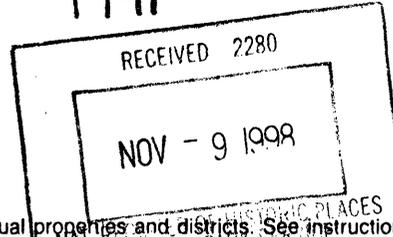


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Geibel Residence

other names/site number He-H-222, L & N Bed and Breakfast

2. Location

street & number 327 North Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Henderson N/A vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Henderson code 101 zip code 42420

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director, KHC Date 10-29-98

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper *Edson H. Beall* Date of Action 12/10/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1896

Significant Dates

1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

The Downtown Henderson Project
P.O. Box 962
Henderson, KY 42420

Geibel Residence
Name of Property

Henderson Co., Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .15 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	448040	4188340	Henderson Quad	3				
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing	
2					4				

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 8/1/98

street & number P.O. Box 177 telephone (502) 528-4698

city or town Hardyville state Kentucky zip code 42746

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Norris & Mary Elizabeth Priest

street & number 319 North Main Street telephone _____

city or town Henderson state Kentucky zip code 42420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

7. Narrative Description

Site Characteristics

The **Geibel Residence** (He-H-222) is located in Henderson County, Kentucky, one block north of the Henderson, Kentucky Historic Commercial District, at 327 North Main Street. Situated on the west side of North Main Street, it is one lot south of the corner of Fourth Street that parallels the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge, now CSX. The property is wedge shaped, covers .15 acres, and contains the prominent residence and the rear detached garage. The site is accessed by on-street parking and a gravel driveway on the north to a small parking lot to the rear of the building.

This two-story brick residence was built in 1896, as seen written in pencil on the stairway spanner by a previous owner, and confirmed by its presence on the 1897 Fire Insurance Sanborn Map. Exhibiting the Italianate style, it has an asymmetrical floor plan; a corbelled brick water table; a low hipped roof; single light sash windows with rusticated stone lintels and smooth sills; broad overhanging eaves; a single-story porch supported by turned wood columns; two polygonal bays; and large pane glazing in the main entry door. These elements, combined with the transoms over the paneled doors, the ornate fireplace surrounds with mirrored breakfronts, tile openings, and hearth; sliding pocket doors; and the carved wood newel post with turned wood spindles on the main stairway; indicate that this residence was probably built for its owner and was not a speculative house.

The residence was divided into apartments during the 1940s to alleviate the housing shortage after World War II. The current owner purchased the building in 1992 and rented it to a photography studio. In 1993, the owners began building renovation to convert it into a bed and breakfast which was completed in 1995. Retaining the original walls and floor plan layout, only a few minor alterations have been made to accommodate its new use. This prominent building and the single car detached garage to the rear of the property are located adjacent to the L&N Railroad bridge, now CSX, and form the northernmost end of the first block of residential buildings just north of the downtown commercial district.

The **Geibel Residence** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a predominant type of residential architecture that was constructed between the 1860s and early-1900s in Henderson. The residence is located in a block of four Victorian-era eclectic style houses, two which were built by their owners and prominent brick builders at that time, John

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

O'Byrne and Joseph Hicks at 317 and 315 North Main Street respectively. It is speculated that O'Byrne and Hicks may have constructed the **Pritchett Residence** at 311 North Main and the **Geibel Residence** (M. Priest interview) since they were known for building many brick homes and commercial buildings in Henderson dating between the 1870s through the early-1900s.

In relation to the four other buildings in this row of five houses that face North Main Street, only two others, 315 and 317 were built before 1900, with the **Geibel Residence** being the last of the three in 1896. Retaining the majority of its original character-defining features, it is a good example of the Italianate style and it continues to express historic integrity in terms of its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, while representing the year it was built, 1896. The area proposed for nomination includes the residence, detached garage, and surrounding yard.

The name **Geibel Residence** was derived from the first owner Fred P. Geibel who owned the property from 1892 until 1919. The current name, **L&N Bed & Breakfast**, comes from the current owners who live next door and operate this bed & breakfast. L&N refers to the historic Louisville and Nashville Railroad that not only traveled next to the building on the north side, paralleling Fourth Street, but owned the building between 1942 and 1946 and used it for housing their employees while a new railroad bridge was being constructed. During their occupancy, the door knobs were replaced with ones that have the L&N insignia embossed on them. These door knobs remain intact today.

