional due to remodeling, as exemplified by the post-bellum Italianate porches with chamfered posts and bracketed cornices at the two-story brick McCullough House (entry 41) of ca. 1850. In contrast, the Fagan-Trafton House (entry 10) is all of a piece and typical of its 1860 construction date in its original combination of large six-over-six windows with stuccoed flat, molded lintels, recessed trabeated entrance, and deep bracketed eaves. Like the Fagan-Trafton House, all of these transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style houses are self-contained brick, two-story structures with side hall plans and bracketed eaves.

With nineteen examples, all "full-blown" and classified as contributing, the Italianate is one of the best represented styles in the district. In Henderson, Italianate dwellings typically are blocky, two-story buildings with almost flat hipped roofs, deep bracketed eaves, friezes bearing attic grilles, and large windows that often are segmental-arched and highlighted with ornamented hood molds or molded crowns. One- or two-story polygonal bays often provide accents, usually at side elevations. Slightly more than half of the Italianate style houses in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District are of brick construction, sometimes stuccoed. Due to the imposing quality lent by these materials, this group of dwellings is among the town's most distinctive. The generous proportions, both overall and within the forms, coupled occasionally with prominent siting and towers affording vistas across the Ohio River enhance the visual appeal of these houses.

The district's largest and most elaborate Italianate houses were built on large corner lots in the decade immediately following the end of the Civil War. The Dallam House (entry 19) of ca. 1866 is a massive building articulated by broad pilasters with a three-story tower at an unexpected position toward the rear to take advantage of the downhill view toward the river. Ornament is concentrated at the segmental-arched windows, featuring molded hoods and upper sashes with two round-arched panes, and the full-facade front porch with chamfered posts, sawn spandrels, and molded and bracketed cornice. Standing directly across S. Elm St. is the district's one other large towered Italianate dwelling, the Barret House (entry 11). This building's stricter symmetry balances the very ornate and delicate porches evocative of Moorish architecture that flank the three-story tower centered on the main facade. Prominently sited at lower elevations, the Marshall-Vance House (entry 106) of 1865 stands near the river and features deep modillioned eaves, prominent dentilled frieze, ornate slightly gabled and bracketed hood molds on the main elevation, and ornate ironwork frieze and supports at the front porch. The Reichert House (entry 1), built in the 1870s facing Central Park, is L-shaped with small

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attic windows instead of grilles in the frieze and a bracketed wooden porch with chamfered posts and sawn spandrels at the entrance facing Center St. The focus of the 1870s Banks House (entry 18) two blocks away on S. Elm St. is an almost full-facade front porch, again with chamfered posts molded at top and bottom and sawn spandrels, but here the spandrels are more intricate and the cornice is bracketed. Later Italianate style houses tend to have less massive proportions and busier configurations and ornament, probably influenced by the emerging Queen Anne style. For example, on S. Main St. the Rash House (entry 57) of 1878 is a modified T-plan with a three-story entrance tower and typical Italianate treatment of the cornice and elaborate porch, but the heavy porch balustrade is repeated on top of a side bay, sunbursts decorate the gables applied to the hip of each wing, and stained glass transoms top large front windows.

Henderson's frame Italianate style houses tend to be smaller than their masonry counterparts, but they display the same salient features. The earliest frame Italianate houses date to circa 1870 and include the two-story Pernet-Farmer House (entry 69), a two-story, one-room-deep building with three rear one-story ells and principal decorative features of drop pendant cornice brackets and a fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance. Another early example is the Young House (entry 74), a slightly L-shaped boxy structure with brackets on a molded frieze bearing attic vents and prominent molded and bracketed crowns at tall windows. These, and most of the other frame Italianate houses, are located on S. Main St. Also L-shaped, as are most of the frame examples, are the Cunningham House (entry 61), with a deep modillion box cornice, bracketed windows crown, and two string courses between stories, and the Lambert House (entry 62), featuring chamfered posts, scroll-sawn spandrels, and bracketed cornice at the porch; both date from the 1870s. Among the later frame Italianate houses in the district are the Baskett House (entry 58) of the 1880s, fronted by a two-tiered, three-sided bay with panels below each tier and a bracketed cornice, and the ca. 1890 Dyer House (entry 30), modest yet finely detailed with a three-sided bracketed bay at the second story and prominent dentils at the attic frieze. A well preserved example of a one-story frame Italianate dwelling in the Hillyard House (entry 46) which has a multiple cross gabled roof, bracketed gabled hood at a pair of front windows, and elaborate entry porch. Although the frame examples have experienced more alterations, these are restricted primarily to replacement siding and loss of original porches. For example, the two-story Elliott House (entry 14) has asbestos tile siding and lacks a porch, but retains its segmental arched windows and molded lintels and attic vents beneath the low-pitched hip roof.

The stylistic group reflected by the greatest number of houses, more than forty, are characterized by an irregularity of form and roofline and applied decoration often incorporating brackets and span the period of ca. 1875 to ca. 1910. Of this group, eighteen may be described as Queen Anne in style, the mode most closely identified with the Victorian era. Almost equally divided between brick and frame exteriors, this group includes only two non-contributing members, both frame; all are at least

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two stories tall. The Romanesque Revival style appears in two virtually identical dwellings situated side-by-side on Center Street. Built for brothers Isaac and Abraham Mann ca. 1875 (entries 76 and 77), these large two-and-one-half-stories houses with main facades of rusticated Green River limestone present multiple cross-gabled rooflines with crenellated cresting, rusticated colonnettes at second-story bays, and two-story corner bays with conical roofs. The remaining twenty-four houses of this era are best described as "folk" or "miscellaneous Victorian"--traditional or popular basic forms, often simple T or L shapes, with gable roofs and decorative millwork applied at windows, gables and porches. Six of this sub-group are non-contributing.

Many of the district's Queen Anne style houses display a robustness that is typical of the mode at its best. For example, the brick Furman-Loeb House (on Powell St., entry 105) of ca. 1880 has the characteristically irregular form (here incorporating a three-story towered bay) and roofline and decorative millwork porch, as well as an eclectic reference to the Romanesque Revival in the heavy, rusticated lintels at a variety of window shapes. Built almost twenty years later, the Klee-Benton House (entry 55) on S. Main St., also in brick, shares numerous features with its predecessor and is even more elaborate, with ornately carved terra cotta panels, Corinthian capitals at a balcony archway, stone stringcourses and wood panelled frieze, and a curved and gabled attic parapet. The Perkins House (on S. Elm St., entry 7) of 1884, very similar to a notable house in nearby Evansville, Indiana, also is distinguished by a three story tower and terra cotta panels, as well as a wraparound Eastlake style porch, bracketed ornamental bracing, and stained glass. Certainly the largest and most imposing of Henderson's Queen Anne style dwellings, the immense brick Shelby House (entry 122) perches on one of Henderson's highest sites, at the corner of Jefferson and S. Elm streets. The house was built ca. 1885 and features a rich composition of wall surfaces and tall chimneys and an extremely irregular form incorporating rectangular, polygonal and curved bays capped by gables and conical and mansard roofs.

Although generally less imposing than the brick examples, the most robust of the South Main and South Elm Historic District's frame Queen Anne style houses are no less elaborate. A very tall flared and shingled gable capping a front wing with radiating bands of shingles outlining a large Palladian windows highlights the late nineteenth century Yeaman House (entry 37) on S. Main St., while the Bach House (entry 63) of 1891, also on S. Main, is fronted by a three-story corner tower displaying decorative shingles, round-arched windows, and lunette eyebrow attic vents. Next door to the Bach House, the weatherboarded, ca. 1898 Yeane-Latta House (entry 64) achieves textural variety in its shingled gables, embossed raking boards, sunburst spandrels, and applied sawwork. An octagonal tower with faceted conical roof also distinguish the composition.

For the most part, the popular, less stylish late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses described as "miscellaneous Victorian" are of frame construction,

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frequently one story tall, and fairly straightforward in their massing and restrained in the application of ornament. Typical examples include the White House (entry 16), built on S. Elm St. in the 1870s and one of the earliest of this group, is a gable-roofed T-shaped dwelling with tall windows, a three-sided bay in the front wing, and a sawnwork porch sheltering a recessed entry with double doors. The David C. Hart House (entry 68) on S. Main St., also probably built in the 1870s, is two stories and one room deep with a five-bay main facade, central main entrance of paired doors and transom, and delicate sawnwork spandrels and turned balusters at the front porch. Built ca. 1890, the modest L-shaped house at 238 South Main Street (entry 40) also has tall and narrow windows, but here the entrance is placed in an end bay and a three-sided bay enlivens the south side. Several houses in this group, especially those built in this century, are relatively simple and feature classical elements. This influence of the Neoclassical Movement is exemplified by the two-story frame Kennedy House (entry 120) of ca. 1910 which has a low-pitched hipped roof, a slight L-shape due to the projection of an end bay of the main facade, and simple columns filling the porch at the front recess.

Almost half of the district's more modest Victorian stock consists of houses evidently built for speculative sale or rental purposes. These houses may be identified by their appearance side-by-side in virtually identical designs, either shotguns or irregular one- or two-story frame buildings with stock ornament that probably were culled from a builder's guide or the portfolio of the local lumber mill. The district's five shotgun houses, all gable-front, appear in groups of two and three. At 117 and 119 Powell Street (entries 87 and 88) they have two-bay main facades and hip-roofed porches with replacement craftsman supports. The facades of the shotguns at 324 to 328 Powell Street (entries 101 to 103) are three-bay, consisting of a transomed entrance at the end and tall, narrow windows, originally all with flat-roofed porches supported by turned posts. Four of the more stylish "spec" houses, located in a cluster at 303 and 305 South Elm Street and 222 and 228 Clay Street (entries 24, 25, 115 and 116, respectively), are T- or L-shaped single stories with a three-sided bay in the front wing. In each of these pairs, one house has been extensively altered, but the other retains original features such as decorative gable shingles and molded cornices. Both of the T-shaped cottages at 111 and 113 Clay Street (entries 107 and 108) originally had shingles and ornamental bracing in the front gable and a transomed entrance flanked by tall and narrow windows in a short side wing, but only 111 Clay Street retains integrity.

Neoclassical elements of the later Queen Anne style and other Victorian houses harkened the emergence of the Neoclassical Movement and the Colonial Revival style, of which there are approximately one dozen examples in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District. Perhaps the earliest of these is the ca. 1900 Lockett House (entry 60) on S. Main St., better described as Neo-Greek Revival with its boxy form, low hipped roof, deep molded and modillion cornice, and prominent corner boards. Most of the early examples are not so comprehensively classical, but retain vestiges of the Victorian modes. For example, the Queen Anne style's asymmetrical

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form often was overlaid with classical elements, as seen in the W. T. Lambert House (entry 36, on S. Main St.) with its two-story polygonal bay at one end of the main facade, and sometimes the reverse occurred, as exhibited by the Denton House (entry 6, on S. Elm St.) which is almost cubical and has a full-facade Tuscan columned front porch as well as bracketed eaves, corner piers, and segmental-arched upper windows. With time, the Colonial Revival style became more "correct" in the emulation of its antecedents, displaying the self-contained form, strict symmetry, and full classical decorative program of the Georgian and Federal styles. A good full-blown representative of the Colonial Revival in brick is the two-story Hodge House (entry 20, on S. Elm St.) of ca. 1925, which has gabled attic dormers, splayed brick lintels with stuccoed keystones and corner blocks, a heavy modillion cornice, and Doric entrance porch.

While the Colonial Revival was the most prevalent of the early twentieth-century's period revival styles across the country, other period modes also became quite popular. In the historic district this trend can be seen in several Tudor Revival or Tudor-influenced houses such as the brick and shingled Yeaman House II (entry 21) on S. Elm St., reminiscent of the English Cotswold cottage in its combination of materials, clipped gable end roofline, and banks of windows including casements. Another example, two doors away, is the Hart House (entry 23), a large L-shaped brick dwelling with applied half-timbering, decorative brick infill, and a parapeted entrance pavilion. Another influence is that of the Craftsman movement, exemplified by the two-story weatherboarded Crafton House (entry 51) on S. Main St. in its low-pitched roof and full-facade porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and solid brick balustrade.

Concurrent with the rise of the period revival styles, two new house types, the bungalow and the foursquare, began to be built in the district, mostly on the streets perpendicular to S. Elm and S. Main. The bungalow is the type most closely identified with the Craftsman movement, although both types often were embellished with characteristics of the period styles. Bungalows were extremely popular across the country, but there are only eight in the district. Classic examples include the brick Lambert House (entry 5) of ca. 1914 on S. Elm St. and the ca. 1920 frame Levy House (entry 72) on S. Main, both one and one-half stories with low-pitched gable roofs, deep eaves, shingled gables and dormers, and engaged full-facade porches with Craftsman elements. Two instances of Tudor Revival-influenced bungalows occur side by side on Powell St. The one-story Clay House (entry 94) of ca. 1915, gable-roofed with a large gable-front porch, has stucco and applied half-timbering in the gables, while the Craig House (entry 95) of ca. 1920 is typically Craftsman except for its striking Tudor-arched entrance; both are brick-veneered. Foursquares are slightly more numerous than bungalows. Some, such as the frame Coffey House (entry 71) on S. Main St., distinguished by massive brick piers and segmental-arched entablature at the front porch, are not readily given a stylistic label, yet others display elements of one or more period styles or the Craftsman mode. The ca. 1910 brick Eckert House (entry 82) on Washington St. is Colonial Revival in its molded

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modillion cornices and Ionic porch columns. Craftsman detailing is exhibited in the deep eaves with triangle brackets of the Mosely House (entry 92) on Powell St., also brick and built ca. 1910. Two identical and fairly plain hip-roofed, weatherboarded foursquares at 115 and 117 Clay St. (entries 109 and 110) appear to have originated as speculative ventures.

The district's four historic non-residential buildings include three churches and a library. The oldest church is St. Paul's Episcopal (entry 80, NR) on Center St. Built in 1859, it is a picturesque Gothic Revival style building of stuccoed brick in a cruciform plan with stone-capped stepped buttresses, pointed arched windows with stone hood molds, and a prominent three-stage square tower topped by a tall spire. Also on Center St., the First Baptist Church (entry 75) of 1893 is a large red brick Neo-Gothic Revival style building trimmed in stone and highlighted by two front corner towers, one two stories and the other four. The First Missionary Baptist Church (entry 4), nearby on S. Elm St., also is gable-front and of solid brick construction, consisting of a tall primary story on a full raised basement with a three-story tower projecting slightly from the center of the main facade. Although it retains its original configuration and fenestration of ca 1879, it was veneered in random-coursed limestone in 1979. One of the most distinguished and academically rendered buildings in the district is the Henderson County Public Library (entry 56) on S. Main St. Built in 1904 according to a design by prolific library architects Shopbell & Harris of Evansville, Indiana, the stone structure features a tall primary level on a full raised basement, an Ionic tetrastyle temple front at the entrance pavilion, tall windows with pedimented hoods, and a low dome on an octagonal drum.

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INVENTORY LIST

The following list of properties in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District is organized geographically: the streets running approximately north-south are presented first, from east to west, followed by streets running east-west, beginning at the north end of the district. Primary buildings are identified by entry number; other buildings, structures, and sites are tallied separately with the prefixes "OB," "ST," and "S," respectively. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise noted. If no alterations are mentioned, the building is intact on the exterior. In the "height" column, "2+" means a building is two stories with a tall attic. Finally, "C" in the left margin means that the resource dates from the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district's historic character; "N" means that a resource is noncontributing due to construction after the end of the period of significance or substantial loss of integrity.

Historical background has been gleaned primarily through numerous sources which are noted in parentheses, normally at the end of an entry. Two of the most important sources are graphic: the Sanborn Map Company insurance maps of Henderson, issued in 1885, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1906, 1913, 1923 and 1931 and cited as "SM"; and the 1880 Illustrated Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties, cited as "Atlas." City directories for the years 1893, 1899, 1909, 1915 and 1927 were invaluable references and are noted by the year of the directory used or as "CDs" if all were used. Old Henderson Houses (OHH) served as a major source for the twenty-two properties in the district for which the 1985 book has an entry. Certain information on individuals and churches was taken from the 1887 History of Henderson County, Kentucky by Edmund Starling and Maralea Arnett's 1976 The Annals and Scandals of Henderson County, KY. Hanging files in the local history collection of the Henderson County Public Library (cited as "files") and materials compiled for historic building tours of 1986 and 1987 (cited as "tour notes") also were very helpful. It is generally recognized that certain of these references such as the directories and Starling are not infallible; consequently, deductive reasoning based upon analysis of several sources and the actual fabric of the building itself often determined the presentation of dates and names.

Typically, a property is named with reference to its earliest known occupant, often based upon a city directory listing which, whenever possible, has been checked against other sources. Whether or not that person had the building constructed or was a later owner cannot be determined on the basis of city directories alone as early directories do not indicate if the occupant is an owner or renter. Time constraints, lack of street indices in the earliest city directories, and absence of certain directories from the Henderson County Public Library were factors in the selection of the annual directories consulted. Absence of any names usually indicates that the directories reflected a high turnover rate, suggesting that the property was rental.

The age of many garages, barns and other subsidiary buildings was determined on the basis of the Sanborn insurance maps. Numerous subsidiary buildings, however, do not appear on the most recent, 1931, series of maps. In these instances, the building's approximate date of construction has been estimated as pre-1940 or post-World War II on the basis of design and materials.

