

APPENDIX F HENDERSON HISTORIC REPORT

A CULTURAL HISTORICAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR
US 60/ US 41 HENDERSON
HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

KTYC Item No. 2-140
SHPO No. FY08-0373

by


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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Helen Powell', written over a horizontal line.

Helen Powell - Principal Investigator
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Lead Agency
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**Abstract: Overview of US 60/ US 41 Planning Study
Henderson, Henderson County, KYTC Item No. 2-140**

Within the proposed planning study area for US 60/ US 41 in Henderson, Kentucky are the following two historic districts and three individual properties which are listed on the National Register:

Henderson Commercial Historic District
 Wolf's Tavern, 31 N. Green St. (Site BBB, HEH-219)
 South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District
 Lucy Furman House, 334 Powell St. (Site QQ, HEH-116)
 Craig House, 329 Powell St. (Site RR, HEH-432)
 John E. McCallister House, 839 N. Green Street (Site JJJ, HEH-175)
 St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 338 Center Street (Site YY, HEH-418)
 Stewart House, 827 S. Green Street (Site Z, HEH-224)

After a windshield survey, the following 19 properties appear to have potential to meet National Register criteria:

Site D: Mt. Zion Cemetery (HEH-523)
 Site K: 1563 S. Green St. (HEH-513)
 Site O: St. Louis Cemetery (HEH-507)
 Site P: 1425 S. Green St. (HEH-510)
 Site U: Turner House, 1005 S. Green St.
 Site W: 1002 S. Green St.
 Site AA: 818 S. Elm St.
 Site BB: 702 S. Green St.
 Site JJ: Service Station, NE corner Martin Luther King/ S. Green St.
 Site NN: 222 S. Green St. (HEH-118)
 Site PP: 200 S. Green St. (HEH-116)
 Site SS: 138 S. Green St.
 Site TT: 132 S. Green St. (HEH-115)
 Site VV: 119 S. Green St. (HEH-120)
 Site WW: 115 S. Green St.
 Site ZZ: 36 S. Green St.
 Site CCC-2: First United Methodist Church, SW corner of N. Green/ N. Third
 Site FFF: L&N Railroad Ohio River Bridge Approach
 Site III: William McClain House, 804 N. Green St. (HEH-174)

For the location of these sites with National Register potential, see the oversize project maps (Figure III-1). A final determination of National Register eligibility will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Henderson, Kentucky which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Records Search

To determine if there were individual sites or districts on the National Register within the study area for the US 60/ US 41 Planning Study in Henderson in Henderson County, Kentucky, the consultant reviewed the survey files for the Henderson County at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort. Figure I-1 shows the extent of the corridor which is one tier of houses on each side of US 60/ US 41, which is also known as North and South Green Streets, in Henderson.

National Register Nominations

To determine if there were individual sites or structures on the National Register within the Study Area for the US 60/ US 41, a GIS search was conducted by Lynn Webb, staff member of the Kentucky Heritage Council and the appropriate files at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort were reviewed.

As of October 2008, the following five districts and seventeen individual properties were listed on the National Register in Henderson, Kentucky.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Location/ Date of Listing</u>
Alves Historic District.	Bounded by Green, Center, S. Alvisa, Powell, S. Adams, and Washington Sts./ 1989
Audubon School	1400 Clay St./ 1998
John James Audubon Park	US 41/ 1988
Barret House	204 S. Elm St./ 1978

Barret-Keach Farm	1586 KY 136 West/ 2001
Delano-Alves House	536 Chestnut/ 1993
E.L., Ehlen Livery Stable	110 First St./ 1989
Geibel House	327 N. Main St./ 1998
Henderson Armory	735 N. Elm St./ 1998
Henderson Commercial Historic District	Bounded by Main, Third, Elm, and First Sts.
Henderson Cotton Mill Workers Housing District	Bounded by Washington, Letcher, Powell, and Rankin
Henderson, Louisville, and Nashville Railroad Depot	300 Clark St./ 1980
Jackson-James Farm	Address restricted/ 2001
Klee Funeral Parlor	13-17 S. Main St./ 1989
John E. McCallister House	839 N. Green St./ 1982
North Main St. Historic District	N. Main from Fifth to Eighth Sts./ 1990
John O'Byrne House	317 N. Main St./ 1990
Prichett House	311 N. Main St./ 1998
William Soaper Farm	2323 Zion Rd./ 2001
South Main and South Elm Sts. Historic District	Bounded by Washington, Center, S. Green, Jefferson, S. Main, and Water Sts./ 1992
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	338 Center St./ 1978
Stewart House	827 S. Green St./ 1998

Of these listed sites, the following lie within the corridor for US 60/ US 41: Henderson

Commercial Historic District; South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District; John E. McCallister House, 839 Green Street; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 338 Center Street; and Stewart House, 827 Green Street

Literature Search

A literature search on the project vicinity was conducted in the Library of the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort. All of the references consulted are listed in the bibliography.

Other Studies and Publications

"The Pennyroyal Cultural Landscape" was written by Charles E. Martin 1988 for the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Kentucky Heritage Council. It is an incredible compendium of census information on the 38 counties of Kentucky's Pennyroyal Region including Henderson County. The detailed statistical analysis provides new insights on the history of the entire area and the property types to be expected during the five general historic periods: Exploration and Settlement (1750-1820); Antebellum and Regional Agriculture (1820-1865); Regional Industrialization (1917-1945); and the Modern Period (1945-1988).

