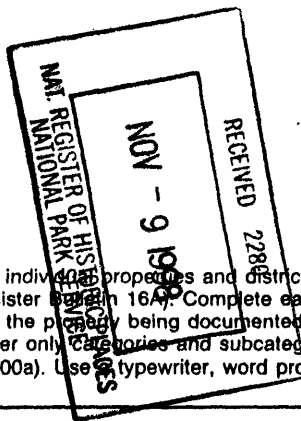


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Stewart Residence

other names/site number He-H-224

2. Location

street & number 827 South Green Street N/A not for publication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 David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director, KHC 10-29-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
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
Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

12/22/98

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement:Other:Pre-fabricated

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls METAL:Steel

roof METAL:Steel

other

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

1951

Significant Dates

1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lustron Corporation (builder)

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, Kentucky 42420

Stewart Residence

Henderson Co., Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .64 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	4 4 7	2 2 0	4 1 8 6	6 8 0	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 James R. & Dorothy Clark

street & number 827 South Green 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.

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Stewart Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

7. Narrative Description

Site Characteristics

The **Stewart Residence** (He-H-224) is located in Henderson County, Kentucky, south of the downtown commercial district, at 827 South Green Street. Situated on the west side of South Green Street, it is in the middle of the block between Hancock Street and Rudy Avenue. The property consists of .64 acres and is accessed by a private gravel driveway on the south.

This one-story pre-fabricated house was built in 1951 as part of a planned subdivision for Army officer housing (Clark interview). Assembled on a poured concrete foundation, the building was constructed by a three man crew with the aid of a manual of instructions which included detailed drawings. Connected to the residence is a breezeway and a one-and-a-half car garage made by the same company. This two-bedroom, one bathroom, single family dwelling has remained intact since it was constructed in 1951 and is currently occupied by its second owners. The area proposed for nomination includes the residence with attached breezeway and garage and the surrounding yard.

The **Stewart Residence** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction, known as pre-fabricated, that was manufactured by the Lustron Corporation between the late-1940s and early-1950s. Using standardized parts and modular designs, this one-story, gabled-roof ranch house by the Lustron Corporation sits on a concrete slab foundation and has an exterior and interior skin of enameled steel panels bolted to a structural-steel frame (Wolfe, 1989: 56). Residential buildings were constructed using these mass-produced units in response to America's most severe housing shortage at the close of World War II.

Three basic production models of the Lustron house were available in two-bedroom and three-bedroom configurations. The two-bedroom plan (Mitchell, 48) measured 31 feet by 35 feet on the exterior with a six-foot by twelve-foot corner recess for an entrance porch as seen in 827 South Green Street. The character-defining features of the **Stewart Residence** include: a front gabled metal paneled roof; square metal paneled walls; large-paned fixed-glass and divided-light metal-casement windows. These exterior and all of the interior features such as square metal-paneled walls and ceilings; built-in cabinets, closets, shelving, vanity and sliding pocket doors, remain intact. Remaining in use as single-family dwelling since its construction in 1951, the current owners respect their residence's streamlined design, efficient use of space, and minimum maintenance.

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Stewart Residence

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The name **Stewart Residence** is derived from the first owners, John and Eunice Stewart who owned the property from the time it was constructed, in 1951, until 1977 when the current owners James R. and Dorothy Clark purchased the property. The primary building has been continuously occupied as a single-family residence.

List of Resources

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Stewart Residence	1951	Contributing

Building Characteristics

1 The **Stewart Residence**, located on .64 acres of land, is situated on the west side of South Green Street centered between Hancock Street and Rudy Avenue. Typically a building's front facade faces the main traffic thoroughfare along this corridor, however, this residence is turned 90 degrees from that orientation, facing its private gravel driveway. Originally, what is the driveway today was planned to be a main street lined with Lustron houses to accommodate Camp Breckinridge Army officers (J. Clark interview, 1997). While the front facade does not face South Green Street, the entry is still visible from that street because the adjacent building is separated by a broad driveway. Raised above street level, the aqua and salmon colored metal paneled house is accented with low foliage and the entire lot is shaded by several large deciduous trees.