The character-defining features of the **Geibel Residence** include: an asymmetrical floor plan with a low hipped roof; a corbelled brick water table; tall, narrow flat arched window heads with rusticated stone lintels and smooth stone sills; broad overhanging eaves; and a single-story front entry porch supported by turned wood columns. These exterior and all of the interior features such as ornate fireplace surrounds; carved newel post and turned wood stairway spindles; hardwood floor boards; sliding pocket doors; and paneled doors; remain in intact. Although the house was altered in the 1940s to accommodate multiple residents after World War II, including the L&N Railroad employees, these modifications have been removed and currently the building reflects the original residential floor plan, with a few modifications, while serving a new use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

List of Resources

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Geibel Residence	1896	Contributing
2	Garage	1952	Non-contributing

Building Characteristics

1 The **Geibel Residence**, located on .15 acres of land, is situated on a long narrow wedge-shaped lot on the west side of North Main Street between Third and Fourth Streets. The front entry faces the main traffic thoroughfare along this corridor and the building is accessed by on-street parking and a single lane gravel driveway on the north side which leads to a small parking lot to the rear of the building. Elevated two steps above street level, a straight sidewalk of concrete and brick in a herringbone pattern provide access to the covered entry porch. Slender turned wood columns support the curved entry porch roof. The entrance is highlighted by a large paned glass and wood paneled door with a stained glass transom. Low foliage and a grassy lawn surround the building exterior while large shade trees shield the sounds of the CSX railroad to the north. Set back from the street, the building maintains the same distance from North Main Street as do the other buildings in this block.

A corbelled brick water table wraps around the building about two feet above grade. Polygonal bays, on the north and east facades, highlight the two-story brick exterior. Tall, narrow single paned windows pierce the brick facade and are accented by rusticated stone lintels and smooth stone sills. The original cornice is hidden under a vinyl soffit and fascia that covers decorative cutout corner brackets similar to those on 311 North Main. Two corbelled brick chimney flues project from the low hipped roof. The west and north sides of the building are accessed by separate doors while a pair of metal doors on the west, provide entry to the cellar.

The front entry to the building opens into a central hallway that accesses three rooms. A parlor in the northeast corner has a fireplace with a dark stained wood mantel and mirrored breakfront. The dining room, directly to the west, is divided by sliding wood paneled pocket doors. Windows and a fireplace accent the projecting polygonal bay. A kitchen in the northwest corner has built-in cabinets with wood and glass doors. A bedroom in the southwest corner opens into a bathroom that also has access to the central hallway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

Slightly curved wood stairs are enhanced by a carved wood newel post and turned wood spindles. The second floor landing opens onto a series of doors accessing five rooms. At one time, this floor served as a separate residence with a living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom. The current owners worked within the confines of the existing walls to return it to three bedrooms, three bathrooms and two closets. Each bedroom is named for a park in Henderson and has a fireplace.

2 The single car detached **garage** is approached along the north side of the property on a narrow gravel driveway with two spaces for parked cars. Situated to the rear, or west, of the residence, the **garage** faces north. Constructed of concrete block in 1952, its tan painted walls are accented with light brown painted over each masonry joint, and tendrils of painted climbing ivy grace the corners of the building. A pair of vertical paneled wood doors open outward to provide access to the building interior. Exposed rafter ends dot the eaves of the front gabled metal roof. One small window pierces the east facade with shutters. A garden trellis leans against the east and south walls surrounded by a fountain, sculpture, and well manicured landscaping. This building does not contribute to the historic property since it was built in 1952, after the period of significance.

Integrity Evaluation

The **Geibel Residence** is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction, the late-1890s Italianate style in Henderson, and for its significance within the area of Architecture. Possessing integrity of design, it is one of many prominent two-story brick homes in Henderson displaying Italianate features that remain intact today. It also retains the integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling from the date of its construction, 1896, and reflects one of the predominant housing styles that was commonly constructed around the turn-of-the-century in Henderson.

The **Geibel Residence** retains a high level of integrity of location because it has remained in the same place it was originally constructed, adjacent to the L&N Railroad bridge and on a major transportation corridor through Henderson. It is situated within the first block of residential housing north of the downtown commercial district and is one of three two-story brick residences built prior to 1900.