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List # Str. # Date Height Description/Early History

South Elm Street, East Side

- | | | | | |
|------|----|--------------------|----|---|
| C 1. | 4 | 1870s | 2+ | Reichert House; also known as 300 Center; large, imposing Italianate style brick dwelling; L-shaped main block with full-height 3-sided bay on south side and 1-story rear unit; characteristic almost flat hipped roof, deep molded, bracketed and dentilled cornice with small attic windows, and tall 2-over-2 windows in segmental arches with elaborate gabled and bracketed hoods; 1-story wing varies from main block only in molded brick lintels; double-door entry facing S. Elm and Central Park, original main entrance, has no porch; bracketed wooden porch with chamfered posts and sawn spandrels marks current main entrance at rear wing facing Center St.; John Reichert, who operated a cigar and tobacco shop downtown, lived here with his family during the 1890s and early 1900s (1899, 1909); his widow and other members of his family resided here at least until around 1930 (1915, 1927). |
| C 2. | 16 | 3rd 1/4
19th c. | 1 | Handley House; 5-bay frame gable-roofed dwelling with 2-over-2 double-hung sash windows, narrow sidelights at main entrance; engaged shed-roofed porch with decorative paired Craftsman supports across central 3 bays is early 20th-c. replacement of original entrance porch; aluminum siding; earliest known occupants Clara V. Handley and John T. Handley, attorney and real estate agent (1893); Mrs. Mary F. Cook (1909); succession of multiple occupants during early 20th c. suggests house was rental property then. |
| C 3. | 18 | ca. 1925 | 1 | (former) Garage; 7-bay brick building featuring stepped gabled parapet; central recessed main entrance flanked by windows and doors with soldier course lintels; side windows in segmental arches; steel reinforced truss roof and concrete floor; originally served as an undertaker's garage. (1931 SM) |
| C 4. | 20 | 1879 | 2+ | First Missionary Baptist Church; gable-front building of solid brick construction and consisting of a tall primary story on a full raised basement with a 3-story tower projecting slightly from the center of the main facade; all openings, including paired vents at top (belfry) level of the pyramidal-roofed tower, are round-arched, except for segmental-arched windows on sides of bottom level; building originally featured decorative brickwork, including hood molds and articulation at edges of recessed walls of each bay; later coated with cement stucco (still evident on rear wall with hood molds) and in 1979 encased in random-coursed limestone veneer; tremendous local historical significance mitigates negative impact of veneer: originated as African Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in early 1800s with congregation of slaves meeting in brush arbors or barns; merged with white First Baptist Church 1840 and in 1845 organized as a separate First Baptist Church, variously called African Baptist Church and Black First Baptist Church; continued to worship in basement of First Baptist Church under leadership of the Rev. Willis Walker, a former slave whose freedom was |

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				bought by the congregation; in 1866 they purchased this site, which contained the former frame Methodist church building, which they soon razed to make room for the foundation of the present building, completed in 1879.
				(Washington St.)
C 5.	108	c. 1914	1-1/2	Lambert House; brick side-gabled bungalow with engaged full-facade front porch and large gabled front dormer; gables are sheathed in shingles and have triangle knee braces; exterior gable end brick chimney; garage in basement; apparently built for John H. Lambert, president of Phelps Grocery Co. (1915, 1927)
C 6.	110	c. 1905	2	Denton House; brick, hip-roofed, almost cubical except for 2-story 3-sided bay at east end of north side; almost full-facade 1-story Tuscan-columned front porch; distinctive course of light bricks outlines front windows; lower front openings feature fanlights and sidelights; main entrance originally in right bay, moved to center early 1980s; overall form, bracketed eaves, corner piers, and segmental-arched upper windows on main facade with string course above characterize a retardataire design more typical of 1880s; rectangular side windows with flat lintels typical of early 20th century; M. V. Denton earliest known occupant. (1915, 1927)
C 7.	116	1884	2-1/2	Perkins House/"Terrace Hill"; robust Queen Anne style brick dwelling highlighted by irregular, asymmetrical massing, multiple hipped and gabled roofs, entrance bay in 3-story tower and rounded 2-story bay in front gabled wing; wraparound Eastlake style wooden front porch shelters double-door entrance with transom; hood molds at rectangular 1-over-1 windows; decoration includes exposed sawn rafter ends and bracketed ornamental bracing; stained glass, numerous brick string courses and panels of embossed terra cotta enliven the elevations; in 1883 Annie Terry Perkins and husband C. G. Perkins, former Union Army captain whose patrol boat was stationed in Henderson during the Civil War, purchased this property which was then occupied by Mrs. Perkins' 1830s family homeplace; original house apparently burned winter of 1883-84; Perkins invested in steamboats and railroads and had strong business ties with Evansville, IN; house is very similar to the Jacob Eichel House in Evansville, which was built in 1884 by the Reid Brothers, who likely also built the Perkins House from a pattern book design; property passed from the Perkins family in 1898 and has had many owners since; currently divided into apartments. (tour notes)
C 8.	124	c. 1820	2	Ingram House; one of Henderson's oldest houses; 3-bay brick with side hall plan; flat, parapetted roof and prominent molded cornice with paired brackets on front facade are post-bellum changes; fenestration and flat lintels original, suggest that house originally had two-tiered entrance porch; current full-facade porch with box posts probably early 20th-century; Wyatt Ingram, a tobacco merchant and river shipper who settled in Henderson 1804, owned this property as part of a

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				400-acre land claim and probably built the house; Wyatt sold the property to John D. Anderson 1832; purchased by Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church 1871 for manse; Craig family purchased 1892 and two Craig sisters ran a boarding house here into the 1920s. (OHH)
N 9.	130	1960s	2	Apartment Building; brick-veneered with Colonial Revival detailing.
C 10.	140	1860	2	Fagan-Trafton House; transitional Greek Revival/Italianate with 3-bay, 1-room-deep front unit in side hall plan and long 1-story ell, all brick and gable-roofed; large rectangular 6-over-6 windows with stuccoed flat lintels, molded at the top; deep bracketed eaves; interior end chimney in each gable of main block; recessed trabeated entrance; 2-bay porch added c. 1920; brick recently sandblast-ed and garage added to end of ell; Kate and James E. Fagan, a builder and early developer, constructed this house and immediately sold it to Lucas W. Trafton, an attorney, in 1860 for \$3,500; Trafton's widow married Jackson McClain in 1880s; his daughter, Mrs. Annie McClain Majors, eventually inherited the house and remained here until her death in 1930. (files)
(Powell St.)				
C 11.	204	1868	2-1/2	Barret House; sitting atop a terraced site on a raised basement; massive T-shaped brick Italianate Villa with symmetrical massing featuring 3-story tower centered on main facade; elaborate matching wooden porches of "vaguely Moorish origin" flank the tower which contains the main entrance, recessed behind a segmental arch; identical porch on south side of rear wing; early brick infill on north side of wing; tall arched windows with hood molds throughout (reaching to the floor at the lower main facade), pilasters and the tower emphasize the vertical, in contrast to the horizontals of the deep bracketed cornices; attic vents incorporated into the frieze of the main cornice; most windows are segmental arched; tower windows are round arched -- paired at the second story and in trios on each side of the third stage -- and a Lombard arcade in brick marks the base of the third stage of the tower; notable interior in cross hall plan has spacious rooms, dramatic staircase, handsome molded surrounds and round arched doorways; William T. Barret, tobacconist in partnership with brothers Alexander and John Henry, had the house built on property partitioned from the neighboring yard of Gov. Lazarus W. Powell; in 1878, William sold the house to his brother, John Henry Barret, who deeded it to his son, John Henry Barret, Jr., two years later; Barret family here to 1951 when sold to Seventh Day Adventist Church; restored as house by Oscar B. Jennings beginning 1967. (NR nomination, OHH)
C 00-1	204	c. 1920	1	Brick 2-car garage with pyramidal roof.

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
C 12.	216	c. 1820	2	Powell-McCormick House; one of oldest houses in Henderson; frame 5-bay, 1-room-deep Federal style with gable roof, exterior gable end brick chimneys and center hall plan; transom and sidelights at double-door entrance; 1-story brick wing on north side built 1857 for office and bedroom of Governor Lazarus Powell (governor 1851-55), whose father, Captain Lazarus Powell, built the house; elaborate wooden main and wing porches, very similar to those of the Barret House next door, probably c. 1870; second small brick wing on north side of first added post-1931; main block aluminum sided; Lazarus Powell amassed a fortune practicing law; elected to State Legislature 1836; defeated in gubernatorial race 1848 but won in 1851; served in U.S. Senate 1859-1865; McCormick family has owned since 1920s. (OHH, tour notes)
C 08-2	216	c. 1820	1	House; long gable-roofed brick building, 1 room deep, with segmental arched brick windows; shown on early Sanborn insurance maps as servants house and probably built as slave quarters.
C 13.	226	begun 1818	1-1/2	Wilson-Walker House; L-shaped Flemish bond brick dwelling with gabled roof; earliest portion of house, originally oriented toward Clay St. (lot was entire quarter of the block), is gable front wing on full raised basement built into side of hill, began as cottage consisting of west 3 bays; became center hall plan when 2 east bays added; prior to 1861, house re-oriented with re-location of main entrance in new ell with very tall windows parallel to S. Elm; shallow eaves and simple molded cornices typical of vernacular Federal styling; gabled dormers facing Clay St. added post-1931; James Wilson began house but never lived in it and Francis Eppes Walker completed it; subsequent owners included Thomas Evans, Al L. Perrier, Dr. R. E. Smith from 1920 until the 1950s; Mrs. H. E. Mitchell's 1950s remodelling added the brick wing to the north end of the ell and the ironwork at the porch. (OHH)
N St-1	226	modern		swimming pool
C 14.	234	1870s	2	Elliott House; Italianate, cubical front unit 2 rooms deep with 3-bay facade, side hall plan and 1-story rear wing; distinguished by segmental arched windows with molded lintels; main entrance has segmental arched transom and double panelled doors; no porch; typical Italianate low-pitched hipped roof, attic vents, and minimal eaves suggest that remodelling entailed loss of deep bracketed eaves, also typical of the Italianate; modern asbestos shingle siding; tobaccoist J. D. Elliott earliest known occupant (1893); later occupants included Christian F. Gloystein, general manager of Henderson Tobacco Extract Works (1909) and Mrs. Mary A. Powell (1915, 1927).

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
South Elm Street, West Side				
C 15.	117	1880s	2+	Stone-Lambert House; large Queen Anne style brick; asymmetrical massing with hip-roofed core, gabled wings ending in 3-sided bays and prominent round 3-story tower with conical roof covered in patterned slate; large 1-over-1 windows with flat lintels; Green River limestone used for foundation, lintels and other trim; decorative shingles in gables and large sawn spandrels above angled bays; porch has paired Tuscan columns; Mrs. M. W. Stone earliest known owner (1893); she sold in 1894 to Phelps Lambert, whose grandson owns and occupies it today. (OHH)
N DB-3	117	modern	1	Brick gable-front garage, new but innocuous.
C 16.	119	1870s	1	White House; gable-roofed T-shaped frame dwelling with long rear tee and later rear additions; tall 2-over-2 windows, 3-sided bay in front wing and porch with turned supports and sawn spandrels characterize the design; full-height panelled outer double doors shelter the recessed entry with double doors glazed at the top and capped by a transom; earliest known occupant was Benjamin T. White (1909, 1915), followed by Mrs. Mary W. Holloway (1927).
C 17.	131	c. 1895	2+	Waller House; frame Queen Anne with asymmetrically placed gabled wings extending from deck hip-roofed core; attic gables shelter 2-story 3-sided bays; a grid of corner boards and stringcourses which double as window lintels and sills recalls the Stick Style of the 1880s while the restrained ornamentation and neoclassical elements of the large wraparound porch anticipate the classical revivals. Aaron Waller, president of A. Waller & Co., grain dealers, lived here during the 1900s and 1910s and may have had it built (1909, 1915).
C DB-4	131	early 20th c.	1	Brick garage with pyramidal roof, exposed rafter ends and no doors.
C 18.	137	1870s	2	Banks House; cubical brick dwelling in Italianate style expanded at rear end of north side by 2-story 5-sided bay; 1-story 5-sided bay at front end of south side; overall form, almost flat hipped roof with deep molded and bracketed eaves and attic vents in the frieze board, and segmental arched windows typical of the style; 1-over-1 windows have simple molded lintels and those at lower main facade also have applied decoration in the arch; focus of design is almost full-facade front porch with chamfered posts molded at top and bottom, elaborate sawn spandrels and bracketed cornice; original narrow 2-story frame wing with bracketed cornice across rear; later frame shed addition connected brick outbuilding to house; interior shutters appear to be early or original; vacant and suffering from lack of maintenance; earliest known occupants were Mr. and Mrs. David Banks; he was cashier for Planter's State Bank and later Union Bank & Trust (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927).

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
C 08-5	137	1870s	1	Small 1-room brick outbuilding with gable roof and interior end chimney in west gable; remaining, east unit of 2-cell building, now connected at one corner to main house by frame shed addition on house.
(Powell St.)				
C 19.	205	c. 1866	2+	Dallam House; one of Henderson's most impressive and finely detailed brick Italianate houses; large boxy main unit on full basement with rear wing that becomes full 3 stories on rear elevation due to slope of site; 3-story tower is typical of the Italianate villa, but in an unusual location inside the ell created by the rear wing, apparently to take advantage of the downhill view across the Ohio River; wall articulated by pilasters between windows and at corners; typical almost flat hipped roof, deep bracketed eaves and frieze punctuated by attic grilles; windows segmental arched with molded hoods and distinctive upper sashes with 2 round-arched panes; 3-sided frame bay on front end of north side and polygonal 2-story brick bay on south side of rear wing; full-facade front porch with paired chamfered posts molded at top and bottom, sawn spandrels, and molded and bracketed cornice; interior features imported Italian marble mantelpieces and ornate plaster ceilings; gray paint recently removed from exterior by sandblasting; built for dry goods merchant, banker and farmer Lucian Clay Dallam and Elizabeth Soaper Dallam; remained in Dallam family until at least late 1910s (1915); Aarom Waller, president of A. Waller & Co. grain dealers, listed here 1927. (OHH)
C 08-6	205	1880s	1-1/2	House, gable-roofed with lower cross gables and louvered cupola; brick at 1st story, weatherboarded above with scalloped shingles in gables; 1-story shed wing on east side.
C St-2	205	c. 1866	1	Gazebo constructed of heavy wooden posts with latticework infill; rich bargeboard spandrels and frieze; bellcast roof rises to tall spear-like finial; covered original well, now filled in.
C 20.	215	c. 1925	2-1/2	Hodge House; brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with 5-bay main facade, 3 gabled front dormers; 1st- and 2nd-story windows feature splayed brick lintels with stuccoed keystones and corner blocks; heavy molded modillion cornice; Doric entrance porch; built for William Hodge, head of Hodge Tobacco Co. (1927).
C S-1	215	c. 1925		Notable terraced rear garden featuring cast stone urn-shaped balusters.
C 21.	227	c. 1920	2	Yeaman House II; large L-shaped house, brick on the 1st story and shake shingled above; evocative of the English Cotswold cottage in its combination of materials, clipped gable end roofline with front cross gables, banks of windows (including casements with very short transoms), and recessed entrance; built for James M. Yeaman, attorney (1927).

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
C 22.	231	c. 1895	1-1/2	Vance-Lambert House; large simplified Queen Anne cottage, neoclassical in its symmetrical massing; 1st story brick veneered with flat cast stone sills and lintels; distinctive roofline of tall hip with large pedimented, shingled dormer on each side; less-than-full-facade 3-bay front porch with brick piers has been screened in; full raised basement rear and south side; later garage added to rear; earliest known occupant R. D. Vance, attorney (1915), followed by William D. Lambert, president of Red Front Grocery Co. (1927).
C 23.	235	c. 1920	2	Hart House; large Tudor Revival; L-shaped with additional rear ell, gable roofs; brick, with extensive, well executed applied half-timbering, some with decorative brick infill; casement windows at 1st story, double-hung sash above; 2-story entrance pavilion inside front ell has gable parapet with stone coping; entrance to basement garage cut into steep bank with brick retaining walls on Clay St. side; built for tobacconist James Hart (1927).
(Clay St.)				
N 24.	303	1880s or 1890s	1	House; frame, gable roofed; originally T-shaped with small addition on south side of rear wing; extensively altered with modified fenestration, rebuilt chimneys, brick-veneered addition in place of front porch, and aluminum siding.
C 25.	305	c. 1910	1	House; L-shaped frame, gable roofed; although vinyl sided and porch somewhat altered, it retains original overall form (highlighted by 3-sided bay in front wing), fenestration with tall 1-over-1 windows, and certain identifying features such as molded cornices and pedimented front gable with squared palladian attic window; front door with large oval pane of glass and transom appears to be original.
N 26.	311	late 1920s	2	House; constructed of terra cotta tile in Flemish bond and built into side of hill so south end of 2nd story opens directly onto side yard; restrained styling suggests Neoclassical Revival in parapetted flat roof with panels of turned balusters; unusual triple windows in almost flat segmental arches; extensively altered with substitution of wing for original south porch and addition of 2-story frame entrance pavilion with artificial siding.
N 27.	325	post- 1950	1	House; hip-roofed brick-veneered ranch with gable-front wing and engaged carport.
C 28.	339	1850s(?)	1	Lyne-Riley House; U-shaped hip-roofed brick with wings to rear and engaged pedimented entrance portico supported by Doric columns; building history of house, apparently altered several times, uncertain; shorter south rear wing appears to be contemporary with main block of house which originally had a symmetrical 5-bay facade; addition of 6th, north bay, post-1931, entailed reworking hip roof so that it extends over entire block; 2 interior end chimneys

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on south elevation; larger north rear wing, evident on 1880 Atlas map, could be either an addition or original unit predating the rest; segmental arched 6-over-6 windows (top sashes arched) and molded cornice with prominent frieze bearing thin sawn brackets throughout typical of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate styling; transom and sidelights at front door; earliest known owners, in mid-19th c., were James Lyne family; passed to his granddaughter Lucy Lyne Riley and her husband John C. Riley, who lived here at least until c. 1930 and is said to have constructed part of the house. (1915, 1927; OHH)

(Dixon St.)

425

[see entry 122, 239 Jefferson St.]

South Main Street, East Side

N 29.	100	1970s	1+	Presbyterian Church of Henderson; random-coursed ashlar building consisting of large gable-front sanctuary and gable-roofed wings containing offices and classrooms; second Presbyterian Church on the site; predecessor (named First Presbyterian Church), which burned 1972, was Gothic Revival stone building completed 1894 according to design by Cincinnati architects, Crapsey & Brown.
C 30.	124	c. 1890	2	Dyer House; modest yet finely detailed weatherboarded Italianate featuring fairly narrow 2-bay main facade; 3-sided bay with molded and bracketed cornice at 2nd floor of slightly projecting southern bay; almost flat hipped roof with deep molded cornice; frieze with prominent dentils and attic grilles; tall 2-over-2 windows with molded and bracketed crowns; full-facade porch with panelled box posts on panelled plinths, match stick railing; 1893 city directory lists boarders here; Mason T. Dyer, secretary-treasurer of A. Waller & Co., grain dealers, earliest known single occupant (1909, 1915), followed by R. E. Johnston, assistant cashier of Henderson National Bank.
C DB-7	124	c. 1920	1	1-car brick garage; stepped parapet front with coping, stepped sides.
C 31.	128	c. 1908	2	House; hip-roofed frame foursquare with front hip-roofed attic dormer; full-facade hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and matchstick railing; tripartite windows flank main entrance; aluminum siding; succession of occupants include Mrs. Margaret C. Tyler (1909), Augusta Norris and Ella N. McCormick (1915) and Mrs. Callie Barbour (1927).
C DB-8	128	c. 1920	1	1-car hip-roofed tile garage.
C 32.	134	c. 1830	2	Buckner-Clark House; Greek Revival style brick, painted white; 1 room deep with 5-bay main facade; low pitched hip roof with molded cornice, deep eaves and plain frieze board; interior end chimneys; 6-over-6 windows with flat stuccoed or stone lintels; slightly projecting central entrance bay features doors at both levels -- 1st has leaded sidelights and fanlight and 2nd has sidelights and transom with rectilinear muntin pattern and is fronted by shallow consoled balcony with iron railing; original 1-story rear ell replaced with current 2-story brick wing with

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				attached 1-story garage late 1920s; earliest known owner Thomas Buckner, whose daughter Mary D. Clark inherited it and lived here at least 35 years, until she sold it to Pleasant Lambert 1930. (files, 1893, 1899, 1909, 1915)
C 33.	138	c. 1920	2	James R. Rash House; gable-front brick with deep eaves, exposed rafter ends; wraparound porch now enclosed except for entrance bay with heavy brick piers and flared segmental arch hood; line of porch hood repeated in somewhat Palladian arrangement of attic windows and brick label hood mold in front gable; postmaster James R. Rash earliest known occupant (1927).
C DB-9	138	c. 1920	1	Gable-front garage of large tile brick. (Powell St.)
C 34.	200	1890s	2	House; Queen Anne frame; tall hip-roofed core with cross gables and shallow gabled wings; weatherboarded with shingled gables and applied flat boards for string courses, patterned frieze; on south side, wing has clipped corners at 1st story, capped by decorative spandrels; double-door main entry; original windows 9-over-1; attached shed porch with gable at entrance bay has replacement 1920s brick piers and balustrade; earliest known occupants teacher Virginia Atkinson and music teacher H. E. Von Tobel (1909, 1915), followed by druggist Edwin Biggs (1927).
C 35.	210	c. 1910	2-1/2	White House; large boxy brick with high, tile-covered hipped roof, front hip-roofed attic dormer, molded cornice and very deep eaves; prominent sills, splayed lintels with keystones and end blocks and stringcourse linking 2nd story lintels, all of cast stone; full-facade porch has heavy brick piers with splayed wooden capitals and solid brick balustrade with cast stone coping; Larkin White of White-King Motor Co. (1915), followed by Marvin L. Katterjohn, president of Kentucky Box and Crate Co. (1927).
C DB-10	210	c. 1920	1	Brick hip-roofed 2-car garage with new rising door.
C 36.	220	c. 1905	2	W. T. Lambert House; weatherboarded with hipped roof and 2-story polygonal bay at south end of main elevation; originally 1 story distinguished by large wraparound porch that follows contour of curved corner bay; late 1910s, polygonal bay and full 2nd story with recessed 2nd-story corner porch added; insurance agent W. T. Lambert and family earliest known occupants (1915, 1927).
N DB-11	220	modern	1	Small cinder block storage building to which large carport with almost flat roof is attached.

