

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Jefferson Street –Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by Park Avenue, Madison Avenue, Fountain Avenue and Harahan

NA
NA

not for publication

city or town Paducah vicinity

state KY code KY county McCracken code 145 zip code 42001

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase) McCracken County, Kentucky
 Name of Property County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
117	22	buildings
	35	sites
		structures
	1	objects
117	62	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

RELIGION/religious facility

LANDSCAPE/parking lot

COMMERCE/business

RELIGION/religious facility

COMMERCE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/ National

foundation: STONE/limestone; CONCRETE; BRICK

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

walls: WOOD/weatherboard/Shingle; BRICK;STONE

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

SYNTHETICS/vinyl; METAL/aluminum

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

STUCCO

LATE 19TH & 20TH C. AMERICAN/Bungalow/Craftsman

roof: ASPHALT; METAL;

MODERN MOVEMENT/Minimal Traditional

other:

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State

Narrative Description: Summary Paragraph

The Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District was listed in the National Register in 1982 (NR ID# 82002735) under Criterion C for its significance in the area of Architecture. The residential historic district is comprised of approximately 35 blocks in central Paducah. The city sits within the Commonwealth's Jackson Purchase region, the 8-county area at the state's far west end. This nomination focused primarily on the way the neighborhood contains high style architectural designs. It contains 253 properties, consisting of 225 contributing buildings, 11 non-contributing buildings, and 17 vacant lots. The original boundary encompasses 28th Street to the west, Jefferson Street to the south, Madison to the North and 14th and Harahan to the east. This present application proposes to expand the existing district boundary to include a more comprehensive collection of the residential forms of the working and middle-class, resulting from Paducah's development patterns associated with transportation and industrial expansion. The proposed new district is evaluated according to the terms of Criterion A, for its significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district includes an additional 117 contributing properties of the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood, to the east and north of the original boundary. The streets are a general grid pattern of regularly-sized lots, with regular setbacks and an array of late-19th- and early- to mid-20th-century architectural styles. **The expansion is comprised of a total of 179 individual resources, consisting of 105 contributing single-family homes, 10 contributing multi-family homes, 1 contributing religious facility, 1 contributing commercial building, 22 non-contributing single-family homes, 1 non-contributing trailer, and 35 vacant lots.**

Development of the District

Jefferson Street –Fountain Avenue Residential District initially developed as a Railroad and Horse-car suburb in the mid- to late-1880s. The National Park Service has identified this type of development as a national trend in America from 1840-1890 [citation to page #]. Paducah's first mule-drawn trolley had its debut in 1872, with a line extending from Broadway along Third Street to Broad. By 1878, two additional routes were constructed—the Locust Street Route, and the Railroad Depot Route, which ran from First and Broadway to the depot, then to Eleventh Street and Broadway. The fare for the mule ride was ten cents for adults and five cents for children (Newman, pg. 165). By 1880, Paducah's population had increased by 59%, causing a housing shortage and need for civic improvements. In 1884, the city limits of Paducah were expanded westward, up to Twenty-Fifth Street, to encourage residential development. In response, city officials began a civic improvement campaign to include street upgrades and a sewer and water system, giving new amenities to an expanding population.

By 1920, over eighteen miles of street railway track had been laid in the city, including lines from the Paducah Country Club, Oak Grove Cemetery (the north border of the proposed historic neighborhood) to Rowland town, Union Station, and Guthrie Avenue. The tracks laid on the periphery of the entire district provided easy access to the industries and railroad shops in downtown and south side Paducah. The largest amount of construction occurred between 1897 and 1927.

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

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Physical Character of the District

Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Historic District provides an insight into Paducah’s community development from the early 1880s through the 1960s. The original Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Historic District encompasses the city blocks from 28th Street to the west, Jefferson Street to the south, Madison to the North and 14th and Harahan to the east. It contains Paducah’s high style residential architecture and beautifully landscaped yards. A landscaped median runs down the center of Jefferson Street, Fountain Avenue and Park Avenue where the street car tracks originally laid (Photo #s 11,12, and 18).

The following Resource Inventory of the original Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District provides the Kentucky Heritage Council Survey site number for each, a map resource number and also provides the original status designation and an updated status of every resource as contributing or non-contributing to the character of the district as a whole. Seventeen houses have been demolished since the original national register listing and are noted on the table. The sequence below begins with #175; numbers 1-174 are assigned to the properties in the area proposed for expansion.

KHC Site #	Map #	Address	Description	Status - 1982	Status- 2012
MCNP 133	175	1401 JEFFERSON	LITTLE FAMILY HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 145	176	103 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 146	177	113 FOUNTAIN	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 147	178	129 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 148	179	212 FOUNTAIN AVE	SHERRIL HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 149	180	220 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 150	181	230 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 151	182	231 FOUNTAIN AVE	OVERBEY HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 152	183	319 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 154	184	1924 JEFFERSON	CARSON HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 155	185	2000 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 157	186	2201 BROADWAY	HOTEL RITZ	C	C
MCNP 158	187	2131 JEFFERSON	MEYERS HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 174	188	1501 BROADWAY	ILLINOIS CENTRAL RR HOSPITAL	C	C
MCNP 501	189	1402 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 502	190	1404 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State	
MCNP 503	191	1406 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 504	192	1415 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 505	193	1417 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 506	194	1419 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 507	195	1421 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 508	196	1435 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 509	197	1501 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 510	198	1507 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 511	199	1509 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 512	200	1511 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 513	201	1514 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	C
MCNP 514	202	1516 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 515	203	1519 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 516	204	1531 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 517	205	1533 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 518	206	1568 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 519	207	1572 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 520	208	1574 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 521	209	1601 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	NC
MCNP 522	210	1614 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 523	211	1616 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 524	212	1619 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 525	213	1621 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 526	214	1622 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 527	215	1627 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 528	216	1630 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 529	217	1632 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 530	218	1640 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 531	219	1643 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 532	220	1647 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 533	221	1718 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 534	222	1719 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 535	223	1721 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 536	224	1722 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 537	225	1728 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 538	226	1732 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 539	227	1738 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 540	228	1739 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 541	229	1741 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 542	230	1747 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 543	231	1748 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 544	232	1754 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property		County and State			
MCNP 545	233	1759 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	NC
MCNP 548	234	1900 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	NC
MCNP 549	235	1902 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 550	236	1910 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 551	237	1912 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 552	238	1919 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 553	239	1921 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 554	240	1931 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 555	241	1935 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 556	242	2001 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 557	243	2003 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 558	244	2007 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 559	245	2012 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 560	246	2020 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 561	247	2026 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 562	248	2028 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 563	249	2031 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 564	250	2100 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 565	251	2103 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 566	252	2105 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 567	253	2107 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 568	254	2108 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 569	255	2110 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 570	256	2129 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 571	257	2142 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 572	258	2200 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 573	259	2201 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 574	260	2203 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 575	261	2206 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 576	262	2211 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 577	263	2212 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 578	264	2213 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 579	265	2216 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 580	266	2220 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 581	267	2222 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 582	268	2225 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 583	269	2300 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 584	270	2303 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 585	271	2306 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 586	272	2307 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 587	273	2310 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 588	274	2311 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State	
MCNP 589	275	2314 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 590	276	2330 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 591	277	2337 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 592	278	2339 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 593	279	2341 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 594	280	2400 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 595	281	2401 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 596	282	2408 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 597	283	2409 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 598	284	2410 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 599	285	2412 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 600	286	2414 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 601	287	2415 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 602	288	2417 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 603	289	2419 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 604	290	2430 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 605	291	2434 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 606	292	2435 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 607	293	2500 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 608	294	2501 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 609	295	2502 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 610	296	2513 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 611	297	2517 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 612	298	2518 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 613	299	2520 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 614	300	2531 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 615	301	2532 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 616	302	2534 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 617	303	2539 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 618	304	2600 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 619	305	2601 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 620	306	2605 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 621	307	2610 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 622	308	2611 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 623	309	2614 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 624	310	2616 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 625	311	2617 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 626	312	2620 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 627	313	2621 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 628	314	2625 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 629	315	2627 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 630	316	2629 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State	
MCNP 631	317	2630 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 632	318	2700 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 633	319	2701 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 634	320	2716 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 635	321	2719 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 636	322	2721 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 637	323	2723 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 638	324	2724 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 639	325	2728 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	C
MCNP 640	326	120-128 FOUNTAIN AVE	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 641	327	105 FOUNTAIN AVE	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 642	328	121 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 643	329	127 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 644	330	130 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	NC New Construction
MCNP 645	331	201 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 646	332	203 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 647	334	217 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 648	335	300 FOUNTAIN AVE	Fountain Avenue Methodist Church (1892)	C	C
MCNP 649	336	303 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 650	337	327 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 651	338	336 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 652	339	340 FOUNTAIN AVE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 653	340	206 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 654	341	208 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 655	342	210 HARAHAH	HOUSE	NC	NC
MCNP 656	343	214 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 657	344	219 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 658	345	221 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 659	346	223 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 660	347	229 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 661	348	302 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 662	349	305 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 663	350	306 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 664	351	307 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 665	352	309 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 666	353	311 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 667	354	313 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 668	355	314 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 669	356	315 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property		County and State			
MCNP 670	357	316 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 671	358	320 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 672	359	328 HARAHAH	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 673	360	1331 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 674	361	1401 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 675	362	1409 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 676	363	1515 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 677	364	1925 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 678	365	1921 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 679	366	1915 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 680	367	1905 BROADWAY	HOUSE	C	NEED ENTRY
MCNP 681	368	1400 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 682	369	1410 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 683	370	1412 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 684	371	1414 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 685	372	1416 MONROE	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 686	373	1520 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 687	374	1524 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 688	375	1527 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 689	376	1529 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 690	377	1531 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 691	378	1532 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 692	379	1533 MONROE	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 693	380	1600 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 694	381	1601 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 695	382	1602 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 696	383	1603 MONROE	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 697	384	1611 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 698	385	1616 MONROE	HOUSE	NC	NC New construction
MCNP 699	386	1617 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 700	387	1618 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 701	388	1620 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 702	389	1621 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 703	390	1626 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 704	391	1629 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 705	392	1631 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 706	393	1635 MONROE	HOUSE	C	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 707	394	1636 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 708	395	1638 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 709	396	1640 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C

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McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property			County and State		
MCNP 710	397	1641 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 711	398	1642 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 712	399	1643 MONROE	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 713	400	1610 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 714	401	1612 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 715	402	1616 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 716	403	1620 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 717	404	1624 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 718	405	116 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 719	406	214-216 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 720	407	330-332 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 721	408	331 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 722	409	336 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 723	410	333 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 724	411	335 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 725	412	337 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 726	413	340 NORTH 16TH ST	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 727	414	1400 MADISON	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 728	415	1402 MADISON	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 729	416	1410 MADISON	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 730	417	1412 MADISON	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
MCNP 731	418	1416 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
MCNP 732	419	1418 MADISON	HOUSE	C	C
	420	323 FOUNTAIN	HOUSE	NC	NC
	421	1408 MADISON	LOT	NC	DEMOLISHED
	422	1515 BROADWAY	HOUSE	NC	NC
	423	1903 BROADWAY	HOUSE	NC	NC
	424	120 FOUNTAIN	VACANT LOT	NC	NC
	425	107 FOUNTAIN	VACANT LOT	NC	NC
	426	1733-35 JEFFERSON	HOUSE	NC	NC New Construction
	427	1600-1612 JEFFERSON	VACANT LOT	NC	NC
	428	200 FOUNTAIN	HOUSE	NC	NC

Character of the Area Proposed for Expansion

The proposed district expansion encompasses the adjacent streets north of Madison and Fountain, expanding the district to include the northern half of Lang Park (Photo #17) to Park Avenue with a western boundary of Fountain Avenue and eastern boundary of Harahan Boulevard. Architecturally, the houses in the district exhibit a continuous evolution, from late-Victorian styles through Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod styles. We see commendable examples of the Shotgun form (MCNP-1245, Resource 64, Photo#1 , MCNP-1246, Resource 65, Photo #2) and folk Victorian form (MCNP-1214 , Resource 33, Photo #3), (MCNP-1227,

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Resource 46, Photo#6; MCNP-1233, Resource 52, Photo #4 , and MCNP-1235, Resource 54, Photo #9) consistent with national trends found in working and middle class neighborhoods during the periods of the Railroad and Horse-car Suburbs, 1840-1890 and Streetcar Suburbs, 1888 to 1928. The two most prevalent National forms found in the neighborhood are the Gable Front and the Gable Front and Wing. Craftsman is another dominating style found in the district, with construction dates varying from the early years of the turn of the 20th century, to the late 1920s (e.g., MCNP-1201, Resource 20, Photo #5), and (MCNP-1269, Resource 88, Photo #7). One example of the Queen Anne Free Classic form occurs in the district, constructed circa 1912 (MCNP-1277, Resource 93, Photo #8). The proposed expansion area is primarily residential in character, though includes one historic religious building, the Margaret Hank Memorial Presbyterian Church (MCNP-1334, Resource 147, Photo #9), and a historic commercial building (MCNP-1287, Resource 101, Photo #10). Both of these resources contribute to the district.

The topography of the district is primarily flat. Lang Park provides a circular centerpiece for the entire district and Oak Grove Cemetery borders the northern edge of the neighborhood at Park Street. All the streets in the district are paved, and have sidewalks and curbs. The lots have regular setbacks and are consistently 49’ x 150’, with a few deviating from that size along Park Avenue—some of the earlier-constructed homes in the district. The landscaping within the district contains deciduous trees and shrubs, with mature trees consistently in the rear yards and vacant along the sidewalks and roads (Photo #s 13 and 14).

In the 1970s, Paducah encountered the same fate as many urban cities in America—a severe decline in the inner city neighborhoods—leaving many of Paducah’s historic neighborhoods neglected and abandoned. In 2001, the City of Paducah developed a Strategic Plan for the revitalization of its historic neighborhoods. The “LowerTown” historic residential neighborhood was the first target area to undergo revitalization.

The strategic plan called for the necessary removal of some of the homes with life-safety issues within the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue expansion boundary. The majority of them lie along the 1500 and 1600 block of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. On other homes, the city is offering financial incentives to encourage new owners to make rehabilitations compatible with the character of the neighborhood (Photo #15 and #16). New construction within the district includes residential homes of similar historic designs, size, height and compatible materials, which keeps the continuity and feeling of the district intact. By implementing and encouraging continued residential development in the neighborhood, the city has helped maintain the continuity and the density of the historic neighborhood.

The following Resource Inventory details each element in the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase), and provides the Kentucky Heritage Council Survey site number for each, and also provides the status of every resource as contributing or non-contributing to the character of the district as a whole.

KHC Site #	Map #	Address	Street	Description	Date	Status
MCNP1182	1	1701	Madison	Constructed circa 1916, this home is constructed in a four-square layout with a front facing gable on the southwest corner of the façade. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The window fenestration is symmetrical on all elevations with one-over-one double hung wood windows. A front porch wraps the southwest corner of the first floor façade. In 1973 the pier foundation of the porch was removed a new concrete foundation was poured. A 25’x21’ foot accessory building is located on the northwest corner of the property.	Ca. 1916	C

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Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1183	2	408	Fountain	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the wing and under front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door originally was located to the left of the three windows in the wing but was relocated to under the porch. The gable ends contain two sets of three double hung windows and window within the gable in the attic story. A small garage is located at the southwest corner of the property .	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1184	3	412	Fountain	Constructed circa 2009 in a Folk Victorian form, this is home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and hardi-plank siding. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes .	2009	NC
MCNP1185	4	415	Fountain	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is a two-family duplex with multiple front facing gables and an asphalt shingle roof with wood clapboard siding. The original windows are wood sash double-hung and are boarded over with plywood on the first floor. The primary entrances are centered under the porch. The foundation is brick and the porch foundation has been rebuilt with masonry block. Square cedar shake shingles are present the front facing gables.	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP 1186	5	418	Fountain	Constructed circa 1917, this home is a simplified Craftsman style with a brick foundation and wood clapboard siding. It has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick chimney, side porch and ¼ width front porch with brick piers. The original windows are wood sash 12/12 double-hung and are boarded over with plywood on the front porch side and missing in the upper story. The primary entrance is slightly off-center under the front porch.	Ca. 1917	C
MCNP1187	6	419	Fountain	Constructed circa 1897, this home is an example of the Queen Anne style with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The roof has asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys, a cut stone foundation and new vinyl siding covering the original wood clapboard. The original wood double hung windows are protected with storm windows and a wrap-around porch is located on the southwest corner	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1188	7	421	Fountain	Constructed circa 1901, this home is a modest folk design with influence of early Craftsman. The front facing gable porch is the only remaining element that was not affected by the vinyl siding that was added in 1978. It has full height wood windows with a three light transom above. The roof has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney and brick foundation.	Ca. 1901	C
MCNP1189	8	432	Fountain	Constructed circa 2000, this is home has a front facing gable with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2000	NC
MCNP1190	9	434	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907, in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a multiple gable front with half width porch and a wing on the east elevation. Identifying elements of this form that exist on the home but are that have been covered with aluminum siding are fish scale shingles and verge board	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1191	10	500	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907, in the Craftsman style, this home has a multiple gable front with half width porch with brick posts. Identifying elements commonly found in the Craftsman design are the wide overhanging eaves, exposed wood brackets and wood sash, 4/1 double hung windows as evidenced on this home. The foundation is brick and cedar shingles are intact within the front facing gable eaves.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1192	11	501-503	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907, in a Craftsman design this home originally was a single family dwelling that was converted into three apartments. The asphalt shingle roof has a cross-hipped form with a front facing gable that one of the unit doors occupies. The asphalt shingle roof. The remaining windows are wood sash double-hung with storm windows. The original primary entrance is centered under the front facing porch. The porch has short squatty wood posts on top of brick piers	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1193	12	504	Fountain	Constructed circa 1917 in a Craftsman form, this home has a front facing with an asphalt shingle roof. The original wood five- over- one windows are intact. The main entry door is centered on the façade flanked by a window on each side. originally was located to the left of the three windows in the wing but was relocated to under the porch .	Ca. 1917	C
MCNP1194	13	505	Fountain	The home on this lot was razed in 2008.		NC Site