Its setting, on a .15 acre long, narrow lot is historically consistent with the other residential lots in this block and is enhanced by the large shade trees along the north side

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

of the driveway which shield the sounds of the train, and a line of fir trees in the back yard along the west property line. Fir trees accent the corners of the polygonal bay on the front, or west, facade with low shrubs and a grassy lawn. This late-1890s building completes the first substantial residential block just north of the central business district and blends in with the row of historically residential buildings while serving as a bed & breakfast.

The integrity of design of the **Geibel Residence** has been maintained since the majority of its character-defining features such as the original building footprint, room layout, brick water table, rusticated stone lintels and smooth stone sills, and flat arches over the tall narrow windows have remained intact since it was constructed. A low sloping hipped roof with broad eaves covers the building with polygonal bays on the north and east facades. Between 1942-1946, the **Geibel Residence** was divided into apartments to accommodate the L&N railroad bridge employees. During this time, a living room, dining room, bedroom and bathroom were located on the second floor with a kitchen in the northwest corner. In 1992, the current owners removed the kitchen and added two bathrooms. On the first floor, only new kitchen cabinets have been installed in recent years (M. Priest interview).

Integrity of materials has been retained on the exterior with red brick walls and slender turned wood columns supporting the porch roof. One exterior modification that has slightly altered the exterior appearance was the addition of a vinyl soffit and fascia covering the ornamental brackets and modillions in the 1980s. Interior hard wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, paneled wood doors with transoms, mirrored fireplace breakfronts with tile surrounds and hearths are characteristic features that have been well maintained.

Integrity of workmanship that was available during the turn-of-the-century is displayed in the sliding pocket and paneled doors, the carved wood newel post and turned wood stairway spindles, and fireplace breakfronts on the interior, as well as the corbelled brick water table, rusticated stone lintels, and smooth stone sills on the exterior.

In comparison with the other two pre-1900 two-story brick buildings in this block, 315 and 317 North Main, all three of these buildings were originally constructed as a private residences for their owners, however, 315 and the **Geibel Residence** have been converted to commercial use. Only the John O'Byrne House (He-H-168), at 317 North Main, remains a single family residence and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. Unlike 315 North Main, which has less elaborate interior woodwork and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

has been altered with a front one-story brick addition that was built in the 1950s, the **Geibel Residence** has retained all of its original character-defining features, building materials and historic appearance.

The **Geibel Residence** is similar to the Pritchett Residence at 311 North Main, in that it completes the end of the block and both have been adapted to commercial use while maintaining their original building footprints, room layouts, historic exterior and interior appearances. Although the **Geibel Residence** is approximately ten years older than the Pritchett Residence, the fireplace breakfronts with mirrors; sliding pocket doors; tall narrow windows; paneled wood doors with transoms; carved wood newel posts; turned wood spindles; and hard wood floors are similar in design and detail.

The integrity of feeling is expressed in the building's exterior facade since all of the original character-defining features remain intact. These features include tall, narrow, single sash wood windows with flat arches; a low hipped roof; transoms over paneled wood doors; turned wood spindles; carved newel posts; tile surrounds and hearth at the fireplace openings; and mirrored breakfronts. These elements combined together express the feeling of what it was like to live in a distinctive home that has remained intact and has been well maintained for over 100 years.

In conclusion, the level of integrity of its location and setting is extremely high since it has remained on a major transportation corridor through Henderson on a long, narrow lot on the edge of a commercial district and adjacent to the L&N Railroad bridge, since it was constructed in 1896. Considering the majority of interior and exterior building features have been retained and that only a few minor modifications have taken place to adapt the building to its new use, the level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are at a high level. Its original character-defining design features and locally produced building materials, such as brick and wood, remain intact. The level of integrity as seen in the workmanship displayed in the corbelled brickwork; turned wood spindles and porch columns; carved wood newel post and fireplace breakfronts; is extremely high. These elements, combined together express the feeling of what it was like to live in a distinctive home that was well designed and detailed. Therefore, the **Geibel Residence** is a good example of a late-Victorian period residence that portrays the Italianate style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

8. Statement of Significance

The **Geibel Residence** (He-H-222) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the area of Architecture because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction, the late-1800s, and is a good example of turn-of-the century Italianate style in Henderson. The property was evaluated within the context "Domestic Architecture in Henderson, 1885-1951" focusing on the built environment and the people who made contributions to the growth and development of Henderson's notable residences. This context was developed as a part of the survey of Henderson in 1997 and 1998 and is included in the "Henderson Historic Resources Survey and National Register Nominations Final Survey Summary Report" on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky. The significance of the property is its reflection of a prevalent architectural style in Henderson between the late-1800s and the early-1900s.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN HENDERSON, 1885-1951