A concrete sidewalk runs parallel to the driveway providing access to the main residence and breezeway. The main entry to the residence is recessed on the eastern end of the front facade and the breezeway is stepped back between the main residence and the one-and-a-half car garage. A salmon colored overhead garage door on the eastern end of the aqua colored garage, provides access to the interior where a large storage room and laundry facilities are located. White vertical metal trim accents the doors and windows as well as the gabled ends on the exterior. The windows are divided into three units with a large fixed-paned window in the center flanked by multilight metal casement windows. The front gabled dark metal paneled roof over the residence and garage are connected together by a flat built-up roof over the connecting breezeway. A lone interior chimney flue pokes through the roof panels.

The residence, which contains two bedrooms, one bathroom, a kitchen, utility room, dining room, and living room, offers such amenities as closets, bookshelves, a vanity, metal wall and ceiling panels, and a concrete floor slab. Built-in bookshelves accent the

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Stewart Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

grey square metal paneled wall of the living room, opposite the main entry door. Adjacent to the living room is the dining room which opens up to the kitchen. In recent years, the counter, base and wall mounted cabinets have been added along the west wall in the kitchen. A utility room, with a built-in storage unit, is found in the nook which opens off the kitchen. Ductwork and plumbing pipes are located behind removable panels in the wall that backs up to the bathroom. Radiant heat is provided through pipes sandwiched between the off-white ceiling panels.

Sliding pocket doors provide access to the bathroom and bedrooms. Yellow colored metal panels cover the walls in the bathroom and surround the bathtub. Wide closets, closed with sliding doors, are situated in the hallways and the bedrooms. In one bedroom, an entire wall is consumed by a built-in vanity flanked by closets. A large wall mounted mirror is situated above the vanity counter and under counter storage units are located both sides of the central seating area.

Integrity Evaluation

The **Stewart Residence** is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction, pre-fabricated, that was mass-produced in the United States in the mid-1900s and for its significance within the area of Architecture. The **Stewart Residence** is one of four pre-fabricated homes that were built in the mid-1900s in Henderson, and is the only one that continues to reveal its original character defining features today. It also retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling from the date of its construction, 1951, and is an example of a type of mass-produced housing that was built in response to the housing shortage after World War II in Henderson. For a Lustron house to possess integrity of design it must consist of only pre-fabricated building components provided by the Lustron Corporation which are used in constructing the residence, breezeway, and garage; retain all of its original materials on the exterior and interior; maintain the original floor plan layout including windows and doors; and have no additions.

The **Stewart Residence** retains integrity of location because it has remained in the same place that it was originally constructed on a major transportation corridor through downtown Henderson, U.S. Alternate Route 41, also known as South Green Street. It was also located in an area that was specifically planned for the development of a community of pre-fabricated homes for Camp Breckinridge Army officers around 1950.

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Stewart Residence

Henderson County, Kentucky

Its setting, on less than an acre lot, is historically consistent with the surrounding residential lots in this block and is enhanced by the large shade trees that envelop the site. Located mid-block in a residential neighborhood that was constructed in the 1950s on the outskirts of the downtown commercial business district, this residence blends in with the neighborhood and continues to be used as a private residence.

The integrity of design of the **Stewart Residence** has been maintained since the residence with its living room, dining room, kitchen, utility room, two bedrooms, one bathroom, and connecting breezeway and garage have remained intact since 1951. The one-and-a-half-car garage, constructed of similar metal wall and roof panels on the exterior is attached to the residence by a breezeway. The flat built-up breezeway roof both physically and visually connects the front gabled roofs of the garage and residence together. The only modifications to the interior of the residence is the installation of a new kitchen counter as well as window air conditioner units in recent years.

