

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration FormRECEIVED
JUL 03 1990NATIONAL
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 Hopkinsville Residential Historic District (Boundary Increase)other names/site number (First United Methodist Church/Ch-H-92)

2. Location

street & number (Same as Original; See Description p.4 of MRN attached) ☐ not for publication N/Acity, town Hopkinsville ☐ vicinity N/Astate Kentucky code KY county Christian code 047 zip code 42240

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Christian County Multiple Resources Nomination (MRN)Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 38 (MRN)

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
State Historic Preservation Officer, KentuckyDate 6-21-90

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.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

- ☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Patrick Anderson8/15/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Collegiate Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls Stoneroof Clay Tileother Stained Glass Windows

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

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Dr. Lewis B. Hall, Dr. Lewis

Architect/Builder

Architect: John Gaisford, John

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

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gibbs & Torma. Hopkinsville & Christian County Historic Sites. Kentucky Heritage Commission. Printed by Image Graphics, Paducah, Kentucky, 1982.

Yost, Mrs. Frank. Historian for the First United Methodist Church. Also holds the telegram describing the purchase arrangements for the lot.

A History of Methodism in Hopkinsville and Christian County, Kentucky.

First United Methodist Church. Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Deed Book 117, Page 467. J.H. Anderson and Annie Anderson to Methodist Episcopal Church South of Hopkinsville. John C. Latham, Jr. donated \$7000 to the Church in order for them to purchase said property to erect their new church. Lot purchased in 1908.

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 # _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Acres of entire District approximately forty (40) acres.

UTM References

A

Zone	4	5	6	4	8	5
Easting	4	0	7	9	3	7
Northing	1	0	7	8	8	4

B

Zone	4	5	5	9	8	0
Easting	4	0	7	8	6	4
Northing	1	0	7	9	6	6

C

Zone	4	5	5	7	6	0
Easting	4	0	7	8	8	4
Northing	1	0	7	9	6	6

D

Zone	4	5	6	2	4	0
Easting	4	0	7	9	6	6
Northing	1	0	7	9	6	6

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal Boundary Description is in the block below, for Verbal Boundary Justification.

☒ See continuation sheet 10-2

Boundary Justification (For Boundary Increase Area)

Beginning at the NE corner of said lot at the intersection of S. Main and 13th Streets; thence south 22½ w. with S. Main Street 82½ feet to a stake Mrs. Campbell's (now London) corner; thence right angles from Main Street north 67½ w. 264 feet more or less to the east edge of Water (now Bethel) Street; thence with the east edge of Water Street north 22½ e. 82½ feet to said 13th Street; thence with said 13th Street south 67½ e. 264 feet more or less to beginning.

☒ See continuation sheet 10-2

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Mahre, AIA, Chairman

organization City of Hopkinsville Hist. Preservation Commission date May 5, 1989 (revised)

street & number P O Box 707

telephone 502/887-4000

city or town Hopkinsville

state Kentucky zip code 42241-0707

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Section number 7 Page 2 (Boundary Increase)

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance (Boundary Increase)

The First United Methodist Church is a tall, one story over basement, stone church situated along South Main Street, south of the Central Business District, and surrounded on the east and south by buildings within the current boundaries of the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District. This church was the third built for the congregation and was erected in 1916 on land donated by philanthropist and financier John C. Latham, Jr. The imposingly scaled stone building is a good example of the academic neo-Gothic style popular in American Church and educational architecture in the early twentieth century. The sources for this mode were primarily English Gothic. This church was built according to the general plans of a church in Hot Springs, Arkansas, which Dr. Lewis Powell had built a few years before. The architect was John Gaisford.

The First United Methodist Church appears to be similar to its predecessor in Hot Springs with the exception of a wing (Education Building) erected to its south side in 1964. The Hopkinsville church has an addition to its rear or west side erected in 1952, which is compatible to the original and not visible from the original Main Street facade. The church in Hot Springs was constructed of natural Arkansas cut-stone. The plans for these churches were standard plans furnished by the Methodist Episcopal South Board of Missions.

An unusual feature of these two churches is their entry into a lateral hallway which leads into each side of the sanctuary (facing the pews) instead of into the rear of the sanctuary (to the back of the pews). In most churches one enters the main door to the rear of the church sanctuary. (See photo on page 31 of the Hopkinsville First United Methodist Church History.)

The church is open in plan with a balcony at the rear and flanking staircases to each side which lead to the church offices, classrooms and fellowship hall. The maximum seating capacity is approximately 900. The interior woodwork is of oak, very simplistic in detail yet very decorative. Although twice damaged by fire, the interior was faithfully restored on each occasion.