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MCNP1195	14	511	Fountain	Constructed circa 1909, in the Craftsman style, this home has brick exterior walls and foundation with a front facing gable and full width porch. In 2006, an extensive remodel occurred including adding vinyl to the eaves and enclosing the exposed soffits. The front entry is slightly off center under the porch and has a single window on each side and a transom above. An additional entrance is located on the west elevation with a brick and concrete stoop. There are two double hung windows located within the front facing eave and brick chimney on the east elevation	Ca. 1909	C
MCNP1196	15	512	Fountain	Constructed circa 1917, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a multiple gable front with half width porch with wood columns. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding with a brick foundation. A small brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The original wood 5/1 sash windows are intact with storms in place.	Ca. 1917	C
MCNP1197	16	516	Fountain	Constructed circa 1952, this simple one-story home represents the Minimal Traditional form. It has a masonry foundation with vinyl siding over the original wood siding. A brick chimney is located on the façade and is more characteristic of the Tudor Revival design. It is flanked by the primary entry and a single double hung window. The front facing gable has a set of centered double hung windows	1952	C
MCNP1198	17	517	Fountain	Constructed circa 1952, this simple one-story home resembles a Cape Cod form. It is a single story with a side gable roof and centered front stoop. A single double hung window is located to the east of the entry and a picture window is located to the west. It has an asphalt shingle roof and masonry foundation.	1952	C
MCNP1199	18	521	Fountain	Constructed circa 1897, this two-story home has had major alterations to it, affecting its ability to convey its historic character. On each side a rooftop addition has been added. The original front porch has been altered with brick columns and new vinyl siding, and windows cover the original fabric.	Ca. 1897	NC
MCNP1200	19	406	Fountain	Constructed in 1927, this home is an excellent example in the neighborhood of the Tudor Revival Style. The walls are stucco with faux half-timbering. A dominant front facing gable is centered on the façade with a cross gable wing to the north. The windows are the original wood multi-light casement	1927	C
MCNP1201	20	528	Fountain	Constructed in 1927, in the Craftsman style, this home has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and an inset dormer with vertically divided wood windows. A full porch is on the façade with stucco covered battered posts on brick piers. Identifying elements commonly found in the Craftsman design are the wide overhanging eaves, exposed wood brackets all of which are evidenced on this home. The primary entrance is centered on the façade flanked by a picture window featuring a center five-over-one wood window flanked by a two-over-one sidelight	Ca. 1927	C
MCNP1202	21	530	Fountain	Constructed in 1947, this simple one-story home represents the Minimal Traditional form. It has a masonry foundation with vinyl siding over the original wood siding. The original windows are present but covered with storm windows. The primary entrance is located within the "L" on the façade. One multi-light picture window is to the east of the entrance and a smaller multi-light window is located within the front facing gable	Ca. 1947	C
MCNP1203	22	531	Fountain	Constructed in 1927, in the Craftsman Bungalow style, this home has a pyramidal roof with a centered brick chimney at the ridge, asphalt shingles and a hipped dormer with two windows. The foundation is painted brick. In 2006, the railing and posts on the front porch were removed and changed. Also vinyl siding was placed over the original wood siding and new windows installed. However, the home continues to portray the Craftsman design.	1927	C
MCNP1204	23	533-535	Fountain	Constructed in 1932, this home is a two-family duplex with multiple front facing gables and an asphalt shingle roof with wood clapboard siding. The windows and doors are covered in plywood. The porches have brick posts and piers and some Craftsman design elements such as wide eaves and exposed wood brackets are evident. The foundation is brick and the porch foundation has been rebuilt with masonry block. Square cedar shake shingles are present the front facing gables.	1932	C
MCNP1205	24	601-607	Fountain	Constructed in 1968, this two-story building contains four apartments. The lower level is constructed of brick veneer and the upper level is frame with vinyl siding. It has a side gable roof with a low pitch and asphalt shingles. It is non-contributing to the district due to its date of construction.	1968	NC
MCNP1206	25	602	Fountain	Constructed circa 2008 in a Tudor Revival form, this home has a dominant front facing gable with an asphalt shingle roof and brick exterior. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes	2008	NC

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Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1207	26	604	Fountain	Constructed circa 1902 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the wing and under front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is located within the "L" on the porch with a double hung window to the north and one window within the front facing gable. A small garage was constructed in 2008 at the east end of the property.	Ca. 1902	C
MCNP1208	27	610	Fountain	Constructed circa 1902 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the wing and under front gable are intact. They are flanked by shutters. The main entry door is located within the "L" on the porch with a double hung window to the north and one window within the front facing gable. A small garage was constructed in 1980 at the east end of the property.	Ca. 1902	C
MCNP1209	28	612	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907, the home as a side gable roof with slightly off-center brick chimney and hipped dormer above the front porch. The porch has brick piers with double wood columns. The main entry is slightly off center with at ransom above. A narrow double hung window is located at each end of the façade	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1210	29	615	Fountain	Constructed in 1929 in the Craftsman style, this home has a multiple gable front with exposed wood rafters, and a half width porch with brick piers and wood posts. The foundation is brick and the exterior walls are brick veneer. A brick chimney is located in the center of the low pitch roof. A brick carport is attached to the house on the east elevation.	Ca. 1927	C
MCNP1211	30	617	Fountain	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has multiple front gables and a cross gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof. A full width porch covers the facade with a bay window and primary entrance under the porch. The front facing gables have decorative patterned detailing and fish scale shingles. The gable end on the west elevations contains one double hung window on the main level and one in the eave, and window within the gable in the attic story.	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1212	31	620	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this one and a half story home has a front facing gable roof with asphalt shingles. The original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The main entry door is on the east half of the porch and a multi-light double window is on the west side. The front gable has decorative fish scale detailing	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1213	32	622	Fountain	Constructed in 2005 in a Craftsman form, this is home has a front facing gable with a full width porch. The roof is low pitch with an asphalt shingle roof and hardi-plank siding. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2005	NC
MCNP1214	33	633	Fountain	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a front facing gable and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys. A half width porch covers the west side of the facade with a bay window facing east. The primary entrance is located within the "L" of the porch with a double hung window to its left. The front facing gable has a pair of double hung windows and a vent in the upper story	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1215	34	402	Harahan	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this home contains scaled down Queen Anne design elements with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. There are two brick chimneys asymmetrically placed on the roofline. The original double hung wood windows are intact with storms. The primary façade has a front facing gable with a corner porch containing the main entry. The south elevation has a bay window with a double front facing gable	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1216	35	403	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900, this home is an example of the Queen Anne style with a hipped roof and front facing lower cross gables. The roof has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney. The foundation is rusticated cut stone and the exterior red brick. The original wood double hung windows are intact. The façade has a full width porch with a wood posts. The main entry is centered under the porch with a transom above and two oversize double hung windows on each side. The south elevation features a two-story bay window projection with double hung windows with stone lintel bands and sills.	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1217	36	407	Harahan	Constructed in 2004, this home is gable front and wing form with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2004	NC
MCNP1218	37	408	Harahan	Constructed circa 1907, in the Craftsman style, this home has a front facing gable roof with full width porch, wood posts and brick piers. The foundation is brick. The primary entrance is centered under the porch and contains the original wood door and transom. The wood is asphalt shingles and exposed wood brackets are at the unenclosed eaves. The windows are wood double hung.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1219	38	411	Harahan	Constructed in 2006, this home is gable front and wing form with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2006	NC

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MCNP1220	39	412	Harahan	The home on this lot was razed in 2008.		NC Site
MCNP1221	40	415	Harahan	Constructed circa 1897, in the Colonial Revival style, this home has a front facing gambrel roof with a cornice return at the eave. A full width porch with wood columns and brick posts fills the façade. The windows are original wood sash double hung. home. The roof contains asphalt shingles with a centered brick chimney and brick foundation .	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1222	41	416	Harahan	Constructed circa 1916, in the Colonial Revival style, this home has a front facing gambrel roof with a cornice return at the eave. A full width porch with wrought iron columns and brick posts fills the façade. The primary entrance is slightly off center with wood sash windows one each side and in the upper eave. The roof contains asphalt shingles with a centered brick chimney and brick foundation.	Ca. 1916	C
MCNP1223	42	420	Harahan	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the wing and under front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is located within the "L" of the façade. An additional set of steps are located at the front facing gable with an additional entrance as part of a later renovation to multi-family.	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1224	43	421	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900, this home is constructed in a four-square layout with a full width front porch. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The window fenestration is symmetrical on all elevations with one-over-one double hung vinyl windows. A garage building is located at rear of the property	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1225	44	424	Harahan	Constructed circa 1910 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a cross gable roof with a cornice return at the eave, an asphalt shingle roof and brick exterior walls. The original wood sash double hung windows are intact. There is a pair of windows in the front facing gable eave and one to the north of the entry door. The porch and entrance door have been modified. The original porch wrapped around the south corner and the door contained sidelights and a transom .	Ca. 1910	C
MCNP1226	45	427	Harahan	Constructed circa 1932, this home is constructed in a four-square layout with a full width front porch. The hipped roof is covered in a standing seam metal panel with a hipped dormer. The window fenestration is symmetrical on all elevations with one-over-one double hung wood windows with storm panels. A garage building is located at rear of the property.	Ca. 1932	C
MCNP1227	46	428	Harahan	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a cross gable roof with a porch that wraps the full façade and east corner. It has an asphalt shingle roof, small brick chimney and brick exterior walls. The original wood sash double hung windows are intact but covered with storm windows. There is a single window on each side of the main entry door with a set of concrete steps leading to the sidewalk from the porch. An additional entry is located on the east end of the porch	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1228	47	431	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900, in the Craftsman style, this home has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer and a full width porch on the façade. The wide overhanging eaves have been enclosed with vinyl and a new door and door surround installed in the original entry opening. The exterior walls are painted brick with an asphalt shingle roof and brick foundation. The exterior windows are original with storms applied. Each window has stone lintel and sill.	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1229	48	500	Harahan	Constructed in 2010 in a Tudor form, this is home has a dominant front facing gable front with flared eaves and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is red brick with masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2010	NC
MCNP1230	49	501	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900, this home is constructed in a four-square layout with a full width front porch. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and a hipped dormer is on the façade elevation. The window fenestration is symmetrical on all elevations with one-over-one double hung wood windows.	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1231	50	504	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900, in the Colonial Revival style, this home has a front facing gambrel roof with a cornice return at the eave. A partial porch is located on the south end of façade with two primary entrances. A newer bay window is located on north half of the façade. Originally this was a full width porch but was altered sometime after 1952 into a multi-family unit. The roof contains asphalt shingles and the foundation is brick	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1232	51	507	Harahan	The home on this lot was razed in 1997.		NC Site

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Name of Property				County and State			
MCNP1233	52	508	Harahan	Constructed circa 1916 in a Folk Victorian form, this home contains a cross gable roof with a front facing gable over a wrap-around porch. The roof covering is asphalt shingles with a brick chimney with asbestos shingle siding and a brick foundation. The original windows are wood sash double-hung. Many of the windows having boarded over with plywood. The primary entrance is centered under the porch.	Ca. 1916	C	
MCNP1234	53	509	Harahan	Constructed circa 1916, in the Craftsman style, this home has a front facing gable roofline with a full width porch with double wood posts atop of brick piers. The foundation is brick and the exterior siding is asbestos shingles. The gable end on the façade has a hipped peak and the porch roof has wide eaves with exposed wood brackets. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation	Ca. 1916	C	
MCNP1235	54	512	Harahan	Constructed ca. 1919 in an early Craftsman style, this home has a multiple gable front with exposed wood rafters, and a half width porch with wood posts. The foundation is brick and the exterior walls are wood clapboard. . A brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The original wood three-over-one double hung windows are intact on the home.	Ca. 1919	C	
MCNP1236	55	515	Harahan	The home on this lot was razed in 2009.			NC Site
MCNP1237	56	517	Harahan	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The roof is pyramidal in shape with a hipped dormer facing the street. The original windows in the wing and under front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is located within the "L" of the façade with a window to the south of it. The front facing gable contains one double hung window. A small garage is located at the southwest corner of the property.	Ca. 1907	C	
MCNP1238	57	518	Harahan	Constructed circa 1917, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a hip roof with wide over hanging eaves, exposed rafters and a hip dormer on the façade elevation. The exterior walls are a multi-tonal brick. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation. A full width porch with brick columns .	Ca. 1917	C	
MCNP1239	58	520	Harahan	Constructed in 1922, in a Craftsman design, this multi-family home has a hip roof with wide over hanging eaves, and a shed dormer on the façade elevation. The exterior walls are vinyl siding. A brick chimney is centered on the roofline. A full width porch with brick columns fills the façade. The two entrances to the residential areas are centered on the façade with a double hung window on each side. A ribbon of four windows is located in the shed dormer.	Ca. 1922	C	
MCNP1240	59	521	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with full width porch and a return cornice at the eave. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles roof and asbestos siding. The original windows are intact. The main entry door is located on the south end of the porch with a double hung window next to it. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1241	60	523	Harahan	Constructed circa 1907 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with wrap-a-around porch. Wood posts on top of brick piers support the porch. A diamond shape window is beside the primary entrance under the porch. The front facing gable has double hung window symmetrically centered. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roofline. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1907	C	
MCNP1242	61	526	Harahan	Constructed circa 1912, this two-story home has had major alterations to it, affecting its ability to convey its historic character. Multiple additions have been added. Overgrown cedar bushes cover the full façade, inhibiting the view of the property.	Ca. 1912	NC	
MCNP1243	62	527	Harahan	Constructed circa 1900 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with full width porch and a return cornice at the eave. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles roof and vinyl siding. The original wood windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The main entry door is centered under the porch and a double window is located directly above in the front facing gable. The window fenestration of the north and south elevations is symmetrical. A handicap ramp was constructed off the south end of the original porch. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1244	63	530	Harahan	Constructed circa 1917 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a hipped roof with a front facing gable and full width porch. Features on the porch are brick columns and wood railing. The primary entrance is slightly off center under the porch and features an original transom above the door. The front facing gable has double hung window symmetrically centered. A brick chimney is located on the south side of the roofline. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1917	C	
MCNP1245	64	614	Harahan	The home on this lot was razed in 2009			NC Site
MCNP1246	65	620	Harahan	Constructed in 1922, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a side gable roof with a centered front porch with tan brick columns supporting an altered round roof. The exterior is clad in a red brick. The windows and primary entrance are detailed in lighter tan brick surrounds. The roof is a low pitch with enclosed eaves of vinyl. A small addition is on the north elevation that is clad in vinyl siding .	Ca. 1922	C	

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Name of Property				County and State			
MCNP1247	66	1412	Harrison	Constructed circa 1922, this shot gun style home has gable front with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is on the east end of the façade. A small concrete porch is the full width of the façade. It has wrought posts and a flat roof on the porch. southwest corner of the property.	Ca. 1922	C	
MCNP1248	67	1414	Harrison	Constructed circa 1922, this shot gun style home has gable front with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is on the east end of the façade. A small concrete porch is the full width of the façade. It has wrought posts and a flat roof on the porch.	Ca. 1922	C	
MCNP1249	68	1415	Harrison	Constructed circa 1910 in a National Form, gable, this home has a gable front and wing form with porch across the "L" portion of the façade. The exterior siding is vinyl and the roof is standing seam metal panels. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1910	C	
MCNP1250	69	1416	Harrison	Constructed circa 1910 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a cross gable roof with a wrap-around circular porch on the east corner of the home. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles roof and asbestos siding. The original windows are intact. The main entry door is located on the south end of the porch with a diamond shape window next to it. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1910	C	
MCNP1251	70	1517	Harrison	Constructed circa 1917, in a Craftsman design, this home is considered not contributing due to the extensive exterior changes. The original porch was modified; the exposed wood brackets in the eaves have been enclosed with vinyl. The original style is no longer evident.	Ca. 1917	NC	
MCNP1252	71	1519	Harrison	Constructed in 1927, this home is a multi-family four apartment building represents the Tudor Revival style. The walls are red brick with stucco and faux half timbering in the eaves. The windows are in sets of three with six-over-six double hung sashes.	Ca. 1927	C	
MCNP1253	72	1600	Harrison	Constructed in 2007 in a Craftsman form, this home has a dominant front facing gable with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The exterior is hardi-plank siding with a masonry block foundation with brick veneer. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2007	NC	
MCNP1254	73	1601	Harrison	Constructed circa 1897, this home is an example of the Queen Anne style with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The roof has asphalt shingles with a steeply pitched roof and bay tower on the east elevation. The exterior is painted brick with a brick chimney, and brick foundation. The original wood double hung windows are intact with stone sills and lintels. A wrap around porch covers the southeast corner of the home.	Ca. 1897	C	
MCNP1255	74	1606	Harrison	The home on this lot was razed in 2006 .		NC Site	
MCNP1256	75	1607	Harrison	Constructed circa 1897 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum. The original double hung windows are intact and a porch almost covers the entire façade. The posts are a stamped block which matches the porch foundation. A small garage is located at the northwest corner of the property .	Ca. 1897	C	
MCNP1257	76	1609	Harrison	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. This home has been significantly altered from its original design as evidenced in 1952 photographs. The original front porch wrapped the east corner with wood posts and a pair of double windows in the eave. The roof line of the porch has also been altered.	Ca. 1897	NC	
MCNP1258	77	1610	Harrison	The home on this lot was razed in 1994.		NC Site	
MCNP1259	78	1611	Harrison	This one-story Craftsman style home has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a front facing gable porch with wide overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are hardi-plank siding and the original wood 3/1 double hung windows are intact. It has a brick foundation .	Ca. 1925	C	