Integrity of materials has been retained on the exterior with square metal wall panels of aqua and salmon color accented by vertical white panels in the gabled ends and around the doors and windows; and thick wide sloping metal roof panels imitating a shingled roof. On the interior, grey and yellow square metal wall panels and off-white ceiling panels remain intact.

The integrity of workmanship is displayed by the joinery of square metal panels that are rhythmically spaced on the interior and exterior; window, door and corner units; the recessed entry; and the connection of three separate units, the residence, breezeway and garage. Also, the built-in cabinets, closets, shelves and vanity display a high level of workmanship that was available during the mid-1900s in Henderson.

The integrity of feeling is expressed in the building's exterior facade since all of the original character-defining features remain intact, reflecting the streamlined 1951 appearance of mass-produced housing. These features include an interlocking panel system of walls, windows, doors and building units that connected the residence to the breezeway and garage; large fixed-paned metal-framed windows flanked by multilight metal casement windows; a pair of front gabled roofs covered with metal panels; and a flat built-up roof over the connecting breezeway. The majority of the interior features including built-in cabinets, shelving, vanities, closets, hidden heating units and ductwork remain intact; only a new counter in the kitchen and window air conditioner units have modified the building in recent years.

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Considering there were four Lustron residences constructed in Henderson in the mid-twentieth century, all were constructed of mass-produced materials, were based on a similar floor plan design, had gabled roofs, and at one time looked similar to each other. Of the four, three face a transportation corridor as opposed to the **Stewart Residence** which is turned 90 degrees to the street. Of the four, two are covered with horizontal vinyl siding while one has been covered with buff colored brick. Also, only one has a front addition occupied by a commercial use. Therefore, the **Stewart Residence** is the only one of the four pre-fabricated residences in Henderson that has retained its original building materials, floor plan layout, and use as a private residence since it was constructed in 1951.

In conclusion, the level of integrity of its location and setting is extremely high since it has remained on this major transportation corridor through Henderson on a large shaded lot in a residential neighborhood since it was constructed in 1951. The **Stewart Residence** is an excellent example of a mass-produced residence since it has retained all of its original streamlined design features and innovative building materials. The level of integrity as seen in the workmanship displayed in the construction of the pre-fabricated building including wall, window, door, and roof panels, as well as built-in cabinets, shelving and a vanity is extremely high. These elements, combined together express the feeling of what it was like to live in a modern pristine residence that has remained intact and has been well maintained for over 47 years.

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8. Statement of Significance

The **Stewart Residence** (He-H-224) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the area of Architecture because it is associated with a type of mass-produced construction, known as pre-fabricated, that became popular during the mid-1900s in direct response to the shortage of housing after World War II. The **Stewart Residence** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of pre-fabricated construction, marketed by the Lustron Corporation, that is displayed in residential architecture in Henderson. The resource also meets the terms of Criterion Consideration G, and is seen by architectural and industrial historians as a member of an exceptionally significant class, the Lustron House. This form will demonstrate how the **Stewart Residence**, at 827 South Green Street, is an outstanding representative of this special type locally.

The property was evaluated within the context "Lustron Houses in Henderson, 1949-1951" 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 that it is an excellent example of mass-produced housing that was constructed in Henderson during the mid-1900s.

LUSTRON HOUSES IN HENDERSON, 1949-1951

Historical development of Lustron houses

Although the first cast iron house was manufactured and erected in England before the 1830s, many variations appeared in the nineteenth-century and were manufactured mostly for temporary or remote-area housing. One of the earliest and most recognizable metal buildings in the United States today are White Castle Restaurants that were designed by L.W. Ray in 1928. After World War II, the Lustron Corporation responded to the housing shortage by developing a mass-produced house with pre-fabricated framing, roof and ceiling panels, with exterior and interior wall panels made of porcelain enamel-finished steel (Mitchell, 44).