Kentucky's Historic Farms: 200 Years of Agriculture was published by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture in 1994. It identifies specific farms in Kentucky counties with historic interest, but also provides overviews of the history of agriculture in Kentucky's distinctive regions. The section entitled "Pennyroyal Region" by C. Ardell Jarratt and "The Jackson Purchase Region" by Durwood W. Beatty provide framework for a historic context for agriculture in

Henderson County.

Compliance Reports in SHPO Library

In 2002, Helen Powell wrote "Cultural Resource Survey for I-69 South in Henderson County, Kentucky (2-69.00)". After documenting 151 sites, 7 sites and one district were determined to meet National Register criteria. The L&N Railroad Bridge and the Riverdale Historic District are located within the city limits of Henderson, but are outside of the study corridor for the US 60/ US 41 project. Sites 71 through 90 in the report are located within the US 60/ US 41 corridor and are addressed in Section III.

Historic contexts used in the Powell report include "Agriculture In Henderson County 1850-1940" summarized from the "Henderson County Historic Farms Survey" by Janet Johnson. According to Johnson, agriculture has been Henderson County's primary industry since its earliest settlement. Henderson County's topography, soil fertility, and geographic location along the two major rivers have contributed to its history of agricultural prosperity. Henderson County was a statewide leader in the production of tobacco, corn, beef, and pork in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Within the county's boundaries are approximately 100 square miles of bottom lands. The topography is well-suited to agriculture. Its level flood plains and gently rolling terrain have been managed to create a high percentage of improved farmland.

Another context in the Powell report was "Henderson County Coal Production (1890 to 1940)" due to Henderson County's location in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. Coal produced in western Kentucky has a higher sulphur content and higher content of ash than coal produced in the Appalachian Basin Coal Fields. In recent decades, Henderson's coal production has increased due to the market for coal utilized

in electric power generation. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) used more than half of the coal produced in western Kentucky. Within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was the community of Baskett. In 1888, the Baskett Coal Company opened a coal mine and purchased ten additional acres to build a town to house its employees. In 1889, the Louisville, Henderson, and St. Louis Railroad (later L&N Railroad) established a train station here.

In "Cultural Resource Survey of US 60 from KY 425 to US 41A (2-126.00)" in 2001, authors Kristie Baynard and James T. Kirkwood described six previously unidentified historic resources located within the Area of Potential Effect. None of the sites appeared to meet National Register criteria. Site 5 from this report lies within the study corridor for the US 60/ US 41 corridor and is addressed in Section III.

Field Work

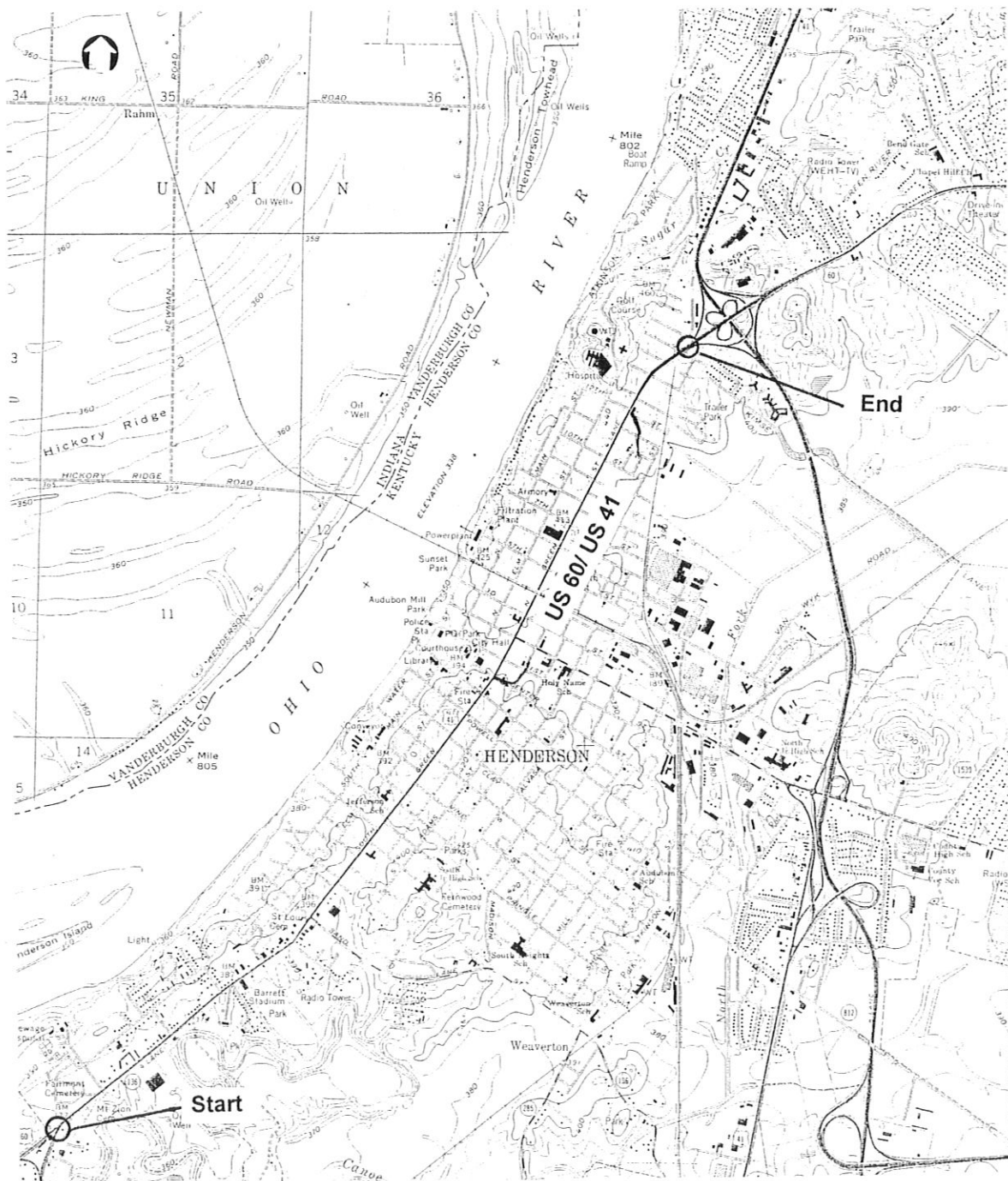
In the winter of 2008-2009, the consultant did a windshield survey of US 60/ US 41 corridor in Henderson. Included in the windshield survey were buildings visible from public roads. Buildings which were not accessible were not included. Buildings which appeared to have potential to meet National Register criteria were noted on the project map (Figure III-1) and were given a preliminary National Register evaluation, based primarily on Criterion C, architecture.