The building is approximately eighty feet wide and rises some sixty feet high in a tripartite frontal composition of rusticated, cut and detailed limestone. The side elevations of ten bays feature the stone work and steeply pitched roofs of traditional clay in terra cotta. Traditional leaded stained glass windows are located throughout each facade.

Although visually imposing, the church is compatible with the similarly grand and monumental scale of the adjacent buildings within the current District. These buildings represent a variety of mostly revival styles, and retain most of their historic appearance characteristics. The District with the inclusion of church is then flanked to the west and north by extensive surface parking lots, and further north the Central Business District/Commercial Historic District. With this Boundary Increase; then, the District becomes naturally complete, with the only expansion possibility being the somewhat more recent residences past the opposite end of the District further south along Main and Virginia Streets.

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Christian County Multiple Resources Nomination, Hopkinsville Residential Historic District
Section number 8 **Page** 2 (Boundary Increase)

The Hopkinsville Residential Historic District was nominated as a resource in the Christian County Multiple Resources Nomination. Documentation for the District consisted of a single Continuation Sheet (copy enclosed) originally designated page 4, and twenty one Survey Forms with site numbers ranging between Ch-H-100 to Ch-H-138. The following information justifies the addition of the adjacent First United Methodist Church, Ch-H-92, to this District, and the concomitant contiguous boundary increase. New information is on the Registration Form and on Continuation Sheets paginated 7-2, 8-2, 8-3 and 10-2.

The first Methodist congregation in Hopkinsville dates prior to 1820, when the church hosted the Tennessee Conference. The original Methodist Church of Hopkinsville was a brick building located east of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (now CSX) tracks on what was then called College Street, between Market and Broad Streets (now Third and Fourth) upon a lot afterwards owned by the late Benjamin O. Welch. It became greatly dilapidated and was put in repair, with much effort, in time for the Tennessee Conference to hold its annual session there in 1820. Here the congregation, composed of some of the most prominent and well-to-do citizens of this county, worshiped for a quarter of a century. In 1848 the church officials constructed an ample brick building at the corner of Ninth and Clay Streets on a lot conveyed to it in March of that year by Mr. William E. Price.

The post Civil War prosperity brought on by the tobacco and coal economy created a population boom in Hopkinsville. The population of the city had doubled between 1830 and 1870, but it trebled between 1870 and 1920, from 3136 to 9696. A large portion of these new residents were workers attracted by jobs in mills, warehouses, factories, stores, foundries and brickyards. Businessmen invested in rental cottages to house workers.

The end of the Pennyryle region's virtual control of tobacco production came with the rising popularity of lighter tobacco products. Discovered and exploited from the 1870s in central Kentucky, white burley tobacco had captured much of the market during the 1890s as the tobacco capital moved eastward from Hopkinsville to Lexington. By 1914 the dark-fired tobacco market had collapsed. The pattern of farming in Christian County shifted after about 1911 from large, independent farmlands to tenant and sharecropping, and farm production moved from cash crop to diversified farming, including especially corn, wheat and livestock. The numerous modest tenant or sharecropper houses scattered throughout the county are the visible result of this shift in the 'teens and twenties. Hopkinsville experienced a building boom from about 1912 to 1917. The majority of the structures within the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District date during this progressive Railroad Era of 1870-1920.

(continued)

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Whereas rural Christian County was dominated by the Greek Revival style, Hopkinsville's character is due in large measure to eclectic forms and details of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Rather than adopt the various revival styles in pure form, Hopkinsville builders and architects chose to blend elements from a number of styles. The major concentration of architecturally significant residential structures on South Main and Virginia Streets includes the Breathitt House (Ch-H-103), the Abernathy House (Ch-H-107), the Gunn House (Ch-H-108), the Blakey House (Ch-H-118), the McPherson House (Ch-H-120) and the Trice House (Ch-H-128).

On South Main Street the third building for the congregation of First United Methodist Church (Ch-H-92) was constructed of stone in the Collegiate Gothic revival style. The congregation had outgrown their facilities at East Ninth and Clay Streets located in an increasingly commercial area. Mr. John C. Latham, Jr., of New York City, Hopkinsville's greatest benefactor, had originally offered to the church the site of his tobacco warehouse after it was burned by the "Night Riders" in 1907. However, this site was east of the L&N Railroad tracks, farther east of the church on Ninth Street, so he gave \$7000 to purchase a lot for the new church in the increasingly significant residential area on South Main Street at the corner with Thirteenth. After a delay of several years due to the unsettled conditions created by the "Night Riders" and financial concerns, church officials voted in 1913 to build. The Official Board asked for the Bishop to appoint as minister Dr. Lewis Powell, who was widely known as a great church builder. The new Methodist Episcopal Church South as it was then known was erected in 1916, and was dedicated on March 4, 1917. As the boom drew to a close, despite the fact that World War I was raging the new \$75,000 building was built and was paid for at the time of completion.