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

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Name of Property				County and State			
MCNP1260	79	1612	Harrison	The home on this lot has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are hardi-plank siding and the original wood double hung windows are intact. The front porch has a slight alteration removing the wood railing and brick piers .	Ca. 1924	C	
MCNP1261	80	1620	Harrison	This one-story home is a hall and parlor form but has some Folk Victorian influence specifically on the porch detailing. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingle roof and a flat roof porch centered on the façade.. The exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding and the foundation is brick piers.	Ca. 1899	C	
MCNP1262	81	1621	Harrison	The home on this lot was razed in 2006.			NC Site
MCNP1263	82	1623	Harrison	Constructed circa 1917, this one and a half-story home has had major alterations to it, affecting the integrity of its ability to convey its historic character. The original roofline was altered removing two shed dormers and the window openings were altered when the vinyl siding was applied	Ca. 1917	NC	
MCNP1264	83	1626	Harrison	This one-story home is a hall and parlor form but has some early Craftsman influence specifically on the window and porch detailing. It has a side gable roof with metal standing seam panel. The exterior walls are painted brick veneer and the foundation is brick piers. A rear addition was added in 1996	Ca. 1899	C	
MCNP1265	84	1630	Harrison	This one-story home is a hall and parlor form but had some Folk Victorian influence specifically on the porch detailing. The original porch posts were a wood spindle with some verge board along the edge of the porch roof. The home has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are vinyl siding. The window to the west of the entry door was also an additional entry door but was converted to a window when the siding was applied.	Ca. 1899	C	
MCNP1266	85	1635	Harrison	Constructed circa 1900 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and asbestos siding. The original double hung windows are intact and a porch extends the "L" of the façade. Some Craftsman influence is evident and perhaps added later with the brick piers and battered wood columns on the porch and the exposed wood porch rafters. The gable end features a multi-light picture window and foundation is brick	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1267	86	1636	Harrison	Constructed in 2010 in a gable front and wing form, this home has a dominant front facing gable front with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is hardi-plank siding with a masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2010	NC	
MCNP1268	87	1637 ½	Harrison	Constructed circa 1907, this shot gun style home has gable front with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows in the front gable are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The main entry door is on the east end of the façade. A small concrete porch is the full width of the façade. It has wood posts and railings. A large two-story addition was added to the rear.	Ca. 1907	C	
MCNP1269	88	1637	Harrison	The home on this lot was razed in 2005.			NC Site
MCNP1270	89	1638	Harrison	Constructed circa 1897 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and asbestos siding. The front facing gable has a small gabled porch with concrete stoop.	Ca. 1897	C	
MCNP1271	90	1639	Harrison	Constructed circa 1917, in a Craftsman Bungalow design, this home has a front facing gable with full width porch. The porch is supported by double wood columns on top of brick piers with exposed wood rafters. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding with a brick foundation. The primary entrance is slightly off center and flanked by two large wood double hung windows with shutters.	Ca. 1917	C	
MCNP1272	91	1640	Harrison	Constructed in 2010 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front facing gable front with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is hardi-plank siding with a masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2010	NC	
MCNP1273	92	1641	Harrison	Constructed circa 1900 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with a pyramidal roofline and a porch across half of the façade. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles roof and asbestos siding. The original windows are intact. The main entry door is located within the "L" on the porch with a double hung window next to it. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1900	C	

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MCNP1277	93	1601	Madison	Constructed circa 1912, this home is an example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style with a hipped roof and a round tower on the east elevation. The roof has asphalt shingles and two dormers one on each of the street facing facades. The dormers were altered as part of large renovation in 2007 that converted the house to multi-family. The porch is the full width of the façade and features double wood columns on brick pedestals.	Ca. 1912	C
MCNP1278	94	1607	Madison	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is a side gable form with front facing gable above the porch. The roof is asphalt shingles and the exterior has replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows are in the original location but have been replaced with vinyl. The front gable window configuration is also the same but with new windows. The main entry door is centered on the façade with a full width porch.	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1279	95	1611	Madison	The home on this lot was razed in 1999.		NC Site
MCNP1280	96	1615	Madison	Constructed in 2009 in a Craftsman form, this home has two front facing gables with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is hardi-plank siding with a masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2009	NC
MCNP1281	97	1621	Madison	Constructed circa 1897 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original windows were replaced with vinyl windows but are in same location. The main entry is located within the "L" under the porch. The front facing gable contains a double hung window and fish scales shingles in the eave. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1897	C
MCNP1282	98	1623	Madison	Constructed circa 1900, in a Craftsman design, this home has a side gable roof with a gabled dormer featuring 3 windows and exposed wood brackets. A porch covers 3/4ths off the façade. The primary entrance is centered under the porch with a picture window of a 5/1 center and two sidelights. An overhead door entrance is located at the basement level of the façade	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1283	99	1633	Madison	This one-story home is a hall and parlor form with a gabled porch centered on the façade. The roof is side gabled with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are vinyl siding. The original porch was enclosed with screen and wood railings in 2009.	Ca. 1899	C
MCNP1286	100	1435	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1917, in a Craftsman design, this home has a front facing gable front with full width porch. The porch features typical Craftsman design elements of the wood posts on brick piers and exposed wood rafters. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding with a brick foundation and shingles in the front facing eave. A pair of two fixed windows are in the gable eave with a decorative wood bracket centered above. The original wood 6/1 sash windows are intact.	Ca. 1917	C
MCNP1287	101	1501	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed in 1927, this one-story neighborhood commercial block building has brick walls and a stepped parapet roofline with a terra cotta coping. The façade has a centered glass and metal doorway flanked by large display windows and lower metal knee panel. A metal awning covers the storefront and business signage is above. Additional entrances are located on the east and west elevations.	Ca. 1927	C
MCNP1288	102	1503-07	Martin Luther King Jr.	These are vacant lots associated with Central Heating and Air Conditioning.		NC Site
MCNP1289	103	1509-21	Martin Luther King Jr.	These are vacant lots associated with Margaret Hank Memorial Presbyterian Church.		NC Site
MCNP1290	104	1520	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed in 1948, this one-story neighborhood commercial building has painted masonry block walls and a low pitch roof which is not original to the building. The original roofline was a flat roof with parapet wall. By changing the roofline it changed the character of the building from a commercial feel to a residential design.	1948	NC
MCNP1291	105	1525-27	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed in 1992, this metal building is associated with Margaret Hank Memorial Presbyterian Church.	1992	NC

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Name of Property				County and State		
MCNP1293	106	1600	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1912, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a multiple gable front with half width porch with wood columns. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with a brick foundation. A small brick chimney is centered on the roof. The original wood sash windows are intact.	Ca. 1912	C
MCNP1294	107	1601	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2009.		NC Site
MCNP1295	108	1606	Martin Luther King Jr.	This one-story home is an example of the Minimal Traditional form. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingle roof. The exterior walls are wood siding with a concrete foundation. A half width porch extends the west half of the façade. It has minimal detail in the eave	1947	C
MCNP1296	109	1607	Martin Luther King Jr.	This one-story home is Gable Front National form. It has a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding which was applied in 1989. Upon application, the upper window on the façade was altered in size, reducing it from two windows to one window. Also, an additional door on the façade was covered. The foundation is brick piers and the porch is the original configuration almost filling the bottom portion of the façade.	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1297	110	1609	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 1988.		NC Site
MCNP1298	111	1615	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2008.		NC Site
MCNP1299	112	1616	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1917, in a Craftsman design, this home has a front facing gable front with full width porch. Original features still evident of the style are the battered wood columns on top of brick posts and the partial wood brackets at the eave. The exterior is in a faux stone panel and the original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows	Ca. 1917	C
MCNP1300	113	1617	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2010.		NC Site
MCNP1301	114	1620	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1912 in a Folk Victorian gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum on the first floor. The original double hung windows are intact on the second floor but have been replaced on the first floor. A porch extends the length of the façade and dominant front facing gable tower is on the west side. It features decorative fish scale shingles and vertical trims in the eave with spindle posts trimming the eave edge. Two dormers are located on the façade with minimal detail. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1912	C
MCNP1302	115	1621	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2010.		NC Site
MCNP1303	116	1627	Martin Luther King Jr.	This one-story home is Gable Front National form. It has a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding which was applied in 1994. Upon application, the upper windows on the façade were altered in size and configuration. Also, the front porch at the corner was opened up. The foundation is constructed of brick	Ca. 1916	C
MCNP1304	117	1630	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1912 in a Folk Victorian gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum on the first floor. The original double hung windows were replaced with vinyl windows. A porch extends the length of the façade and dominant front facing gable is located on the west side. The foundation is brick. A detached garage was constructed at the southeast corner of the lot in 2003.	Ca. 1912	C

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Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1305	118	1631	Martin Luther King Jr.	This one and a half story home is a Gable Front National form. It has a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding which was applied in 1964. Upon application, the upper windows on the façade were changed to fixed vinyl windows but of the same design and the lower windows were also altered to vinyl. Also, the front porch at the corner was enclosed. The foundation is constructed of brick.	Ca. 1916	C
MCNP1306	119	1612	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1912 in a Folk Victorian gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and wood clapboard siding. The original double hung windows were replaced with vinyl windows. A porch extends the length of the façade and dominant front facing gable is located on the west side. A brick chimney is centered on the roofline and the foundation is brick.	Ca. 1912	C
MCNP1307	120	1634	Martin Luther King Jr.	This one-story home has a hipped roof that has been modified. An original shed dormer was removed and all of the exposed wood rafters in the eaves have been enclosed. The style and character of the home is no longer evident per historic photos.	Ca. 1916	NC
MCNP1308	121	1636	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed circa 1907, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a front facing gable with full width porch with wood columns on top of brick posts. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with a brick foundation.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1309	122	1638	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2010.		NC Site
MCNP1310	123	1643	Martin Luther King Jr.	Constructed in 1986, this home has vinyl siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the character of the streetscape and does not detract from the neighborhood feeling.	1986	NC
MCNP1311	124	1645	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 1998.		NC Site
MCNP1312	125	1647	Martin Luther King Jr.	The home on this lot was razed in 2006		NC Site
MCNP1313	126	400	N. 16 th Street	This one and a half story brick home is the Craftsman Bungalow design. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and exposed wood rafters. It features a full width porch across the façade with wood columns and decorative brick railing. The entrance to the front porch is an arched opening on the side of the home. The original wood six over one wood windows have been restored. A gabled dormer with a set of three windows is centered above porch with a brick chimney on the south end of the roofline.	Ca. 1924	C
MCNP1314	127	406	N. 16 th Street	Constructed in 2010, this home has two front facing gables front with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is brick veneer with a masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of surrounding homes.	2010	NC
MCNP1315	128	410	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2010.		NC Site
MCNP1316	129	416	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1920, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a hipped roof with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles with a brick foundation. Half of the original front porch was enclosed at an undetermined time. The house has vinyl windows with shutters and a hipped dormer on the facade	Ca. 1920	C
MCNP1317	130	418	N. 16 th Street	The home was modified in 1981. The porch was enclosed and the roof height raised. Vinyl siding and new windows were added. The historic character and form of the home is not evident.	Ca. 1920	NC

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase)

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State		
MCNP1318	131	420	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1900 in a Folk Victorian form, this home is gable front and wing with an asphalt shingle roof and wood clapboard siding. The original windows are present although not visible due to overgrowth. The foundation is brick and an arch window is located in the eave of the front facing gable. And a double hung wood window directly beneath	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1319	132	426	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1900 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with full width porch with brick posts and a brick foundation. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and two hipped roof additions on the rear with vinyl siding. The majority of the windows have been covered with plywood and new entry door installed.	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1320	133	430	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2006		NC Site
MCNP1321	134	500	N. 16 th Street	Constructed in 1937 in a Craftsman Bungalow form, this home has a dominant front facing gable with a gabled half width porch. The porch has brick posts and a brick foundation. The primary entrance is slightly off center with an original wood sash windows and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is hardi-plank siding with a cedar shingles in the gable ends	1937	C
MCNP1322	135	504	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2008.		NC Site
MCNP1323	136	508	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2006		NC Site
MCNP1324	137	510	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 1988.		NC Site
MCNP1325	138	512	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1900 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vertical cedar board. The original double hung windows are intact and a porch covers the "L" portion of the façade. The front facing gable has fish scale shingle detailing in the eave and an original window centered in the gable with a storm window. The porch has wood columns on top of brick posts. The foundation is continuous brick	Ca. 1900	C
MCNP1326	139	514	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2010.		NC Site
MCNP1327	140	524	N. 16 th Street	Constructed in 1949 in the Ranch style design, this home has a cedar shingle siding, a low pitched roof with asphalt shingles and exposed wood rafters. The façade has a centered entrance with a set of three metal windows on the left and a set of two on the right.	1949	C
MCNP1328	141	530	N. 16 th Street	Constructed in 1940 in a Minimal Traditional design, this home has a dominant front facing gable with a covered porch on the south half of the façade. The porch has simple wrought iron posts and a concrete slab with brick veneer and posts. The primary entrance is centered on the façade flanked by a double hung window with shutters to the south and one centered within the front facing gable	1940	C
MCNP1329	142	617	N. 16 th Street	The home on this lot was razed in 1994 and a mobile home now occupies the lot.		NC Object
MCNP1330	143	619	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1927, in a Craftsman design, this home has a multiple gable front with half width porch with wrought iron columns on top of brick posts. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding with a brick foundation. It appears the original wood sash windows are intact but are not fully visible due to the overgrowth of bushes and trees	Ca. 1927	C

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McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State			
MCNP1331	144	625	N. 16 th Street	Constructed circa 1927, this home is the Colonial Revival design with a Gambrel roof. The exterior has been clad in vinyl siding with a brick foundation. It appears the original wood sash windows were replaced with vinyl windows. There is a one-story wing on each side of the center block of the home. The window fenestration is symmetrical flanking a centered Georgian entrance with an arched portico. The home is complemented by shutters	Ca. 1927	C	
MCNP1332	145	1440	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1916 in a Folk Victorian form, this home has a dominant front gable with a cross gable roof. Originally a porch came across the façade wrapping the west corner. It was removed at an unknown date. The roof has asphalt shingles and the exterior is vinyl siding. The windows are a replacement two-over-two. The main entry door is centered in the front gable with metal awnings complementing the door and windows. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1916	C	
MCNP1333	146	1506	Park Avenue	The auxiliary church buildings on these lots were razed in 1965 and the land became a parking lot for the church.			NC Site
MCNP1334	147	1526	Park Avenue	The Margaret Hank Memorial Presbyterian Church was constructed circa 1900. The building is in a T-shape plan with exterior brick, a brick foundation and stone quoining often found in the popular Richardsonian architecture. The church also exhibits a Colonial Revival influence with the stone broken pediment over the main entry highlighted by double square pilaster. The entry is flanked by side entrances with stone surrounds with a centered keystone. Directly above the main entry is an oversize arch stain glass window also complemented by the same stone quoining. The west and east elevations have a symmetrical window fenestration with each window featuring a stone sill, brick lintel and a stone keystone. There is a carport at the rear and an addition added to east rear of the church.	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1335	148	1612	Park Avenue	This vacant lot is associated with the property at 625 N. 16 th Street.			NC Site
MCNP1336	149	1614	Park Avenue	Constructed in 2009, in this home has a front facing gable with a half-width porch. The roof is asphalt shingles. The exterior is a hardi-plank siding with a masonry block foundation. Although new in-fill construction, it is compatible with the historic character of the streetscape and design of the surrounding homes	2009		NC
MCNP1337	150	1616	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1900 in a National gable front house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The façade features multiple front facing gables with a return cornice and a set of three original windows in each gable. The original entry is located under the half width front porch with another set of windows. The foundation is continuous brick	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1338	151	1618	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1900 in a simple Bungalow form, this home has a pyramidal roof with a centered brick chimney. A full width porch with brick posts and a brick foundation is across the façade. It was modified in 1983. The primary entrance is slightly off center with windows on each side. The windows are in the original locations but have been replaced with vinyl. The exterior walls have vinyl siding that was applied in 1988.	Ca. 1900	C	
MCNP1339	152	1620	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1907 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a been significantly modified with a brick veneer and porch modifications. The amount of shrubbery on the façade makes it hard to see some of the details but based on early permit records, the home no longer exhibits its historic character.	Ca. 1907		NC
MCNP1340	153	1622	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1907 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has aluminum siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A front facing gable features a double hung wood window and a half width porch is on the "L" of the façade and the decorative verge board is still intact on the roofline of the porch. The primary entrance is located under the porch with a pair of the wood double hung windows to the west.	Ca. 1907	C	
MCNP1341	154	1624	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1907 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has aluminum siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A front facing gable features a double hung wood window and a half width porch is on the "L" of the façade and spindle posts are still intact on the porch. The primary entrance is located under the porch with an oversized wood double hung windows to the east.	Ca. 1907	C	
MCNP1342	155	1626	Park Avenue	The lot is associated with the home at 1624 Park Avenue.			NC Site
MCNP1343	156	1403	Burnett Street	Constructed circa 1907 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched pyramidal roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original double hung windows have been replaced with vinyl. A half width porch is located on the façade. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1907	C	