Swedish-born American Industrial engineer, vice-president and general manager of Chicago Vitreous Enamel Products Company, Carl Gunnar Strandlund, manufactured

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porcelain-enameled steel panels for several commercial applications, including gas stations, since the late-1930s. In 1946, Strandlund had a house designed by Wilmette, Illinois architects Roy Blass and Morris Beckman and by November that year, a prototypical house was produced and erected in Hinsdale, just outside Chicago, Illinois. Purchased by the owners of the site, it was occupied by the same family until the 1980s and remained on the property until 1989.

Strandlund was convinced that these houses should not only be mass-produced like automobiles, but that they should be upgraded, improved and redesigned with new models appearing periodically (Mitchell, 47). Therefore, he acquired a vacant Curtiss-Wright aircraft factory near Columbus, Ohio in 1947 to produce the parts in an assembly line process. Components for a complete house were loaded on a specially-designed semi-trailer that held the parts in the order required to assemble a complete and operable house in 360 man-hours of (Mitchell, 46) on-site labor by a minimum three-man crew.

Display homes were open in New York City, Milwaukee and Washington D.C. in 1948. The Westchester model, available in two-and three-bedroom layouts, aroused great public interest. One of Lustron's early orders was for sixty houses constructed in the spring of 1949 at the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia. These houses were rehabilitated in the early-1980s, and are still in use as non-commissioned officer housing and, according to the occupants, are considered the best housing on the base (Mitchell, 47).

Three basic production models of the Lustron house were available in two-bedroom and three-bedroom configurations. The Westchester was the most widely-sold and differed from Blass and Beckman's prototype mainly in the elimination of a jog in the rear wall which enlarged the bath and rear bedroom. The two-bedroom plan (Mitchell, 48) measured 31 feet by 35 feet on the exterior with a six-foot by twelve foot corner recess for an entrance porch, such as the **Stewart Residence** at 827 South Green Street. The three-bedroom model measured thirty-one by thirty-nine feet with no corner cutout and was entered directly from the gable end under an attached canopy. This plan with built-in amenities was later designated the Westchester Deluxe. An economy version of the same size, but minus the built-ins, floor tile and bay window and with conventional heating in lieu of the radiant system was offered as the Westchester Standard.

A scaled down model, the Newport, was developed in 1949. The two-bedroom modeled measured 23 by 31 feet, while the three-bedroom model measured 31 feet square. To offer more variation for the middle market, the Meadowbrook model was developed which was a larger variation of the Newport. The two-bedroom Meadowbrook measured 25 feet by

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31 feet and the three-bedroom measured 33 feet by 31 feet (Mitchell, 48).

The house was assembled on a concrete foundation, minimally by a three-man crew, with the aid of a manual of instructions with detailed drawings illustrating everything from concrete foundation details to the sequence of panel installation to the hanging of window blinds (Mitchell, 48). The material, fired porcelain enamel, is shiny, hard and nonporous, does not weather or discolor, and is impervious to moisture and to a wide variety of chemicals. A coordinated set of standard Lustron colors was developed by a color consultant with neutral pastel tints for the walls and ceilings and darker colors for the roof panels (Mitchell, 48).

One- and two-car Lustron garages were available in late-1949 and the early-1950s as well as a connecting breezeway (Mitchell, 48). Model G-1 was a one-and-one-half car size, measuring 15 feet by 23 feet as seen at 827 South Green Street, and the two and one-half-car model, designated G-2 was 23 feet square. Unlike the houses, the garage packages did not include steel framing; the panels were fastened to light wood framing procured locally. At least one breezeway package was offered to connect the house and garage or to install without a garage (Mitchell, 49).

Lustron Houses in Henderson

During the nationwide housing shortage at the close of World War II, vacant lots in Henderson were infilled with a multitude of one-story concrete block and brick ranch houses interspersed with a few pre-fabricated houses that employed a new technology. This technology was the industrialization of the housing manufacturing process which produced a series of structural steel frames covered with enameled steel panels. These factory-made houses were perceived by the public as insubstantial, and suitable for only specialized and impermanent structures like summer cottages, camp shelters, and army barracks (Wolfe, 1989: 52).