Having been relocated to and erected in what has always been a separate zone for well-to-do residents, First Methodist prospered, as did First Baptist Church as a similar stone Gothic Revival building constructed one-half block south across Main Street. The quality design of these two landmarks contributed directly and appropriately to this District area which has been identified as the architectural showcase of the county. The First Baptist was demolished and replaced by a contemporary structure considered an intrusion. The First United Methodist Church remains an exemplary architectural and established historic resource, along with all of its surrounding District neighbors to the east and south. The historic sites survey of Christian County conducted during 1977 by historian Torma and architectural historian Dr. Gibbs of the Kentucky Heritage Commission confirmed the context as well as the architectural significance of First United Methodist Church, and they identified the church as "eligible for listing in the National Register."

On separate dates, first on March 12, 1931, and February 16, 1948, the church was damaged by fire. Each fire started in the basement furnace room then migrated into the sanctuary. The interior was carefully restored each time to match closely the original. Other than very limited damage and discoloration the result of the fires, the original church exterior has remained virtually intact since its construction during the aforementioned progressive Era, as a key ingredient in the boom area now designated as the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District.

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Continuation Sheet**

Christian County Multiple Resources Nomination, Hopkinsville Residential Historic District
Section number 10 **Page** 2 (Boundary Increase)

Verbal Boundary Description (Written to include Boundary Increase, First United Methodist Church, an expansion of the currently listed District boundaries described on the original District MRN Continuation Sheet.

On South Main Street the northern boundary is Thirteenth Street, which is the intersection where the First United Methodist Church stands on the southwest corner and on the south-east corner stands the first of two buildings (formerly houses) south of the Commercial District which are currently listed within the Residential Historic District boundary. On South Virginia Street the northern boundary is Fifteenth Street, which is the intersection where the Winfree House stands on the southeast corner and the Tandy Cottages mark the first block of former dwellings on the west side of Virginia. On both South Main Street and South Virginia Street the southern boundary was determined by the last major nineteenth century house. Dwellings south of this border share architectural characteristics of the District, but are of later construction. The District eastern and western boundaries are determined by the rear property lines of the buildings or houses facing on the west side of Main and the east side of Virginia. The eastern boundary is extended along East Sixteenth Street to the intersection with South Clay Street where the buildings on the northeast and southeast corners are included. Both former houses face onto Clay and therefore form a visual end to Sixteenth Street.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(for boundary increase): The First United Methodist Church (CH-H-92) is added to the Hopkinsville Residential Historic District at the district's northern corner because it is associated with the district's residential character and was constructed during the district's period of significance. Properties to the southeast and southwest are currently part of the same district. Properties to the northeast and northwest are not historic, and so are not expected to be added to the district at a later date.

(for the original district boundaries): The Verbal Boundary Description above for the entire district attempts to delimit the historically significant properties associated by construction date, stylistic character, and integrity. These are primarily along Main Street, but the district extends to the southeast to include some properties facing Virginia Street (parallel to Main) and 16th Street (perpendicular to Main). When the district boundaries were drawn in 1979, they were to include all eligible properties defined by the district's statement of significance. With the passage of time and broadening of historical perspectives, it is anticipated that the district boundaries could be expanded to include properties south-southeast of Virginia Street. Property to the north, east, and west of the district is not expected to be added for it is either too recently constructed or of a different use (commercial).

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Hopkinsville Residential Historic District (Boundary
Increase)

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page _____ Christian County (Kentucky) RA

Photograph identification

Property: First United Methodist Church
Broadway, Hopkinsville, KY (Christian County)