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McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1344	157	1409	Burnett Street	Constructed circa 1907, in a Craftsman Bungalow design, this home has a multiple gable front with full width porch complemented by double wood posts on top of brick piers. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with a brick foundation. A gabled dormer is centered over the primary entrance. It contains two original window openings that have been boarded over. The main entrance is centered on the façade and is flanked by two oversize double hung wood windows.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1345	158	1411	Burnett Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2006.		NC Site
MCNP1346	159	1417	Burnett Street	The home on this lot was razed in 2006.		NC Site
MCNP1347	160	1425	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1907 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched cross gabled roof with an asphalt shingle roof. In 1971, the exterior walls were covered in vinyl siding. The foundation is continuous brick. A bay window projects slightly from the front facing gable and the main entry is located within the "L" of the façade although the shrubbery prevents it from view.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1348	161	1507	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1937, this one-story home has had major alterations to it, affecting the integrity of its ability to convey its historic character. The house has been covered in vinyl siding and the original configuration of the floor plan altered	Ca. 1937	NC
MCNP1349	162	1509	Park Avenue	The home on this lot was razed in 2007.		NC Site
MCNP1350	163	1511	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1916 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum and lower brick veneer on the facade. The original double hung windows are intact. A half width porch is across the façade but the original roof and wood posts have been removed. An addition was added in 1988 to the rear.	Ca. 1916	C
MCNP1351	164	1429	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1942, in a simplified Craftsman design, this home has a multiple gable front with a stoop porch. The exterior is clad in wood siding with a concrete block foundation. A large brick chimney is located on the east elevation. The original wood 3/1 sash windows are intact.	Ca. 1942	C
MCNP1352	165	1519	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1910 in a Folk Victorian house form, this home has steeply pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum. The original double hung windows have been replaced with vinyl. A full width porch is across the façade with the primary entry centered underneath. It is flanked by single double hung windows. The roof is pyramidal with a dominant front facing gable.	Ca. 1910	C
MCNP1353	166	1533	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1910 in a Folk Victorian house form, this home has steeply pitched front gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original double hung windows have been replaced with vinyl. A slightly projecting half width porch is located on the west side of the façade The foundation is brick piers.	Ca. 1910	C
MCNP1354	167	1535	Park Avenue	The home on this lot was razed in 2005		NC Site
MCNP1355	168	1545	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1910 in a National gable front and wing house form, this home has a moderately pitched roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of vinyl. The original double hung windows have been replaced with vinyl. A portion of the half width porch has been in-filled with vinyl siding creating a vestibule porch area in the center of the façade.	Ca. 1910	C
MCNP1356	169	1547	Park Avenue	Constructed circa 1910 in a Gable Front National house form, this home has steeply pitched front gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replacement siding of aluminum. The original double hung windows are intact. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with small concrete stoop. A chimney is located on the west side of the roof. The foundation is brick.	Ca. 1910	C

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MCNP1357	170	1549	Park Avenue	The home on this lot was razed in 2005.		NC Site
MCNP1358	171	1601	Park Avenue	This one-story home is a hall and parlor form but has had some Craftsman influence and moderate alterations. It has a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are vinyl siding and the foundation is brick piers. A dormer was removed from the façade elevation after in 1952 as evidenced on building records	Ca. 1916	C
MCNP1359	172	1603	Park Avenue	This two-story home was constructed circa 1907 in the Craftsman style. It has a front gable roof with metal standing seam roof. The exterior walls are hardi-plank siding and shingles and the foundation is brick piers. Some alteration to the front porch occurred in 2003 with the removal of the original roof and posts.	Ca. 1907	C
MCNP1284	173	1437	Martin Luther King	The home on this lot was razed in 2005.		NC Site
MCNP1285	174	1431	Martin Luther King	Constructed circa 1922, this shot gun style home has gable front with an asphalt shingle roof and asbestos siding. The windows in the front gable are a wood sash with a four-over-one configuration. The main entry door is on the west end of the façade. Influence of the Craftsman design is evident in the gabled porch that covers the façade. It features squatly wood columns on top brick piers .	Ca. 1922	C

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Areas of Significance

- 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 the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or 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.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1871- 1952

Significant Dates

NA

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Multiple; Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The property is being interpreted for its identity within the context of local subdivision development in Paducah, KY. Thus, period of significance begins in 1871, with the first expansion of the city limits westward and to the north prompting the platting of the western portion of the neighborhood and surrounding plats for residential development. The Period of Significance extends until 1952, the date of construction for the last contributing home.

Criteria Considerations NA

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Statement of Significance: Summary Paragraph

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Expansion, located in Paducah, McCracken County, meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant within the historic context, “Residential Subdivision Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1871-1962.” In the area of Community Planning and Development, the district gives us insight into some of the earliest efforts by local developers and city officials for planned subdivision development during specific periods of economic prosperity and surges in population. The district played an important role in filling the housing need for Paducah’s rapidly expanding “working” class population that arrived along with the expansion of the railroad industry and subsequent commercial boom. It also helps us understand development patterns associated with transportation advancements and requirements mandated by deed restrictions for civic improvement plans. By enlarging the original district, we get a better understanding of the economic and transportation events that impacted the lifestyle desires of residents and the shift and mixing of the early high style homes with modest National and Vernacular designs. The period of significance begins circa 1871, with the first expansion of the city limits and ends in 1952, when the last contributing home was completed.

Historic Context: Residential Subdivision Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1871-1962

Early Residential Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1836-1884

Established in 1827 by explorer William Clark, the town of Paducah rapidly became a vital trading port and flourishing town where the Tennessee River flows into the Ohio River.¹ The plan for the town was laid out into twelve blocks of twelve lots, each fronting 57 ½ feet and 173 feet in depth, exclusive of a 12-foot alleyway. There were also twenty-four smaller lots lying along the river (See Figure 1-1832 Plat map).² Paducah was incorporated as a town in 1830 and took over the title of county seat in 1831. By 1833, the city added by amendatory act of the Legislature, the area from Fourth Street out to Ninth Street, named the “First Addition to Paducah.” The Original boundaries became known as “Old Town.” Just three years later, another expansion occurred, encompassing the area from Clark to Tennessee Streets and from the river west to Ninth Street, known as “Upper Town.” In that same year, the town annexed all of the area below Jefferson Street north to Clay Street, and from the river west to Ninth Street, this became “Lower Town.” Continual growth followed along with the town’s first financial institution, Market House, hospital, numerous churches and courthouse (See Figure 2).

One of the primary concentrations of residential homes in Paducah prior to the Civil War lay within the Lower Town Neighborhood just north of the commercial downtown. Its original boundaries, when annexed into the city in 1836, were the Ohio River on the east, Clay Street on the north, Ninth Street on the west, and Jefferson Street on the South. Due to commercial intrusions, the present day boundary on the east begins at Fourth Street. A great majority of the early architecture of the Lowertown neighborhood was destroyed during the Civil War, but a rebirth of the neighborhood was spurred by local banker and businessman, Benjamin Wisdom,(See Figure 3, Photo) who was known for his fortune made through real estate transactions. He

¹ Paul Lutz, “Fact and Myth Concerning George Rogers Clark’s Grant of land at Paducah, Kentucky.” Register of the Kentucky Historical Society 67 (July, 1969) pp.248-253.

² Fred Neuman, “The Story of Paducah.” pp. 54-55.

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arrived in Paducah shortly after the war and purchased much of the property in the Lowertown area and to the northeast of downtown Paducah. The prevalent architectural styles of the neighborhood are Victorian-era designs, with a great variety that includes Queen Anne, Romanesque, Italianate, Gothic and some excellent examples of folk Victorian. One outstanding surviving example of antebellum Greek Revival design is the Smedley-Yeiser home at 533 Madison.³ After the Civil War, local officials and businessmen began a campaign for resumption and industrial growth in Paducah.

The revitalized construction in Lower Town coincided with the implementation of Paducah's first mule-drawn trolley in 1872, which had a line extending from Broadway along Third Street to Broad. By 1878, two additional routes were constructed, the Locust Street and Railroad Depot Route, which ran from First and Broadway to the depot, then to Eleventh Street and Broadway.

Ames and McClelland divide the evolution of American suburbs into four categories in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, each corresponding with a particular chronological period and named for the dominant mode of transportation.

- The Railroad and Horsecar Suburbs, 1840 to 1890
- Streetcar Suburbs, 1888 to 1928
- Early Automobile Suburbs, 1908 to 1945
- Post-World War II and Early Freeway Suburbs, 1945 to 1960

The National context identifies residential clusters that built up around these horse-car routes and along railroad routes. They were commonly platted by land development companies composed of local businessmen; we find that Paducah follows this pattern. Due to the efforts of Paducah's officials and business leaders, Paducah became a main railroad hub and major distributor to war-distressed cities and states, securing its financial position. As a result of this, the city's population dramatically rose from 5,247 persons to 12,797 [Melinda: Wikipedia generally has population stats in 10-year census increments for bigger cities. I checked the Paducah entry and those figures appear about mid-way down. The population numbers you use differ significantly from the wiki entry. Who's right? Also, a more than 100% increase in 10 years is almost unheard of, which makes me wonder about the numbers here. If your numbers are correct, cite the source, and add it to the bibliography.] in a decade, causing an incessant need for additional housing and civic improvements. The existing residential areas in Lowertown and Uppertown had become overly congested. The original plat of the lots shows no concern for consistency in design. The scale and size of the lots varied from block to block (See Figure 7). Early deeds show very little or no deed restrictions.

The advent of the horse-car routes provided access to the undeveloped areas outside of the city. The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue District is evidence of the national trend with some of the earliest construction along the Jefferson Street and Park Avenue streetcar-mule car line. The neighborhood began to develop during the first boom of the 1870s, and 1,964 acres, encompassing land from Ninth to Fifteenth Street, were annexed into the city limits in 1871. Consequently, the earliest houses were built by many of Paducah's wealthiest citizens and represent the economic "prosperous times" of that period.

³ Richard L. Holland, *Lower Town Neighborhood District National Register Nomination to Historic Places*, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.

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Historic Context: Residential Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1884-1929:

The railroads helped establish the city of Paducah as Kentucky's fifth largest manufacturer of industrial goods. Early in the city's history, leaders realized the importance of acquiring a line for Paducah. On June 29, 1852, the town voted to support a bond issue to finance a railroad for Paducah, with 306 in favor and none opposed. The Board of Trustees adopted an ordinance March 1, 1853, authorizing subscription of \$200,000 worth of stock in the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad. Approximately fifteen months later, the town's first railroad was in operation. Expansion on the line continued for the next several years, connecting the city to Mayfield Kentucky, and Tennessee towns further to the south, by 1857. The depot station located at Twelfth and Washington Streets provided a combination of freight and passenger service. In 1856, a bill was passed with overwhelming citizen support, to make Paducah a third class city.⁴

After the Civil War, town leaders concentrated on restoring Paducah's economy and rebuilding the city, with development efforts focused on the city's river port and shipping capabilities. Paducah's success is attributed to its strategic location between the convergence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and the development of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, which attracted new manufacturing interests to the area. Industrial development was escalated by the City's efforts to expand its railway connections, linking it to national trade routes. One of the city's proactive leaders was attorney Quintus Quincy Quigley, who is attributed with bringing to town transcontinental railroad baron Collis P. Huntington, founder of the modern Illinois Central Railroad Shops (I.C.R.). By 1881, Huntington had built a rail system from Memphis through Paducah to Louisville with the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad. Huntington also strategically changed the gauge of his tracks to correspond with those of the Illinois Central System. In 1884, he completed a railroad shop complex consisting of eight major buildings—a six-stall roundhouse, a boiler shop, a machine shop and a blacksmith shop (See Figure 6). The complex was constructed just to the west of the Jefferson Street and Fountain Avenue neighborhood at Kentucky Avenue.⁵ New businesses such as the tobacco industry, lumber, distilleries and bottling companies, iron foundries and daily commodity suppliers provided a thriving economic base and attracted newcomers to the city.⁶

In 1896, Huntington sold the operation to the Illinois Central Railroad who continued the shop operations expanding the operations in 1906. By 1902, Paducah had received the status of a second-class city, with the total population increasing to 20,000 residents, bolstered by the city's industrial and manufacturing base of 105 locally-owned factories, mills and wholesalers.⁷ In 1925, the company announced another major contribution to the economic development of Paducah with an \$11,000,000 expansion. Completed by 1927, the Railroad's repair facilities, located at 1500 Kentucky Avenue (MCNP-130), resulted in a **38-acre plant spanning 110 acres south of Kentucky Avenue [huhn?]**. The plant employed approximately 5,000 workers in the area.⁸

⁴ Ibid., p. 70.

⁵ Donald E. Lessley, *Paducah Gateway, A history of Railroads in Western Kentucky*, pp. 18-22.

⁶ Camille Wells, *A History of Paducah and McCracken County*, p. 11-12

⁷ John E. Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, p. 705.

⁸ Ibid, pp.18-22.

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Paducah's relationship with the railroad and associated industries could not have occurred without large influxes of workers into the city. In 1884, the city annexed an additional 3,914 acres and Lang Park was platted, which capitalized on residential subdivision development surrounding it. The entire area was located just west of Paducah's historic commercial core. Paducah's 19th- and early-20th-century residential development was strongly influenced by the construction and operation of the Paducah Street Railway Company and its accessibility to the Illinois Central Railroad (I.C.R.R.) shops. As the transportation circulation patterns formed pathways around the newly designated neighborhood areas, new transportation routes spurred the growth of Paducah's suburbs. An 1889 birds eye-view map of the city indicates fully-developed residential clusters along the horse-car tracks and the around the Union Passenger depot located at Campbell and 9th. Residential development followed the railroad tracks westward, diagonally, across the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Neighborhoods to the N.N. & M. Railroad shops, southwest of Broadway and 11th Street (See Figure 4).

In addition, civic improvement campaigns to incorporate street improvements, new sanitary sewer and water systems, expansion of the school system and improvements in medical facilities, evolved over the next two decades. In 1887, The People's Railway Company took over the line, extending service to include the Cemetery Line which ran north on Sixth to Trimble, and then west to Oak Grove Cemetery, the northern border of the Fountain Avenue neighborhood. Early Sanborn maps indicate the homes constructed along Park Street (Trimble) are some of the earliest in the neighborhood. The Mule-cars were replaced in 1889 by an electric street-car system that connected the western city limits to the densely populated central business district.

The introduction of America's first electric-powered streetcar system in 1887 initiated a new era of suburbanization and influenced initial patterns of suburban development. Nationally, streetcar use continued to increase until 1923 when ridership reached a peak at 14.7 million. It began to slowly decline until the 1940s, when most streetcar lines were replaced by mass transit buses or trackless trolleys.⁹ The Paducah Street Railway Company incorporated in 1887 with George C. Thompson as President, Henry Burnett as Vice President, and A.S. Thompson as Secretary-Treasurer.¹⁰ The company debuted Paducah's first electric streetcar on July 4, 1890. This was the second electric streetcar in the Commonwealth, the first being the Green Street Line of Louisville. Paducah's first streetcar line ran from downtown along Jefferson Street to the site of the 1894 Paducah Fair and Exposition at 28th Street and Jefferson. The rapidly developing streetcar lines along the outskirts of the city limits became prime land for development, as subdivision activity generally followed construction of electric streetcar lines. Planning involved a limited grid plan with square blocks divided by alleys, with each block containing an equal number of lots on each half. The lots lined the primary street routes in the city.

Large tracts of land along this first streetcar route were owned by entities such as the Paducah Land, Coal and Iron Company, Paducah Iron Company and Paducah Industries Committee. County Deed records indicate that in 1887, large tracts of land were sold to a few of Paducah's prominent real estate developers who then platted various subdivisions. One of the earliest entrepreneurial firms was the West End Improvement Company, led by Dr. S.B. Caldwell, George C. Wallace, W.F. Bradshaw, and Alex Kirkland. The West End Company acquired the land from 20th Street westward to 33rd Street. The company was organized in 1891 and

⁹ Ibid. Ames and McClelland.

¹⁰ Bennett & Company City Directory, 1890.

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began its first venture in 1894, with 116 acres platted into 400 lots, valued at over \$40,000. This area later was designated the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue neighborhood. (See Figure 5)¹¹ Sometime after 1922, the West End Improvement Company sold the platted area west of 28th Street to the Park Realty Company, who was organized in 1922, by J.C. Utterback, W. F. Bradshaw and J.S. Brinkley. The company developed these areas into the neighborhood of Wallace Park and Afton Heights. Other developers such as T.J. Flourney and Henry Enders platted subdivisions just to the east of Fountain Avenue (See Figure 11). The Paducah Land, Coal and Iron Company platted the Fountain Avenue neighborhood with a boundary of Broadway on the south, Park Avenue (Hinkleville Road) on the north, 15th Street on the east and 17th on the west. This encompasses our boundary expansion area (See Figure 8).

Our first glimpses of residential planning in Paducah can be seen within the deeds of these properties. Restrictions and easements were placed on the properties to include:

“Streets to be consistent at right angles to Broadway” and “allowance for improvements of the blocks by streets for grading and gravel,” and additional provisions added, “for right of way of street cars of the Paducah Street Railway and Gas and Light Company.”

The plat map of Fountain Avenue also included the layout for Fountain Park (Lang Park). It states that the streets of Fountain Avenue were to be 80 feet wide, curb to curb, with 3½-foot-wide sidewalks on each side, and a 20’-wide park with provisions for rail line in the center around a circle with a 10’-wide sidewalk. The erection of a fountain and city water main were part of the plan. (See Figure 9) In 1905, two areas were platted as residential subdivisions within the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood. Terrell’s Fountain Park Addition which incorporates Madison Street to the north, Clay to the south, 16th to the west and 13th to the east. The Harahan Subdivision was platted in 1905, with a boundary of Jefferson to the south, Clay (Martin Luther King Jr.) to the North, 15th to the east and 16th to the west. Both of these platted expansions to the Fountain Avenue correspond with the industrial expansion of the I.C.C.R. railroad shops and the electric streetcar route additions.

Historically, the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue area had a variety of property owners from a variety of occupations, but primarily were associated with the continual expansion of the railroad and industrial boom in Paducah. City Directories indicate that during the period of 1897 to 1927, approximately sixty-five percent of the residents who occupied the homes within the boundary expansion were employed by the I.C.C. Railroad. Occupations ranged from pilot, engineer, foreman, watchman, laborer, and brakeman. The other residents within the district boundary were employed as milliner, hucksters, a baker, collar maker, plumber and horseshoer. The peripheral streets, which connected to Jefferson and Fountain within the proposed expansion area, experienced its largest amount of construction between 1897 and 1927. By 1927, the neighborhood was a fully functioning streetcar suburb, with the streets lined with an enclave of working class single-family homes and a few multi-family duplexes (See Figure 10). Fifty-six percent of the extant building stock construction coincides with Paducah’s railroad-related industrial expansion; the city’s largest population increase came from the in-migration of workers. The architectural choices of the working and middle class residents primarily consist of folk Victorian designs, Colonial Revival and simple Craftsman Bungalow during this period. ~~The~~

¹¹ Richard L. Holland, *Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Nomination to Historic Places*, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.