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South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District
Henderson County, Kentucky

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C 37.	224	4th 1/4 19th c.	2-1/2	Yeaman House I; frame Queen Anne featuring extremely narrow weatherboard sheathing and gable-roofed wings ending in polygonal bays projecting from narrow pyramidal-roofed block; design highlighted by extremely tall flared, shingled gable capping front wing with radiating bands of shingles outlining the central portion of a large Palladian window; tall exterior brick chimney on south side; wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and match stick railing; earliest known occupant attorney James M. Yeaman (1909, 1915); dry goods merchant J. D. Hambleton (1927).
C 08-12	224	late 1920s	1	Gable-front tile garage and shop building.
N St-3	224	modern		Swimming pool.
C 38.	232	1st 1/2 19th c.	1	Henderson-Towles-Sasseen House; gable-roofed, 1-room-deep with 5-bay main facade and engaged shed across entire rear elevation; interior end brick chimney, 9-over-6 windows and sidelights and transom at central main entry; said to have originated as log dogtrot built by Annie Alves Henderson on land owned by her father, Transylvania Company agent Walter Alves, but wall thicknesses indicate frame construction; addition of engaged shed c. 1905 coincided with rebuilding roof with exposed purlins and knee braces in gables; entrance porch dates to late 19th c. or earlier, has new box posts that replaced posts with simple spandrels; aluminum siding; owned by Towles family many years beginning 1851; their relative Mary Towles Sasseen lived here 1880s and 1890s while teaching school and is credited with initiating Mother's Day. (OHH, 1893)
N 08-13	232	modern	1	Aluminum-sided gable-front 2-car garage.
N 39.	236	c. 1890	1	House; modest L-shaped, gable-roofed frame with main entrance in recessed end bay; polygonal bay in front wing; gable-front porch extending across half of front replaced original small entry porch c. 1920; extensive modern alterations include replacement windows, complete sheathing of exterior in vinyl siding, replacement porch elements, and reconstruction of interior; built with house next door at 238 for Elizabeth Dallam as investment; remained rental property until 1957. (tour notes)
C 40.	238	c. 1890	1	House; modest L-shaped, gable-roofed frame with main entrance in recessed end bay; 3-sided bay on south elevation; tall and narrow windows, transom at front door; full-facade porch replaced small entry porch 1910s; replacement metal porch supports and aluminum siding; built with 236 next door for Elizabeth Dallam as investment; Mrs. Sarah McClellan lived here many years and may have been first occupant. (Files)

(Clay St.)

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
C 41.	304	c. 1850	2	McCullough House; gable-roofed brick, originally 1 room deep in a side hall plan with 1-story rear ell, interior gable-end chimneys, molded cornice with returns, large 4-over-4 windows; entrance unusual for proportions of wide, 2-pane sidelights and transom to single door; 1-story side wing with very low-pitched gable roof, 2-story L-shaped, cross-gabled rear wing and Italianate porches with chamfered posts, elaborate sawnwork spandrels and bracketed cornices are post-bellum additions; built for Scotsman John McCullough, fourth head of Henderson Academy (town's first school) and Common School Commissioner (equivalent of county superintendent 1850-1872); McCullough also credited with raising funds for erecting town's first Presbyterian church, formerly on Second St., in 1842; daughter Mary McCullough was first principal of Henderson Female Seminary at 332 S. Main St. (see entry 44); 2 lots to south formerly side yard containing garden and brick walks leading to HFS; in McCullough family to 1942; despite 1982 fire damage, plan and most interior trim original. (DHH, files)
N 42.	306	mid 20th century	1	House; gable-front frame with asbestos shingle siding; no front porch; small gabled side wing is screened porch.
N 43.	312	mid 20th century	1	House; gable-front frame, identical to 306 S. Main except for complete sheathing in vinyl siding and enclosure of side porch.
C 44.	332	pre-1880	1	Henderson Female Seminary; frame with triple-A roofline and 5-bay main facade; long north rear ell original; south rear ell, added post-1880 (probably 1901), originally had porch along south elevation; 4-over-4 windows; transom at front door; aluminum siding, replacement front entrance porch; served as Henderson Female Seminary, town's first full-fledged girl's school, in operation 1880-1903 with 8 teachers and extensive curriculum; may have been built as a dwelling and adapted as school. (Atlas, SM, 1893)
N 45.	334	1880s	1	House; T-shaped, gable-roofed frame; 4-over-4 windows; pair of windows in front gabled wing retains bracketed hood mold; extensively altered with asbestos shingle siding, brick veneer and replacement entry porch; main block probably originally very similar to front portion of 336 S. Main next door.
C 46.	336	1880s	1	Hillyard House; multiple-cross-gable-roofed frame, with entrance in recess created by gabled front wing; basically intact weatherboarded exterior features Italianate elements including bracketed gabled hood at pair of front windows, pierced and sawn bargeboard at gables of front end of house, and elaborate entry porch with heavy chamfered posts, sawn spandrels and bracketed cornice; separate servants house formerly stood in rear yard; druggist J. H. Hillyard earliest known occupant (1893).

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N 47.	338	c. 1890	2	Levi House; L-shaped, gable-roofed frame, with 1-story entrance pavilion in angle of L; 1-story rectangular bay in gable-front wing; windows; screened porch with box posts fills front recess of L; portions of brackets at bottom corners of front gable and molded cornices at most windows are only remaining details; these and all other exterior surfaces covered in aluminum siding; Emile A. Levi, men's clothing retailer, earliest known occupant (1893); his family here to c. 1920 (1909, 1915).
(Dixon St.)				
C 48.	400	1890s	2+	Leon Levy House; late Queen Anne brick; hip-roofed core, pedimented wings, molded cornices; tall single and tripartite windows with prominent cast stone flat lintels and sills; pediments shingled with solid frame bracing in peak of gable, above attic window; large 2-tiered porch projecting beyond front recess, with heavy brick piers at lower level, box posts above, and 2-story rear wing added late 1920s; earliest known occupant Leon Levy, with Levy Furniture Co. (1909, 1915), followed by attorney Solomon O. Heilbronner (1927).
C 08-14	400	1930s(?)	1	Small cast concrete block, gable-front building, adapted as a dwelling.
C St-4	400	1890s		Iron fence of spear pickets at uniform height.
C 49.	402	c. 1920	1	House; weatherboarded gable-front bungalow with exposed purlins in deep eaves; highlighted by full-facade hip-roofed front porch with very large box posts (paired at the ends) on brick plinths, solid spandrels and matchstick railing.
N 08-15	402	post-WWII	1	Gable-front cinder block 1-car garage.
N 50.	404	post-WWII	1-1/2	House; frame gable-roofed period cottage with gabled front wing, hip-roofed dormers and engaged gable-end carport.
C 51.	420	c. 1920	2	Crafton House; boxy gable-roofed weatherboarded dwelling with shallow gable-front wing on south end of main facade; Craftsman influences in overall form, low pitch of roof and full-facade front porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and solid brick balustrade; county judge R. F. Crafton had the house constructed (1927).
C 08-16	420	c. 1920	1	Shed-roofed garage sheathed in flush vertical boards.
C 52.	424	1880s	2	House; boxy Italianate frame with almost flat hipped roof, deep molded and bracketed eaves and attic vents in frieze and 3-bay facade with bracketed crowns at tall 4-over-4 windows; double-door entry with transom leads to side hall; replacement 1920s full-facade front porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths; aluminum siding.

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C 08-17	424	1880s;	2	Small frame, hip-roofed dwelling, enlarged from 1 to 2 stories c. 1920; aluminum sided and now attached to rear addition to main house by "hyphen."
N 08-18	424	post-WWII	1	Shed-roofed cinder block garage.
N 53.	434	post-WWII	1	House; brick-veneered gable-roofed cottage with sidelights, transom and neoclassical entrance surround.
N 08-19	434	post-WWII	1	Hip-roofed, brick-veneered 1-car garage.
C 54.	440	c. 1880	2	Taylor House; T-shaped Queen Anne with gable roof, interior chimney and rear 1-story ell; tall and narrow 2-over-2 windows with bracketed crowns; pierced circular vent in front gable; distinguished by 2 front porches: narrow, single-bay gabled entrance porch with slender columns, pierced ornamental bracing, spindle frieze and drop pendants near ends of raking boards; second porch Italianate in flavor with chamfered posts on plinths, ornate sawn spandrels and bracketed frieze fills recess across front of gable-end wing, with access from interior via windows reaching to floor; earliest known occupant Mary P. Taylor (1893).
C 08-20	440	c. 1930	1	Gable-front weatherboarded 2-car garage; exposed rafter ends.

South Main Street, West Side

C 55.	23	1899	2-1/2	Klee-Benton House; richly detailed Queen Anne brick; typical asymmetrical massing, varied hipped and gabled roofline; highlighted by square 3-story tower with pyramidal roof at north end of main facade and octagonal 2-story tower at south end; porch across entrance bay and square tower has turned, classical-looking columns on solid brick balustrade with molded stone coping and a dentil cornice; recessed balcony above main entrance is framed by round arch springing from Corinthian capitals and outlined in stone hoodmold; other distinctive details include rough-faced coursed stone foundation, stone string courses, continuous lintels and quoins on the octagonal tower, rectangular panels of brick framed by terra cotta in foliate relief between the 1st and 2nd stories, and panelled wooden frieze and wooden spandrels above polygonal bay; William H. and Josie Klee built house on site of his 1-story frame dwelling next to his undertaking business, Klee, Morton and Tapp Funeral Directors; around 1920, Otis A. Benton bought the house and the business. (OHH, 1915, 1927)
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(Washington St.)

C 56.	101	1904	2	Henderson County Public Library; Neoclassical Revival style of cut limestone, designed by Shopbell & Harris of Evansville, IN, who designed several other Carnegie libraries in IN and IL; symmetrical composition of tall primary level of smooth stone on full raised basement marked by stone laid to appear striated; 5-
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				bay main facade features tall windows with pedimented hoods flanking entrance pavilion with Ionic tetrastyle temple front approached by tall flight of stone steps; crowned by low dome on octagonal drum; main level interior intact and features rotunda defined by 8 oak columns and decorated with 4 murals depicting Greek muses of art, science, music and literature; large modern rear wing added 1979-1980 permitted continued use of original building as library; initiated by <u>Henderson Journal</u> publisher Edward Asher Jonas who secured grant c. 1900 from Carnegie Foundation, which stipulated City buy lot and fund operation and building maintenance; today the city's oldest extant public building. (OHH)
C 57.	115	1878	2+	Rash House; Italianate brick in modified T-plan with square tower containing main entrance rising full 3 stories to bellcast deck hip roof; main block hip-roofed with decorative shallow gables above narrow elevation of each wing; molded cornices with deep eaves, bracketed and panelled frieze, attic vents and applied wood sunbursts in gables; tall 2-over-2 segmental arch windows, with label hood molds at 2nd story; 2 shorter 2nd-story windows have single large panes topped by stained glass transoms in foliate design; round arched windows at 3rd stage of tower; elaborate porch with heavy chamfered posts on plinths, continuous spandrels with drop pendants at middle of each bay, bracketed cornice and ornate heavy sawnwork balustrade which is repeated on top of porch and on top of rectangular 1-story bay next to porch; Otway W. and Sallie Rash built on site of 1-story 1860s frame house; remains in the Rash family. (OHH)
C 58.	121	1880s	2	Baskett House; boxy weatherboarded Italianate; 2-bay main facade; south bay projects slightly and has 2-tiered 3-sided bay window with bracketed cornice above and panels below each tier; almost flat hip roof, deep eaves with dentil and molded box cornice, attic vents in frieze; 1-story entrance porch with paired bracketed posts; earliest known occupant Jesse M. Baskett. (1893, 1899, 1909)
C 59.	123	c. 1920	2	Strother House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival; single windows flank centered entry with porch of segmental arch under gable supported by paired columns; 5 bays on 2nd story; interior end chimneys; recently vinyl sided; apparently built for physician Jesse O. Strother. (1927)
N St-5	123	modern		In-ground swimming pool.
C 60.	135	c. 1900	2	Lockett House; boxy Neo-Greek Revival sheathed in very narrow weatherboards; primary features are low hip roof, deep molded and modillion cornice, panelled frieze, attic vents, prominent corner boards and porch covering the 2 front bays with paired Tuscan columns and matchstick railing matching balustrade above; apparently built for family of attorney John W. Lockett (d. c. 1910), who remained here until at least c. 1930. (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C 08-21	135	pre-1940	1	Weatherboarded shed-roofed garage with open front.

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C 61.	139	1870s	2	Cunningham House; boxy, slightly L-shaped weatherboarded Italianate; low-pitched hip roof, deep molded and modillion box cornice, no frieze; tall 1-over-1 windows topped by bracketed crowns; 2 string courses between stories; interior chimney; Tuscan-columned porch across entire main facade added c. 1900; Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham earliest known occupant; her family here to late 1920s at least. (1909, 1915, 1927)
C 08-22	139	pre-1940	1	Tall weatherboarded, gable-front garage with exposed rafter ends. (Powell St.)
C 62.	203	1870s	2	Lambert House; boxy weatherboarded Italianate, slightly L-shaped with projecting bay containing main entrance in front recessed corner of L; 5-bay main facade has almost flat-roofed porch with typical Italianate chamfered posts on molded bases, scroll-sawn spandrels and bracketed cornice across central entrance and north 2 bays; almost flat hipped roof; bracketed molded box cornice with attic vents in frieze; prominent bracketed molded crowns at tall 2-over-2 windows; rear 2-story ell and 1-story hip-roofed wing; grocer James L. Lambert and family earliest known occupants. (CDs)
N ST-6	203	modern		Vertical board fence along rear and part of side property line.
C 63.	211	1891	2-1/2	Bach House; boxy weatherboarded Queen Anne with L-shaped cross-gable roof and 3-story square tower with pressed metal-covered pyramidal roof rising at northeast corner; gables and top stage of tower sheathed in decorative shingles; tower has round arched windows in top stage and lunette eyebrow vents in roof; entrance porch slightly recessed in base of tower with turned embossed posts and scroll-sawn spandrels; gabled south bay 3-sided at 1st story; 1-1/2 story rear wing with gabled wall dormers; interior features ornate mantels, brass hardware, stained glass windows; built for Swiss native Prof. J. M. Bach, organist for First Presbyterian Church and music director for Henderson Female Academy; he and wife Henrietta taught piano and led German Singing Society; later occupants included park policeman Hector W. Kohl (1909, 1915) and J. W. Eakins (1927). (OHH)
C 64.	217	c. 1898	2-1/2	Yeane-Latta House; weatherboarded Queen Anne with tall, fairly narrow proportions overall; pyramidal roof with shallow offset gabled, 3-sided wings; gables shingled and have embossed raking boards; front gable has large sunburst spandrels beneath outer corners and has projecting rectangular bay containing bank of 3 windows and "supported" by brackets and topped by applied sawnwork; octagonal tower with faceted conical roof rises above north bay of main facade and is fronted by gable supported by turned posts resting on roof of full-facade 1-story porch with projecting gable at entrance and north bay; 1-over-1 and

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
				multi-paned Queen Anne-over-1 windows; rear 1-1/2 story wing; built for city tax collector Peter Yeane and wife Minnie; later occupied by William M. Farless and Edmund S. Holloway families; in Latta family since 1936. (DHH)
N 08-23	217	modern	1	Small metal, gable-roofed storage building.
C 65.	223	1880s; c. 1925	2	Clay House; originally 1-story brick Italianate with two 1-story rear ells, 1 quite long; hood molded, tall, segmental arch 2-over-2 windows, 3-sided bay in gable end of front wing; c. 1925, tile brick-faced hip-roofed 2nd story and 1-story Ionic columned front porch with roof balustrade added, main entrance remodelled with classical trabeated composition in original segmental arch opening; upper story windows 9- and 16-over-1; earliest known occupant and probable builder James J. Clay, attorney who served 1 term in KY Senate beginning 1871 and 1 term in Congress beginning 1882; local tradition is that Clay intended house to be 2 stories but could only afford 1; Clay family here to c. 1920; attorney J. L. Dorsey probably had house enlarged (1927). (files)
C 66.	231	1870s(?)	2	House; boxy weatherboarded Greek Revival/Italianate; almost flat hipped roof; closely spaced "S" brackets on molded frieze beneath box cornice; 2 interior end brick chimneys on north side; 2-bay main facade features very narrow sidelights at main entrance and each almost full-height, 6-over-6 window; full-facade flat-roofed front porch supported by early 20th-c. cast concrete rusticated columns; 1-story full-facade wing and ell on rear; only known occupants are Edward J. Haley, china dealer (1915) and Robert R. Hutchen, printer (1927).
N 08-24	231	modern	1	Gable-roofed combination garage and storage building with synthetic siding.
N 67.	235	c. 1882	1	Oberdorfer-Robertson-Royster House; gable-roofed frame, T-shaped, with "top" of T extended as long rear wing augmented by shed (probably originally a porch) on north side; extensive alterations include complete "wrapping" in aluminum and replacement porch elements; 12-over-1 windows said to be original; built for Hannah Oberdorfer shortly after death of her husband, Simon, proprietor of the European Hotel; son Lee Oberdorfer, resident here, was jeweler and optician; town's first Jewish congregation organized here 1887; sold 1910 J. W. Welch, Seventh Street school principal and later superintendent of city schools; B. L. Robertson, partner in Royster-Robertson Drug Store, purchased house 1919; daughter Virginia married K. B. Royster and remained here to 1959; house in possession of Virginia R. Royster's granddaughter today. (four notes)
C 68.	241	3rd 1/4 19th c.	2	David C. Hart House; weatherboarded and gable-roofed, 1 room deep with 5-bay main facade and rear 1-story ell and shed; tall 2-over-2 windows (sashes may be early replacements) and interior end chimneys; central main entrance has paired doors and transom and is topped by double window; 1-story porch across front middle 3 bays may be a late 19th-c. replacement, with turned posts, delicate sawn

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				spandrels and turned balusters; Italianate porch at entrance in south gable end has molded posts on bases, spandrels and bracketed cornice; printer David C. Hart earliest known occupant (1893); later occupants include Thomas B. Stevenson, travelling salesman (1909) and Spalding Trafton, postmaster (1915).
				(Clay St.)
C 69.	305	c. 1870	2	Pernet-Farmer House; hip-roofed, 1-room-deep main block, with 3 gable-roofed 1-story ells side by side extending across and beyond each end of the rear elevation; interior end chimneys in main block; tall segmental arched 1-over-1 windows; main features are drop pendant brackets at cornice and fanlight and sidelights at main entrance; Tuscan-columned hip-roofed porch across central 3 bays appears to be early 20th-c. replacement; built for Elizabeth and John Pernet who helped found Holy Name Catholic Church; Pernet's here to 1890s, followed by their adopted daughter, Mrs. Charles Reigler, who inherited it; remains in family of E. Chambers Farmer, who purchased property 1921. (files, tour notes)
C 70.	317	3rd 1/4 19th c.	2	Robert C. Soaper House; large boxy, stuccoed brick Italianate, slightly L-shaped with almost flat hipped roof; box cornice with brackets on molded frieze with attic vents; polygonal 2-story bay at west end of south side; tall and narrow windows with replacement 1-over-1 sash topped by molded crowns with paired brackets at each end; main entrance in end bay has sidelights and tall transom; 1-story wing across rear; farmer Robert C. and Jane E. Soaper here from c. 1890 and perhaps earlier to c. 1920. (1893, 1899, 1909, 1915)
C 08-25	317	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	Plain gable-roofed, stuccoed brick building, 3 bays wide; attached to rear of main house by covered walkway; 1901 Sanborn insurance map (1st series to show this block) labels building "servants."
N 08-26	317	post-WWII	1	Hip-roofed cinder block 2-car garage with carport.
C 5T-7	317	3rd 1/4 19th c.		Iron fence with alternating short and tall spears across front of property.
C 71.	319	c. 1925	2	Coffey House; hip-roofed weatherboarded foursquare, unaltered on exterior; hip-roofed front attic dormer; 2-bay main facade -- triple window and entrance with sidelights and transom at 1st story, double windows above; almost full-facade hip-roofed porch features massive brick piers supporting segmental arched entablature and pierced brick balustrade; probably built for Asa B. Coffey, earliest known occupant (1927).