Henderson's Late-19th Century Building Boom

Henderson developed steadily from the initial settlement date in the 1790s until the Civil War, an event which halted growth and development throughout the state of Kentucky. Immediately after the Civil War, residential construction increased. Improvements such as regrading the streets, laying brick, plank, and gravel sidewalks, and installing gaslights in the late-1860s, encouraged residential development and attracted new businesses. Consequently, most of Henderson's businessmen, professionals and laborers chose to live in the neighborhoods immediately north and south of the central business district (Brown, Sec. 8, p.7).

In this area, few antebellum houses display influences of the Federal and Greek Revival styles reflecting Henderson's status as one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita. By the late-1860s, fashionable architecture reflecting national styles, seen in metropolitan areas, was apparent as indicated by the stylish Italianate houses erected for Henderson's wealthiest citizens (Brown, Sec. 8, p. 9-10).

This trend is confirmed by Dr. Charles E. Martin in his manuscript, "The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape." Martin states that housing in the Pennyrile, as in most places, "was predicated on class, location, financial success, and degree of social aspiration" and suggests that housing was a means of alluding to one's financial successes and therefore

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

intended to embrace transforming national architectural styles that were brought into the region (Martin, 1988: 268). Thus, a house's style served both status and aesthetics goals.

The majority of the largest and most stylish houses in Henderson built along Center Street, South Main Street, South Elm Street north of Dixon Street, and North Main Street, just north of the central business district. Several imposing Italianate residences, built in this area prior to 1870, including the large brick Talbott-Stites-Royster House at 626 North Main Street (Brown, Sec. 8, p.7).

During the 1870s, more than 376 houses were built in Henderson at a total cost of approximately \$ 470,000. These homes ranged from modest three-room frame cottages to elegant ten-room brick dwellings. A great amount of this development was the work of speculators who transformed fields into blocks newly designated as "enlargements" or "additions" to the original town plan, with narrow lots filled with small houses for sale or rent. Residential neighborhoods continued to grow north and south of downtown, boosted by a private company's establishment of a streetcar line along Main Street 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 (Brown, Sec. 8, p.7).

During this period of physical growth, Henderson's sawmills and brickyards accommodated the growing demand for building materials. In 1868, the Kley Meyer and Klutey Brickyards opened and eventually became one of the Pennyrile's largest ceramic producers. The Kentucky Planing Mill, established sometime between 1885 and 1892, extended their role as major building contractors as did the Joseph Clore and Sons saw and planing mills, located on the northwest corner of North Main and Sixth Streets. Opening in 1857 and expanding in 1877, Clore and Sons became a major employer, manufacturing window sash, doors, and trim in addition to turning out thousands of feet of dressed lumber. They also constructed houses in Henderson and surrounding counties (Brown, Sec. 8, p.6-11).

Henderson's building boom can also be traced through city directories, which note that between 1893 and 1894, numerous businesses and individuals were involved in the building trades. They include three architects: Walter Brashear, Aaron F. Kennedy and P.B. Tribble and Son; three brick layers; two brickyards; three builder's hardware stores, four building and loan associations (in addition to five banks); five carpenters and builders; three lumber dealers; two dealers of mantles and grates; one plasterer; three plumbers; and three roofers. By 1912, a decline in overall diversity in the building trade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

was apparent. E.S. Tribble was advertised as the only architect in town, and most builders were listed as general contractors, contractors and builders, and carpenters and builders (Amos: 1989).

Italianate Style

As the last three decades of the 19th century expanded economically, so did the architectural styles with several styles emerging including Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Eastlake and Italianate. These styles were popular in commercial as well as residential architecture and expanded from the downtown business core into residential districts (Martin: 1988: 270-271).

Many of Henderson's houses express the Italianate style, which enjoyed its heyday from 1840 through 1885 in the United States. Nationally, this style is characterized by a two- or three-story building; a low pitched roof with a square cupola or tower on the roof; decorative brackets dotting the wide overhanging eaves; and tall, narrow windows with arched window hoods accented with elaborate crowns (McAlester, 1990: 211). One of the oldest examples that portrays these classical elements in Henderson was constructed prior to 1859 and is located at 503 North Main Street.