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~~mixing of modest working class styles and the more elaborate early Revival styles within the overall district layout a picture of Paducah's growth and neighborhood development.~~ [Melinda: look at the previous 2 sentences immediately before this bracketed text. The first one, not struck through, does have a tenuous connection with development: developers are sensitive to style, maybe better expressed as "lifestyle," of which architectural style is only 1 factor, and not the most important factor. When a developer chooses to maximize his/her profits, he/she probably chooses a house's square foot and exterior materials more carefully than its architectural style when choosing things to maximize his/her profits. Anyway, I let that first sentence stand because it seems consistent with your overall point about the district's basis for significance--development. However, I struck-over the second sentence, suggesting it be deleted, because it's more appropriate to a Criterion C nomination than this nomination hopes to be. Look closely at that sentence—it's not a complete sentence, unless you're using "layout" as a verb, in a way that's synonymous to "displays." My guess is that you meant to say, "...within the overall district layout gives a picture..." If I'm correct, and the sentence is missing its verb, my guess is that you are somehow aware that the sentence is somehow at cross purposes with, or at least does not directly support, the nomination's basic point of view, and the omission indicates that spark of awareness. I have more comment on subsequent draft 4 text, identifying where this nomination needs reorient itself, so that it can speak more forcefully about its basic platform: development. I wanted to leave the text intact here, with commentary, so you could re-read and reflect.]

The construction during the first two decades of the twentieth century nearly filled the district, although it experienced one last period of building after World War II, with the in-migration of workers for the jobs at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) in 1951. The plant opened in 1952, as a uranium enrichment plant for the production of nuclear weapons.¹² The Cold War demand for the enriched uranium escalated, creating a significant economic boom and population increase for the county. The PGDP employed 1,600 permanent jobs and 20,000 construction jobs.¹³ Between 1950 and 1960, Paducah's population increased from 49,137 to 57,306, resulting in housing shortages.¹⁴ **The homes that represent the period after World War II were constructed in popular national trends of that period, such as the Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod. [Is the expansion area without houses of these styles, indicating it was already built out, i.e., developed, by 1952? Use architectural style to refer back to the nomination's main point, i.e., development.]**

Evaluation of the Historic Significance of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase within the historic context

Paducah underwent periods of rapid growth and industrial expansion, causing surges of population and continual city annexations. Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase is significant within the historic context of residential development in Paducah, KY, **because it gives us insight into some of the earliest efforts** by local developers and city officials for planned subdivision development during specific periods of economic prosperity and surges in population. The platting of the once rural area, by prominent local developers **was instrumental** in developing much of the unoccupied land into fully developed

¹² Philip Thomason, "Cultural Resource Survey and National Register Assessment C140 Complex Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant McCracken County, Kentucky," p. 10.

¹³ Ibid., p. 11

¹⁴ John E.L. Robertson, *Paducah, 1830-1980: A Sesquicentennial History*, pp. 102-103

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residential neighborhoods fulfilling a housing need for middle and working class residents. **[Here I've highlighted 2 types of phrases in text that are commonly found in nominations and which beg for elucidation. Both phrases usually function as conclusions, as if they deliver the necessary meaning that a reader wants from the evaluation of significance, but they don't. The truth is, any property or any area of Paducah gives us insight into development choices, merely because a developer had to create it. Thus, if nothing more is said about the insight that the district delivers, then the phrase is circular. That means that the first bolded phrase isn't exactly incorrect, it just makes a promise but doesn't deliver. It's equivalent to saying, "This farm gives us insight into the agricultural development patterns of McCracken County's earliest phase of farming." Well, that might be true for any farm, but until the person making the claim tells just what that means, we're left to wonder what insights the farm gives us about the category that it's a member of. The second phrase makes the promise that the insight will be essential—the insight won't be superficial or incidental, the insight will give us real truths about what was important to developers working to shape Paducah (and make their own fortunes) during the context's study period. Thus, this section of the nomination takes on the ambitious goal of saying it will sort through the many facts about development choices, analyze which ones were truly meaningful and valuable, tell which ones those were, and identify the ways that the expansion area displays evidence of those choices. The nomination chooses as its goal that of telling the readers what particular insight the nominated area will give us about that larger topic of the town's development. Again, style is just one variable among hundreds of choices that the developer would have made in any house choice. If you look at the subdivision regulations that emerge in Frankfort starting in the 1920s, and become more complex by the late 1930s, you'll see a list of things that developers felt were really important to them. Specific styles aren't usually specified on the list; when the regs speak of style they only want the new house's style to be consistent with the neighbors. What is spelled out in great detail, however, is how many square feet each house must have, how much must be its setback from the front and distance from the lot's sides, how the property interfaces with public utilities, what kind of features can populate the lot outside of the house, and so on. My contention is that these subdivision regulations become the public documents that explain not only one developer's internal thought processes, but they really are a statement of what that town's people generally want for houses of certain value points at any given time. The developers don't *dictate* what the population will choose for housing; they really are more accurately characterized as trying to figure out what property qualities will appeal to the public, so that he/she (the developer) can maximize his/her profits by successfully tapping into the public's desires and values. Talk to any developer, and most will spend much more time telling how they fussed over the details of sewer line placement than they did over architectural style. Now, don't lose heart—I'm not giving you bad news, only pointing out how to strengthen. Read my first comment on the next page, below—it's suggesting a very positive outcome to all this.]**

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Significance of the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase in Light of the Physical Condition of the District Today

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase is interpreted according to Criterion A, for its association with important events in the City's planning and development. It stands as one of the earliest Railroad and Streetcar suburb developments in the city of Paducah. **Its importance relates to its**

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residential development patterns and the efforts of developers to implement design restrictions of the neighborhood and the implementation of civic improvements as part of the design. [Melinda: this bolded sentence perfectly says what it should say. It’s probably the best phrasing I’ve seen in a nomination that claims Criterion A, with Development as the key theme. My lengthy comment on the previous page gives a critique that asks for more of the content of this claim, and that content to be stated in the Evaluation of Significance section. The bolded sentence here, in the Integrity discussion, gives me confidence you will be able to provide that concrete information in the Evaluation.] In this way of looking at the district, the following integrity factors are given higher priority for their ability to transmit the information about development decisions: location, setting, design, and feeling. [Melinda: if you had time to read them, you’d see that our last 2-3 years of nominations have confined the use of integrity of feeling for those places that meet Criterion C. This isn’t a rule, so I cannot tell you to abandon integrity of feeling as one of the basic elements of integrity that add up to integrity of association. What I’m saying is that I’ve been coaching nomination authors and our Review Board to think of properties that qualify under Criterion C as having integrity of groups of integrity factors—usually materials, design, and occasionally workmanship—that add up to integrity of feeling, and properties that qualify under Criterion A as needing a different collection of factors—usually location, setting, materials, and design—to add up to integrity of association. Given this emerging tradition, do you see how I’m saying that incorporating integrity of feeling pushes this into the arena of Criterion C, at least more than it intends to with its basic approach? I’m not going to instruct you to delete it, I’m going to ask you to deliberate on it, and then define below what physical factors of a property give the viewer a feeling of development significance. If that sounds like a challenging assignment, or maybe an awkward task to complete, I wouldn’t disagree, and won’t fault you for just dropping it.] If all four of those integrity factors exist, the property will possess integrity of association, which, as it is grounded in the terms of Criterion A (“Property is **associated** with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”) makes it eligible for listing.

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase possesses integrity of **location** because, of course, it hasn’t moved. More important than its positional stability, this neighborhood’s location gives **important information** about the growth of Paducah’s residential neighborhoods in correlation with the early planned development and advancing transportation trends in the city. [In my opinion, readers still will need you to explain to them what that important information is. I know you’re right...I also know that most readers will need to read it here to get it. The additional information doesn’t have to be lengthy, just a bit more explicit.]

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase possesses integrity of **setting**. Within the district, the relationship between the properties remains the same: setbacks, traffic flow, yard dimensions, location of small-scale elements, etc. Few new large-scale features, such as houses, or even newer garages, have been added to the district to make it much denser. It retains the interior setting that it had at the close of the Period of Significance. The extra-site setting, i.e., the surrounding area, continues to possess a largely residential “feeling” even with the widening of Martin Luther King Jr. and the removal of the streetcar lines. The surrounding neighborhoods remain primarily residential and the Oak Grove Cemetery is intact. [My reaction to this one was a question: Why is this setting important to support the integrity of associations? I’m not asking that as a way of disagreeing with your conclusion, only saying I’m sketchier about that conclusion than I’d like to be. I would like to be able to read which quality (-ies) of the setting

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County and State

are vital in supporting the important associations between the district’s physical character and what’s important about development in Paducah during the contextual period.]

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase possesses integrity of **design**. The design of the streetscapes and housing stock offers insight into a specific period in the patterns of residential development in Paducah. **The streetscapes reveal the original patterns of development and architectural trends within the neighborhood and how infill construction was incorporated into the lots for continued growth during one of the periods of greatest residential need for the city of Paducah. [I’ve bolded the final sentence to say in reading it, I thought it was universally true—any neighborhood’s streetscapes will reveal the original patterns of development and the architectural trends. If that fact is true for any neighborhood, then the question becomes whether this final sentence actually delivers any particular meaning about the expansion area? If you think you’ve covered this in the contextual discussion, above, then pull out 1 or 2 quick points to refocus readers on points you’ve already made. Don’t forget my comments above: the Evaluation section has discussed and relied on architectural style, a bit more than I’d suggest is useful, to deliver meaning about development. If you choose to accept that critique, and you end up revising the Evaluation section accordingly, then you’ll be coaching people on different aspects of a property’s design (different from architectural style) which carry the messages and meaning of development values. Thus, if you shift them to look at design in ways that are consistent with the developer’s eye, then what you prescribe as necessary development design elements, which a property must retain to support the integrity of association, will differ from the necessary architectural design elements, which a property must retain to support an integrity of feeling. Get it? Call, and let’s discuss if my words here are too weak to carry my meaning.]**

The physical characteristics and architectural styles are indicative of trends associated with railroad development and the progression of a working and middle class neighborhood. To be deemed a contributing part of the district, the property was evaluated for its retention of sufficient stylistic and structural features. Specifically, *integrity* of façade arrangement, fenestration and materials is essential. The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The District overall retains its integrity of design, and the majority of its individual sites are seen as retaining it, as well.

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase possesses integrity of **feeling**. It exhibits the normal assemblage of architectural styles present in many American residential subdivisions during its Period of Significance—National forms, bungalow forms, as well as Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Folk Victorian styles. The neighborhood yards and lot sizes have changed very little since development, as their size conformed to the sense of a working and middle-class lifestyle popular at the time. **[My only question is one from an extremely literal point of view: What is the “feeling” of development? If that question gives you vertigo, as well, then drop the expectation that this district will need integrity of feeling, and move much of the text of this paragraph into the next paragraph, just calling those physical qualities part of the necessary stuff of the site that reinforces the integrity of association.]**

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase) McCracken County, Kentucky
Name of Property County and State

Because the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Boundary Increase possesses integrity of location, setting, design, and **feeling**, its physical character maintains the integrity of its significant **associations** with the primary historic context, focused on Paducah's 20th-century development. Materially, the district becomes a resource by which we can learn about the important ways that Paducah was shaped and grew in the years after the Civil War until shortly after the Second World War.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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J.H. Battle, W.H., Kniffin, G.C., *Histories and Biographies of Ballard, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken and Marshall Counties*, (Kentucky Reprint), 1972.

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John E.L. Roberson, *Paducah, 1830-1980: A Sesquicentennial History*, (Paducah: Roberston), 1980.

McCracken County Property Value Assessor Records.

Paul Lutz, "Fact and Myth Concerning George Rogers Clark's Grant of land at Paducah, Kentucky." Register of the Kentucky Historical Society 67, July, 1969.

Philip Thomason, "Cultural Resource Survey and National Register Assessment C140 Complex Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant McCracken County, Kentucky,"

Sue Dana Green, *History of Paducah Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation*, (City of Paducah), 1978.

Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Paducah, Kentucky Sanborn Map Company, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1916

National Register Nominations

Lower Town Neighborhood District National Register Nomination to Historic Places, 1979

Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Nomination to Historic Places, 1984

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase) McCracken County, Kentucky
Name of Property County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): See Description inventory table

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 49 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16
Zone Easting Northing

3 16
Zone Easting Northing

2 16
Zone Easting Northing

4 16
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Historic District expansion encompasses the property historically associated with the neighborhood development. The proposed boundary of the expansion includes the adjacent streets north of Madison and Fountain, expanding the district to include the northern half of Lang Park to Park Avenue. The district is bounded on the west by Fountain Avenue, the eastern boundary is Harahan Boulevard, Park Avenue and the Oak Grove Cemetery on the north and Madison on the south.

Boundary Justification

The selected boundaries incorporate the largest concentration of contributing properties in the residential neighborhood in the northern part of the 1884 annexation of the original town. While other residential resources from the period of significance exist to the west and north of the chosen boundaries, these were not included since the primary focus of this boundary expansion corresponds with the Fountain Avenue Revitalization Plan by the City of Paducah. Further survey is recommended in the future of surrounding neighborhoods.

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase) McCracken County, Kentucky
 Name of Property County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melinda Winchester
 organization Winchester Preservation date 11-11-2011
 street & number 770 Jake Dukes Rd. telephone 270-210-2553
 city or town Grand Rivers State KY zip code 42045
 e-mail melindawinchester@windstream.net

Additional Documentation

Maps, Photographs, Continuation Sheets

Photographs:

Name of Property: Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Historic District Boundary Expansion
 City or Vicinity: Paducah

County: McCracken County State: KY

Photographer: Melinda Winchester

Date Photographed: July 2011 and October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 1 of 18.

The following photographs are keyed to the Photo ID sketch map by Photo ID#, numbered within a circle and showing camera direction. These are the **Official Image files** on the image disc.

PHOTO #	ADDRESS	KHC#	DESCRIPTION AND CAMERA DIRECTION
1	1412 Harrison	MCNP1247	East façade, facing southwest
2	1414 Harrison	MCNP1248	South façade, facing north
3	633 Fountain	MCNP1214	Facing west
4	508 Harahan	MCNP1233	South façade, facing north
5	528 Fountain	MCNP1201	South façade, facing north
6	428 Harrison	MCNP1227	Facing east
7	1639 Harrison	MCNP1271	Facing west
8	1601 Madison	MCNP1277	Facing west
9	1526 Park Avenue	MCNP1334	Facing south
10	1501 Marin Luther King, Jr.	MCNP1287	Facing north
11	Street View, Fountain Avenue at Madison		Facing south
12	Street View, Fountain Avenue at Park Avenue		Facing south
13	Street View, Harahan		Facing south

Jefferson Street–Fountain Avenue Residential District (Boundary Increase) McCracken County, Kentucky
 Name of Property County and State

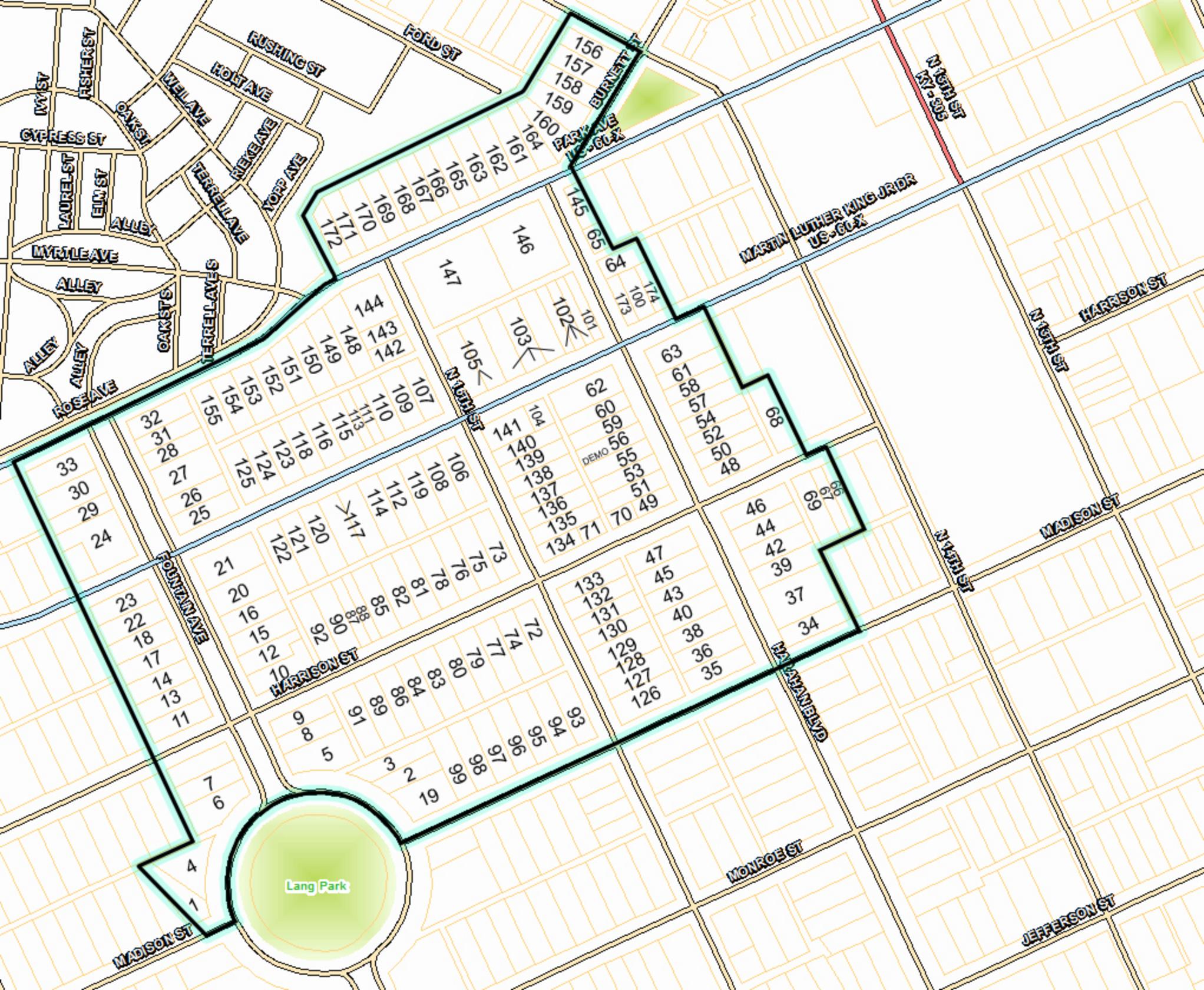
14	Street View, Harahan		Facing north
15	406 N. 16 th Street	MCNP1317	North façade, facing south
16	500 Harahan	MCNP1227	South façade, facing north
17	Lang (Fountain Park)		Facing north
18	Street View, Jefferson Street		Facing west