Although the public perceived this type of housing to be clustered in subdivisions of their own, three of the four houses that were built in Henderson between 1949 and 1951 were constructed in established neighborhoods. The **Stewart Residence**, however, at 827 South Green Street, was the first pre-fabricated home that was constructed as part of a planned subdivision for Army officer housing in 1951. The existing driveway was designed to be a street through a subdivision of pre-fabricated government housing leading to Camp Breckinridge. Costing between \$14,000 and \$ 16,000, construction was halted after this

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first home was built since it was considered cost-prohibitive, according to James R. and Dorothy Clark (interview, 1998).

No other Lustron houses were built in the immediate area of the **Stewart Residence**, although three others were constructed in Henderson: one at 933 North Main Street; 125 North Ingram Street; and 2308 Sunset Lane. All four of the Lustron houses in Henderson consist of two bedrooms and one bath and range in size from 29 by 31 feet at 2308 Sunset Lane, to 32 by 36 feet at 933 North Main Street. All, except 125 North Ingram, have an attached breezeway and garage. The floor plan layout of 933 North Main, 2308 Sunset Lane, and the **Stewart Residence** are similar with the residence on the right end connected to a breezeway in the middle, with the garage on the left end. An example of the one-car, one-and-a-half car, and two-car garage are all seen in each of the three Lustron houses in Henderson

In comparison with 827 South Green Street, the Ingram Street house has been modified with the addition of a small projecting front entry and rear screen enclosed porch, the enclosure of several small windows and the addition of a bay window, the installation of a new central heating and cooling system and new kitchen cabinets, vinyl siding covering the exterior metal panels, shutters framing the windows, and part of the residence has been converted to commercial use. While the interior partition walls have been well maintained, the only visible exterior character-defining features that remain intact are the distinctive metal panel gabled roof and chimney flue.

The residence at 933 North Main Street has been covered with buff colored brick, new kitchen cabinets have been installed, and wood paneling has been added in the breezeway, however, the windows, building footprint, and metal wall, ceiling and roof panel system remain intact. The majority of the building elements remain intact at 2308 Sunset Lane except that vinyl siding covers the metal panel wall system and asphalt shingles cover the metal roof.

In contrast, the **Stewart Residence** has retained all of the original metal paneled walls, ceilings and roof, interior partition walls, windows, pocket and sliding doors, vanities, bookshelves, closets, and radiant heating system, unlike any other in Henderson. Therefore, of the four Lustron homes in Henderson today, only the **Stewart Residence**, which consists of the three main components: residence, breezeway, and a garage, continues to be used as a private residence and has retained all of its character-defining features that are typical of this type of mass-produced housing that was prevalent in the mid-1900s. Considering there were just under 2,500 Lustron homes erected in 35 states

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east of the Rocky Mountains, in Alaska, in the District of Columbia and in Caracas, Venezuela (Mitchell, 44), the **Stewart Residence**, at 837 South Green Street, is an outstanding example of a pre-fabricated Lustron House in Henderson that has remained intact since its construction in 1951.

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9. Bibliography

Previous Research at the Kentucky Heritage Council:

Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms for Henderson and Henderson
County

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Stewart Residence

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Interviews:

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Steve Hargis
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Stewart Residence