The majority of Italianate style buildings in Henderson date between the late-1860s and the early-1900s. Full blown versions of the Italianate style are usually 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 (Brown, Sec. 8, p. 11). This style ranges in appearance from highly ornate to restrained. Examples of an exuberant Italianate style residence is portrayed at 300 Center Street, built in 1870, with elaborate hood molds and ornamental modillions while the O'Byrne House, built between 1891 and 1892 at 317 North Main Street, has ornamental woodwork along the front porch roof and at the corner eaves accenting the polygonal bay. A restrained example built in the late-1880s that is void of ornamentation but displays such character-defining features as plain modillions along the overhanging eaves and flat arched window heads with smooth stone sills and lintels is visible at 521 North Main Street. An ample number of imposing large brick Italianate residences were built prior to 1900 in Henderson, including the **Geibel Residence** at 327 North Main Street, which was the last of three buildings in this block constructed before the turn-of-the-century that displays these elements.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

The Geibel Residence

The **Geibel Residence** is located within the 300 block of North Main, one lot south of the L&N Railroad, now CSX, and two lots north of the John O'Byrne House, at 317, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. In comparison with the three other Italianate style residences in this block, the O'Byrne House is similar to the **Geibel Residence** in that it has similar massing, form, and materials. The **Geibel Residence** embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italianate style in Henderson that were employed before the turn-of-the-century and was built within the last decade of the 19th century along with two other two-story brick buildings in this block, 315 and 317.

Its similarities with the O'Byrne Residence are striking since they both have asymmetrical floor plans with small recessed front porches that are supported by turned wood columns. Rusticated stone lintels appear above tall narrow 1-over-1-light wood sash windows which pierce the red brick walls as opposed to smooth stone lintels and sills at 315 and corbelled brick crowns over segmental arched windows at 311. Polygonal bays project into the front and side yards and are highlighted by corner brackets of heavy scrolled woodwork at 317 while vinyl soffits and fascia, added in the 1980s, cover the ornamental corner brackets along the eave and cornice at 327.

The **Geibel Residence** aligns with the other buildings in this block by maintaining a uniform building setback from the street. Facing a major transportation thoroughfare, North Main Street, on-street parking, a rear private parking lot, and concrete sidewalks provide access to the building. Although a small portion of the exterior has been modified, and a few interior partition walls have been added, the majority of the original character-defining features including: decorative woodwork as seen in the turned wood spindles and carved newel post; fireplace breakfronts with mirrors; paneled doors with transoms; and pocket doors remain intact.

The **Geibel Residence** is one of the oldest buildings situated in the 300 block of North Main Street which is sandwiched between two National Register Historic Districts: the residential North Main Historic District and the Henderson Commercial Historic District. Although the **Geibel Residence** theoretically forms the southern boundary of one of the earliest residential neighborhoods in Henderson, it was not included in the North Main Historic District for several reasons. The railroad bridge at Fourth Street forms a barrier at the end of this block. Barriers, such as roads and train tracks, are often considered a way of determining the physical district boundaries. Also, more recent buildings have infilled vacant lots in the 300 block of North Main Street, as does the Bungalow next

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

door at 319 North Main, thus diminishing and compromising the level of integrity, therefore it was not included in the North Main Historic District.

Although all four two-story brick buildings in this block have retained their character-defining features and exterior visual appearance, three have been converted to commercial use in recent years, including the **Geibel Residence**. In conclusion, although the **Geibel Residence** has been converted to commercial use in recent years, it has retained the majority of its character-defining features and is a good example of the Italianate style, representing a typical late 19th century "high-style" residence that has remained intact on the northern most edge of the downtown commercial district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

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Interviews:

Linda Hallmark
Steve Hargis
Julie Martin
Norris Priest
Mary E. Priest
Donald Wathen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Geibel Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