For the overview, no buildings were inspected in detail. A final determination of National Register eligibility relative to criteria A, B, and C will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, evaluation of each site relative to the integrity standards established by similar property types in Henderson County which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the

State Historic Preservation Officer at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

Figure I-1
Overview Study Area
US 60/ US 41 Corridor
Henderson County, 2008

The Study Corridor for US 60 in Henderson includes one tier of buildings on the east and west sides of US 60 (South and North Green Street).



II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA

Henderson County is located in northwestern part of Kentucky, along the Ohio River. The county is bordered by Daviess, McLean, Webster, and Union counties and covers 438 square miles. Henderson County was formed in 1798 from a section of Christian County and named to honor Col. Richard Henderson, the founder of the Transylvania Company. In 1778, the heirs to Henderson's company were granted 200,000 acres of land in present-day Henderson County.

The topography of Henderson County varies from level flood plain to gently rolling terrain. Henderson, the county seat on the Ohio River, has an elevation of 401 feet above sea level, but ridge elevations to the southeast and southwest rise to approximately 550 feet above sea level. Large areas of alluvial lands are found in the creek and river bottoms particularly in the northern part of the county. In addition to the Ohio and Green rivers, other numerous small streams, Canoe, Lick, Beaverdam, and Pond creeks, bisect the county.

Mineral reserves include coal and oil. Henderson County farm land is very fertile. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Henderson County was a leading producer of corn, soybeans, wheat, tobacco, hemp, beef, and pork.

In 1791, the first permanent white settlements in the area occurred in the vicinity of Red Banks, the site of present-day Henderson. By the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century, the increased population supported numerous grist and carding mills.

Henderson's location along the Green and Ohio Rivers provided direct access to available markets and trade to New Orleans. Henderson was designated as a state

tobacco inspection point in 1801 and much of the tobacco exported from the Green River valley passed through the community. A second inspection house was built in 1805 for the beef, pork, and flour produced in the surrounding area.

During the Civil War no major battles occurred in Henderson County. The area was plagued by raids from Confederate partisans and guerilla bands. Union forces occupied the county seat twice.

After the end of the Civil War, the Henderson and Union Petroleum Company struck oil on the headwaters of Highland Creek. Coal, extracted in small amounts in the early nineteenth century, was produced in increased quantities in the twentieth century and transported by barge down the Ohio River.

In 1871, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad (part of the present-day CSX Railroad) completed a line through Henderson County. In 1889, the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas Railroad provided a link to Henderson. The arrival of the railroads stimulated significant growth in the villages in the county such as Corydon, Smith Mills, Zion, and Baskett.

The Henderson-Evansville Bridge, also known as the Audubon Memorial Bridge, was completed in 1932. Henderson County became a gateway to the south via US 41, also known as the Dixie B-Line, used as a main north-south road before the completion of the interstate highways. Increased tourist traffic aided in the establishment of the John James Audubon Park in 1934. A museum was completed in 1938 to honor, Audubon, the painter and naturalist who lived in the Henderson area from 1808 to 1819.

City of Henderson

The town of Henderson was laid out by Gen. Samuel Hopkins and Col. Thomas Allen in 1797. See Figure II-1 for a copy of the original town plat. Its geographic location on the Ohio River below its confluence with the Green River made the community an important river port in the nineteenth century. The first steamboat arrived at Henderson in 1811. Henderson's site on a bluff has protected it from the flood damage inflicted on other Kentucky river towns over the decades. In the massive flood of 1937, Henderson was the only city between Pittsburgh and Cairo, Illinois which was not inundated.

Henderson's proximity to a rich agricultural region made it a significant tobacco market. For its first ninety years, Henderson's industries were dependent upon the nearby rivers for trade. Dams on the Green River made it navigable on a year-round basis, but summer droughts limited the use of the Ohio River to shallow-draft boats. A jetty dam built south of Henderson resulted in a loss of several hundred acres of fertile farmland, but did not increase the depth of the Ohio River.

In March 1869, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad was completed to Nashville. By 1871, trains were running between Henderson and Nashville. The railroad bridge connecting Henderson to Evansville, Indiana was completed in 1885. In 1889, a second railroad, the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas reached Henderson from the east.