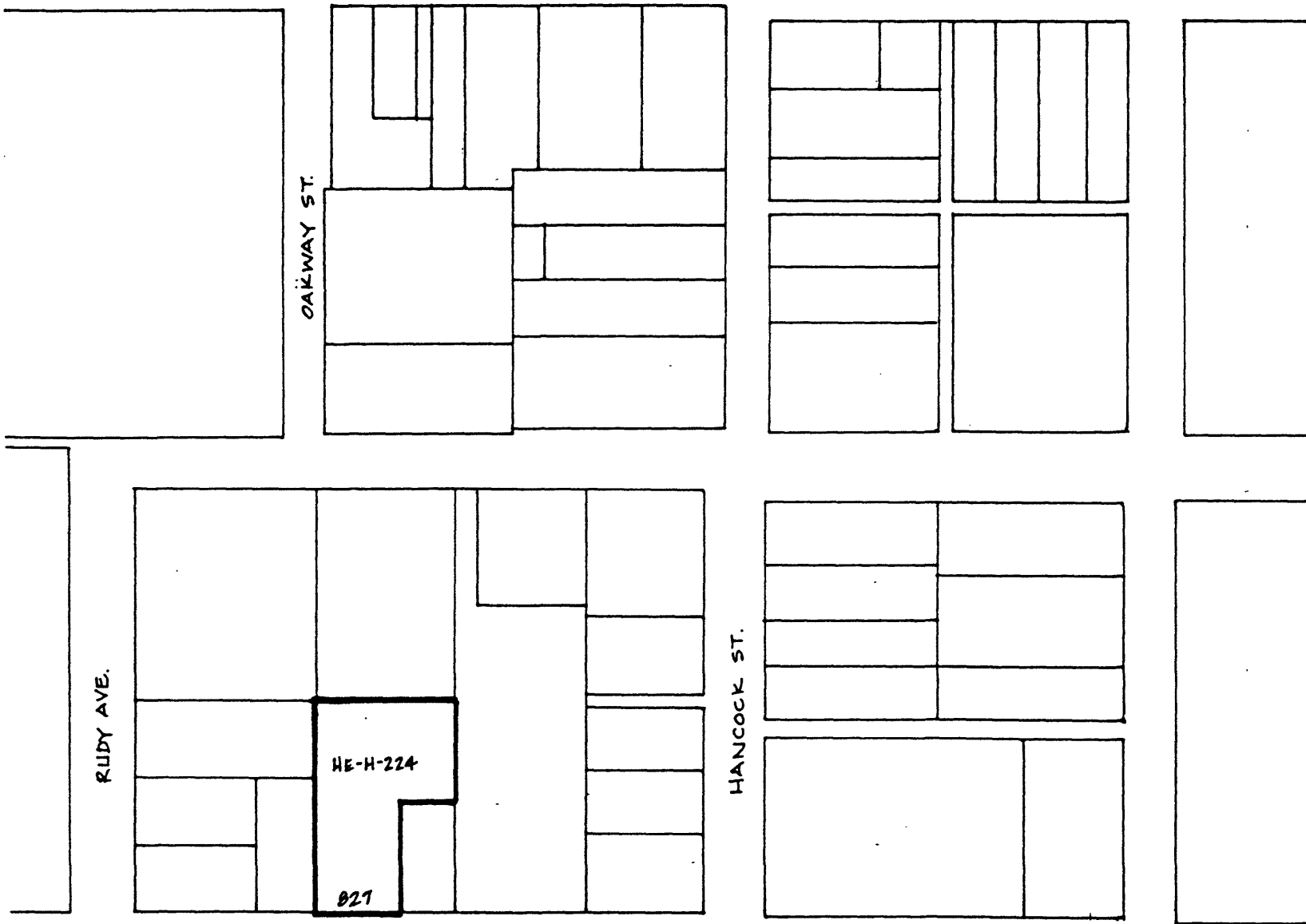
Henderson County, Kentucky

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The **Stewart Residence** is located on Property Identification Map H-1-24, block 3, lot 4 in Henderson, Kentucky. Located in the center of the block, the lot is L-shaped and is bound on the east by South Green Street and on the north, south, and west by a residential neighborhood. See attached map.