3. Donna G. Logsdon

4. 10/97

5. Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph # 1

6. East (front) facade
Geibel Residence

Photograph # 2

6. Northwest corner
Geibel Residence

Photograph # 3

6. Northeast corner of garage

Photograph # 4

6. Southwest corner of garage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Geibel Residence

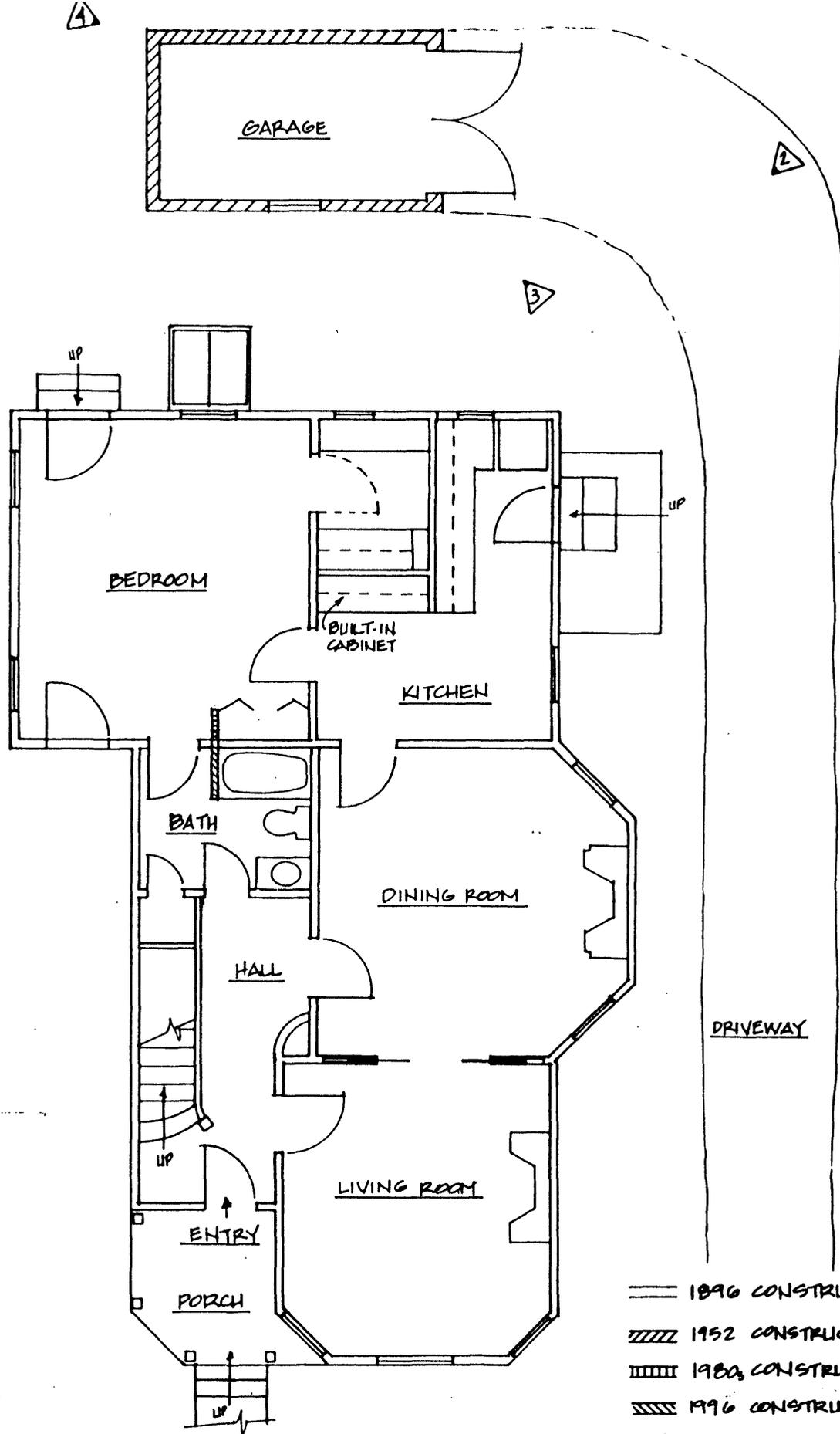
Henderson County, Kentucky

10. Verbal Boundary Description

L&N Bed & Breakfast is located on Property Identification Map H-1-7, block 2, lot 1 in Henderson, Kentucky. Located one lot south of Fourth Street, the lot is wedge-shaped and is bound on the north by the L&N Railroad bridge, on the east by North Main Street, on the south and west by residential property. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