With the completion of the railroads to Henderson in the 1880s, local manufacturers were no longer subject to the vagaries of river navigation. By the early 1890s, Henderson was considered the western Kentucky terminal for both the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville branch lines. The railroad bridge across the

Ohio River gave access to northern markets. The Henderson area supported 51 tobacco factories with 18 of them in the city of Henderson and the remainder scattered throughout the county. See Figure II-2 for a map of the city of Henderson in 1880. By the early 1920s, in the peak years of production, Henderson County shipped 40 million pounds of dark tobacco annually.

Most of the tobacco factories merely packaged tobacco for shipment, but a few processed the tobacco to create specialized tobacco products. In 1883, the Robards-Kitchell Manufacturing Company, later known as J.D. Robards and Co., was established. It used high quality tobacco to make the Greenville brand of chewing tobacco. In 1884, a larger operation was started by the Hodge Tobacco Manufactory. Tobacco trash was used by the Tobacco Extraction Works to make insecticides.

Before the Civil War, the Henderson Brewery was established in Henderson by Reutlinger and Klauder. In 1880, Hill and Winstead remodeled the former Henderson Car Works for use as a distillery. The product, "Silk Velvet", a sour mash whiskey, was made in Henderson until the beginning of World War I. E.W. Worsham and J.B. Johnson founded the E.W. Worsham Company in 1881 to produce the "Peerless" brand of whiskey.

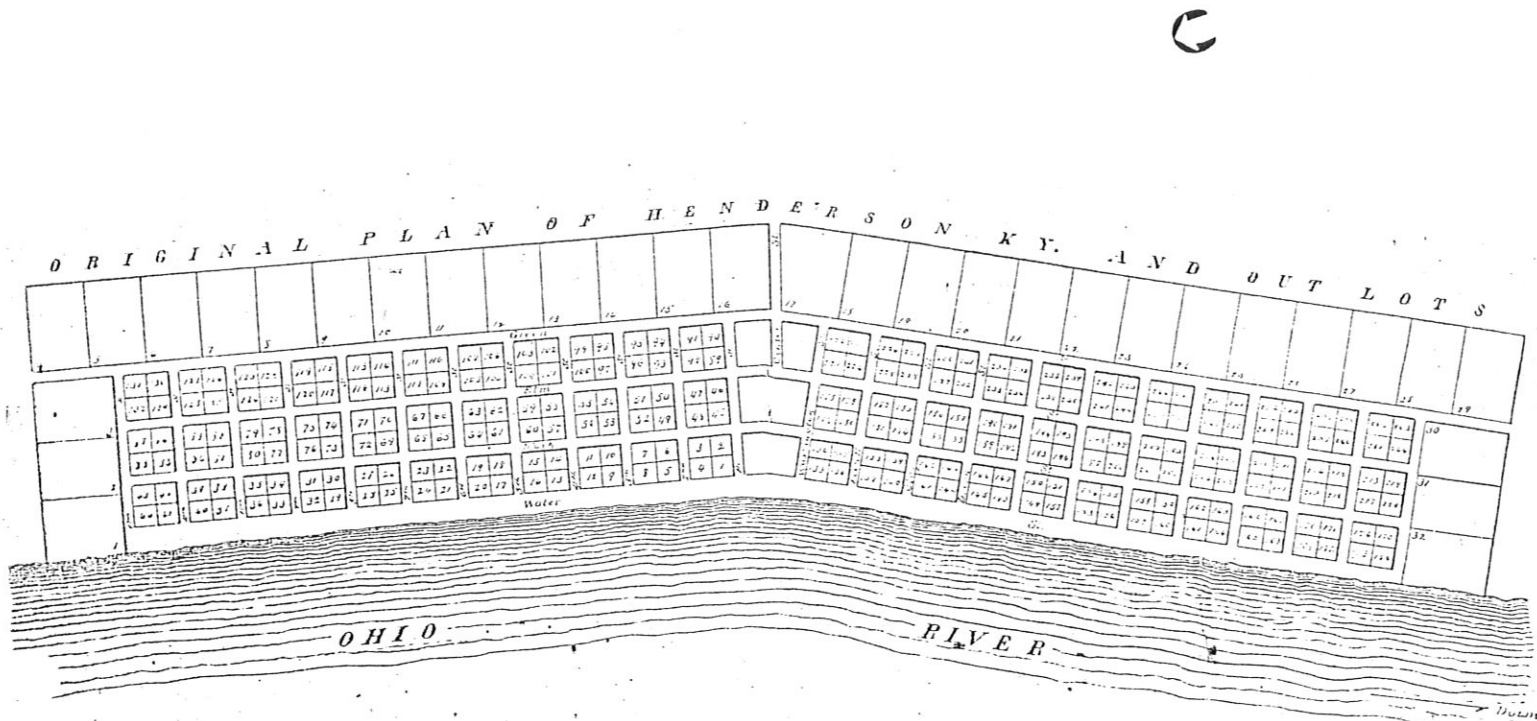
The Henderson Buggy Company was in business as early as 1863. By 1913, the Henderson City Directory listed three companies which made horse-drawn vehicles: Delker Brothers, George Delker Carriage Factory, and the Henderson Wagon Works.

During the 1880s, two textile mills, financed by New England interests, opened in Henderson. The Henderson Woolen Mill, organized in 1882, had 60 looms and employed 140 people. A pant-making department was added in 1886. It had 42 power-

operated sewing machines and employed 50 people to make “Kentucky Jeans”.

Henderson Cotton Mills, the city’s largest industry in the nineteenth century, employed 200 people and produced 160,000 yards of sheeting on a weekly basis. The mill was sold to the Consolidated Textile Corporation which operated in Henderson until 1913.