Owner:

name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ State _____ zip code _____



Lang Park

DEMO

Jefferson Street-
 Fountain Avenue
 Historic District
 (Boundary Increase)
 Paducah East quad
 Zone 16
 Easting/Northing
 1) 356260/4105600
 2) 356460/4105170
 3) 355930/4104910
 4) 355720/4105340



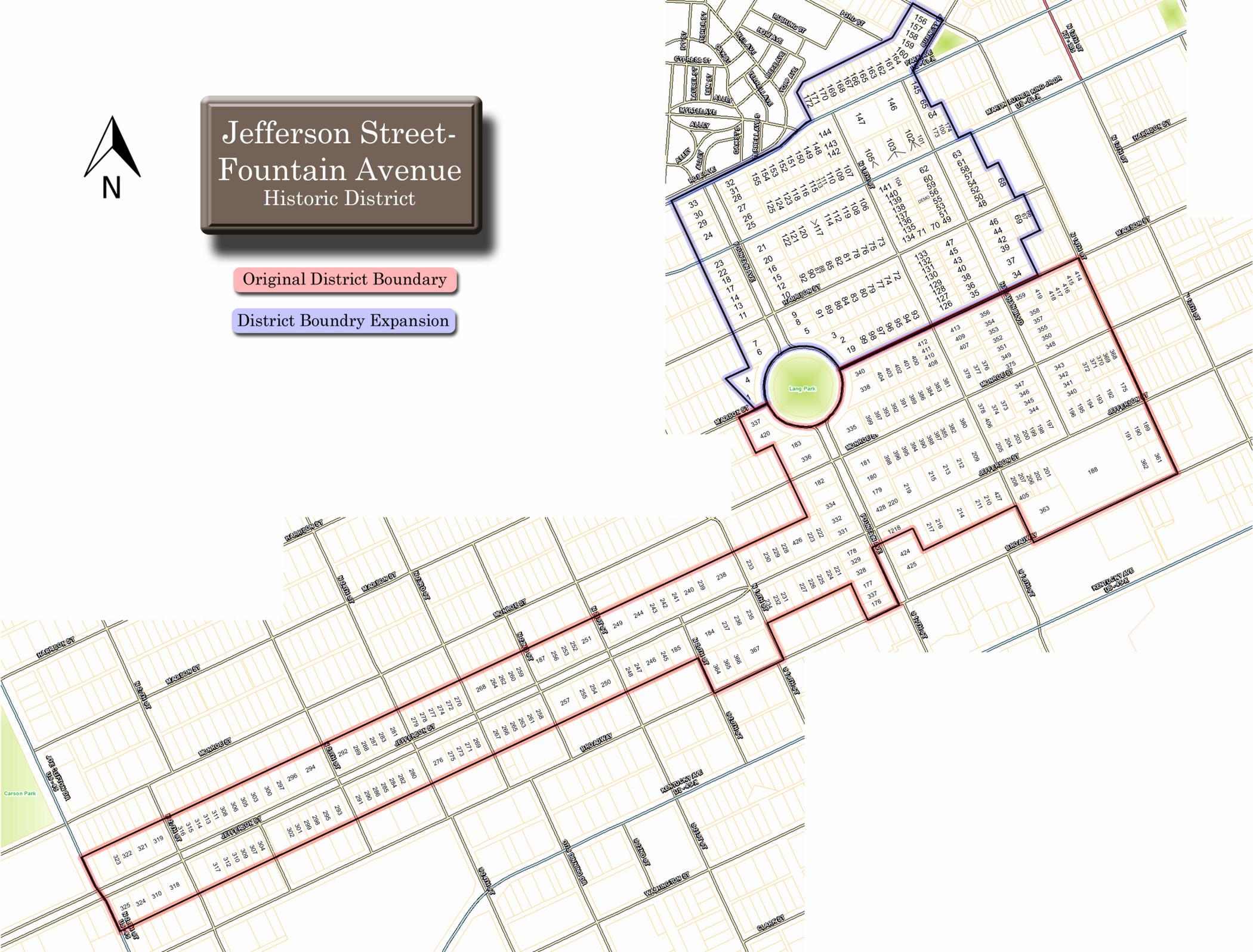
58 1/2 SW
 CAH WEST)



Jefferson Street- Fountain Avenue Historic District

Original District Boundary

District Boundry Expansion



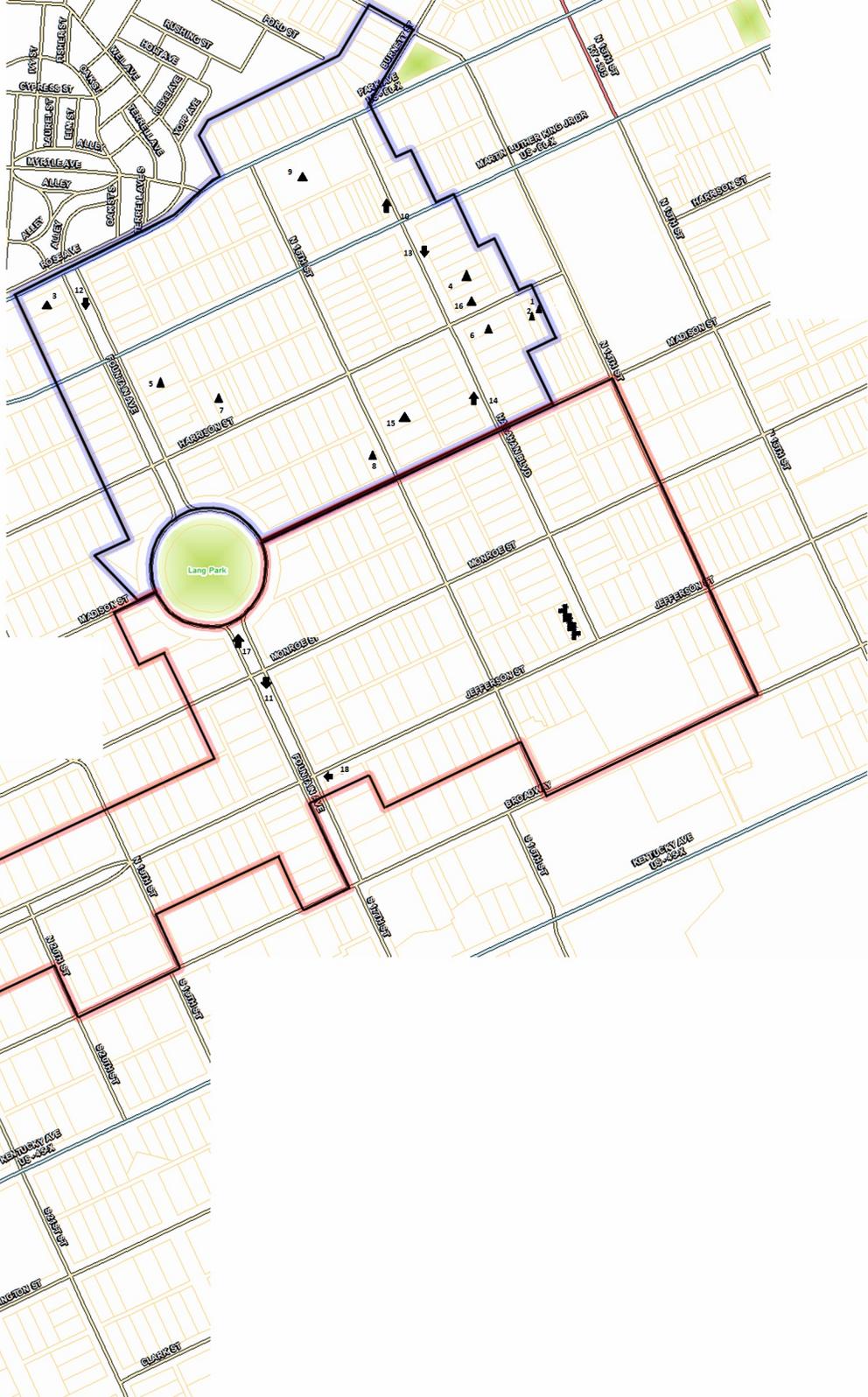


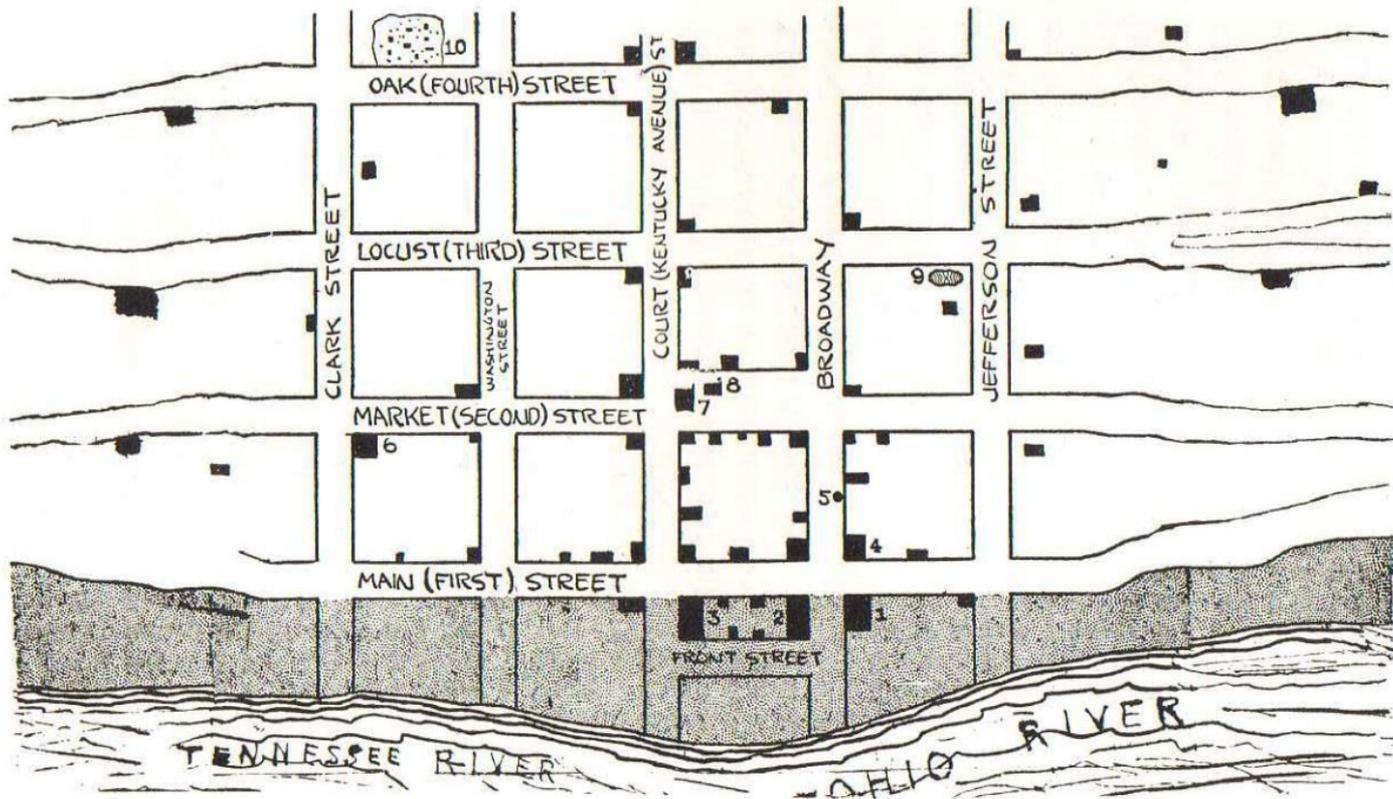
Jefferson Street- Fountain Avenue Historic District

Original District Boundary

District Boundry Expansion

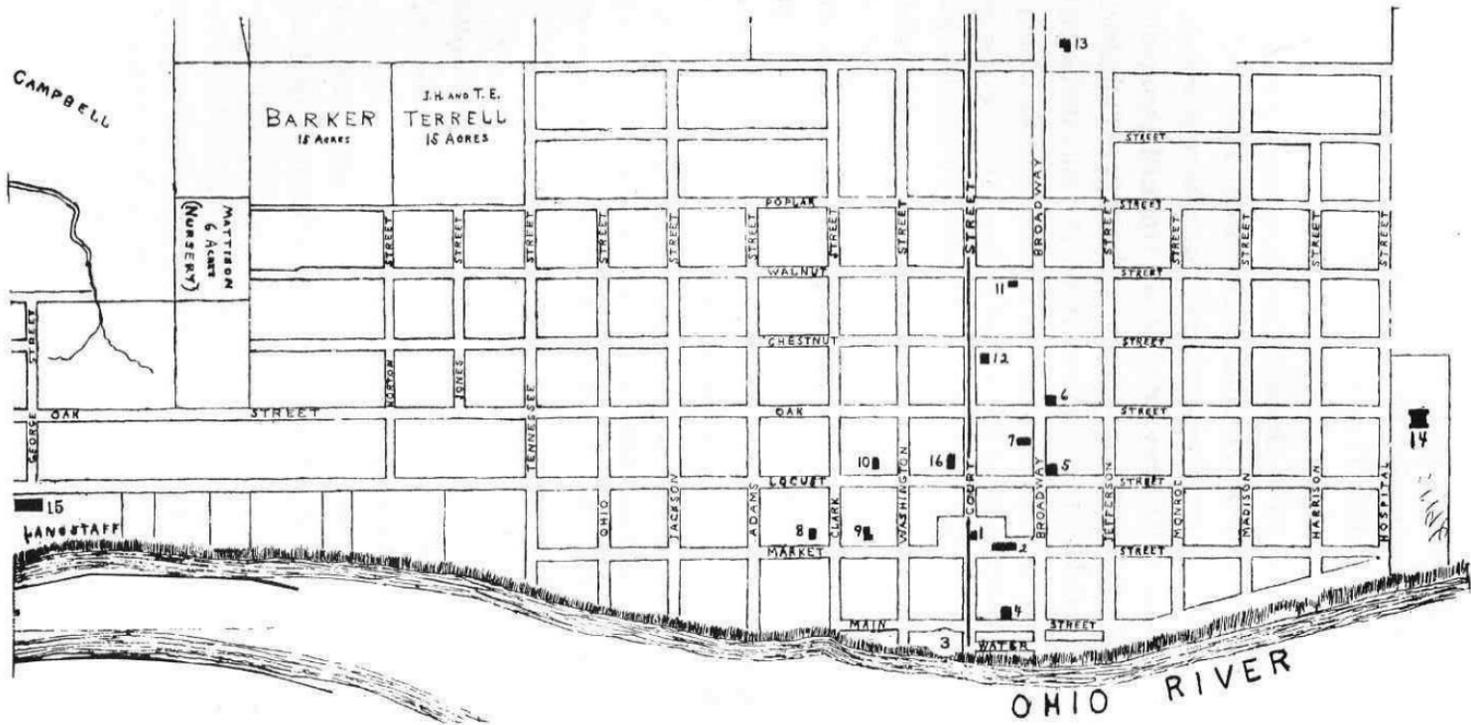
PHOTO KEY





MAP OF PADUCAH IN 1832.

1. First store building in town. 2. First frame house. 3. Rising Sun, three-story frame hotel. 4. Tavern, the site for which was bought for twelve dollars. 5. Public well. 6. Birthplace of John F. Davis, first child born in the town. 7. Courthouse. 8. Jail. 9. Pond popular with fishermen. 10. Old cemetery, the town's first burial plot.

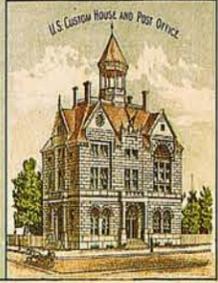
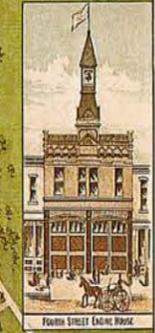
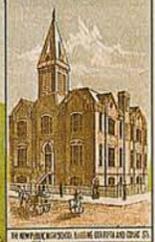
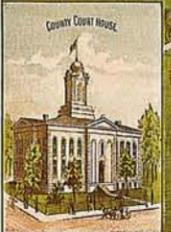


MAP OF PADUCAH IN 1856.

1. Courthouse. 2. Market House. 3. Marine ways. 4. Branch Bank of Louisville. 5. Commercial Bank of Kentucky. 6. Broadway Methodist Church. 7. First Baptist Church. 8. First Christian Church. 9. Grace Episcopal Church. 10. Cumberland Presbyterian Church. 11. St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church. 12. Female Seminary. 13. Paducah Male University. 14. Marine Hospital. 15. Site of old Langstaff mill. 16. First Presbyterian Church. Note on railroad track on Kentucky Avenue to river.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF
PADUCAH
 KENTUCKY.
 1889



PADUCAH, KY.
 1889.

- No. 1. U. S. Custom House and Post Office.
- 2. New Paducah Hotel.
- 3. City Market.
- 4. City Water Works and Steam Pipe.
- 5. Building of Johnson Co.'s Foundry and Machine Shop.
- 6. Ice Factory.
- 7. Trench, Borer & Co.'s Tobacco Warehouse.
- 8. J. M. Barber & Co.'s Tobacco Warehouse.
- 9. Gas and Electric Light Works.
- 10. Johnson & Co.'s Tobacco Warehouse.

- No. 11. Tobacco Warehouse.
- 12. Tobacco Warehouse.
- 13. Tobacco Warehouse.
- 14. St. Louis & Paducah R. R. Freight Depot.
- 15. Tobacco Storage Depot.
- 16. Paducah Iron Rolling Works.
- 17. Sawyer, Kern & Mississippi Valley R. R. Freight Depot.
- 18. W. L. Barrett & Co.'s Tobacco Warehouse and Store.
- 19. W. K. & H. V. R. Co.'s Tobacco Storage.
- 20. County Court House.