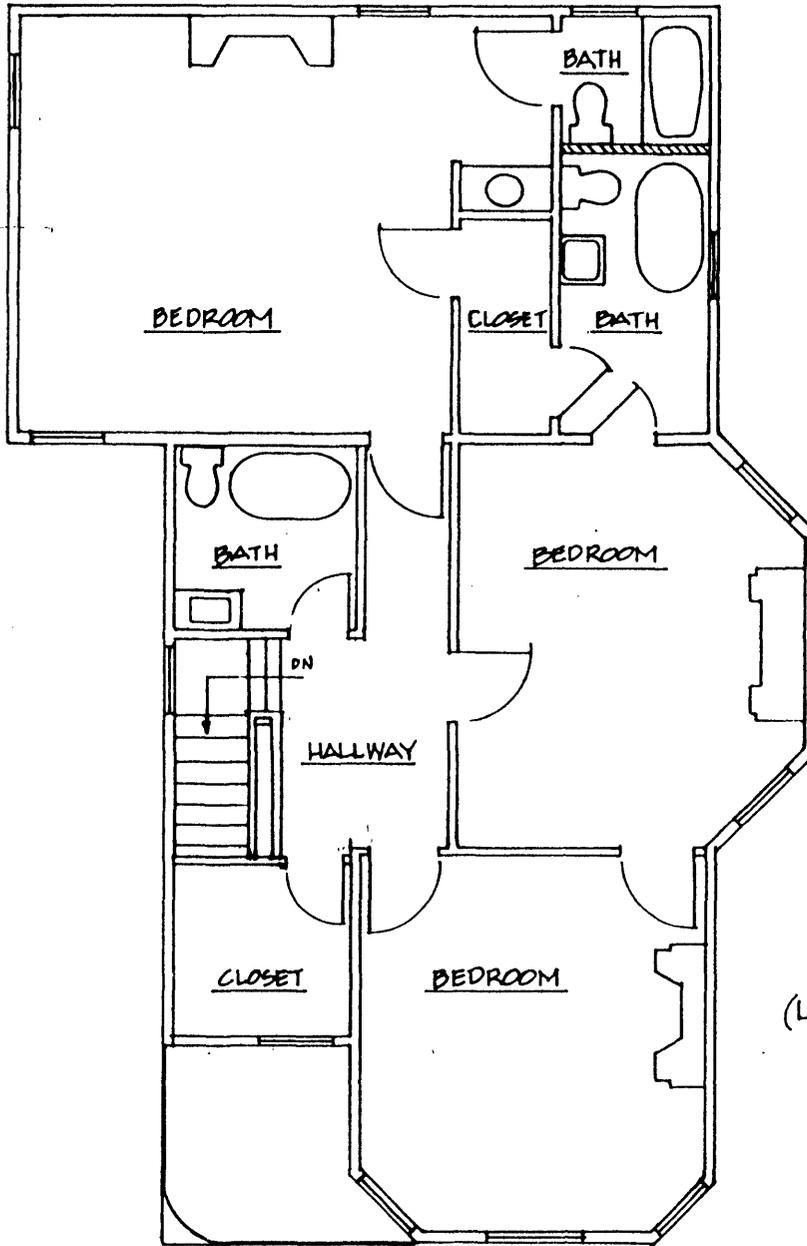
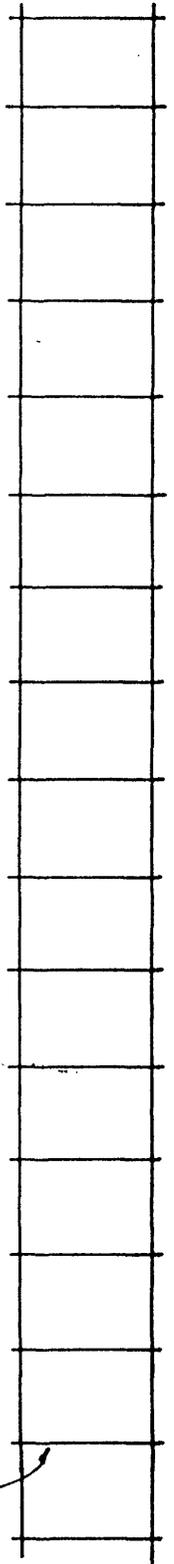
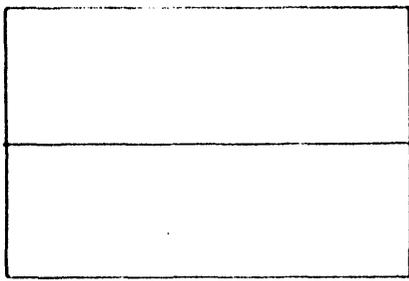
The boundary chosen for this property encompasses the significant building, detached garage, and associated yard. The entire .15 acres, block 2, lot 1, has been associated with the property since the building was constructed in 1896.