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C 72.	331	c. 1920	1-1/2	Levy House; classic gable-roofed bungalow, weatherboarded on 1st story, shingled in gables and at large double-gable-front dormer; focus of design is recessed full-facade porch with craftsman elements -- short paired posts with intersecting cross pieces on tall brick piers are at each end and a projecting gable supported by tall single posts on short brick piers is at the central entrance; apparently built for druggist M. M. Levy (1927).
C 73.	333	pre-1880	2	House; large boxy frame, 2 to 3 rooms deep with two 2-story rear ells; 5-bay main facade, with tall windows at 1st floor; Tuscan-columned porch across center 3 bays with balustrade at flat roof and 2nd-story door above main entrance; Sanborn insurance maps show house as single story enlarged c. 1910 when converted to flats; aluminum siding. (SM, 1915, 1927)
C 74.	339	c. 1870	2	Young House; slightly L-shaped, boxy frame Italianate, intact on exterior except for aluminum siding; almost flat hipped roof with typical deep eaves, molded box cornice and brackets on molded frieze bearing attic vents; 2-story 3-sided window bay on south side and south end of 2-bay main facade; prominent molded and bracketed crowns at tall 1-over-1 windows; 1-story porch at double-door main entrance is irregularly shaped to connect to window bay and has bracketed cornice, turned posts and sawn spandrels; earliest known occupant Stephen A. Young, Clerk of Circuit Court (1893) and later a county judge (1915).
N 08-27	339	modern	1	Gable-front 2-car garage sheathed in plywood.

Center Street, North Side

C 75.	307	1893	2+	First Baptist Church; large Neo-Gothic Revival style brick with stone trim; 5-bay gable-front with 2 front corner towers containing entrances; east tower 2 stories, west tower at corner of Elm 4 stories with belfry; all openings pointed arched; stepped buttresses; congregation formed 1839 in revival at Union meeting house in Central Park and soon after built their first church at present site; church ceased in 1870s for few years and re-organized under the Rev. J. M. Phillips; Sunday School annex built 1910; burned and repaired 1932. (Arnett)
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Center Street, South Side

300

[see entry 1, 4 S. Elm St.]

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C 76.	316	c. 1875	2-1/2	Isaac Mann House; one of pair of identical Romanesque Revival houses built for prosperous furniture merchants, brothers Isaac and Abraham Mann shortly after they settled here from Cincinnati; modelled on house in their home town; main facade of rusticated Green River limestone, rest of red brick with smooth stone sills and lintels; multiple cross-gabled roofline with crenellated cresting, finials and interior end corbelled stack chimneys; 3-bay facade features rounded 2-story corner bay with conical roof with "sun's rays" at peak, matched at other end of facade by gabled bay flanked with stained glass transomed picture window at 1st story, rusticated colonnettes at the 2nd, and decorative recessed squares at the peak of the attic gable; polygonal 2-story bay with faceted conical roof on each side elevation; tall round-arched window with double-hung stained glass sashes marks interior stair landing on east facade; original porch with slender columns on plinths, matchstick rail and pediment at entrance bay wraps around corner tower; exterior completely intact but interior altered; occupied by Mann's widow until c. 1910; plumber J. O. Huhlein here 1910s (he also directed Huhlein's Military Band & Orchestra), followed by coal operator Henry Gager 1920s. (OHH, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C 77.	320	c. 1875	2-1/2	Abraham Mann House; one of pair of identical Romanesque Revival masonry houses built for prosperous merchant brothers Isaac and Abraham Mann; see entry 74 for full description; altered with replacement wraparound porch with foliate ironwork supports, but interior remains intact except for remodelling of kitchen; occupied by Mann family for more than a century, until death of Abraham Mann's daughter-in-law, Esther Mann, in 1985. (OHH)
C 78.	322	c. 1910	2-1/2	House; Colonial Revival brick with 2-bay main facade of tripartite windows and entrance with wide sidelights; gable-end roof and prominent gabled dormers on front flank; deep overhangs and triangle brackets in all gables; full 1-story shed front porch with Doric columns on solid brick balustrade.
C 79.	324	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	House; 1 room deep and weatherboarded with 5-bay facade, gable-end roof and numerous rear additions; very tall 1-over-1 double-hung sash windows; interior end chimneys with corbelled stacks; moved several yards east from original site c. 1910 to make room for 322 Center; central entrance originally marked by 3-sided bay, removed after move; carved fanlight entrance surround and 3-bay porch with box posts are replacements, perhaps 1930s; appears on 1892 Sanborn map, first series to show this lot; a boarding house in 1890s, perhaps operated by Mary B. Jeffries (1893); city directories list William Barret (1909), Delker Bros. Buggy Co. foreman C. H. Oliver (1915) and Mrs. Belle F. Riley (1927). (SM)
C DB-28	324	3rd 1/4 19th c.	1	Weatherboarded, gable-roofed 1-room-deep cottage; originally southwest of main house and moved to current site when main house moved c. 1910. (SM)

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>	
C 80.	338	1859	1+	St. Paul's Episcopal Church ; oldest Henderson church remaining in use by original denomination; picturesque Gothic Revival style of stuccoed brick in a cruciform plan; all bays defined by simple stepped buttresses with stone caps and pointed arched windows with stone hood molds; gabled main facade has large pointed arch window topped by second, much larger stone hood mold in low relief and ornamental bracing with a pierced trefoil pattern; 3-stage square tower on northwest corner has Tudor-arched main entrance, belfry with louvered lancet windows and tall 8-sided spire; 7-bay deep sanctuary has 3 aisles, original pews, exposed walnut beams and large pointed arch framing the chancel; geometrical tripartite window behind altar depicts scenes from life of St. Paul, said to be imported from Holland; parish house added 1881 by extending west transept 5 bays in same style as original; stucco added at unknown date; 2-story wing added to south side of parish house 1958; parish formed 1831 and built first church 1837 at corner Main and Third; this second building designed by Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, who visited England and is credited with designs of several mid-19th c. Episcopal churches in central KY inspired by a church in Stoke Poges, England; built by William Temperly of Maidson, IN. (NR nomination, DHH)	
C	ST-8	19th c.		Wrought iron fence with panelled posts and lancet pickets.	
Washington Street, South Side					
C	81.	216 c.	1910	2	Hollinger House ; early Colonial Revival of cast concrete block with hipped and gabled slate-covered roof, cresting; main facade topped by gable with returns; replacement entrance porch with metal supports; apparently built for Dan Hollinger, owner of a shoe repair shop, to replace his earlier small, 1-story frame house on this site. (SM; 1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C	82.	222 c.	1910	2	Eckert House ; Colonial Revival brick foursquare with hipped roof, prominent hip-roofed front attic dormer and 1-story hip-roofed porch across 4-bay main facade; all cornices molded with modillions and all roofs covered in metal "tiles"; cast stone lintels and sills at multi-paned double-hung sash windows; porch has Ionic columns resting on solid brick balustrade; double-door main entrance; apparently built for Edgar A. Eckert, owner of Eckert Meat Co. (1915, 1927)
N	QB-29	222	modern	1	Gable-front cinder block garage with latticework doors.
C	83.	224 c.	1915	2	Echols House ; large brick foursquare with hipped roof and hip-roofed attic dormers; wide 2-bay main facade has paired windows; full 1-story shed front porch with gable at entrance bay, heavy brick piers and solid brick balustrade; earliest known occupant Luther Echols, proprietor of Peerless Optical Co. (1927).
C	QB-30	224	c. 1915	1	One-car gable-front brick garage with 6-over-6 windows, designed to match house.

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
C 84.	234	late 1890s	2-1/2	Becker House; large brick Queen Anne; tall hipped roof with cresting and lower cross pedimented gables bearing Palladian attic windows; stone string courses and frieze serve as lintels and sills; front west corner is clipped, as are corners of east side pedimented bay; hip-roofed porch with gabled entrance bay and slender Tuscan columns on brick plinths shelters west 2 recessed bays of 4-bay main facade; built on site of early 1-story frame house that was removed and its lot subdivided for this parcel and 2 lots now occupied by 222 and 224 Washington; probably built for Nicholas Becker, listed here in 1899 through c. 1920 city directories, followed by W. H. Crafton (1927). (SM)
C	OB-31	234 1930s	1	Two-car gable-front tile garage with sliding door.
Powell Street, North Side				
C 85.	111	c. 1890	2	Towles House; gable-roofed frame, 1 room deep with 2-bay main facade; double-door entrance has transom, other 1st-story bay contains tripartite window; originally had long rear ell and other 1-story additions; c. 1905 half of rear wing enlarged to 2 stories and front entrance porch replaced by current full porch with Ionic columns; remaining 1-story rear portion raised to full 2 stories 1920s; farmer W. A. Towles and his family here from 1890s until at least c. 1930; daughters Lillian and Susan were teachers; Susan became principal of Henderson Female Academy, was first librarian of Henderson Public Library (1903-1949) and organized 2 local historical societies. (SM, Arnett, CDs)
C 86.	113	1930s	1-1/2	House; frame bungalow with clipped gable roof, large hip-roofed front dormer and cross-gabled rear portion; gabled entrance bay projects slightly; masonry deck with iron railing between brick piers across entire front; aluminum siding.
C 87.	117	4th 1/4 19th c.	1	House; frame gable-front shotgun; full hip-roofed porch on 2-bay main facade has replacement Craftsman supports of tapered box posts on brick plinths; aluminum siding; succession of occupants listed in city directories suggests this was rental property in early 20th c. (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C 88.	119	4th 1/4 19th c.	1	House; mirror image of frame gable-front shotgun next door at 119, also displaying same replacement Craftsman porch and aluminum siding; probably built with 117 Powell by single investor; William A. Beling, manager of Eckert Bros., listed here in 1909 city directory and salesman Joseph Dannheiser listed here 1927.
C 89.	121	1901	2	House; asymmetrically massed Queen Anne cottage, brick at 1st story, frame at 2nd; steeply pitched cross-gable roof; 2nd story and gable of front wing sheathed in split shake shingles, rest of 2nd story weatherboarded; bottom row of shingles scalloped; 1-story gable-front porch in front recess; built with 123

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<u>List #</u>	<u>Str. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Early History</u>
				Powell next door as 1 of a matching pair, apparently as rental property; city directories list occupants W. W. Wilson, physician in 1909, William V. Neel, physician, in 1915 and Taylor Merrick, travelling salesman in 1927.
N 90.	123	1901	2	House; originally identical to 121 Powell next door, with which it was built as rental property, but extensively altered with complete wrapping in aluminum and infill of front porch.
	(S. Main St.)			
C 91.	215	c. 1920	1	Whitledge House; frame T-shaped bungalow; cross-gable roof with typical triangle brackets in deep overhang; gable-front porch with solid brick balustrade has been enclosed with large windows; earliest known occupant is R. G. Whitledge, an inspector for Delker Brothers (1927).
N 08-32	215	post-1940	1	Frame gable-front 1-car garage covered in aluminum siding.
C 92.	217	c. 1910	2	Mosely House; gable-roofed brick foursquare with interior chimney, 3-bay lower main facade and 5-bay upper; Craftsman detailing includes deep overhang with triangle brackets; stylized modillions in deep eaves of 1-story hip-roofed full front porch; apparently built for physician J. C. Mosely, who established Henderson's first hospital, bearing his name, in the converted Gilmore House on the corner of Washington and Adams streets (Alves Historic District) in 1919; now a duplex. (OHH, 1915, 1927)
N 08-33	217	post-1940	1	Gable-front 1-car garage with vertical board front and rest of "tile" brick.
	(S. Elm St.)			
C 93.	321	c. 1880(?)	2	Casey House; main block 1 room deep with L-gable roof and rectangular 1-over-1 sash windows in segmental-arch openings; lower story originally brick, frame upper story veneered 1910s; gables shingled with decorative bargeboard; bracketed entrance porch with turned posts and spool frieze originally extended across facade; original 1-1/2-story brick wing across rear; earliest known occupant Henry L. Casey, veterinary surgeon, during 1890s; occupied ca. 1910 by William G. Harper, foreman of the <u>Journal</u> , followed in 1910s by James A. Dennis, clerk for Harding & Felix. (SM, CDs)
C 94.	327	c. 1915	1	Clay House; brick-veneered gable-end bungalow with 5-bay main facade; wide gable-front porch sheltering 3 middle bays (2 pairs of French doors flanking bank of small windows) has massive brick plinths bearing 4 box posts each and solid brick balustrade; all gables are stuccoed with applied half-timbering; apparently built for C. L. Clay of Clay Drug Co.; replaced earlier house on this site. (SM, 1915, 1927)

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List #	Str. #	Date	Height	Description/Early History
C 95.	329	c. 1920	1-1/2	Craig House; bungalow with wire brick lower story, split shake shingled upper, and shed dormer across main facade; deep eaves with simple brackets; engaged shed full-facade porch has heavy brick piers and bracketed spandrels, solid brick balustrade; striking feature is Tudor-arched entrance; apparently built for Jesse Craig of Lambert & Craig tailors and cleaners; replaced house of August O. Stanley, lawyer, formerly on this site. (SM, CDs)

Powell Street, South Side

C 96.	114	1870s	2	Oberdorfer House; large brick Italianate consisting of 2-room-deep main block with low-pitched hip roof that splays at deep eaves with brackets framing attic grilles; center of main facade features pedimented frame pavilion at second story, sheltering the entrance porch; rest of porch, extending across east end of the facade, has been extended into the yard beyond the front of the pavilion and all original porch supports replaced with brick piers c. 1910; all main facade windows, except those in the pavilion, are round-arched and those on the side elevations are segmental-arched; rear has original 2-story ell, to which 1-story ell attached, both frame, hip-roofed and brick-veneered in 1920s; 1893 city directory lists 3 members of the Oberdorfer family (Edward, Herbert and N. I.), who operated a wholesale and retail dry goods business on N. Main St., while later directories list multiple occupants with various names, suggesting that the building became a boarding house. (SM, CDs)
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N 97.	122	c. 1890	2	House; T-shaped, gable-roofed frame with interior chimney and small wraparound corner porch extending from rectangular double window bay in gable-front wing; originally identical to house next door at 124 Powell but extensively altered with 2-story addition at front recess of L, reconstructed porch with brick porch piers, aluminum siding, and loss of all original trim.
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N OB-34	122	modern	1	Hip-roofed garage.
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C 98.	124	c. 1890	2	Alves-Ward House; weatherboarded, T-shaped and gable-roofed with interior chimney and corner porch extending from rectangular double window bay in gable-front wing; decorative shingles and attic vent in each gable and bracketed hoods in the front wing; porch retains slender turned posts, cutwork spandrels with pendants in between, and brackets; 1893 directory lists Thomas D. Alves of Alves and Rankin, hardware; family of Thomas E. Ward, lawyer, here 1900s and 1910s (1909, 1915).
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N OB-35	124	modern	1	Gable-front cinder block garage.
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(S. Main St.)

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C 99.	216	c. 1925	1	Tweedy House; brick cottage; hip roof with subsidiary offset gables and shallow gabled front wing; 3-bay round-arched arcade marks recessed front porch, now screened; corbelled cornices at porch and side elevations; first occupant was Bert Tweedy, a bookkeeper. (SM, 1927)
C 08-36	216	c. 1925	1	2-car pyramidal-roofed garage; brick and corbelled cornice matches house. (S. Elm St.)
C 100.	320	c. 1920	1	John J. Delker House; brick gable-end bungalow; large centered, gable-front porch with heavy brick piers and solid brick balustrade with cast stone coping; earliest known occupant John J. Delker, owner of a car dealership, for whom the house probably was built. (SM, 1927)
C 101.	324	c. 1890	1	House; frame gable-front shotgun; interior chimney and 3-bay facade with off-center transomed entrance and 2 tall and narrow windows; originally identical to 326 next door; asbestos shingle siding and replacement gable-front entrance porch projecting at corner; probably built as rental housing.
C 102.	326	c. 1890	1	House; frame gable-front shotgun with off-center transomed entrance and 2 tall and narrow windows on the main facade, sheltered by almost full-facade flat-roofed porch with box posts (probably replacements); aluminum siding; turnover in occupants suggests that this was built as rental housing. (1909, 1915, 1927)
C 103.	328	c. 1890	1	Blackwell House; frame gable-front shotgun with entrance centered on 3-bay facade; interior chimney; full-facade flat-roofed porch has turned posts; asbestos shingle siding and replacement windows; occupied from 1890s to c. 1920 by Richard C. Blackwell with the Henderson Water Works. (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C 104.	330	c. 1915	2	Posey House; frame hip-roofed foursquare, brick at first story, frame (now aluminum sided) above; full-facade hip-roofed porch supported by large brick piers; 1-story brick rear ell; segmental-arched windows at the first story suggest that current design is result of an overbuilding of the 1-story L-shaped brick house on this lot since the 1890s and perhaps earlier; current use as a duplex appears to be an alteration; apparently built, or enlarged, for dentist Thomas L. Posey. (SM, 1915, 1927)
C 105.	334	c. 1880	2	Furman-Loeb House; brick identical to 535 S. Elm St. (outside the district), displaying Victorian eclecticism in the varied form, roofline of multiple hips and gables, and millwork porch typical of the Queen Anne style, with the tower detailed in rough-faced ashlar characteristic of the Romanesque Revival; slender, simply turned posts molded at top and bottom and resting on brick plinths support the wraparound porch with spoolwork frieze; the large polygonal 2-story bay on the front is topped by a square, pyramidal-roofed third story giving the bay the appearance of a tower; windows at each story of the front bay of the tower have heavy stone lintels; the rectangular window at the first story and the round-

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arched window at the second have stained glass transoms, while the bank of 3 attic windows are small squares; double-door entrance also has a transom; the Furman family is reported to have purchased the house in 1880 for \$2,200, probably shortly after it was built; although tradition states that novelist Lucy Furman was born here in 1870, supposedly when her parents were renting, it is more likely that they occupied a prior house on the site as the design of this one is clearly post-1870; the 1893 directory lists Allyn B. Hart, grocer, at this address; the Isaac Loeb family (he was president of the Loeb Co., house furnishings) occupied the house from the late 1890s until at least c. 1930. (CDs)

Clay Street, North Side

- C 106. 109 1865 2 **Marshall-Vance House;** large brick Italianate, of cubical form with offset wings on front and side elevations; almost flat hip roof with deep modillioned eaves and prominent dentilled frieze; tall and narrow 4-over-4 windows on main elevation are paired and capped with ornate slightly gabled and bracketed hood molds; windows on other elevations also are tall, but wider and single with 6-over-6 sashes; front porch across west 2 bays has modillioned cornice and ornate ironwork frieze and supports; main entrance has tall transom and surround of wide pilasters and large, elaborate brackets and cornice; original small side porch on west has been screened and larger porch on east has been replaced with unsympathetic additions, now 2 stories; early 1-story rear wings; built by William J. Marshall, successful businessmen engaged in real estate, farming, and tobacco manufacturing and sale; in 1894 sold to attorney Samuel B. Vance family who remained here until c. 1930. (DHH, CDs)
- C 107. 111 c. 1890 1 **House;** small T-shaped frame cottage with gable roof, interior and interior end chimneys; decorative shingles and small ornamental bracing in front gable; porch covers front recess with transomed entrance flanked by tall, narrow original windows in short side wing; replacement porch support, vinyl siding and some replacement windows; steady change in occupants suggest that this was built as speculative rental housing. (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
- C 108. 113 c. 1890 1 **House;** mirror image of the small T-shaped frame cottage next door at 111 Clay, with which it apparently was built as a speculative rental venture; original porch replaced by infill addition but front door and transom retained; replacement full-facade front porch has metal supports; otherwise intact except for loss of ornamental bracing. (1899, 1909, 1915, 1927)
- C 109. 115 c. 1910 2 **House;** weatherboarded, hip-roofed foursquare with front louvered attic dormer and interior chimney; symmetrically arranged 3 bays of lower main facade sheltered by less-than-full-facade hip-roofed porch with box posts; upper main facade 2-bay;