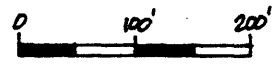
Boundary Justification

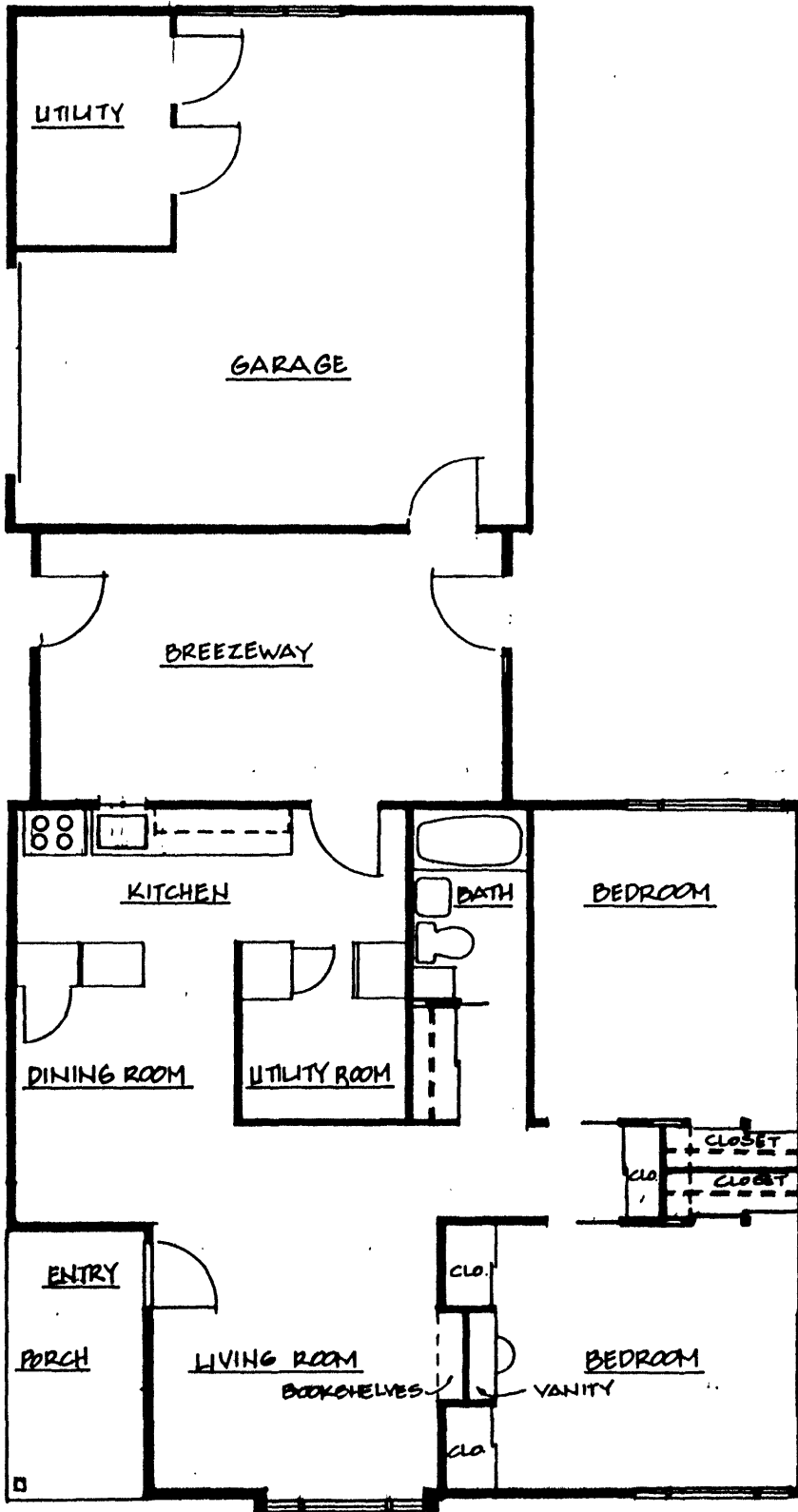
The boundary chosen for this property encompasses the significant building and associated landscaped yard and gravel driveway associated with the **Stewart Residence**. The entire .64 acres, block 3, lot 4, has been associated with the property since the residence was constructed in 1951.



STEWART RESIDENCE

021 S. GREEN ST. HENDERSON, KY.





STEWART RESIDENCE

A LUSTRON HOUSE - 827 S. GREEN ST.
 HENDERSON, KENTUCKY



1951 CONSTRUCTION
 PHOTO ANGLE