Figure II-1: Original Plat of the City of Henderson



LOTS GIVEN MEN WHO SETTLED BEFORE 1794

Lot No.	Location	First Owner	Present Owner (Resident)
3	SW Cor. 2nd & Main	Eneas McCallister	Soaper Hotel (Audubon Inn)
4	SE Cor. 2nd & Water	John McCallister	Greyhound Bus Station
5	NE Cor. 2nd & Water	James Worthington	Plaza Bar
6	NW Cor. 2nd & Main	John McComb	Temporary City Bldg.
7	SW Cor. 3rd & Main	William Lawrence	Old Y.M.C.A.
8	SE Cor. 3rd & Water	Hugh Knox	Imperial Building
9	NE Cor. 3rd & Water	John Walker	C.B.S. Dress Co.
10	NW Cor. 3rd & Main	Jacob Barnett	Elk's Club
11	SW Cor. 4th & Main	Dunn's Heirs	Dave Hart
15	SW Cor. 5th & Main	Elias Griffith	Herman Sheffer
16	SE Cor. 5th & Water	John Knight	Ohio Valley Provision
17	NE Cor. 5th & Water	Jacob Upp	S.W. Langley
20	SE Cor. 6th & Water	Michael Sprinkle, Jr.	Henderson Water Works
21	NE Cor. 6th & Water	Michael Sprinkle, Jr.	Vacant lot
50	SE Cor. 2nd & Elm	Mathew Dobbin	Quinn's Corner Store
51	SW Cor. 3rd & Elm	Jonathan Anthony	Henderson Home Federal

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Lot No.	Location	First Owner	Present Owner (Resident)
52	SE Cor. 3rd & Main	John Simpson	Electrolux Sales & Service
53	NE Cor. 3rd & Main	Joseph Sorthington	Big Rivers RECC
54	NW Cor. 3rd & Elm	Humphrey Barnet	Gibson's Automotive
55	SW Cor. 4th & Elm	Samuel Bradley	Residential
60	SE Cor. 5th & Main	John Hewitt (Assignee for Husband)	Mrs. J.T. Armstrong
61	NE Cor. 5th & Main	Michael Heay	Vacant (Ray Preston)
62	NW Cor. 5th & Elm	Willis Oldham	Trinity Lutheran Ch.

EARLY PURCHASERS OF LOTS

Lot No.	Location	First Owner	Present Owner (Resident)
1	NE Cor. 1st & Water	John Hart	Hecht Lackey
18	NW Cor. 5th & Main	Eneas McCallister	Effie Vaughn
22	NW Cor. 6th & Main	Eneas McCallister	William Elliott
71	SW Cor. 8th & Elm	John Jordan	Armory
82, 83	11th, Main, & Elm	Jonathan Anthony	Clare Court
84, 84			
88	SE Cor. 12th & Main	George Grant	Pearl Ayres Lowe
95	SW Cor. 3rd & Green	John J. Audubon	First Methodist Church
138	SW Cor. Powell & Main	Evans Bennett	E. Lambert Farmer

From:

A Pictorial History of Henderson County, 1775-1950. Henderson Bicentennial Committee, 1974.

III. WINDSHIELD SURVEY

The windshield survey of the project corridor was conducted in December 2008 and January 2009. Sites were researched using the SHPO records, Google Streetscape, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1885, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1906, 1913, 1923, 1931), *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties, Kentucky* by B.N. Griffing in 1880, and aerial photography provided by QK4. The sites are labeled on the Cultural-Historic Overview Map (Figure III-1).

No sites were examined in detail. A final evaluation relative to National Register eligibility can not be made until more in-depth research is done for the formal cultural-historical baseline study for submission to the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO).

Key to Evaluations in Overview for US 60, Henderson, Ky.

- NR National Register: Buildings or districts which are either listed on the National Register or have been determined eligible for the National Register by Agreement with the SHPO or by the Keeper of the National Register in previous compliance projects or nominations.
- NRP National Register Potential: Buildings which, compared to other listed on the National Register, appear to meet Criteria A, B, or C as either an individual property or contributing property within a potential district. These structures may also be a property type which the SHPO has determined eligible in other recent compliance projects.
- S Survey: Buildings which would be documented in a baseline study, but appear to have no significant architectural characteristics or association with historic events or persons to meet National Register criteria.
- X Destroyed: Site which was previously documented, but has either been torn down or removed from that location.

Site/ Evaluation

- A/X Winhaus' South Y Barbeque (HEH-520), junction US 60/ US 41A**
Site A was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. The building has been torn down since the completion of the report.
- B/ X 1890 US Highway 41A**
Site B was a two-story, frame dwelling which was documented as Site 5 in a compliance report in 2001 by Kristie Baynard and James T. Kirkwood. Site B has been torn down.

Site/ Evaluation**C/ S****Fairmont Cemetery (HEH-519)**

Fairmont Cemetery was established by the City of Henderson in 1925. The entry road from US 60 is framed by battered brick posts. It was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria.

D/NRP**Mt. Zion Cemetery (HEH-523)**

According to the Henderson County cemetery records, the earliest documented interment date is 1909. Approximately 900 burials are documented in *Gone, But Not Forgotten*, a publication on Henderson County cemeteries published by the Henderson County Historical Society. Among those buried here is Richard Brooks who served with the 6th U.S. Colored Cavalry at Camp Nelson. Site D was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. Although the SHPO concurred at the time that the site did not meet National Register criteria, the present-day SHPO focus on African American resources, would probably yield a different eligibility call today.