GEIBEL RESIDENCE
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 327 N. MAIN ST. HENDERSON, KY.

——— 1896 CONSTRUCTION
 ▨▨▨▨ 1952 CONSTRUCTION
 ||||| 1980 CONSTRUCTION
 ▩▩▩▩ 1996 CONSTRUCTION
 ◁ PHOTO ANGLE
 0 5' 10'





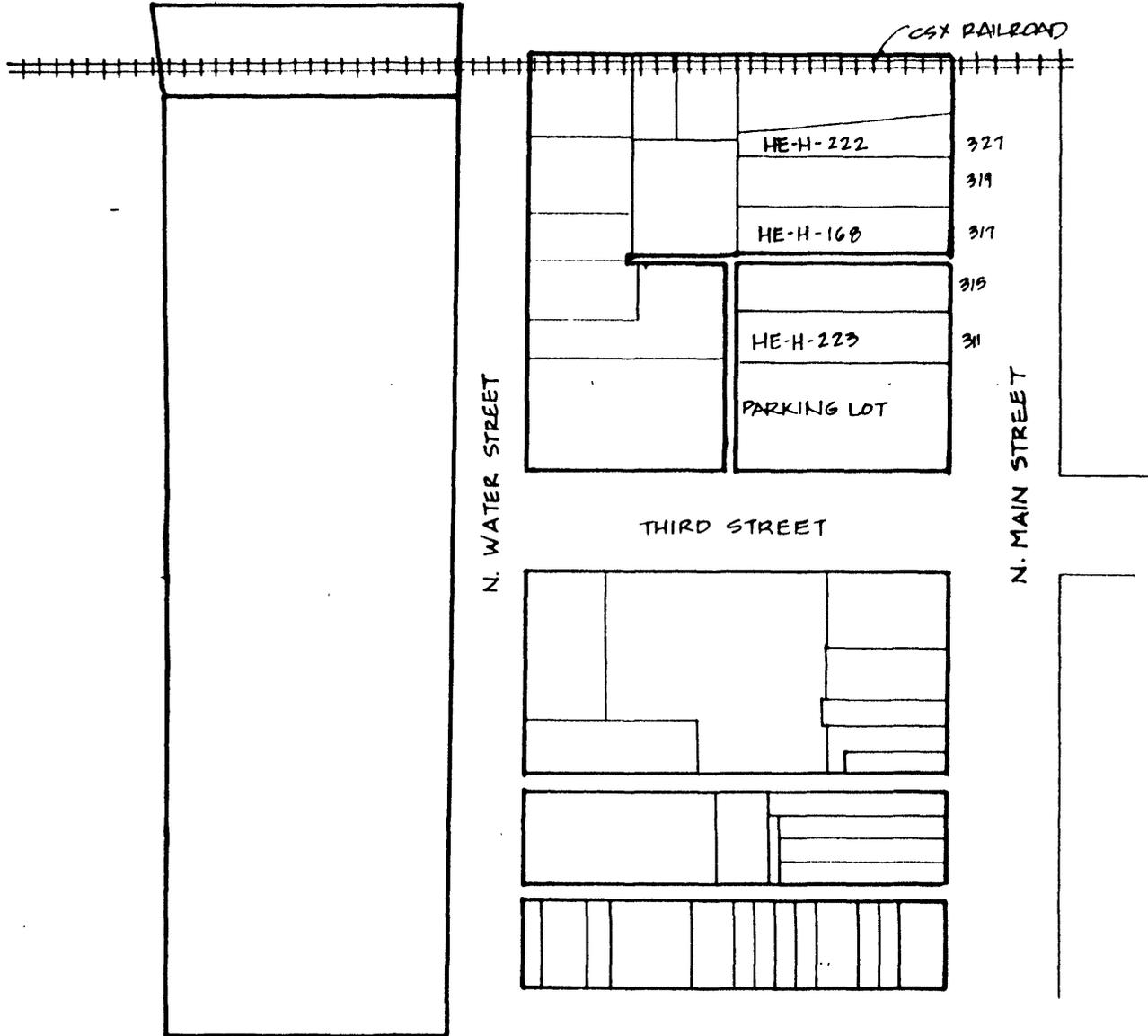
(L&N) CSX RAILROAD

GEIBEL RESIDENCE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
327 N. MAIN ST. HENDERSON, KY.

==== 1896 CONSTRUCTION
===== 1996 CONSTRUCTION





NORTH MAIN STREET
 HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