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				apparently built as a speculative venture; earliest known occupant George G. Yarnell, superintendent for George Delker Co. (1915); 1927 directory lists H. W. Robertson, insurance agent, here. (SM)
C 110.	117	c. 1910	2	House; weatherboarded, hip-roofed foursquare, identical to 115 Clay next door with which it apparently was built as a speculative venture; earliest known occupant was Stewart Starling, real estate and life insurance agent (1915); 1927 directory lists Frank P. Tapp, vice president of Henderson County Saving Bank. (SM)
Clay Street, South Side				
C 111.	106	c. 1862	2	Lyne-Morton House; also identified as 300 Water St.; brick transitional Greek Revival/Italianate displaying typical self-contained blocky form (somewhat narrower 3-bay elevation to street) with low-pitched hip roof and side hall plan, expanded by 1-story gable-roofed side wing; both units have molded box cornice with bracketed frieze; large 6-over-6 sash windows; full-facade hip-roofed front porch with box posts shelters entrance with trabeated surround; 1-story brick wing across rear; interior noted for original free-standing curving staircase, gas chandelier, mantelpieces and other trim; original detached kitchen now serves as house, extensively altered, facing Water St. and outside district; although Leonard H. Lyne conveyed this parcel to his bride Lucy A. Marshall Lyne when they married in 1855, local tradition holds that the house was not built until around 1862, during the Civil War; Lyne was Farmer's Bank cashier and involved in local business ventures including the Evansville & Jackson Railroad; remained in family, passing to their daughter Nannie Letcher, who sold it in 1903; Morton family lived here 1922 to 1967. (1986 tour brochure & library file)
N ST-9	106	1970s		Wrought iron fence of spears in alternating heights hung between brick piers (interspersed with an occasional cast iron pier) along Clay and Water street frontages appears to incorporate recycled early iron elements.
C 112.	112	c. 1908	2	Dorsey House; frame foursquare with hipped roof, front louvered attic dormer and full-facade hip-roofed porch (now screened) with boxed posts and match stick railing; deep roof overhangs; interior chimney; aluminum siding; apparently built for family of John L. Dorsey, attorney. (SM, 1909, 1915, 1927)
C DB-37	112	1920s	1	Gable-front 1-car garage sheathed in flush vertical boards; shed attached to east side.
C 113.	124	c. 1910	2	House; frame foursquare, very similar to, but slightly smaller than, 112 Clay next door; hipped roof and hip-roofed full-facade front porch with box posts and match stick railing; interior chimney; earliest known occupant H. J. McAvoy, here in 1920s. (1927)

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C 08-38	124	pre-1940	1	Weatherboarded gable-front garage. (S. Main St.)
N 114.	218	1960s?	2	House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival; brick-veneered lower level, aluminum-sided above; exterior gable-end chimney; less-than-full-facade gable-front porch with foliate metal posts.
C 115.	222	c. 1910	1	House; irregularly-shaped late Queen Anne style frame cottage with T-gable roof and small front porch with box post and match stick railing filling space on west side of shallow gable-front wing; 3-sided bay augments front wing; molded box cornices with returns; aluminum siding over weatherboards, but good detail remains including scalloped and reverse-scalloped shingles in gables and dentil bands at base of gables; similar to 228 Clay and 303 and 305 S. Elm, all immediately east, with which it may have been built as a speculative venture; earliest known occupant Henry C. Townes, clerk at City Mills, here 1915; 1927 directory lists dentist R. J. Redman.
N 116.	228	c. 1910	1	House; irregularly-shaped late Queen Anne frame cottage with T-gable roof and porch filling stepped-back recessed west of shallow gable-front wing; very shallow rectangular window bay in front wing has tripartite window with stained glass transom in middle window; similar to 222 Clay and 303 and 305 S. Elm, adjacent, with which it probably was built at a speculative venture, but extensively altered with two types of aluminum siding, brick veneer and replacement foliate metal porch supports.
N 08-39	228	modern	1	Gable-front aluminum-clad garage.
Dixon Street, North Side				
N 117.	219	1970s?	1	House; gable-roofed and brick-veneered, with 5-bay facade, central entrance porch and rusticated wood shake roof.
Dixon Street, South Side				
N 118.	210	1960s?	1-2	House; frame split-level, partially clad in permastone.
C 119.	240	c. 1860	2	Dallas-Sneed House; large painted brick Italianate and eclectic Victorian with hip roof; notable for siting on elevated terrace near NE corner of large lot that remains almost as large as its original quarter-block size; probably began as simple rectangular Italianate block 2 rooms deep with side hall plan; roofline features molded box cornices, molded frieze, and deep eaves bearing numerous closely spaced, tiny modillions between large drop pendant brackets; main facade is 3 bays with attic grilles between the eave brackets and full-facade 1-story

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				porch with bracketed cornice and box posts; main entrance has elaborate surround and large transom; 2-story, 3-sided bays topped by drop pendant spandrels and gable roofs on side elevations probably additions, as is most of the building south of these bays; projecting rectangular bay in the middle of the east facade, probably added c. 1880, displays influence of Romanesque Revival style in band of ornamental terra cotta and parapet roof bearing decorative brickwork and corner colonettes with corbelled bases; large rear 2-story block has recessed 2-tiered porch on east side with exterior staircases, open to the 2nd story and closed to the attic; bracketed cornice carries around entire house except for Romanesque Revival bay; large windows probably built with 6-over-6 sashes, now have replacement 1-over-1 sashes; small wrought iron balcony supported by large wooden brackets at one of rear 2nd-story bays; built for attorney Francis H. Dallam; purchased by Sneed family 1873 and as their family grew to 4 daughters, additions were made; Sneed, cashier of Henderson National Bank, also was horticulturalist known for beautiful gardens that once covered hillside west of house; Henry Lee Cooper family here 1923-1958; Branamans bought in 1960. (OHM; files)	
C	DB-40	240	c. 1920	1	Garage; 1-car brick building with pyramidal roof and segmental-arch windows.
Jefferson Street, North Side					
C	120.	221	c. 1910	2	Kennedy House; simple weatherboarded building with low-pitched hip roof and central brick chimney; 3-bay main facade, with east bay extended through 2 stories to give slight L-shape; architrave surrounds and transom at centered entrance; 1-story porch with simple columns fills front recess; 2nd-story addition above porch made 1920s; dentist L. V. Kennedy earliest known occupant (SM; 1927)
N	121.	225	c. 1970?	2	House; large modernistic split-foyer design; brick-veneered lower level, flush vertical boards above; sited with broad gable end to street.
C	122.	239	c. 1885	2-1/2	Shelby House; also identified as 425 S. Elm St.; immense brick Queen Anne style dwelling atop terraced hill that is one of town's highest sites; extremely irregular shape and roofline and rich composition of wall surfaces and tall chimneys (some with exposed faces of decorative vertical brick bands) typical of the style; main double-door entrance faces Dixon St., but distinctive tall rectangular and circular bays encompassed by long wraparound porch face southwest and west, down the hill to the Ohio River; large rectangular bay immediately east of the main entrance and a narrower one at the southwest corner of the house are 2 stories with recessed panels, topped by a flat bracketed cornice which, in turn, is capped by an attic wall dormer sheltered by a deep gabled overhang and flanked by consoles; northwest of the corner rectangular bay, a small rounded projecting bay rises full height, with a porch at each level, and is capped by a conical roof; the 1-story wraparound porch ends at a second, larger and more

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pronounced rounded full-height bay with conical roof; porch features very slender turned posts and cutwork frieze; windows are very tall and narrow, several with transoms; large 2-story polygonal bay dominates S. Elm St. facade; roof of the central block of the house is mansard ringed by ornamental metal cresting and interrupted by a gable on the rear; tall 1-story wing across rear; several horizontal bands of cut stone decorate the walls and contrast with the strong verticals of the windows and projecting bays; contains 11 large rooms and several halls; built for William W. Shelby on former site of Delano house; Shelby was a very successful businessman with lumber, tobacco (with John S. McCormick he had one of the largest tobacco warehouses downtown), and transportation interests, a grocery, a blacksmith shop, and, in Scuffletown (Henderson Co.), a grist mill; Shelby sold to James Elliott sometime after 1893; 1909, 1915 and 1927 city directories list residents as William L. Elliott, president Farmers Bank & Trust, and Wm. L. Elliott, Jr., owner of large tobacco stemmery nearby on S. Main; one of the Elliotts sold it to Marvin and Nannie Eblen whose daughter and son-in-law remain here. (OHH)

C 123. 238 3rd 1/4 2
19th c. **Turner-Deepewolf House;** transitional Greek Revival/Italianate cubical brick front block with 3-bay main facade, side hall plan and low-pitched hip roof; prominent molded frieze bearing attic vents and dentils topped by molded and bracketed cornice; pilasters and bracketed cornice enframe slightly recessed entrance with transom and very narrow, round-topped sidelights; 1-story full-facade porch has been removed; all windows are rectangular 4-over-4 sashes in segmental arches; built with long rear, almost full-width 1-story brick ell; 2-bay-deep gable-roofed brick extension of the main block's second story built c. 1940; interior retains original built-in cupboards in dining room, some original poplar floors, and oak parquet floors; local sources, who report that early records are unclear, have proposed original owner as Fielding Turner, whose father owned much land in immediate vicinity; 1893 directory lists J. M. Sallee, Henderson Baptist Church pastor; later owners include Addison Clay, trust officer with Ohio Valley Bank, who lived here 1919 to 1931, followed by C. A. Deepewolf, owner from 1931 to 1965. (OHH, CDs, SM)

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SUMMARY

Overlooking the Ohio River immediately south of Henderson, Kentucky's central business district, the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District is the core of the largest and most intact of this county seat's historical neighborhoods. The district's importance lies in its evocation of Henderson's socio-economic and architectural development from the early nineteenth century to the beginning of World War II. Henderson's growth was slow during the twenty years following the town's platting by the Transylvania Company in 1797, but by 1820 there was a small business district surrounded on three sides by residences. Due to its strategic location on the Ohio River, Henderson soon became a transportation center and consequently a major manufacturing community. Tobacco was its leading industry and by 1860 Henderson ranked as one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita. Despite considerable economic suffering during the Civil War, the continued strength of the tobacco industry and the completion of major rail lines prompted a fairly quick recovery. Post-war expansion of local industries contributed to population growth and prosperity that were manifested a building boom which slowed only following the onset of industrial declines in the 1910s. The South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District contains an important group of Federal, Greek Revival and early Italianate style houses spanning the period from around 1820 to 1860, including three of Henderson's oldest dwellings. A notable collection of Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne style houses constitutes the majority of the district's resources and represents the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, while an important array of modest late Queen Anne style cottages, bungalows, foursquares and period revival style residences recall the four decades immediately prior to World War II. The district also contains a house that originally served as an important private girls' school and three nineteenth-century churches, including Henderson's only remaining intact, antebellum religious edifice and a significant post-bellum building that is the town's oldest church erected for an African-American congregation. Altogether, the district's eclectic collection of houses and churches reflects the businessmen, professionals, merchants, artesans, and laborers who shaped Henderson from ca. 1820 to 1941.

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT: HENDERSON'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Henderson's initial settlement dates to the 1790s, but the story of the city's founding is intertwined with Kentucky's origin's almost three decades earlier. After Daniel Boone returned to Hillsborough, North Carolina in 1764 following his trek across the Alleghenies for the Transylvania Company, his account of the wilderness prompted Company head Richard Henderson to begin planning a new western colony. In 1775, the Company purchased 20,000,000 acres between the Kentucky River and the headwaters of the Cumberland River from the Cherokees, but the following year all of the Company's holdings west of Virginia were included in the County of Kentucky created by the Virginia Convention. Ultimately, the Virginia legislature granted Henderson and his fellow proprietors 200,000 acres on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Green River, in hostile territory 200 miles west of the Company's first Kentucky settlement at Boonesborough.

Almost two decades passed before the Company had their grant surveyed in anticipation of permanently settling it. In the course of the 1797 survey, the highest ground on the Ohio River was set aside as the town of Henderson with four streets paralleling the river for two-and-one-half miles, intersected by 25 cross streets. Each block, of four acres, was divided into four square in-lots of equal size, and 32 additional out-lots of 10 acres each were laid out in a one-lot-deep band along the three landward edges. Only Green St., the easternmost platted road parallel to the river, and Center St. penetrated the band of out-lots and thereby paved the way for their limited development early on. Some of the lowest land in the middle of the in-lots, the equivalent of approximately six blocks forming a rectangular plot perpendicular to the river, was put under the town's municipal jurisdiction for public use. Known over the years variously as Transylvania, Audubon, and Central Park, this area was diminished by a donation to the County of Henderson and claims in the 1820s to the acreage west of Main St. and east of Elm St. by private individuals. Today Central Park is distinguished as the oldest public park west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Richard Henderson and five of the other eight original proprietors had died by the time the Transylvania Company met in 1797 for final disposition of their holdings. The proprietors or their heirs and representatives drew lots for tracts platted the previous year. Although none of the original proprietors ever lived in Henderson, some of their relatives and descendants ultimately settled there.

Henderson's topographical desirability was not a secret known only to the Transylvania Company. For many years prior to the arrival of the surveyors, numerous pioneers plying the Ohio River in search of desirable land had taken note of the red clay cliffs west of the mouth of the Green River. When the surveyors arrived, portions of the land they platted as in- and out-lots already were occupied by a small village known as Red Banks which consisted of numerous simple wooden buildings (none of which survives) on the river bank between what is now Sixth and

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Powell Streets. The Transylvania Company allowed each citizen who had arrived prior to 1794 and improved his property to keep it and in addition gave each tithable male a one-acre lot. Additional newcomers soon followed, many from North Carolina and Virginia who brought the slaves needed to help cultivate the rich bottom land that was a primary attraction. Tobacco became the region's first industry and nurtured the development of the new community as an important market with ideal access provided by the Ohio River. The names "Red Banks" and "Henderson" remained in use interchangeably at least into the 1820s.

In 1798, Kentucky's General Assembly designated northern Christian County as Henderson County and Henderson as the new county's seat. Within a year a jail was built on the public square, but a courthouse was not completed on adjoining partitioned acreage until 1814. The late 1790s and the first decade of the new century saw the establishment of institutions and businesses that signalled the community's development. Records suggest that a school was in operation and Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic congregations organized, although all services were held in brush arbors or private homes. In contrast, taverns apparently thrived. The first two doctors arrived in 1800, and in 1802 the first ferry across the Ohio River began operating. Merchants included Henderson's most famous early citizen, John James Audubon, who arrived from Louisville in 1809 to open a general merchandise store. Audubon also invested in real estate and other ventures and enjoyed great success for a while, but business failures during the 1810s ultimately prompted him to leave Henderson and rely on his talents as an artist and naturalist. The town marked the end of the new century's first decade with incorporation and a population of approximately 160.

Steady development marked the next half-century terminating with the onset of the Civil War. Due to its location on the major transportation route of the Ohio River and its relatively superior population (also affected by the river location), Henderson quickly became one of the top ten manufacturing counties in Kentucky's largest region, today comprised of 38 counties and known as the Pennyrile. Henderson County has maintained that position consistently to the present, with most of its manufacturing activities focussed on the county seat.

The Ohio River's steamboat era commenced in 1811 with the successful round-trip maiden voyage of the New Orleans from Pittsburgh to its namesake city. River improvements over the years increased the ease with which these boats travelled up and down the Ohio and greatly enhanced Henderson's economic development by augmenting the efficiency with which goods could be shipped to and from other markets. For several decades the Ohio River remained Henderson's major thoroughfare as road improvements progressed slowly. Although the Henderson and Nashville Railroad was incorporated in 1837 and again in 1850, construction of the line consisted only of tracks along Fourth St. to the river before it was interrupted by the Civil War.

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Henderson's reliance upon a river subject to summer droughts that rendered it passable only to shallow-draft vessels meant that the community's exports generally were limited to those that could be held in storage. Consequently, tobacco, already the county's leading crop, became Henderson's leading industry as well. The steadily increasing output of crops overall led to the opening of warehouses, beginning with Philip Barbour's one-story tobacco, hemp, cotton and pork warehouse in 1811. Several other Henderson merchants became major wholesalers of the region's produce, but tobacco remained by far the county's biggest commodity. William and Samuel Bowen's large one-story frame tobacco inspection warehouse built in 1814, the Henderson and Ingram & Posey warehouses begun in 1817, and Richard Atkinson & Co.'s tobacco warehouse in operation from 1819 to 1844 all indicated tobacco's rapid ascendancy. By 1840 four tobacco stemmeries were in business, and ten years later two additional stemmeries began operation. Although the county's tobacco farmers prospered, it was the tobacconists in town who became truly wealthy, and by 1860, as the largest dark tobacco stripping market in the world, Henderson was said to rank second only to Frankfort-am-Main in Germany as the globe's wealthiest city per capita. (Henderson's wealth, of course, was bolstered by counting slaves as property and thus may not be a fair comparison to Frankfort's.)

Due to the transportation limitations, most of Henderson's other antebellum industries catered to local needs. Blacksmiths, lumber mills and grist mills predominated, most of them built on or near the river in the downtown area and beyond. Although distilled spirits stored well and had been produced by the region's farmers since settlement, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages did not become a major industry until the late 1850s. Other antebellum industrial ventures included the 1855 efforts of the Henderson Coal Company to sink a coal shaft near Twelfth and Water Streets. Coal was found but efforts were aborted due to legal problems.

Henderson County is in the middle of the Mississippi Valley Coal Field, and since the 1820s, when exposed outcroppings of coal had been extracted from riverbanks, the ore had become a major source of income. Before long, shaft mines dug throughout the county were yielding handsome profits for their investors. Many coal mine owners and agents were based in Henderson, which soon became an important regional coal market. The proximity of the mines to navigable routes facilitated coal sales, virtually all of which occurred within the county and especially in the town of Henderson, where an expanding economy created an exclusive local market for an ample supply of coal. The petroleum industry emerged in the county in 1856 when a coal company learned to extract paraffine oil from coal; it was not until after the Civil War, however, that oil and gas wells proliferated throughout Henderson County.

The pace of Henderson's commercial, institutional and residential development generally paralleled the town's industrial growth during the antebellum period. Henderson's riverfront location and designation as the county seat ensured its status as a major regional market and helped to buffer it from economic calamity.

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Real estate values increased steadily, surging along with wages and development just prior to the Panic of 1819 and stabilizing by 1820 when immigration to Henderson was on the rise again, accompanied by renewed development. Throughout the next four decades, the establishment and growth of sawmills and brickyards necessary to satisfy an increasing demand for building materials mirrored the financial stability of Henderson's citizens. At the center of town in the environs of the public square (which in the 1820s accommodated a brickyard, blacksmith shop, and slaughter house in return for nominal rents paid to the City), new and expanded businesses erected frame and brick buildings ranging from one to four stories. In 1823, The Columbian, Henderson's first newspaper was established, followed four years later by Henderson's first hotel, the Spidel House, with a dining room and a public hall. In his annual accounts of Henderson's progress, Starling mentions four taverns, four groceries and four boat stores operating in 1842; his entry for 1855 lists four taverns, nine groceries, three commission merchants, five boarding houses and two general merchandise stores.

The rise of the institutional trappings characteristic of a full-fledged community included at least three private academies in the 1810s. Henderson's first religious building was Union Church erected in 1825 at a corner of the public square and used by most of the town's denominations until they could build their own facilities. A spate of church building -- often an initial frame structure replaced several years later by a larger brick church -- was initiated by the Episcopalians and followed in succession by the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ and Cumberland Presbyterians from the late 1830s through the 1850s.