Site/ Evaluation

- E/ X 1776 S. Green St. (HEH-524)**
Site E was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria.
- F/S 1649 South Green St. (HEH-518)**
Site F is a one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling with a single-bay front-gabled porch. Site F was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria.
- G/X 1637 and 1639 S. Green St. (HEH-517)**
Site G was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the two early twentieth century houses did not meet National Register criteria. Both houses have been torn down.
- H/S 1623 S. Green St. (HEH-516)**
Site H was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site H is a one story, two-bay, front-gabled frame house dating from the period from 1925 to 1945.
- I/S Frazier's Garage, 1619 S. Green St. (HEH-515)**
Site I was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. The single-story, shed-roofed gas station was built during the period from 1940 to 1955.



Site/ Evaluation**J/S 1569 S. Green St. (HEH-514)**

Site J was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site J is a one-story, front-gabled brick dwelling dating from 1938.

K/NRP 1563 S. Green St. (HEH-513)

Site K was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. Although the SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria, the present-day SHPO focus on mid-twentieth century Tudor Revival houses would probably yield a different eligibility call today. Site K, built in 1935, is a one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof, front-facing brick chimney, and arched entry within a steeply pitched wall gable.

**L/S 1529 S. Green St. (HEH-512)**

Site L was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site L is a one-story, brick commercial building with a stepped parapet. It was built in 1934.

Site/ Evaluation

M/S Shannon Lumber Company, 1560 S. Green St. (HEH-525)
Site M was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that Site M did not meet National Register criteria. Site M is a one-and-one half-story, frame commercial building dating from the period between 1935 and 1945.

N/S 1525 S. Green St. (HEH-511)
Site N is a two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building dating from 1947.

O/NRP St. Louis Cemetery (HEH-507)
Site O was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. Although the SHPO concurred in that the site did not meet National Register criteria, the present-day SHPO might have a different evaluation. The St. Louis Cemetery does not have any S. Green Street frontage except for a narrow strip which appears to have been an earlier cemetery entrance. There are brick entry piers where this former entrance intersects S. Green Street. St. Louis Cemetery was established in 1875.



Evaluation

› **1425 S. Green St. (HEH-510)**

Site P was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. Although the SHPO concurred in that the site did not meet National Register criteria, the present-day SHPO focus on mid-twentieth century bungalows would probably yield a different evaluation today. The one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side gabled brick bungalow has a porch which is supported by brick posts atop a brick porch railing. Site P was built during the period from 1925 to 1945.



1423 S. Green St. (HEH-509)

Site Q was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site Q is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling dating from the period between 1930 and 1945.

1405 S. Green St. (HEH-508)

Site R was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site R is a two-story brick commercial building dating from the period between 1935 and 1945.

Site/ Evaluation**S/S 1326 S. Green St. (HEH-527)**

Site S was documented in the I-69 compliance report in 2002. The SHPO concurred that the site did not meet National Register criteria. Site S is a two-story, concrete block commercial building dating to the period between 1945 and 1955.

T/S 1124 S. Green St.

Site T is a two-story, hipped roof brick dwelling with a rounded turret on the northwest corner. Site T does not meet National Register criteria due to the numerous changes to the siding, windows, and porch.



Site/ Evaluation**U/NRP****H.F. Turner House, 1005 S. Green St.**

Site U is a one-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with a central entry which is framed by sidelights and a transom. Over the entry is a pedimented porch which is supported by paired columns. H.F. Turner came to Henderson in 1852 and bought a large farm. The house dates to circa 1853. Turner, a lawyer, helped write the city charter for Henderson in 1867; was an organizer and board member for the Henderson High School in 1869; and served on the Fair Board. Turner's holdings included land which extended from Main to Green and from Sand Lane north to Hancock Street. A modern brick fence has been built along Site U's S. Green Street frontage.

**V/S****901 S. Green St.**

Site V is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame bungalow. The full-width porch is supported by brick posts atop a brick porch railing. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, Site V was built between 1923 and 1931.



W/NRP**1002 S. Green St.**

Site W is a two-story, four-bay, frame, side-gabled T-plan built after the publication of the W.B. Griffing Map in 1880.



Site/ Evaluation**X/S 930 S. Green St.**

Site X is a two-story, three-bay, hipped roof, side passage, frame dwelling. The entry contains double leaf doors. Site X is shown on the W.B. Griffing Map from 1880 and labeled as belonging to "C. Bailey".

**Y/S 916 S. Green St.**

Site Y is a one-story, side-gabled, frame T-plan with double leaf doors. It shown on the 1923 Sanborn Map.

Z/NR Stewart House, 827 S. Green St. (HEH-224)

The Stewart House was listed on the National Register in 1998 with a boundary of .64 acre. The one-story, prefabricated house was built in 1951 as the first home in a planned subdivision for Army officers. After the prefabricated house cost between \$14,000 and \$16,000 to build, construction on the remainder of the subdivision was halted because it was considered cost prohibitive. The Stewart House meets Criterion C for architecture. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of prefabricated construction, marketed by the Lustron Corporation after World War II as a response to the housing shortage. It developed a mass-produced house with pre-fabricated framing, roof and ceiling panels, and interior and exterior walls made of porcelain enamel-finished steel.

Stewart House, 827 S. Green St., Listed on the National Register



Site/ Evaluation

AA/NRP 818 S. Elm St.

A wood screen fence along Site AA's S. Green St. frontage blocks the view of the dwelling from the street. On the W.B. Griffing Map of Henderson from 1880, the William Soaper House is shown in this location. No house is shown in this location on 1923 Sanborn Insurance Map. The 1931 insurance map shows a one-story frame dwelling.