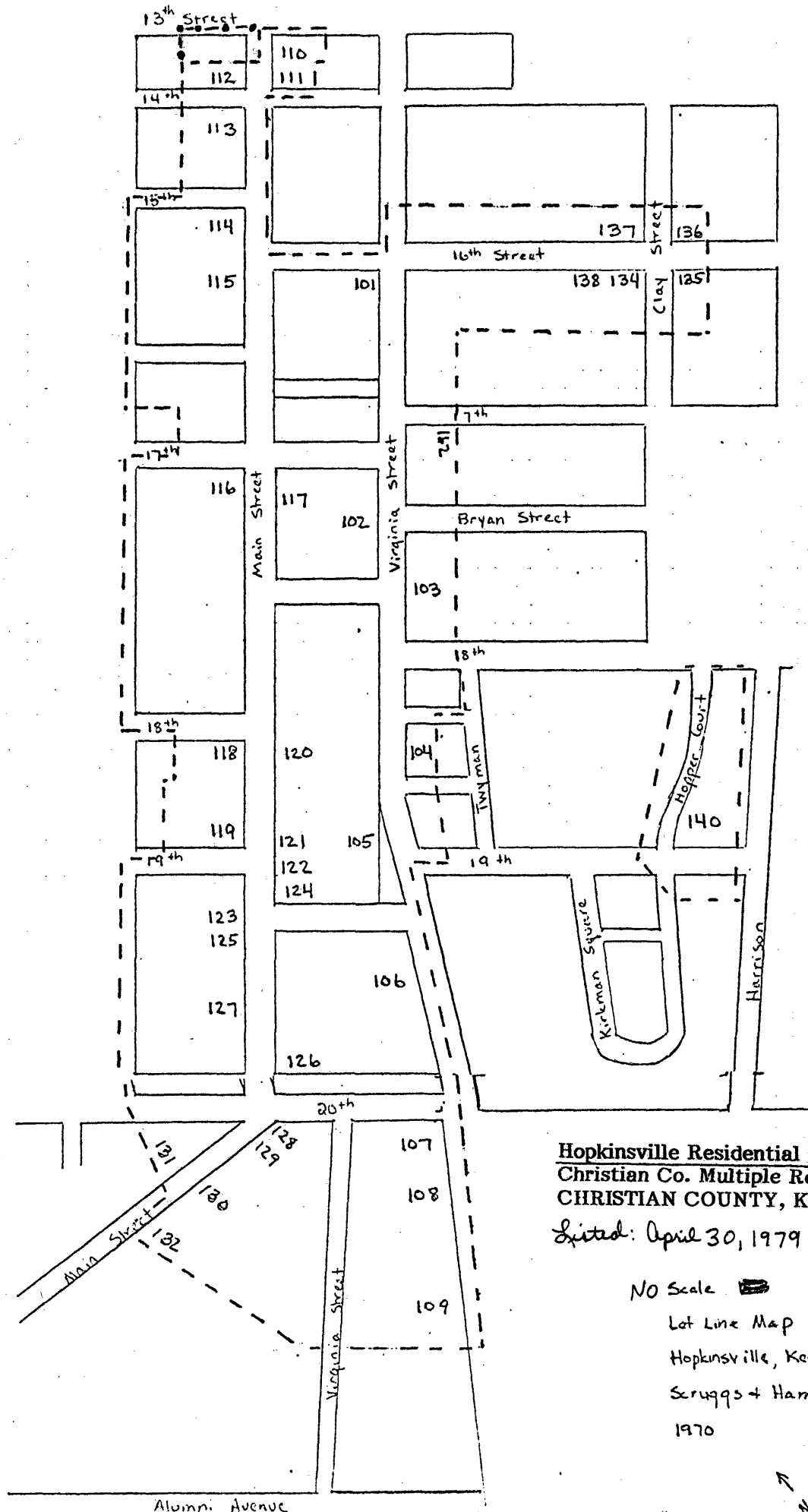
Nomination Name: Hopkinsville Residential Historic District (Boundary
Increase); part of the Christian County RA

Photographer: Unknown

Date: May, 1990

Location of Negatives: John Mahre, Hopkinsville CIG Office

View: Main facade of church, camera facing Southwest



KEY:

----- 1979
BOUNDARY

..... PROPOSED
BOUNDARY
EXPANSION
1990

Hopkinsville Residential Historic District
Christian Co. Multiple Resources Area
CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY

Dated: April 30, 1979

MAP Z

NO Scale

Lot Line Map

Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Scruggs + Hammond

1970



450'

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001203

Date Listed: 8/15/90

Hopkinsville..District (Boundary Increase) Christian
Property Name CountyKY
StateChristian County MPS
Multiple Name

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

for Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper9/14/90
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

This amendment extended the boundary of the district to add a church building. On the form the Ownership information and the property Category for the boundary increase were incorrect. The property being added is privately owned and is a building. This information has been verified with Marty Perry of the KY SHPO. The nomination is now officially amended to include the corrected information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)