The City's economic development efforts fell primarily in the category of public works such as street improvements and battling the persistent problem of river bank erosion and stagnant ponds in the low-lying areas at the center of town. One pond on the public square was so large that it became a popular fishing hole in the summer and skating rink during the winter. Ditches dug along Water, Main and Wlm streets for drainage of the disease-incubating ponds repeatedly failed and in fact promoted river bank erosion and deterioration of Water St. by causing ravines at their outlets. It was not until the late 1850s that the ponds were successfully drained or filled in, the ravines eliminated and the river bank stabilized with the aid of new riverfront industrial plants. At about the same time, the town center's streets were re-graded and bordered by brick, plank and gravel sidewalks, and in 1860 gaslights were installed. These improvements were intended to encourage residential development as well as attract new businesses. Most of Henderson's businessmen, professionals and laborers chose to live in the neighborhoods immediately north and south of the central business district; others preferred the more rural settings to the east or farther north above Fifth St. Today, all of Henderson's antebellum industrial and commercial buildings are gone and the only architectural vestiges of the community's remarkable prosperity of the period are St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1859) and several houses in the neighborhoods immediately north and south of the business area.

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As the 1850s drew to a close, Hendersonians looked forward to continued successes. In 1854, an act of the Legislature had designated Henderson a city vested with all the general powers of a municipal corporation. An item in the September 17, 1857 issue of the weekly Henderson Reporter paints a picture of optimism: "We have never witnessed a more healthy and vigorous manifestation of the spirit of improvement than now prevails throughout this city. Business and dwelling houses are in process of erection in almost every direction. Streets are being graded, pavements laid and all other species of improvements are going ahead with rapid strides."

Henderson's public improvements came to a halt with the onset of the Civil War in 1861. As a border town in a border state, Henderson's populace bore sharply divided loyalties. Aware of the constant threat of Union gunboats stationed across the river in Evansville, Indiana, Henderson maintained an official posture which shifted between neutrality and benign or reluctant support for the visiting forces of the moment, depending upon how dictatorial the commanding officers might be toward Henderson's citizens. Throughout the war, the presence of the Union Army in Henderson was more frequent and enduring than that of the Confederate. Federal garrisons often appropriated the Courthouse, Barret's Tobacco Factory and other large facilities and used the Public Square as a parade ground while awaiting orders to engage the enemy elsewhere. For the next two years local military incidents consisted of the periodic capturing and shooting of deserters and guerrillas. Henderson's last major episode of the war occurred in July 1864 when a band of outlaws destroyed the telegraph, looted downtown stores and killed one merchant. Although growth halted and most businesses suffered severe downturns, certain developments such as the local Catholic congregation erecting St. Louis Church and the George Delker Company's commencement of buggy manufacturing, both in 1863, indicate that Henderson's existence during the early 1860s was not one of total stagnation or complete dominance by the war.

After more than four years of severe economic hardships and abuses by both forces, Henderson contrasted sharply to its boom-town image of the late 1850s. By the time Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, most of the public improvements of the 1840s and 1850s suffered from lack of maintenance and outright damage. The first post-war public program was renovation of the courthouse (razed in 1963 so that the present courthouse could be built on the site) in 1866, followed by improvements to streets and sidewalks throughout central Henderson.

The most important factor in Henderson's post-Civil War economic recovery was completion of the railroad. In 1867, the newly formed Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad bought the assets of the old Henderson & Nashville Railroad and in March, 1869, finished the road to Madisonville, KY. Two years later the company extended the line to Guthrie, KY, where it joined the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad to connect Henderson and Nashville. In 1879, the E H & N was sold to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which linked up with the Illinois Central system

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upon completion of the Ohio River railroad bridge between Henderson and Evansville in 1885. With this development, the number of markets available to Henderson industrialists, particularly northern markets, increased tremendously. Also during the 1880s, two additional railroads made Henderson their hubs. The Ohio Valley Railroad completed a route between Henderson and Princeton, KY, in 1887 and in the 1890s was extended to Hopkinsville, KY before being acquired by the Illinois Central. A third railroad operated by the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad ran eastward from Henderson to the Illinois Central Railroad at West Point, KY; its completion in 1889 provided a short cut between Louisville and St. Louis and facilitated transport of coal from the Western Kentucky coalfields to Louisville. In addition, a late nineteenth-century belt line railroad within the city limits afforded rail access to many of Henderson's factories not situated on the inter-city lines.

With the construction of the railroads, especially after completion of the Ohio River railroad bridge, Henderson's leading antebellum industries quickly revived. Most of the pre-war tobacco houses enlarged their physical plants as newcomers built sizable facilities. The majority of these factories packaged tobacco for shipment, primarily to England, while a few made products such as chewing tobacco and cigars. Historian Maralea Arnett relates that Henderson County had 51 tobacco stemmeries and prising plants by the early 1890s and that altogether they shipped more than 12 million pounds of dark tobacco annually. Alcoholic beverage production, which had emerged just prior to the war, blossomed in 1870 after the Henderson Brewery became the Reutlinger and Eisfelder Brewery and built a sizable addition to their plant. Small distilleries were established in the late 1860s and 1870s on the river bank at the north end of town, but it was not until Henderson became part of the L & N rail network in 1879 that distilling emerged as a vital segment of the local economy, as represented by Hill and Winstead's "Silk Velvet" sour mash whiskey produced from 1880 until the mid-1910s and Worsham Distilling Company's "Peerless" whiskey first marketed in 1881. The Clore planing and saw mill expanded its operation in 1877 and soon became a major employer manufacturing window sash, doors, and trim in addition to turning out thousands of feet of dressed lumber each day; Clore's company constructed houses as well.

Carriage manufacturing, textiles and ceramics led the industries making their initial appearances in Henderson during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Three major carriage manufacturers were in operation by 1882, the same year Henderson Woolen Mills, the city's first textile mill, was organized. The following year Henderson Cotton Mills was built for the production of fine sheeting and soon became Henderson's largest industry of the nineteenth century. With the establishment of Kley Meyer Brickyards at Henderson's eastern outskirts in 1868, the county seat became one of the leading ceramics producers in the Pennyryle. Out in the county, coal production remained an important factor in the city's economic growth as the investors in the largest mining companies included numerous Henderson tobacconists and developers. Today, virtually all of Henderson's industrial

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buildings of this period are gone, including all of the tobacco stemmeries and warehouses and the textile mills (razed in the mid 1980s), leaving the era's houses as the physical representations most closely associated with the people instrumental in the city's industrial revival.

Concurrently, Henderson's merchants and professionals prospered, both long-established and newly organized churches built new sanctuaries, and private education continued to flourish while an incipient public school system expanded from one to four schools. Perhaps the best indicator of an expanding economy is an increase in private construction, and in Henderson the development of the central business district and residential neighborhoods during the post-war years is today the most vivid reflection of the town's vitality during the late nineteenth century.

Residential construction for all economic levels recommenced as soon as the Civil War ended and quickly multiplied as industrial growth attracted immigrants, many whom were European, including numerous Germans. The majority of the largest and most stylish houses were built along Center St., S. Main and S. Elm Streets north of Dixon St., and N. Main St. north of the central business district. In fact, the rapidity with which Henderson recovered from the war is most dramatically reflected today by several imposing Italianate residences built prior to 1870, including dry goods merchant, banker and farmer Lucian Clay Dallam's house at 205 S. Elm St. and farmer and tobacco manufacturer William J. Marshall's house at 109 Clay St. These houses signalled the beginning of several decades of steady expansion of the fashionable residential neighborhood south of the business district.

A good deal of development was the work of speculators who transformed fields into blocks newly designated as "enlargements" or "additions" of narrow lots filled with small houses for sale or rent. Some of the new developments closer to the downtown featured larger lots sold to individuals who in turn had their own houses built on them. During the 1870s, more than 376 houses ranging from modest three-room frame cottages to elegant ten-room brick dwellings were built at a total cost of approximately \$470,000. Although standard millwork, hardware and other building materials could be obtained in Evansville or ordered from other cities, Kleymeyer and Klutey Brickyard and Joseph Clore and Sons planing and saw mill thrived as Henderson's primary suppliers. The importance of the Clore planing mill, as well as that of the Kentucky Planing Mill established sometime between 1885 and 1892, also extended to their roles as major building contractors.

Neighborhood growth north and south of downtown was boosted by a private company's establishment of a streetcar line along Main St. in 1889. Teams of mules drew the cars along the tracks until 1894 when the line was electrified. The street railway continued to operate until around 1920 when the increasingly popular private automobile rendered it obsolete. During the intervening four decades, however, the easy access it afforded to work and shops downtown enhanced the desirability of outlying residential areas.

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With the advent of the twentieth century, Henderson's future appeared bright. For many years the city continued to enjoy steady growth due to a healthy economy. Henderson Cotton Mills remained the largest industry. Among the local distilleries, Kentucky Peerless underwent the greatest expansion, including three large bonded warehouses by 1913, while the company's president, Henry Kraver, acquired the old Henderson Brewery. The 1913 city directory also attests to the success of the horse-drawn carriage industry, listing three large companies and a smaller firm. Only tobacco, which had been the key to Henderson's prosperity during the nineteenth century, began to decline in the early 1900s with a sharp drop in leaf prices followed by strife between farmers, who kept their leaf off the market in an attempt to force prices upward, and independent growers, who continued to sell to the monopolistic American Tobacco Company. After anti-trust laws broke up American Tobacco in the early 1910s, the market improved nationally but Pennyryle growers continued to suffer as the newly organized companies' product lines failed to use the dark leaf and the region's products became limited to declining cigar and snuff lines.

The fall of Henderson's former leading industry presaged a general economic downturn in the mid 1910s as certain factors developing simultaneously resulted in stagnation of all major industries. The suffering tobacco industry was dealt a sharp blow in the early 1910s when a rise in Great Britain's import tariffs rendered shipment to England, which had become the local industry's mainstay, so unprofitable that Henderson's tobacco market came to a standstill. At about the same time, the automobile industry began a rapid expansion and eventually led to the closing of Henderson's horse-drawn vehicle factories, although one company did make a successful transition to furniture manufacturing and another was sold in 1918 to H. J. Heinz Company which operated a tomato cannery in the facility for a few years. With the mobilization of the nation's armed forces in 1915 came the need for increased food production. Henry Kraver thought his closing of Kentucky Peerless in order to conserve corn for the war effort was a temporary measure, but within two years his and all other distilleries were forced to remain closed when ratification of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution enacted Prohibition. Henderson's economy, essentially depressed for several years prior to the 1929 stock market crash, was kept alive primarily by the continued operation of the town's cotton mills and the county's oil and gas wells and coal mines, the latter having reached their peak production in 1922. The crash eventually led to the demise of the textile industry with the closing of the mills in 1931. According to Maralea Arnett, Henderson was judged to be in the worst economic condition of any city in the country at the onset of the Great Depression. The petroleum industry may be credited with keeping the local economy from total collapse, for in 1928 oil and gas strikes in the east-central area of the county attracted major oil companies seeking land leases.

In the meantime, institutional and residential development had continued during the first two decades of the century, tapering off as the economy slowed and Henderson's

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population shrank for the first time, during the 1920s. A new elementary school opened in 1907, followed in 1910 by Barret Manual Training High School on S. Adams St. between Washington and Powell Streets. For blacks, a second graded school was added and in 1924 Douglass High School, begun in the 1870s in the original black graded school, received its own building (razed 1986). Residents of all ages benefited from Henderson's first public library, built at the south edge of the business district in 1904 with funding from Pittsburgh industrialist Andrew Carnegie. Residential construction in neighborhoods surrounding the business area occurred on the relatively few remaining unimproved lots, in new subdivisions of large parcels, and on the former sites of early nineteenth-century dwellings, while rural areas at the edge of town were opened up as the new century progressed. Today, it is generally recognized that one benefit of the declining 1910s and 1920s economy was the unintentional preservation of the wealth of residential fabric from Henderson's mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century heyday due to the lack of financial resources for remodelling and redevelopment.

For most of the 1930s, Henderson suffered yet remained vital. As the county seat and hub of major transportation routes, Henderson continued as a regional commercial center, bolstered by coal, oil and gas production. Coal prices may have been depressed, but production never ceased as it did in many other Kentucky counties during this period. After the 1928 oil and gas strikes, oil leases and well digging multiplied. Finally, in 1937, economic recovery was sparked, ironically, by the Ohio River flooding which was a tragedy for many other communities. While the great flood of January 1937 forced the evacuation of thousands of people and livestock from the county's low-lying areas, Henderson had the distinction of being the only city on the Ohio River above the high-water mark. Industries soon began moving into Henderson, beginning with Bear Brand's purchase of the cotton mill four months after the flood. The following year, the local economy received another boost when a "gusher" oil well was struck, spawning numerous additional new wells and hundreds of oil and gas leases. By 1940, Henderson had surpassed its previous population high of the early 1920s.

Henderson had only 16 industries in 1938, but by 1950 it had 41 diverse industrial firms ranging from furniture and chemical companies to metal fabricators. During the past forty years, Henderson has continued to grow with a strengthened commitment to industrial development which has been matched in recent years by dedication to preserving central Henderson's vitality through preservation and promotion of its historic resources. Despite new shopping centers and other commercial development concentrated along U.S. 41 leading to Evansville, downtown Henderson's business district remains vibrant, bolstered by the adjacent early residential neighborhoods which remain highly desirable and the focus of numerous restoration projects.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

According to Dr. Charles E. Martin in his unpublished manuscript, "The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape" (prepared for the Kentucky Heritage Council in 1988 and the source for the Pennyrile architectural context herein), housing in the Pennyrile, as in most places, "was predicated on class, location, financial success, and degree of social aspiration" (p. 268). Rural subsistence farmers usually were satisfied with basic, folk type housing of log or frame, embellished as time and fortune allowed, while to the segment of the regional population that fluctuated most financially, socially, politically and aesthetically -- exemplified by the industrialists, merchants, artisans and professionals living in urban areas -- housing was a means of suggesting one's financial successes and therefore tended to embrace transforming national architectural styles brought into the region by print and word of mouth. Martin continues, "Although the bulk of the Pennyrile has most often been characterized as agricultural, it was the county seat business community who, after about 1825, was most responsible for the acceptance of the transitional styles leading to the acceptance of popular national ones" (page 268). Henderson's residential architecture represents Martin's statement that "the chronology and complexity of Pennyrile house types closely follows the degree and complexity of commerce and industry in the region" (page 269). By the late 1860s, when development yielding the oldest surviving buildings in the Alves Historic District commenced, Henderson's awareness of the fashionable architecture in the nation's trend-setting metropolitan areas was indicated by the stylish Italianate houses erected for her wealthiest citizens.

Certainly, the town's earliest dwellings, from the 1790s and 1800s, were simple log or frame structures, as indicated by historian Edmund Starling's notation that every lot holder was required, within two years, to build on his property "a framed, hewn or sawed log house, at least 16 feet square, with a good dirt, stone or brick chimney and plank floor" (page 256). But by the 1810s and the passing of the settlement period, numerous new houses were substantial frame or brick affairs reflecting a knowledge of national trends imported from such cities as Pittsburgh and New Orleans via the Ohio River. Although the neighborhood in which the Alves Historic District is located remained primarily fields accessed by dirt tracks until the post-bellum period, it is likely that this area had its share of folk housing, if only to accommodate servants employed in the few large houses, but all of it has been lost through deterioration or the deliberate replacement with more substantial and stylish dwellings, a practice characteristic of the town generally. A very few log and frame antebellum houses remain scattered throughout Henderson, all of them substantially altered. In the neighborhoods immediately north and south of downtown Henderson, however, where early residential development was concentrated, the relatively few remaining antebellum houses display the influences of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, apt reflections of Henderson's status as one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita to which knowledge of current cultural affairs was imported daily by Ohio River traffic.

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Martin characterizes 1860s Pennyryle architecture overall as profoundly conservative: "In a political and social situation which saw see-sawing military control and an atmosphere of neighborly mistrust and revenge, builders were reluctant to make architectural statements by which they might be negatively judged and later punished" (page 271). As throughout the state, construction slowed almost to a halt in Henderson during the war, but the period did witness a few large projects during that time, including the Roman Catholic St. Louis Church, while the building of numerous large dwellings such as the John Y. Brown House (entry 44) in 1865 and the Thomas Soaper House (entry 39) and Thompson House (entry 40) in 1869, all Italianate dwellings on Center St., marked the latter half of the decade. In contrast to the majority of the region where architecture of the current style was avoided either by postponing building altogether or by choosing a past style to which no pretensions could be attached, Henderson's 1860s houses were for the most part expressions of the waning Greek Revival (in the early part of the decade only) or interpretations, often exuberant, of the fashionable Italianate, which nationally enjoyed its heyday from the mid 1850s to the early 1870s. Full-blown versions of the latter style usually were identified in Henderson by boxy, often L-shaped forms with almost flat roofs, deep eaves, bracketed friezes, segmental-arched windows with hood molds and bracketed porches with chamfered posts. Henderson's combination of river access and a booming tobacco industry which was quickly reviving as 1870 approached yielded an architectural confidence akin to that of major population centers and in juxtaposition to the rest of the region which did not move into the mainstream until the development of a railroad network. Even many of the relatively modest late 1860s and early 1870s houses alluded to the Italianate with their simple forms and narrow segmental-arched windows, as exemplified by a collection of one- and one-and-one-half story brick houses on the north side of Center St.

Throughout the last three decades of the nineteenth century, the most up-to-date styles continued to characterize houses of both Henderson's well-to-do, of which there were many, and the community's growing middle class. Just as the Italianate began to wane in the nation's metropolitan centers with the financial panic of 1873, virtually all of Henderson's Italianate houses pre-date 1880 and the majority of the most fashionable dwellings of the remainder of the 1800s were in the Queen Anne style, with examples of the Romanesque Revival style and influences of the Stick and Eastlake modes. Concurrently, the rest of the region was keeping better pace with national trends due to improved communications provided by numerous rail lines. Most towns now had ready access to the manufactured decorative elements essential to the prevailing styles which could be ordered by mail and easily shipped to the hinterland.

Henderson, which had always had that access, was doubly fortunate to be the home of Joseph Clore and Sons saw and planing mills, begun in 1857 and expanded in the 1870s, and Kley Meyer and Klutey Brickyards, established in 1868 and soon one of the Pennyryle's largest ceramics producers. In addition to cutting lumber and

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manufacturing any wooden building article for a ready market in Henderson and surrounding counties, Clore's firm was a major area house contractor. The company's products are probably displayed in the sawn and turned decoration of the Hart House (entry 41) and the house at 114 S. Alves St., both imposing Queen Anne style dwellings with the typical irregular form and roofline and variety of surface textures and ornamentation. The local brickyard's wares are evident in numerous Queen Anne houses throughout town, including the exuberant Hodge House (entry 84) of c. 1885, with its tower and detailing suggesting an influence of the Stick Style, and the more reserved c. 1897 Unverzagt House (entry 87) with fine craftsmanship reflecting the careers of its original owners who were associated with the brickworks. Most of the masonry Queen Anne style houses feature the stone trim which is a hallmark of the Romanesque Revival style. Relatively few examples of this mode, more typical of northern urban centers, are found in Henderson; the most distinctive instance, as well as the area's largest and most imposing dwelling, is the 1885 Barret-Stites House (entry 35) at 514 Center St. While it is likely that the Barret-Stites House and other elaborate designs of the period were commissioned directly from architects (as yet unidentified), the great majority of the period's revival style houses in Henderson and the region were culled from published designs in the collections of local contractors or ordered by mail. A search of Henderson city directories and other primary sources from the late nineteenth century reveals that three architects -- Walter Brashear, Aaron F. Kennedy and P. B. Tribble & Son -- were practicing in Henderson during the early 1890s, and that only the Tribble firm remained active here from the late 1890s into the 1910s. In contrast, the 1893 city directly listed ten contractors and six carpenters and builders (four of whom also appear under the contractor category).