According to the owner, this frame house dates from the early nineteenth century and was moved here in the 1920s from its original location on the corner of Washington and Water Streets. The oldest section of the present-day house consists of two rooms which have a central chimney and Greek Revival detailing. The Sanborn Insurance maps from 1897 show a frame house with a similar configuration on the original site. The owner requested that no photos be taken of the house.

Site/ Evaluation**BB/NRP 702 S. Green St.**

Site BB is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof and wrap around porch which is shown on the 1923 Sanborn Insurance Map. On the northeast corner is a rounded tower with a conical roof.

**CC/S 618 S. Green St.**

Site CC is a two-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame T-plan which is shown on the 1923 Sanborn Map.



Evaluation**614 S. Green St.**

Site DD is a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel roofed dwelling with a front facing gable. The entry is covered by an arched porch which is clad in fish scale shingles. Over the arched window is an intaglio design.

**602 S. Green St.**

Site EE is a one-story, side-gabled, frame T-plan with interior brick chimneys on the gable ends. On the northwest corner is a hipped roof section which contains a bay window. The house sits upon a raised elevation, possibly part of a former dune. The dwelling is shown on the W.B. Griffing Map from 1880.



Site/ Evaluation**FF/S 534 and 536 S. Green St.**

Site FF consists of two one-story, side-gabled, frame T-plans. They are shown on the 1906 Sanborn Insurance Map for Henderson. The abandoned railroad right-of-way for the Belt Line Railroad (shown on the 1901 Sanborn Map) is located to north of 534 S. Green Street.

GG/S Farm Bureau, 529 S. Green St.

Site GG is a one-story, concrete block commercial building, possibly a former service station. Site GG is not shown on the 1931 Sanborn Map.

HH/S 509 S. Green St.

Site HH is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gabled bungalow. The house sits upon a raised elevation, possibly part of a former dune. Site HH is not shown on the 1931 Sanborn Insurance Map.

**II/S 432 S. Green St.**

According to the Sanborn Maps, Site II was built between 1901 and 1906. It is a one-story, frame T-plan.

432 S. Green St.**Site/ Evaluation****JJ/NRP**

Pure Oil Service Station, NE corner Martin Luther King and S. Green
 Site JJ is an example of the Pure Oil patented English Cottage design for the company's service stations. The prototype was designed by C.A. Peterson and first built in 1927. With minor variations, the English Cottage service station served as the corporate symbol for Pure Oil until 1946. Site JJ, a one-and-one-half-story, brick, Tudor Revival structure with a steeply pitched, side gabled roof, was built between 1923 and 1931.



Site/ Evaluation**KK/S 332 S. Green St.**

Site KK is a two-story, hipped roof, frame dwelling which has three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second. It is shown on the 1901 Sanborn Insurance Map.

LL/S 304 S. Green St.

Site LL is a two story, brick, hipped roof Italianate dwelling which was shown on the W. B. Griffing Map from 1880. According to a plaque on the building, it became the Vogel Apartments in 1923. A porch dating from the 1920s has been enclosed.



Site/ Evaluation**MM/S****Dairy Bar, 241 S. Green St.**

Site MM is an example of post World War II roadside architecture.



Sites NN through PP and SS through WW are potential contributing elements in the potential expansion of the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1992. Sites QQ and RR are already included within the boundaries of the district.

NN/NRP**222 S. Green St. (HEH-118)**

Site NN is a two-story, hipped roof, frame Queen Anne dwelling with an asymmetrical plan. It retains the original wood frieze on the wrap around porch. The dwelling is shown on the 1897 Sanborn Map.



Site/ Evaluation

OO/X 214 S. Green St. (HEH-117)
 Site OO has been torn down.

PP/NRP 200 S. Green St. (HEH-116)
 Site PP is a two-story, brick, four-bay, side passage dwelling. The entry contains double leaf doors and is framed by pilasters and a bracketed hood molding. The windows have flat hood moldings. Brackets ornament the eaves of the hipped roof. The porches retain original friezes. A cast iron fence defines the property along its S. Green Street frontage. The dwelling is shown on the 1897 Sanborn Map.



QQ/NR Lucy Furman House, 334 Powell St. (HEH-119)
 Site QQ is a contributing element in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1992. Lucy Furman, an author and lecturer, was born here in 1870. Furman depicted the life of the Kentucky mountain people in books and serials. Her first book was published in 1897. She taught in the Hindman Settlement School in Knott County from 1907 until 1927. Her books include *The Quare Women* and *The Glass Window*.

Site QQ is a two-story, brick, hipped roof dwelling which has an asymmetrical plan. On the north end of the main facade is a three-story,

pyramidally roofed tower. Stone is used in the hood moldings over the windows and arches. Stone bands delineate the floors. The wrap around porch which connects the east and south facades retains its wood frieze.



RR/NR

Craig House, 329 Powell St. (HEH-432)

Site RR is a contributing element in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1992. Site RR is a one-and-one-half-story, brick bungalow with a shed roofed dormer. The full-width porch is supported by brick posts atop a brick porch railing. Site RR is shown on the 1923 Sanborn Map.



Site/ Evaluation**SS/NRP 138 S. Green St.**

Site SS is a two-story, two-bay, hipped roof, brick dwelling which is shown on the 1923 Sanborn Insurance Map. It has a hipped roof dormer on the tile roof. A single-bay, hipped roof porch supported by brick posts covers the entry. On the west side is a porte cochere.