- No. 21. County Jail.
- 22. City Hall.
- 23. Laywell, Orms & Co.
- 24. Martin Wagon.
- 25. Three River Mills.
- 26. Johnson Foundry & Machine Co.
- 27. Paducah Foundry Factory.
- 28. Paducah Line Co.'s Warehouse.
- 29. Hall & Spahr Factory.
- 30. Paducah Lumber Co.'s Mill.
- 31. S. Taylor & Sons Foundry.
- 32. Smith & Kings Ship Yard and Saw Mill.

- No. 33. Brewery.
- 34. St. Bernard Coal Trough.
- 35. Lexington Brick Yard.
- 36. Property owned by The Paducah Land, Coal and Iron Co.
- 37. Forensic Park.
- 38. Bennett Theater and Race Ball Park.
- 39. Gilbert and Walden's Tobacco Warehouse.
- 40. Frank Knighton's Saw Mill.
- 41. "Salem Investment Co." Property.
- 42. Old Green Cemetery.
- 43. Scott and Smith's Tobacco Factory.

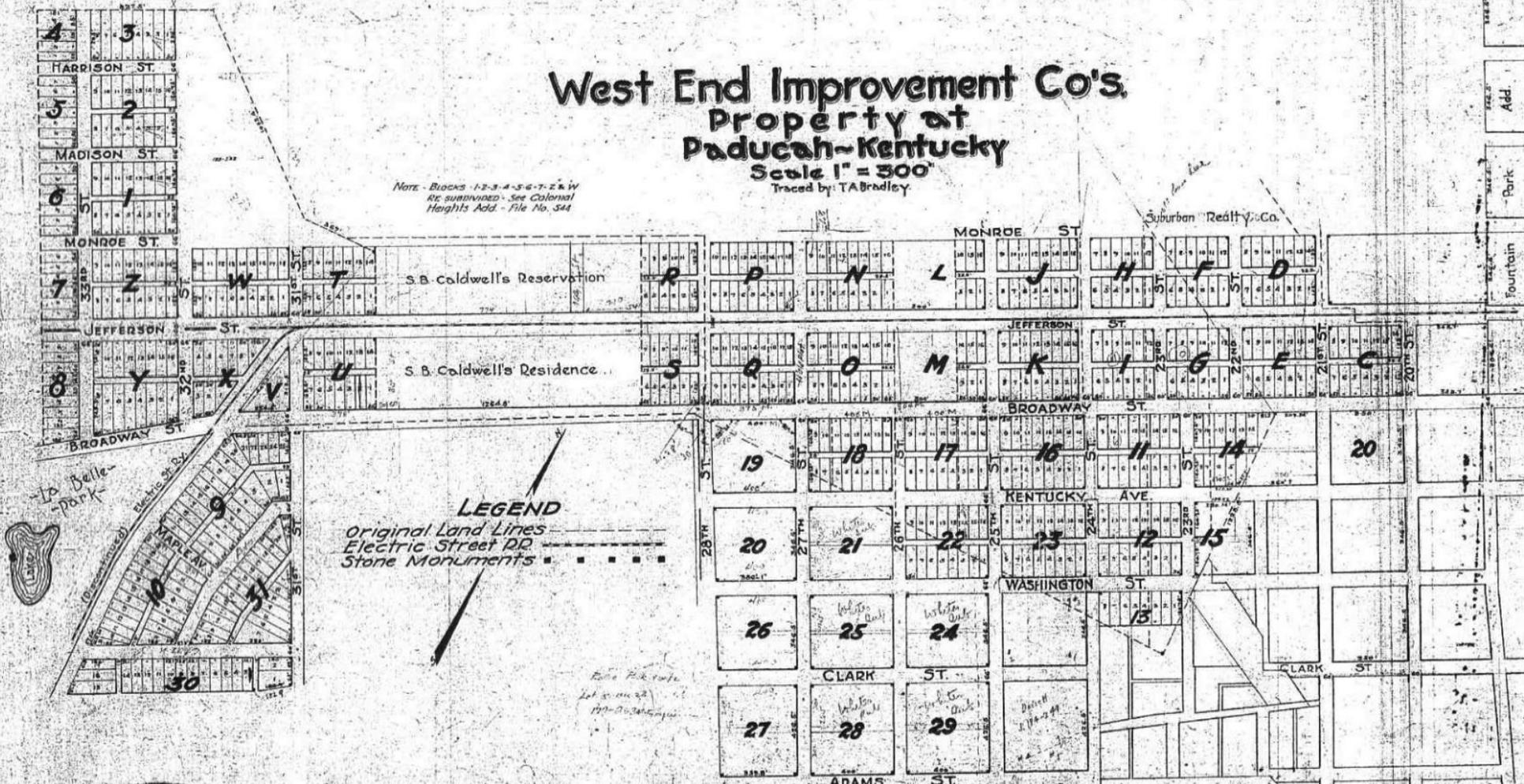
- No. 44. Eastman Place, (Mason's Flower Center).
 - 45. Old Green Green House, Previous Boro.
 - 46. Mackay's Tobacco Factory.
- CHURCHES.**
- First Baptist, cor. 5th and Jefferson Sts.
 - "Third Way" Methodist, cor. Broadway and 3rd St.
 - Catholic, cor. 4th, between Jefferson and Brown Sts.
 - Catholic, cor. 6th and Broadway Sts.
 - Episcopal, cor. Broadway, between 8th and 9th Sts.
 - Presbyterian, cor. Jefferson and 9th Sts.
 - Third Street Methodist, cor. 3rd, bet. Market and George.
 - French Evangelical, cor. 5th, bet. Clark and Adams Sts.
 - German Lutheran, cor. 5th, bet. Clark and Adams Sts.
 - German Evangelical, cor. 4th, bet. Clark and Adams Sts.

- COLLEGES.**
- First Baptist, cor. Washington, between 2nd and 3rd Sts.
 - Methodist, cor. Ohio and 3rd St.
 - Christian, cor. 5th and Vineville Sts.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**
- 1st District, cor. Hamilton and 8th Sts.
 - 2nd - - - - - Court and 5th Sts.
 - 3rd - - - - - one, Jackson and 4th Sts.
 - 4th - - - - - one, bet. Market and George Sts.
 - 5th - - - - - one, Broadway, bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
 - 6th - - - - - one, 4th and Market Sts.
 - 7th - - - - - one, Ohio and 8th Sts.

West End Improvement Co's Property at Paducah-Kentucky

Scale 1" = 300'
Traced by T.A. Bradley

Note - Blocks 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-22-24
R.C. subdivided - See Colonial
Heights Add - File No. 544



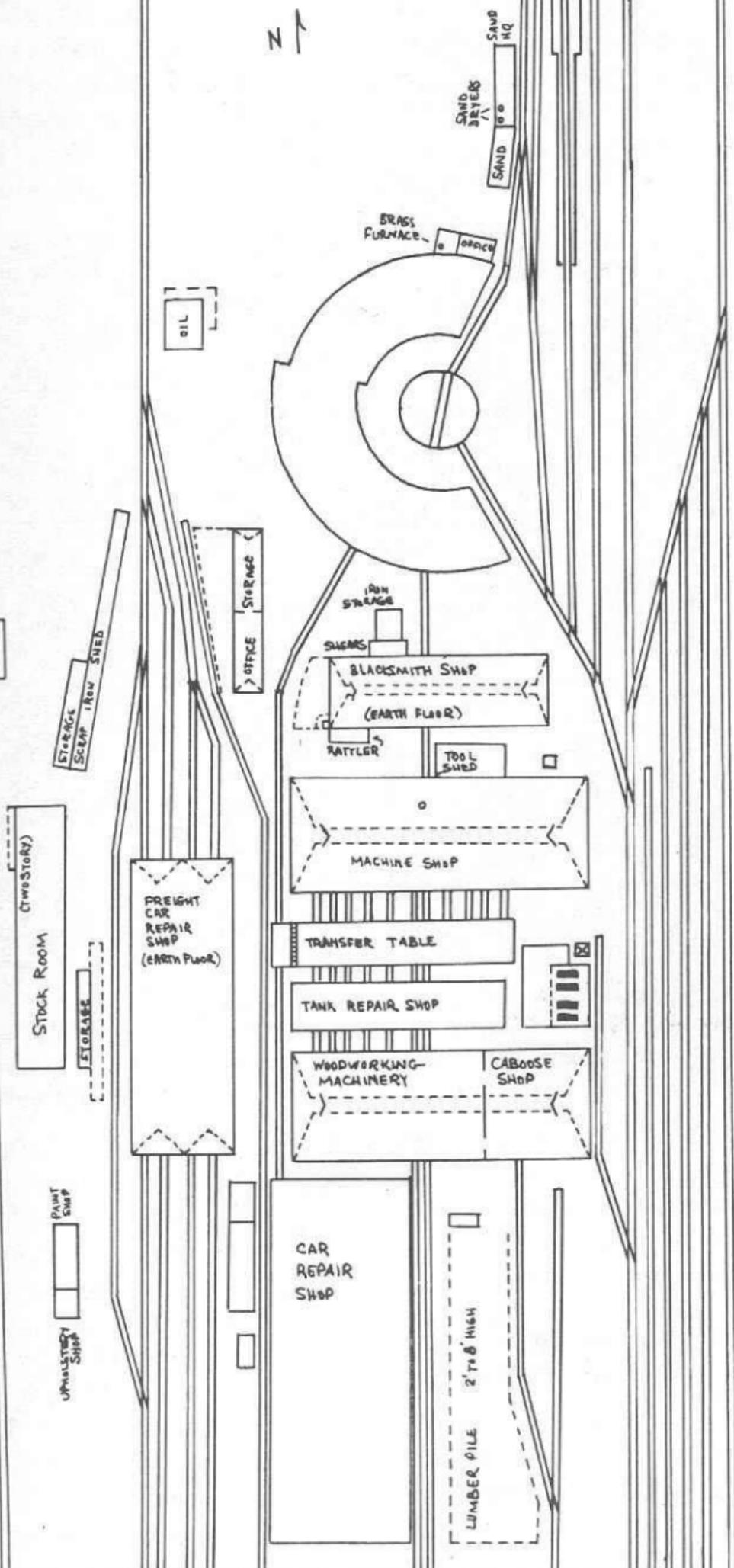
LEGEND
 Original Land Lines
 Electric Street DP
 Stone Monuments

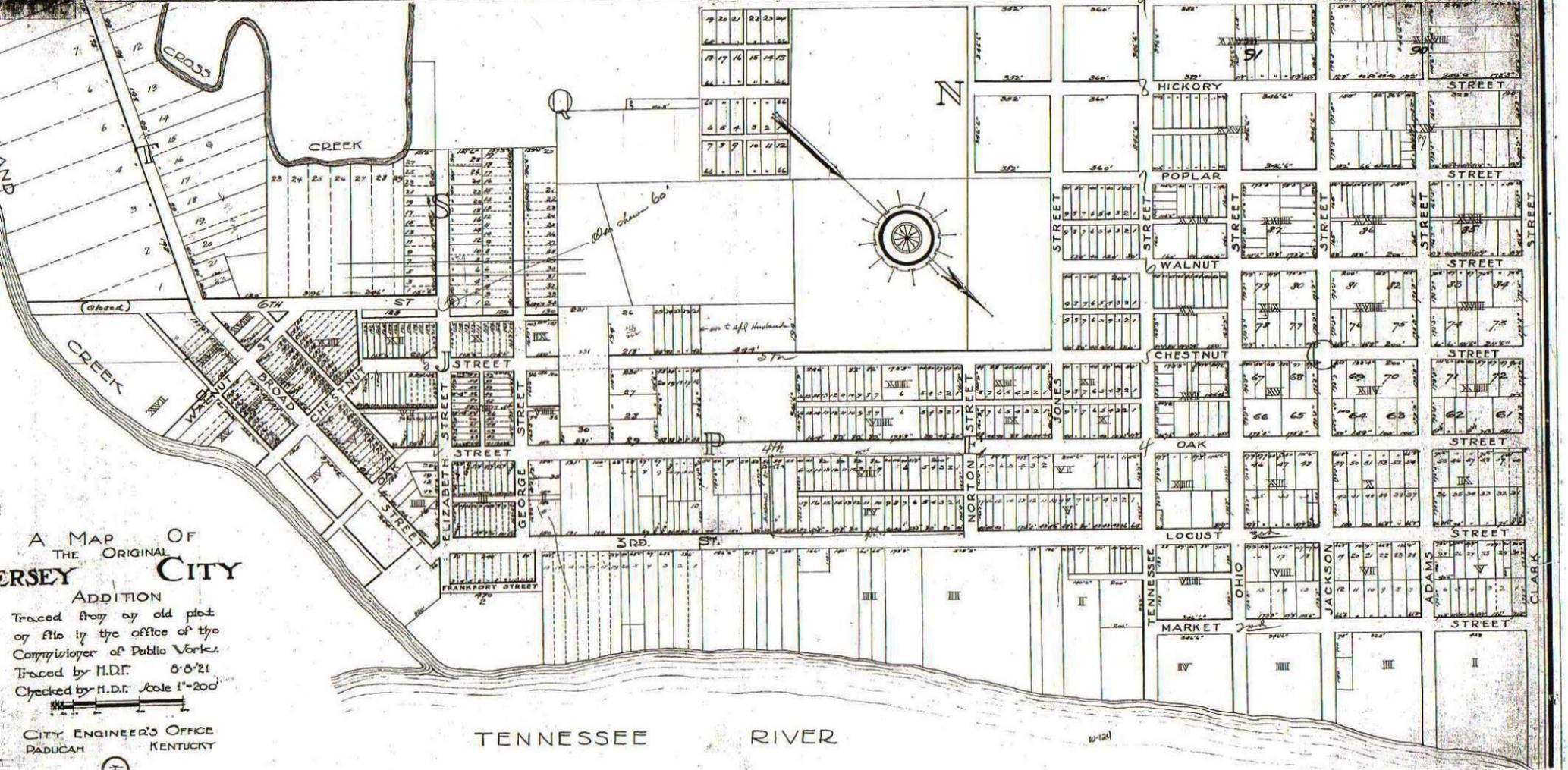
*Stone Monument
 Lot 5 - 100 ft
 100-20-20-20-20*

1000
 900
 800
 700
 600
 500
 400
 300
 200
 100
 Add.
 Park
 Fountain

KENTUCKY AVENUE

The Paducah Shops, based on plans in 1906 Paducah City Map.





A MAP OF THE ORIGINAL CITY ADDITION

Traced from an old plat or file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.
 Traced by H.D.T. 8-8-21
 Checked by H.D.T. Scale 1"=200'

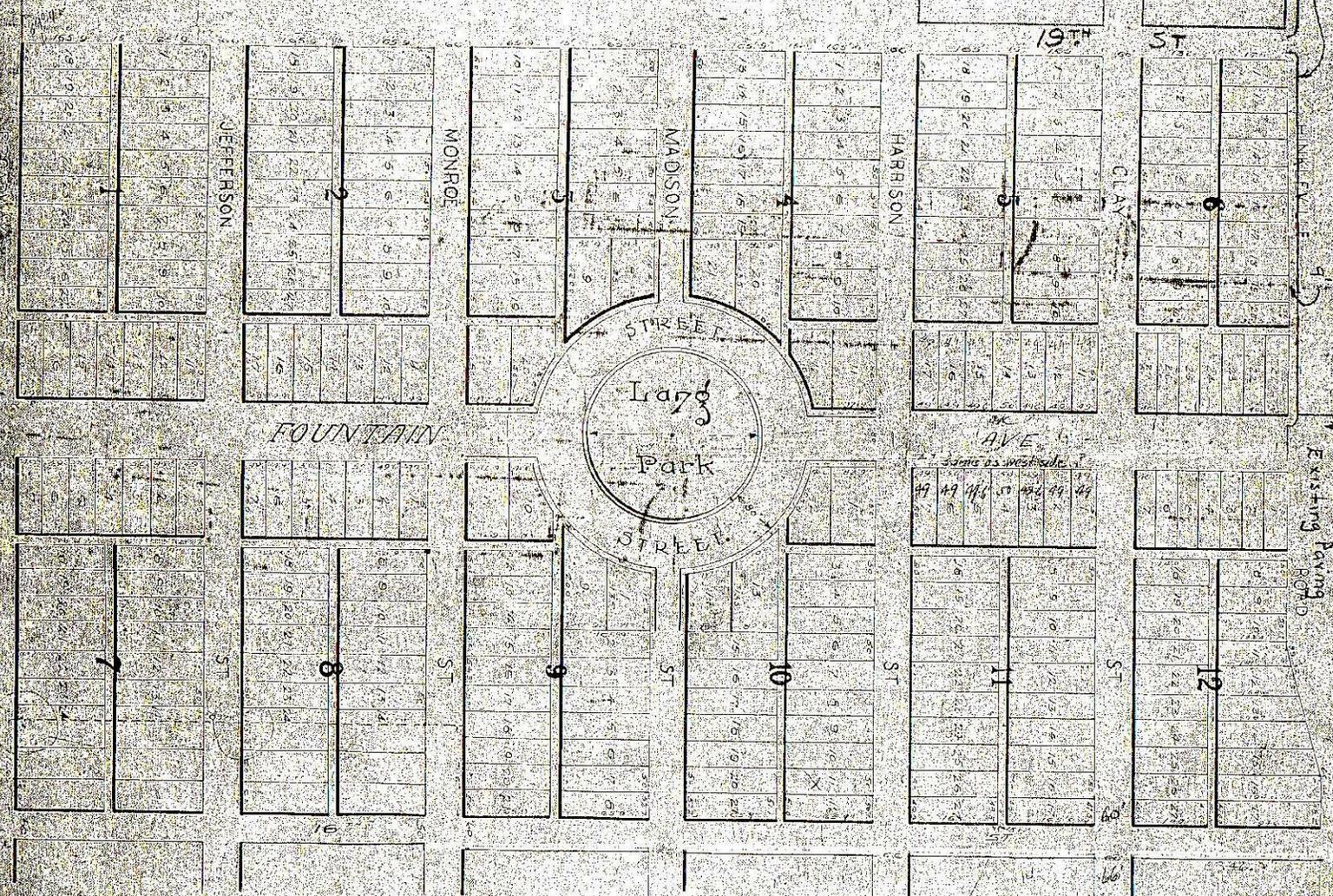
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
 PADUCAH KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE RIVER