While elite housing unanimously embraced picturesque revival design during the late nineteenth century, urban housing for lower income brackets also reflected the prevailing styles. The majority of housing built in the Pennyriple's towns and cities during the late 1800s and early 1900s is best described as "folk" or "miscellaneous" Victorian -- basic house types, usually frame gable-front and wing forms in L- or T- shapes, embellished with ready-made turned and sawn ornament that alludes to the Queen Anne, Eastlake and other "high" styles. The degree of decoration often mirrored the economic status of the occupant, with some of the cottages seeming to be advertisements for the versatility of area planing mills. Small, simple forms with a minimum of finish continued to characterize laborer housing. Blacks lived in the most conservative dwellings, at the edges of town or along alleys behind the stylish homes of their employers. Numerous instances of black housing in the latter locale may be detected by perusal of city directories and Sanborn insurance maps, but virtually all examples of these humble and often poorly constructed dwellings have been removed or so altered that they are no longer distinguishable as houses.

Into the twentieth century, Henderson, like most urban areas in Kentucky and the rest of the nation, embraced architectural principles of both neoclassicism and the

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Arts and Crafts movement. An increasing interest in the country's beginnings became evident first in the incorporation in late Queen Anne houses, also known as Neo-Colonials, of classical elements associated with colonial architecture and eventually gave way to the Colonial Revival style. By the 1920s, other period revival styles such as the Tudor and Mediterranean were contributing to the heterogeneity of urban neighborhood streetscapes. Craftsman bungalows promoted by such mail order firms as Aladdin and Sears, Roebuck & Co. were erected by the thousands across the country. Generally considered to be economical and small to moderate in size and scale, they also could be large and carefully detailed and thus appealed to a broad spectrum of the population. The foursquare also became a popular house type, displaying the influence of both the Craftsman and period revival modes.

During the mid to late nineteenth century, as many of the Pennyrile's county seats grew and prospered, their religious congregations replaced their initial houses of worship with distinctive masonry buildings which reflected their respective locale's good fortune or, according to Martin, "a worldview predicated on economic gain as a sign of grace" (page 241). The peak years of ornate church construction in county seats and prosperous smaller towns were between about 1876 and 1916, at the same time industry was undergoing rapid expansion nationally. Martin notes that "the more urban the county, the higher the incidence of Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and ethnically-oriented churches, especially in the county seats," and that "the higher the incidence of these churches, the larger and more complex the edifice, mostly to reflect social standing and implied good taste" (page 242). Churches built in Henderson and other county seats of the Pennyrile during this period were almost exclusively of brick with Romanesque and Gothic motifs, pointed- and round-arched windows and selected ornate masonry treatments.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When agents of the Transylvania Company platted Henderson, the sixty-four four-acre town squares were symmetrically arranged in four north-south rows along four streets paralleling the Ohio River--Water, Main, Elm, and Green streets. The central cross street aptly was named Center St. and ran through the lowest and least desirable land for development, which was set aside as for public use. Extending north and south of a public area, twenty-four additional cross streets were numbered "upper" first through twelve and "lower" first through twelve in ascending order, respectively (Arnett, 8). (The local government gave the first eight southern cross streets their current names, beginning with Washington St., in 1860 (Starling, 316).) Each of the town squares was divided into 1-acre "in-lots, and the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District occupies all or part of thirty-three of the lots in eleven of the squares immediately south of Center St. (original plan of Henderson).

It is not certain how much of the district was developed during the town's settlement period, in part because ownership of all of the one-acre lots at the turn of the nineteenth century has not been determined. When the Transylvania Company surveyors arrived in 1797, they found a village known as Red Banks consisting of "a row of primitive block-houses on the river bank between what is now Sixth and Powell Streets" (Arnett, 11). No visible trace of these earliest buildings remains today. More than 100 of Henderson's in-lots were sold by 1820, but their development was slow due to numerous purchases by absentee investors who made only the minimal improvements mandated by deed covenants--construction of a sixteen-square-foot frame or log house with dirt, stone or brick chimney and plank floor (Starling, 256).

It is known, however, that residential development began early, especially on the highest ground, as reflected by three of Henderson's oldest extant houses. All three of these houses were built around 1820 on the east side of S. Elm St. in the two blocks closest to the public square and the business district to the north. The Wilson-Walker House (entry 13) of Flemish bond brick dates to 1818, when it was begun by James Wilson, president of Henderson's first bank. According to local historian Maralea Arnett, Wilson was "caught in the Panic of 1819 and died before he could recoup his losses." The bankrupt Mrs. Wilson was forced to sell the property, but by the early 1820s she was operating private "Select School for Girls," the location of which is unknown (Arnett, 77-78). The other two early houses recall the importance of shipping to Henderson's early development. Captain Lazarus Powell built the frame Powell-McCormick House (entry 12) in the late 1810s. The brick Ingram House (entry 8) of ca. 1820 is believed to have been built for merchant Wyatt H. Ingram who settled in Henderson in 1804. A civic leader who owned 400 acres at Henderson's outskirts and numerous parcels in town, Ingram became a major shipper in the 1820s (Merrill, 19; Starling, 284). Ingram also was one of the trustees of

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Henderson's first academy, established by an act of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1813 and located outside the historic district, at the northeast corner of N. Elm St. between Third and Fourth streets. Comments by historian Edmund L. Starling suggest that additional unrecorded houses likely were built in the district during the first decades of the century (Starling, 149).

The residential neighborhood south of Henderson's business district continued to develop as the home of the town's businessmen, professionals, and laborers through the 1850s. Although at a lower elevation than S. Elm St., S. Main St. close to the public square also was the location of fashionable housing, as demonstrated by the brick Greek Revival style Buckner-Clark House (entry 32) of ca. 1830. A block away, on land owned by Transylvania Company agent Walter Alves, Alves's daughter Annie Alves Henderson is said to have built the one-story frame Henderson-Towles-Sasseen House (entry 38) prior to 1851. Scotsman James McCullough, head of Henderson Academy in the early 1840s and Common School Commissioner for Henderson County from 1850 to 1872, built the two-story brick house at 304 S. Main St. (entry 41) around 1850. Development during this period also continued along S. Elm St. with the construction of the earliest section of the Lyne-Riley House (entry 28), said to have been undertaken in the 1850s.

During the antebellum period the neighborhood also was the home of one of Kentucky's most illustrious politicians, Lazarus Powell, who enlarged the Powell-McCormick House (entry 12) built by his father around 1820. In 1835 the younger Powell began practicing law in Henderson, in partnership with Archibald Dixon. The following year Powell's long public career began with election to the State Legislature. He lost his race for governor to John J. Crittendon in 1848 but became the first governor from Henderson County in 1851 after beating ex-partner Archibald Dixon for the Democratic nomination. (The two are said to have remained friends throughout the campaign.) According to Arnett, Powell "was known as an efficient and non-partisan executive, although the General Assembly held a Whig majority and the New Constitution caused extra stress on the executive." Later, he successfully mediated the 1858 rebellion in Utah at the request of President Buchanan and served in the United States Senate in 1859 to 1865 (Arnett, 60-61).

Although no early schools are positively identified with the South Main and South Elm Street Historic District, the area was home to three early congregations. For more than three decades, Henderson's congregations held their services either in the small frame Union Meeting House in the public square, later named Central Park, or in private residences. The First Baptist Church originated with a revival held at the old Central Park meeting house in 1839 and immediately erected their first building on Center St. at the corner of Elm, the northernmost point in the district. The church expanded quickly and by 1845 a separate First Baptist congregation of African-Americans (also known variously as the African Baptist Church and Black

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First Baptist Church) was meeting in the building as well. The Methodists formed Henderson's first congregation, in 1805, but they did not erect their own building until 1840, at the corner of Washington and Elm. In the 1850s, they moved to their present location outside the district. The Protestant Episcopal congregation, St. Paul's Episcopal Church formed in 1831, constructed their first church in 1837 at the corner of N. Main and Third streets, north of the district. Under the leadership of the Rev. D. H. Deacon, Henderson's Episcopalians built their distinctive Gothic Revival style edifice on Center St. at the corner of Green (entry 80), completed in 1859. It is Henderson's only church standing during the Civil War that has remained in continuous use by the same denomination to the present (Arnett, 309, 313, 320).

Both the Baptist church and the Episcopalians' second church occupied sites at the east end of the land bounded by Water, First, Green, and Washington streets that was set aside by ordinance in 1797 for public uses, under municipal jurisdiction. In the 1820s, the town government gave two-thirds of this land--west of Main St. and east of Elm St.--to Walter Alves, members of the Hart family, and heirs of John Luttrell, all descendants of Transylvania Company proprietors, in order to satisfy their claims for a larger portion of the town than was given them by the 1797 ordinance (Arnett, 185). James Alves and Richard Hart ended up with the two squares east of present-day Central Park, between First and Washington, which they fenced and cultivated in tobacco and corn. Although the Court of Appeals later affirmed an 1820s decree that the land belonged to the public, an 1854 suit by the Town against the executors of James Alves was resolved with the claim of the defendants established by right of possession (Starling, 270, 273). In the meantime, at least one of the parcels had been sold, to the Baptist congregation.

The low-lying terrain comprising Central Park and portions of adjacent squares continued to be plagued by drainage and erosion problems that remained a factor in the area's development during much of the nineteenth century. During the first half of the century, drainage ditches were dug down Water, Main, and Elm streets, but the wash at their outlets created large ravines. The problem became so bad that most of Water St., as well as Dixon St. which marks Water's south end, washed away and had to be refilled (Starling, 275-76). In 1855, William B. Vandzandt obtained a contract from the City Council to fill "a ravine that had engulfed the entire intersection at Lower First [Powell St.] and Main . . ." (Starling, 305).

Despite these problems, the period also saw numerous street improvements that must have encouraged development in the district. At about the same time Mr. Vandzandt was filling the Powell St. ravine, Main St. between First and Clay streets was graded and lined with a ten-foot-wide brick sidewalk. At the end of the decade, in 1859-60, the local government graded, guttered, and paved Elm St. from First to the south line of the Powell-McCormick House (entry 12) (Starling, 305, 307, 314). In

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the 100 block of S. Elm, developer James E. Fagan built the Fagan-Trafton House (entry 10) in 1860 and sold it immediately to attorney Lucas W. Trafton. At approximately the same time, the main block of the large and prominently sited Dallam-Sneed House (entry 119) was constructed for attorney Francis H. Dallam two blocks south, at the corner of Dixon and E. Elm.

Starling notes that the "clouds of war" gathering late in 1860 put an end to street improvements (Starling, 316). As suggested by the Fagan-Trafton and Dallam-Sneed Houses, however, the impending Civil War did not bring private development in the South Elm and South Main Streets Historic District to a complete halt. Despite the proximity of soldiers using Central Park as a camp and drilling ground, it is not unlikely that certain of the numerous area houses that have been dated no more specifically than "third quarter of the nineteenth century" were built in the early 1860s. Probable candidates for this date are the transitional Greek Revival-Italianate Turner-Dempewolf House (entry 123) on Jefferson St., at the south edge of the district, and the stuccoed Italianate Robert C. Soaper House (entry 70) on S. Main St. Both dwellings share characteristics with the Lyne-Morton House (entry 111) believed to have been built in 1862. Its original owner was Farmer's Bank cashier Leonard Lyne, who gained some notoriety during the war when, in 1864, a band of twenty-one "mounted desperados" stormed into town, took him by surprise, and escaped with \$8,450 of the bank's cash (Arnett 108).

The resilience of many of Henderson's business leaders to the hardships of the Civil War was vividly displayed in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District by the quick resumption of residential construction at a fairly rapid pace, all things considered. Not long after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, three large brick houses were under way, all at the height of fashion in their robust Italianate styling, confirming Starling's 1866 observation that there was a "greater demand for houses this year than had been known for many years" (Starling 328). On Clay St., overlooking the Ohio River from the corner of Water St., the Marshall-Vance House rose in 1865 for real estate investor, tobacconist, and farmer William C. Marshall. The Dallam House (entry 19), a towered villa perched at the edge of the S. Elm St. ridge, followed the next year for dry goods merchant, banker, and farmer Lucian Clay Dallam and his wife Elizabeth Soaper Dallam. It faces the Barret House (entry 11), another prominently sited towered villa, which was commissioned by William T. Barret, one of Henderson's most successful tobacconists.

These impressive houses aside, Henderson's suffering had been very real and was perhaps most evident in the poor state of public service at the war's end. The City was so desperate for revenue that the mayor and council petitioned the General Assembly for permission to sell Central Park, and in September, 1865, seventeen narrow lots on First St. and nine larger lots facing the north end of the district on Washington St. were sold at auction. Three years later the Court ruled the act

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invalid when the City tried to collect delinquent payments. The City had to buy back all of the property, including two houses that had been erected (Arnett, 188). Greater success at increasing City coffers was achieved after passage in February, 1867, of a new charter that encouraged new commercial enterprises, put forth a plan for public works, and provided for an efficient means of revenue collection. By the end of the year, improvements within the district included the paving of Elm St. north of Powell and the planking of all of S. Main. Improvements to S. Main St. were completed in 1868 (Starling, 329, 334, 338).

Houses in a wide range of sizes and degree of finish suggest that recovery was widespread by the 1870s. In addition to a few houses dated to the third quarter of the nineteenth century and most likely built during Reconstruction, fourteen dwellings in the district were built between 1870 and 1880. Virtually all exhibit the Italianate style or its influence and most are two stories, usually of frame or brick construction. Although the original owners of many of these houses have yet to be identified, several of the buildings are known to have been constructed for business and community leaders. For example, prosperous furniture merchants Isaac and Abraham Mann had the pair of identical Romanesque Revival style houses on Center St. (entries 76 and 77) constructed around 1875, while Elizabeth and John Pernet, two of the founders of Holy Name Catholic Church, built the Pernet-Farmer House on S. Main St. (entry 69). A map in the Illustrated Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties shows that by 1880 every one of the district's in-lots platted in 1797 contains at least one building, except for the one-acre lot at the southeast corner of S. Main and Powell streets which remained empty. In contrast to several blocks adjoining the south end of the district that had been divided into many narrow lots for speculative investment purposes, most of the original in-lots encompassed by the district had been partitioned into only two or three lots and several of the in-lots remained intact, occupied by only a single dwelling. Except for a few institutional buildings, the district remained residential, flanked by commercial and civic buildings to the north and tobacco stemmeries surrounded by modest housing to the south.

Growth of religious and educational institutions within the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District also reflected Henderson's recovery and development during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Immediately following emancipation, Henderson's African-Americans began to build their own churches. The town's first black congregation, Baptists who had been received into membership by the white First Baptist Church, declared their independence and in January, 1866, purchased the old Methodist Church lot at the northeast corner of S. Elm and Washington streets. Renamed the First Missionary Baptist Church, they razed the frame church on the site and immediately began construction of a brick Neo-Gothic Revival style building, completed in 1879. Meanwhile, the First Baptist Church became inactive for a period in the 1870s and then reorganized under the Rev. J. M. Phillips. In

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1893, they replaced their original building at the northeast corner of Center and Elm streets with the current Neo-Gothic Revival style brick building featuring corner towers and stone trim. The following year, the First Presbyterian Church moved from their original 1842 building on Second St. to a large stone building designed by the noted Cincinnati architectural firm of Crapsey & Brown at the southeast corner of S. Main and Washington streets. That building burned in 1972 and was replaced with the current structure on the same site (Arnett, 318). The late nineteenth century also witnessed the organization of Henderson's Jewish congregation, which began in the home of Mrs. Hannah Oberdorfer on S. Main St. (see entry 67) in 1887 (tour notes, Henderson Library hanging file).

While Henderson's public school system emerged in 1869 and grew to four schools by the turn of the century (the fourth being an elementary school built at the corner of Jefferson and S. Elm (no longer standing), just outside the district), private schools continued to flourish. The most successful of the private schools of this period was the Henderson Female Seminary, the city's first full-fledged girl's school, established by an act of the General Assembly on February 27, 1880. It operated in a frame house at 332 S. Main St. (entry 332) from 1880 until the school closed in 1903. Mary L. McCullough, whose father John McCullough had been head of the Henderson Academy, served as the school's first principal and was followed by Miss S. E. Steele and then Susan S. Towles. The school accepted both boarding and day students and offered an extensive curriculum taught by a faculty of eight. Private classes in elocution, music, and painting augmented a full range of academic courses including Latin, mathematics, rhetoric and "mental and moral philosophy" at the primary, intermediate, and "collegiate" levels, with the four-year collegiate course apparently corresponding to grades eleven and twelve and two years of college (Arnett, 78 and 362). Many of the Seminary faculty lived in the historic district, including Mary L. McCullough who lived next to the school (see entry 41; the two houses in between occupy the former side yard to the McCullough House which contained a garden and brick walks leading to the school); J. M. Bach, the school's music director, who lived at 217 S. Main St. (entry 63); and Susan S. Towles who resided at 111 Powell St. (entry 85). Ms. Towles's sister Lillian also was a teacher, as was relative Mary Towles Sasseen who lived at 232 S. Main St. (entry 38) during the 1880s and 1890s. Ms. Sasseen taught in the public schools and in 1887 she initiated Mother's Day (Arnett, 75).

During the late nineteenth century, the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District was home to a large segment of Henderson's professionals and businessmen. From this period on, information about the neighborhood's residents is more readily available, especially after 1893, the year of the earliest surviving city directory for Henderson. In addition to teachers, the neighborhood's professionals numbered at least three attorneys, including John T. Handley who was also a real estate agent (entry 2), Samuel B. Vance, who purchased William J. Marshall's large Italianate

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house (entry 106) in 1894, and James J. Clay (entry 65), who served one term in the Kentucky Senate beginning in 1871 and one term in Congress beginning in 1882. Local government employed a few homeowners such as tax collector Peter Yeane, who built his Queen Anne style house on S. Main St. (entry 64) in the late 1890s, and Clerk of Circuit Court Stephen A. Young, who resided at 339 S. Main St. (entry 74). Also during the 1890s, Veterinary surgeon Henry L. Casey lived at 32 Powell St. (entry 93) and Henderson Baptist Church pastor J. M. Sallee resided at 238 Jefferson St. (entry 123). A sizeable percentage of the district's residents were businessmen, ranging from retailers to tobacconists to bankers. For example, dry goods merchants Edward, Herbert, and N. I. Oberdorfer lived at 114 Powell St. (entry 96); their cousin Lee Oberdorfer, a jeweler and optician, lived with his mother in the house she built on S. Main St. in the early 1880s; men's clothing retailer Emile A. Levi lived at 338 S. Main St. (entry 47), which he probably built around 1890; grocer Allyn B. Hart occupied the Furman-Loeb House (entry 105) during the 1890s; tobacconists John Reichert and J. D. Elliott lived in Italianate houses built in the 1870s on S. Elm St. (entries 1 and 14, respectively); and the aptly named David Banks, cashier for Planter's State Bank, resided at 137 S. Elm St. (entry 18). The neighborhood also was home to a farmer, Robert C. Soaper, who lived at 317 S. Main St. (entry 70) from at least 1890 to ca. 1920 (city directories).

Sanborn Insurance Maps reveal that the area experienced a surge in growth with the construction of almost forty houses during the 1880s and 1890s. Several filled the remaining lots on S. Elm St. and a few went up on Clay and Washington streets, but the great majority of the new houses--twenty-eight of them--were built on S. Main and Powell streets. Predictably, the most distinctive dwellings of the period--three large and prominently sited towered brick buildings in the Queen Anne style--were commissioned by members of Henderson's business elite. Men with major interests in river shipping built the larger two. In 1884, C. G. Perkins, a former Union Army captain with investments in steamboats and railroads, had the impressive house known as "Terrace Hill" built on the site of his wife's family home at 116 S. Elm St. (entry 7) which had recently burned. Shortly thereafter, William W. Shelby, an investor in lumber, tobacco and transportation ventures, had his immense brick house (entry 122) constructed atop the large terraced lot at one of the highest elevations in Henderson. The third house was built at the turn of the century for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Klee (entry 55) facing Central Park on a corner lot next to their undertaking business, Klee, Morton and Tapp Funeral Directors (Sanborn insurance maps; city directories).

The relatively high proportion of new residential construction that appears to have been built as speculative ventures reflects Henderson's late nineteenth-century economic expansion that required increasing numbers of middle and lower echelon workers. Usually constructed as rental housing and located off main thoroughfares, they are easily identified by their clustering in pairs or groups of almost

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identical designs of frame construction. The most modest are shotgun houses of which there are five in the district, all built around 1890: a pair in the 100 block of Powell St. (entries 87 and 88) and a row of three in the 300 block of Powell (entries 101, 102, and 103). City directory listings suggest that these were rental units, except perhaps for 328 Powell St. (entry 103) which was occupied from the 1890s to ca. 1920 by Richard C. Blackwell, an employee of the Henderson Water Works. Other apparent speculative rental ventures include 111 and 113 Clay St. (entries 107 and 108), small T-shaped cottages with decorative gables that are mirror images of each other, and the modest L-shaped houses built at 236 and 238 S. Main St. by Elizabeth Dallam. Also dating to ca. 1890 are the two-story T-shaped houses at 122 and 124 Powell St., which may have been built for speculative sale. The only "spec" houses known to date prior to 1890 are the similar one-story houses at 334 and 336 S. Main St. (entries 45 and 46), both originally vernacular Italianate in character and built in the 1880s (Sanborn insurance maps; city directories).

The development of one of Henderson's most important institutions marked the turn of the century in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District. In a golf game with industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, Henderson Journal publisher Edward Asher Jonas secured a commitment from Carnegie to fund a public library in Henderson through his Carnegie Foundation. Carnegie's gift was contingent upon the City's providing a lot and maintenance for the facility. Local support was slow in coming, but, as historian Arnett reports, "by 1902 enough money had been secured to persuade Mayor J. H. Powell and the city council to approve a board of directors, and purchase a lot on the corner of Main and Washington streets". The first librarian selected by the board was Susan Towles (see entry 85), who spent the year of 1903 studying cataloging in the Library of Congress and then served the Henderson Public Library until 1949 (Arnett, 98).

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, single-family residential construction filled most of the remaining empty platted lots in the district, which for the most part were on side streets. Although new construction averaged about one house per year, the majority were built in the late 1910s and early 1920s, belying Henderson's economic downturn that began in the mid 1910s. Apparently it took several years for the local industrial decline to be reflected in housing starts, at least in this well-established neighborhood close to downtown that was known as the home of many of the city's business and professional leaders.

Those building new houses in the district perpetuated its long-standing status. Numerous professionals had stylish houses built for their families, including three attorneys: James M. Yeaman, who moved into a large brick house reminiscent of the English Cotswold cottage (entry 21), John W. Lockett who had a Neo-Greek Revival style house constructed (entry 60), and John L. Dorsey who selected a frame

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foursquare (entry 112). The medical profession was represented by dentist Thomas L. Posey (entry 104), physician Jesse O. Strother (entry 59), and physician J. C. Moseley, who built a brick foursquare (entry 92) on Powell St. a few years before establishing Henderson's first hospital a few blocks away on Washington St. (in the Alves Historic District, NR 1989). Around 1920, postmaster James R. Rash moved into a new two-story brick house (entry 33) and county judge R. F. Crafton a frame house, both on S. Main St. Among the numerous merchants occupying new dwellings were grocer John H. Lambert (entry 5) and butcher Edgar A. Eckert (entry 82). Three downtown businessmen built houses that replaced earlier residences on their lots: shoe repair shop owner Dan Hollinger on Washington St. (entry 81) and, side by side on Powell St., druggist C. L. Clay (entry 94) and cleaning establishment owner Jesse Craig (entry 95). In addition to owner-occupied dwellings, at least seven houses were constructed as speculative rental ventures: two-story Queen Anne style cottages built in 1901 on Powell St. (entries 89 and 90), frame foursquares on Clay St. around 1910 (entries 109 and 110), and three one-story late Queen Anne style frame cottages at the corner of Clay and S. Elm St. (entries 115, 116, and 25), also around 1910 (city directories). Another characteristic of development during this period was the private automobile garage, approximately ten of which were built in rear yards of both new and nineteenth-century houses.

Between 1925 and the eve of World War II, comparatively little new construction occurred in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, in part because there were relatively few empty platted lots remaining in the area. Probably an even greater factor by the mid-1920s, however, was the economic downturn that had begun in the 1910s and was soon to be drastically compounded by the onset of the Great Depression. Of the district's five houses dating from this period, all but one date to the mid to late 1920s. Only the brick Colonial Revival style house built for tobacco company owner William Hodge (entry 20) can be described as architecturally imposing; the rest reflect their time in their fairly modest styling.

During the past half-century, the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District has remained a fashionable neighborhood. While certain of the older dwellings experienced some deterioration, most continued to be well maintained. The enduring popularity of the area is demonstrated by several newer houses. There are six residences that are non-contributing due to age, none of which replace earlier dwellings; all are infill, and four of them occupy sites that were sub-divided from large corner lots on S. Elm and S. Main streets in the 1960s and 1970s (entries 114, 117, 118, and 121). The district's largest and most distinctive modern building is the Presbyterian Church of Henderson (entry 29), which replaced the 1894 First Presbyterian Church after it burned in 1972. Overall, the 1970s and 1980s have been a sort of renaissance for the district as numerous houses, particularly several that are large, prominently sited, and architecturally noteworthy, have been carefully

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refurbished. The interest in this nomination that has been expressed by many residents is indicative of their pride in and concern for the continued preservation of the district.

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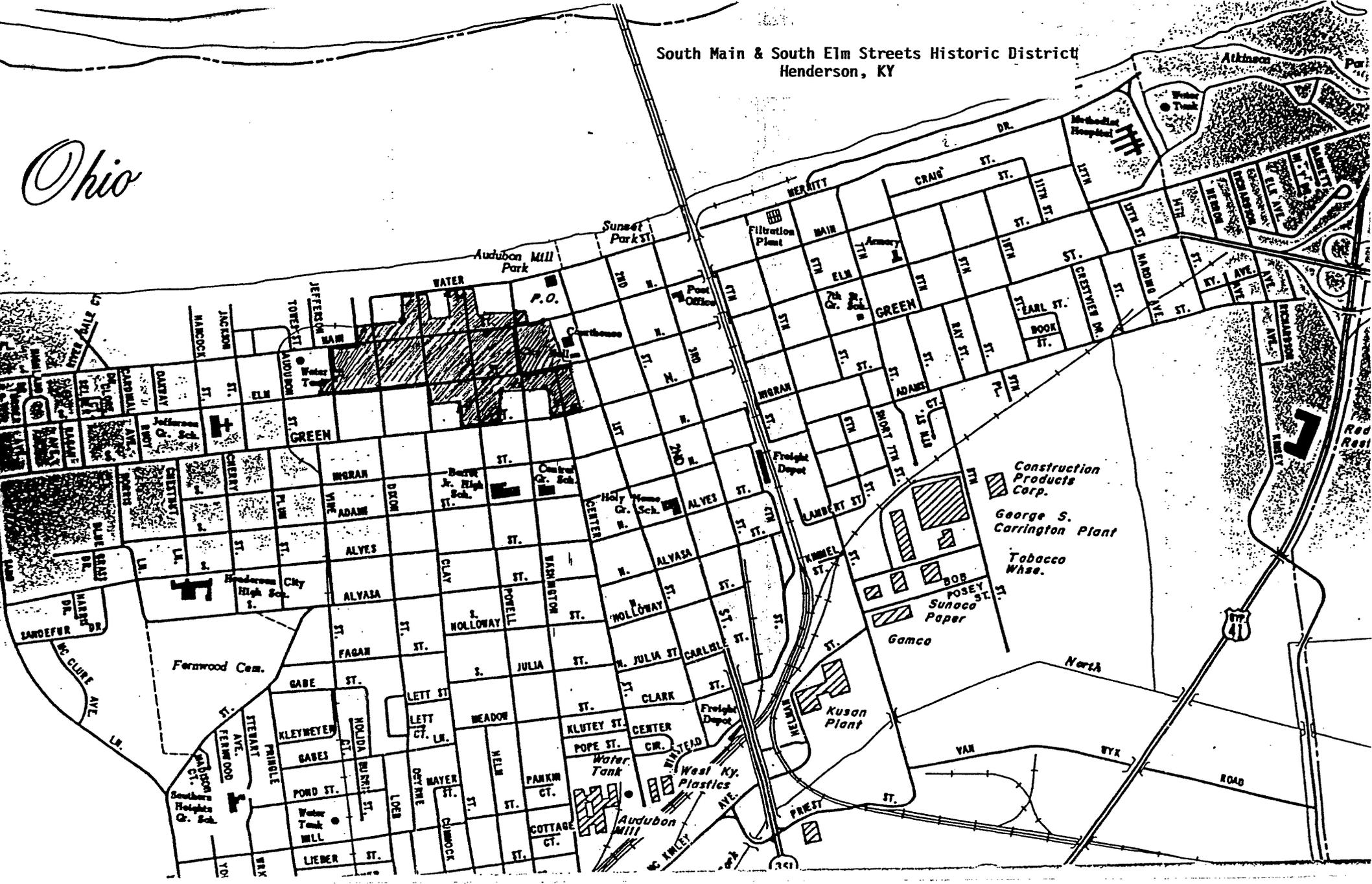
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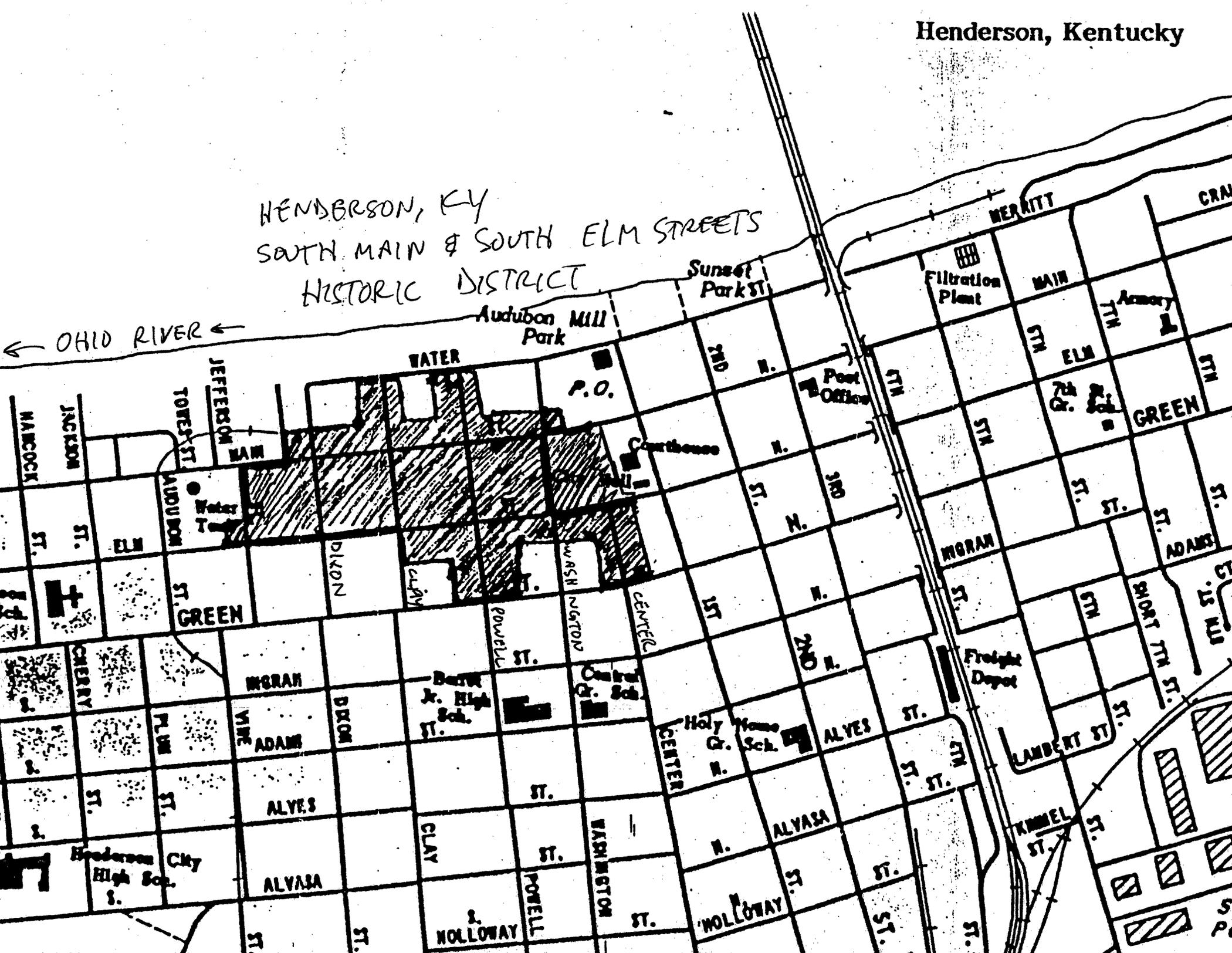
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South Main & South Elm Streets Historic District
Henderson, KY



HENDERSON, KY
SOUTH MAIN & SOUTH ELM STREETS
HISTORIC DISTRICT

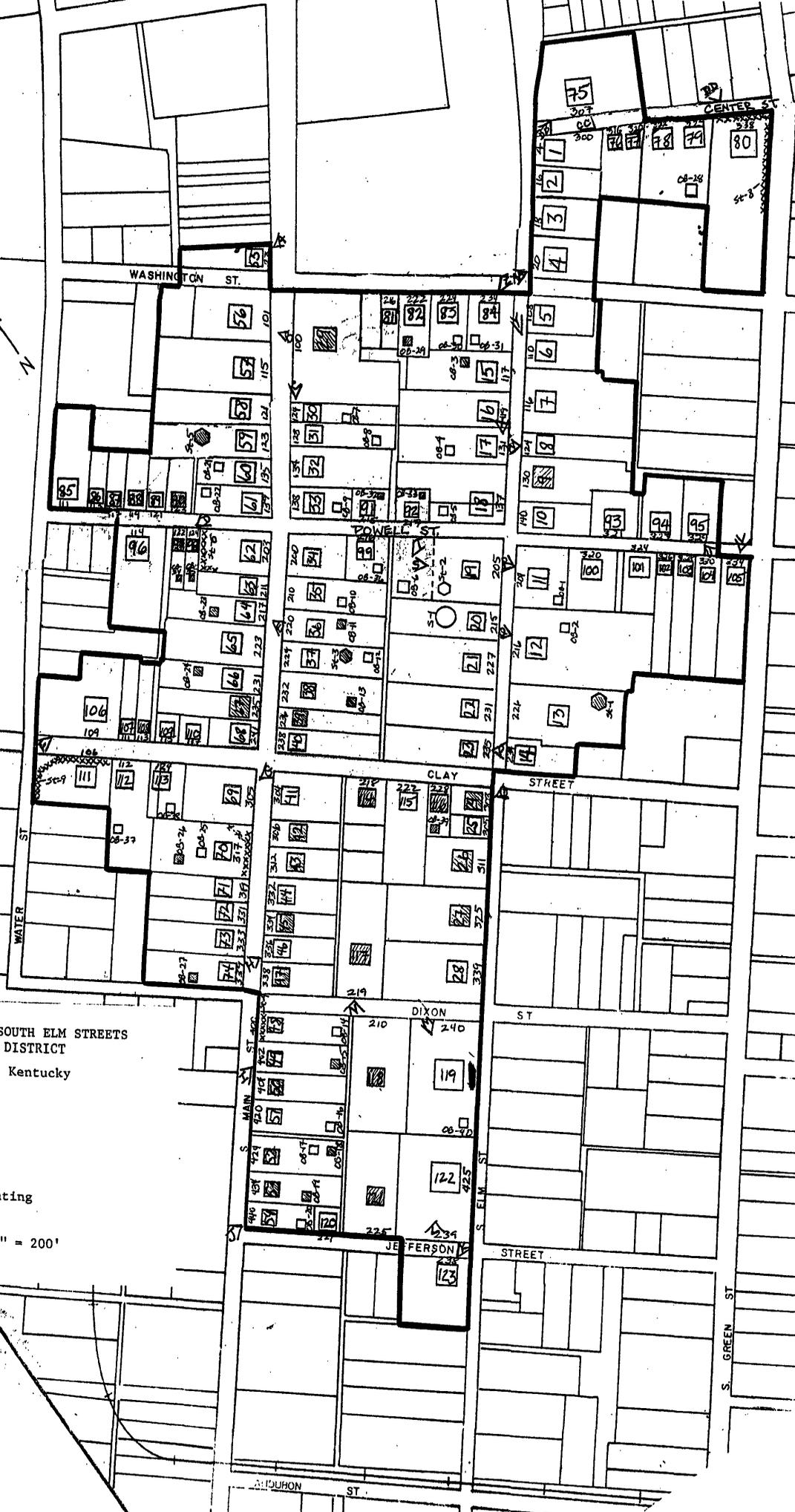
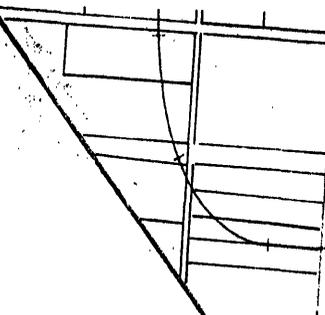
← OHIO RIVER ←



SOUTH MAIN AND SOUTH ELM STREETS
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Henderson, Kentucky

- building
- structure
- site
- xxxxx fence
- /// non-contributing
- 7 photograph

scale: 1" = 200'



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Henderson County, Kentucky

The following information pertains to all photographs:

- 1) South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District
 - 2) Henderson, Kentucky
 - 3) Claudia Brown
 - 4) June 1988
 - 5) Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
-
- A. 23 S. Main St., Klee-Benton House; to the west
 - B. 101 S. Main St., Henderson Public Library; to the northwest
 - C. 100 block of S. Main St., east side; to the southwest
 - D. 122 (right) and 124 Powell St.; to the west
 - E. 217 (left, Yeany-Latta House) and 211 (Bach House) S. Main St.; to the northwest
 - F. 109 Clay St., Marshall-Vance House; to the east
 - G. 305 S. Main St., Pernet-Farmer House; to the west
 - H. 336 S. Main St., Hillyard House; to the east
 - I. 402 S. Main St.; to the east
 - J. 440 S. Main St., Taylor House; to the east
 - K. 238 Jefferson St., Turner-Dempewolf House; to the southwest
 - L. 239 Jefferson St., Shelby House; to the northeast
 - M. 240 Dixon St., Dallam-Sneed House; to the south
 - N. 219 Dixon St.; to the northeast
 - O. 303 S. Elm St.; to the west
 - P. 235 S. Elm St., Hart House; to the northwest
 - Q. 216 S. Elm St., Powell-McCormick House; to the southeast
 - R. 204 S. Elm St., Barret House; to the southeast

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- S. 205 S. Elm St., Dallam House; to the southeast
- T. 205 S. Elm St., Dallam House (subsidiary building); to the southwest
- U. 329 Powell St., Craig House; to the north
- V. 334 Powell St., Furman-Loeb House; to the southwest
- W. 124 S. Elm St., Ingram House; to the southeast
- X. 100 block S. Elm St., west side (Banks House in middle ground); to the southwest
- Y. 100 block S. Elm St., east side (Denton House in foreground); to the south
- Z. 234 Washington St., Becker House; to the southwest
- AA. 20 S. Elm St., First Missionary Baptist Church; to the east
- BB. 307 Center St., First Baptist Church; to the northeast
- CC. 316 (right, Isaac Mann House) and 320 (Abraham Mann House) Center St.; to the southeast
- DD. 338 Center St., St. Paul's Episcopal Church; to the southeast