40-124

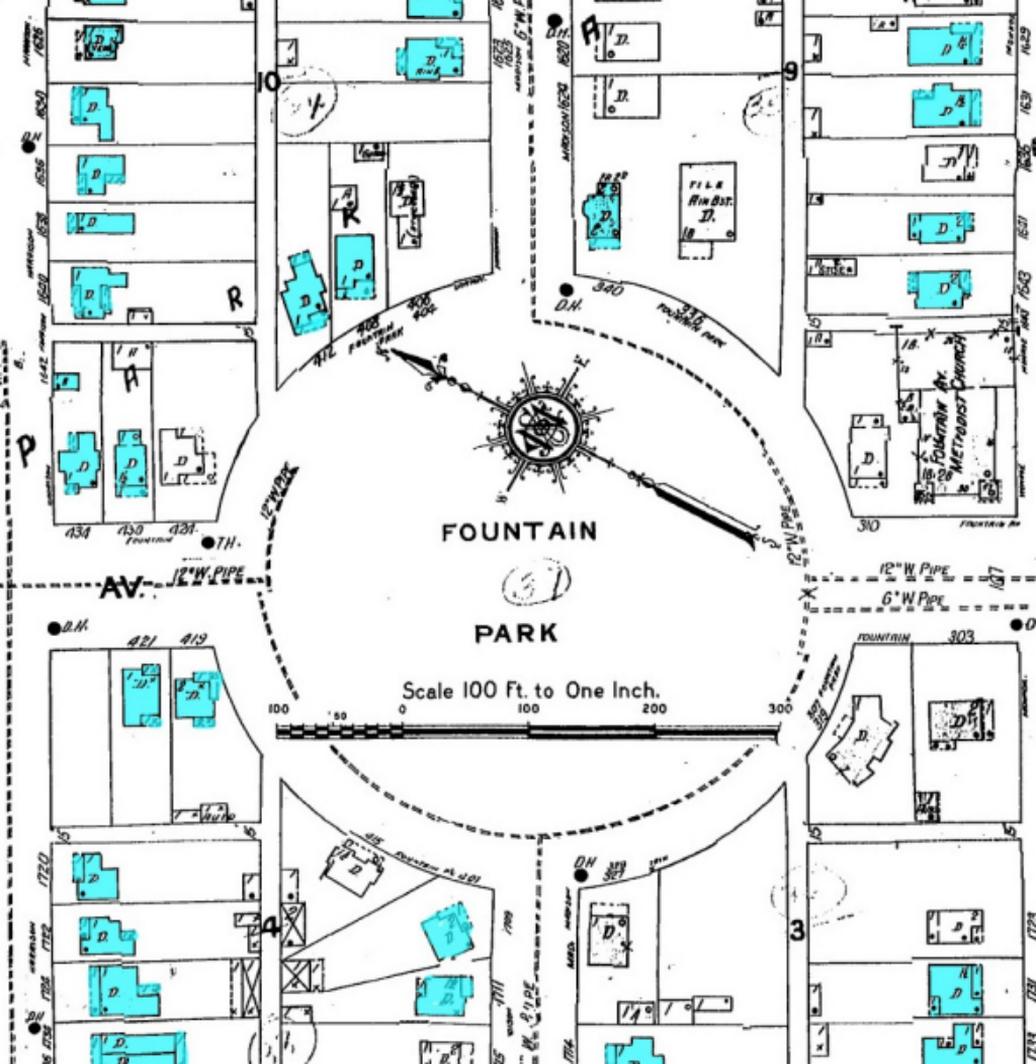
The streets are 42' wide from curb to curb with sidewalks on each side 12' wide Fountain Ave is 80' wide from curb to curb with sidewalks on each side 135' wide with a 20' Park for R.R. in center around circle the same width with a 10' sidewalk R.R. curve around circle - $28^{\circ} 20' 66''$ Rad. Curve around curb - $34^{\circ} 58' = (66.66' \text{ Rad})$ Circle around Fountain is 80' Dia. Curves for walks on 1885' Rad. The curves at Bway circle $\frac{1}{4}$ Finkleville Rd. on 50 R. J.F. Postlewhite Engr. 3-12-49

Fig. 166.60



FOUNTAIN PARK

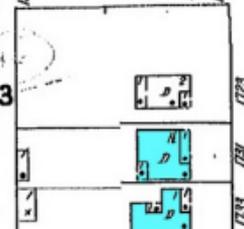
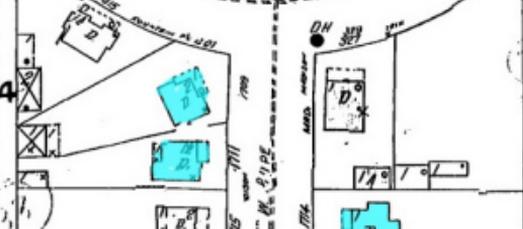
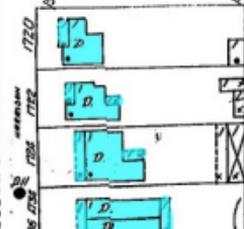
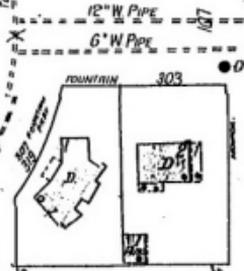
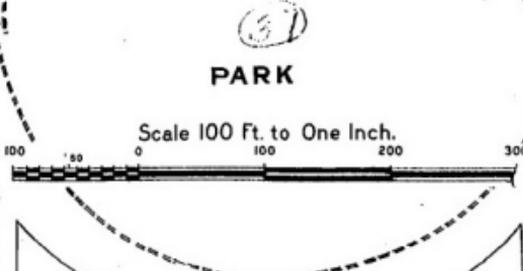
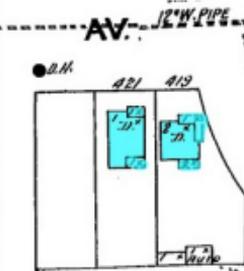
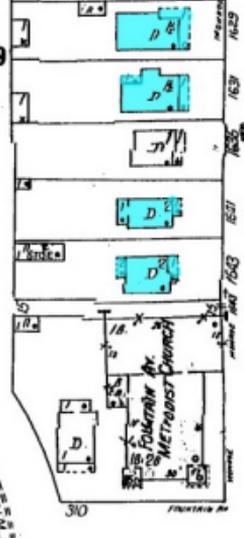
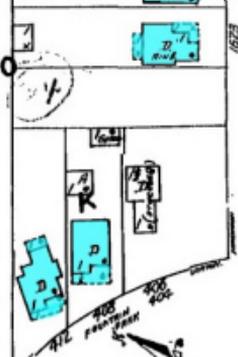
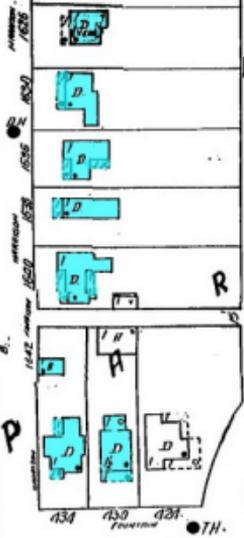
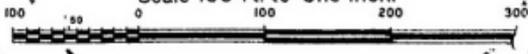
2170 2008 33 2171 4 1111 99



FOUNTAIN

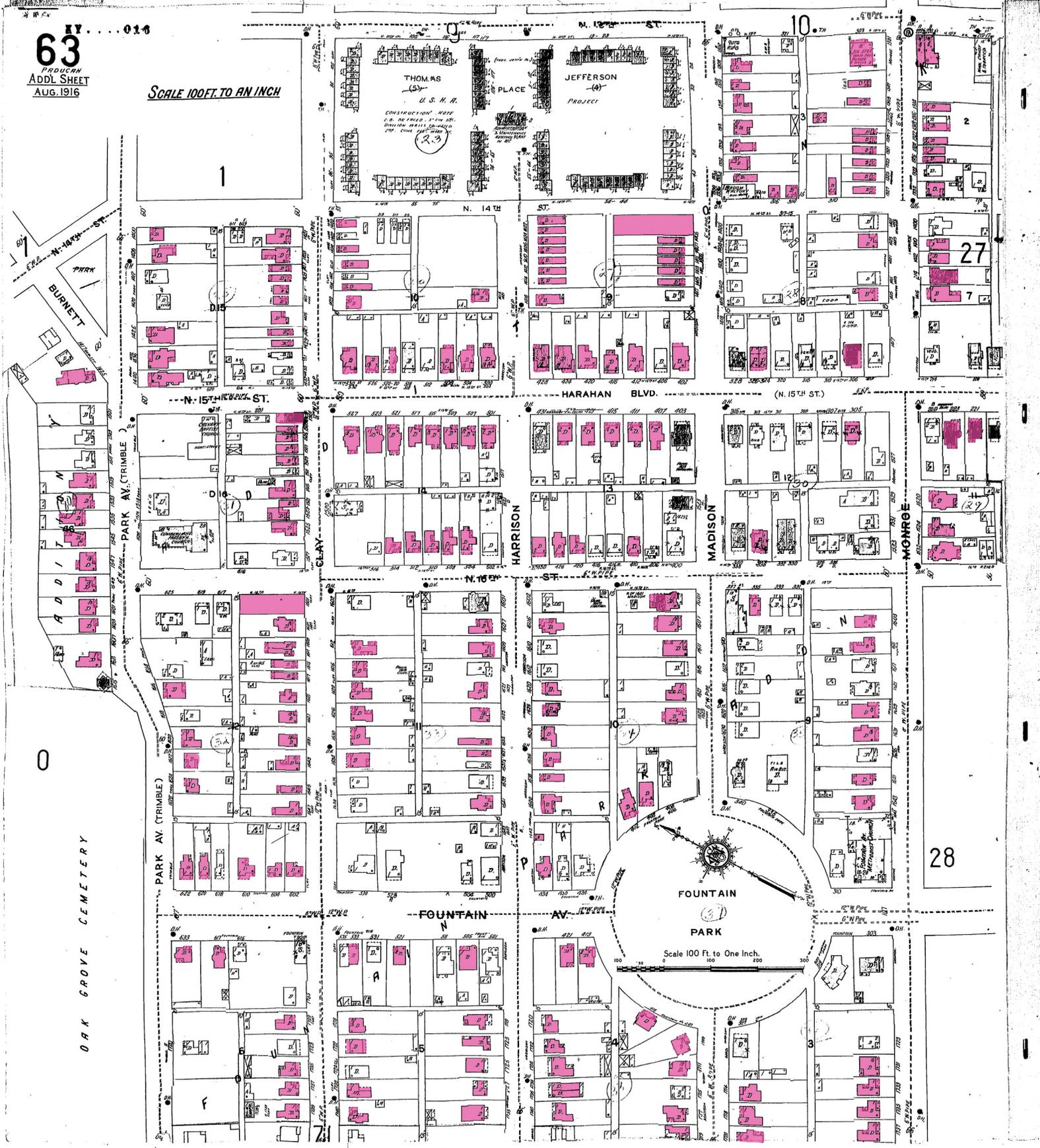
PARK

Scale 100 Ft. to One Inch.



63
 ADDL SHEET
 AUG. 1916

SCALE 100 FT. TO AN INCH



BURNETT PARK
 PARK AV. (TRIMBLE)
 PARK AV. (TRIMBLE)

THOMAS PLACE
 U.S.H.A.
 CONSTRUCTION HERE
 C.B. REFIELD, ARCHT.
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS
 U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

HARAHAN BLVD. (N. 15TH ST.)

N. 15TH ST.

HARRISON ST.

MADISON ST.

MONRGE ST.

PARK AV. (TRIMBLE)

FOUNTAIN AV.

FOUNTAIN PARK
 Scale 100 Ft. to One Inch.

DARK GROVE CEMETERY

28

0

1

10

27

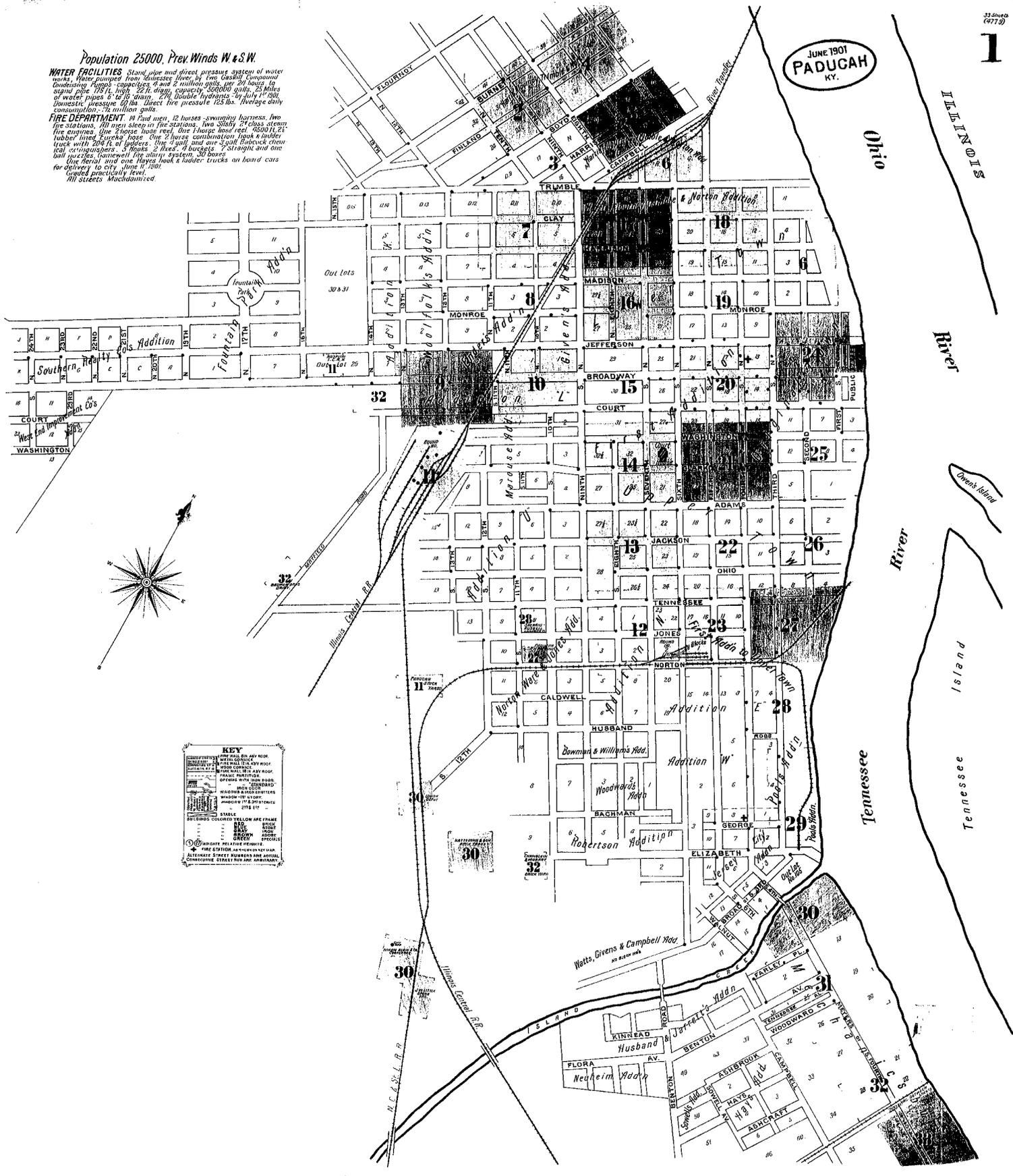
(29)

JUNE 1901
PADUCAH
KY.

Population 25000, Prev. Winds W. & S.W.

WATER FACILITIES Stand pipe and direct pressure system of water works. Water pumped from Danvers River by one Great Central Compound Condensing Engine - capacity 4 and 2 million galls. per 24 hours to stand pipe 175 ft. high. 22 in. diam. capacity 500000 gals. 25 miles of water pipes 6 to 16 in. diam. 200 double hydrants - by July 1st 1901. Domestic pressure 40 lbs. Direct fire pressure 125 lbs. Average daily consumption - 1/2 million gals.

FIRE DEPARTMENT 14 Paid men, 12 horses - swimming harness. Two fire stations. All men sleep in fire stations. Two thirty 24" class steam fire engines. One 2 horse hose reel. One 1 1/2 horse reel. 1200 ft. 1 1/2" ladder lined trucks hose. One 2 horse combination hook & ladder truck with 20 ft. of ladders. One 2 gall. and one 3 gall. blocks chemical extinguishers. 3 Hooks 2 Hoses. 4 buckets. 7 straight and one ball ladders. One new fire alarm system. 30 boxes. One aerial and one Hayes hook & ladder trucks on board cars for delivery to city. June 11, 1901. Copied practically from All Streets Macadamized.



KEY

LOT NUMBERS ARE SHOWN BY FIGURES
STREET NAMES ARE SHOWN BY LETTERS
BUILDINGS ARE SHOWN BY SHADING
STREETS ARE SHOWN BY LINES
RIVERS ARE SHOWN BY WAVY LINES
RAILROADS ARE SHOWN BY LINES WITH CROSS-TICKS
ISLANDS ARE SHOWN BY Wavy LINES
WATERWAYS ARE SHOWN BY WAVY LINES
WATERWAYS ARE SHOWN BY WAVY LINES
WATERWAYS ARE SHOWN BY WAVY LINES













DO NOT
ENTER

Yield

35















































1425





1630



























3418



































CENT
HEATING & AIR

WENCKE
CENTRAL HEATING
& AIR

WENCKE
HEATING & AIR

WENCKE



