Site/ Evaluation**TT/NRP****J. Barrett House, 132 S. Green St. (HEH-115)**

Site TT is a two-story, five-bay, brick, hipped roof T-plan dating from the period between 1850 and 1875. Sidelights and transom frame the entry. Over the windows are flat hood moldings. It is shown on the W.B. Griffing Map from 1880.

**UU/X****123 S. Green St.**

Site UU, a one-story, stuccoed brick duplex built 1906 and 1913, has been torn down.

VV/NRP**119 S. Green St. (HEH-120)**

Site VV is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped roof brick T-plan. It has an asymmetrical plan and round corner turret with a conical roof and terra cotta ornamentation. Aluminum has replaced the wood ornamentation on the entry surround. Windows on the first and second floors have been boarded up. Along the S. Green Street frontage is a period stone retaining wall.

Site VV, 119 S. Green St.



WW/NRP 115 S. Green St.

Site WW is a two-story, three-bay, side-gabled brick dwelling. The central entry is framed by sidelights and transom and covered by a flat-roofed porch which is supported by doubled columns. According to the Sanborn Maps, Site WW was built between 1913 and 1923.



Site/ Evaluation

XX/X 112 S. Green St. (HEH-114)
 Site XX has been torn down.

YY/NR St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 338 Center St. (HEH-418)
Decorative Wrought Iron Fence, 338 Center St. (HEH-419)
 Listed on the National Register in 1978 as an individual property, Site YY is also a contributing element in the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1992. Built in 1859-1860, the Gothic Revival church is based on the cruciform plan. The main facade facing Center Street features a steeply pitched wall gable which contains an equilateral arch window with a low-relief stone hood molding. A simple, wooden peak ornament is the only other decorative element on the facade. The main entrance is in a square bell tower which contains a Tudor arch doorway and is surmounted by an eight-sided spire. The church sanctuary is seven bays deep with buttresses as the only major interruptions of its smooth stuccoed brick walls.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church meets Criterion C as an example of the adaptation of the Gothic Revival by Anglican churches throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. The building is also significant under Criterion B through its association with the Right Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith (1794-1884), the first bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. The plan for St. Paul's resembles several other Episcopal churches built in central Kentucky during this same period. The design for these other churches is credited to Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith. Bishop Smith was a leader in the fields of both religious and secular education in the state.



Site YY, St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Decorative Wrought Iron Fence



Site/ Evaluation**ZZ/NRP Christian Church, 36 S. Green St.**

Site ZZ is a two-story, five-bay brick building which once housed the Christian Church which was organized in Henderson in 1841. The east section of the present-day church was built in 1855. In 1861, during the Civil War, Federal authorities seized the church building and used the structure at various times as a barracks, commissary, hospital, and prison. Even though Henderson was removed from the battlegrounds of the Civil War, its location near the Ohio and Green rivers made it a transit point for Union troops, prisoners, and wounded. The Henderson County Courthouse, private dwellings, and tobacco warehouses were used by Union troops.

In 1926, the main facade of the 1855 church, which was front-gabled with two corner towers, was replaced by the present-day facade in which the central entrance is housed in a Gothic-arched opening. The church congregation outgrew this building and relocated in 1957.



Site/ Evaluation**AAA/S 34 S. Green St.**

Site AAA is a one-story, brick structure built as an annex to the Center Street Public School which was located to the north. On the 1897 Sanborn Map, Site AAA is labeled as "being built".

Note: Center Street divides North Green and South Green Streets.

BBB/NR Wolf's Tavern, 31 N. Green St. (HEH-219)

Site BBB is a contributing element in the Henderson Commercial District which was listed on the National Register in 1989. Wolf's Tavern was built on the northwest corner of S. Green and First Streets in 1878. On the 1885 Sanborn Map, Site BBB is labeled as "variety and saloon".

Site BBB is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick commercial building. It retains some Mesker steel components including the only surviving elaborate metal cornice pediment in the Henderson Commercial Historic District. Other metal elements include the gabled hood moldings above the windows on the second floor and a metal cornice with side piers. On the south side of the tavern is an attached one-story, two-bay, side gabled, brick dwelling.



CCC-1/ S Masonic Lodge, 338 Second St.

Site CCC-1 is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick and stone structure which was completed in 1930.

**CCC-2/NRP First United Methodist Church, NW corner of N. Green and Third**

Circa 1826, Methodist congregational worship began in Henderson in the Union Church in Central Park. In 1850, the congregation bought this lot and built a brick Gothic Revival church which was destroyed by a tornado. The present-day church sanctuary which dates to 1914 is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay brick building with a colossal pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. In the center of the church sanctuary is a dome. To the south is a church education building completed in 1956. An addition to the west side of the church dates to 1999.



Site/ Evaluation**DDD/S Oddfellows Building, 329 Third Street**

Site DDD is a two-and-one-half-story, brick building with two storefronts on the first floor and six bays, all windows, on the second. Above the windows are brick hood moldings. Along the cornice is brick corbelling. The east side of Site DDD is present on the Sanborn Map from 1906. In the 1920s, a frame porch covered the main facade.

**EEE/S Dwellings, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331 N. Green St.**

Site EEE consists of five two-story, frame dwellings. The porches on 325, 327, and 329 of the hipped roof T-plans have been either removed or significantly altered. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, these dwellings were built between 1901 and 1906. On 323 and 331, the porches retain original posts. Other alterations to this group of dwellings include modern exterior fabric and modifications to windows.

FFF/NRP L&N Railroad Ohio River Bridge Approach,

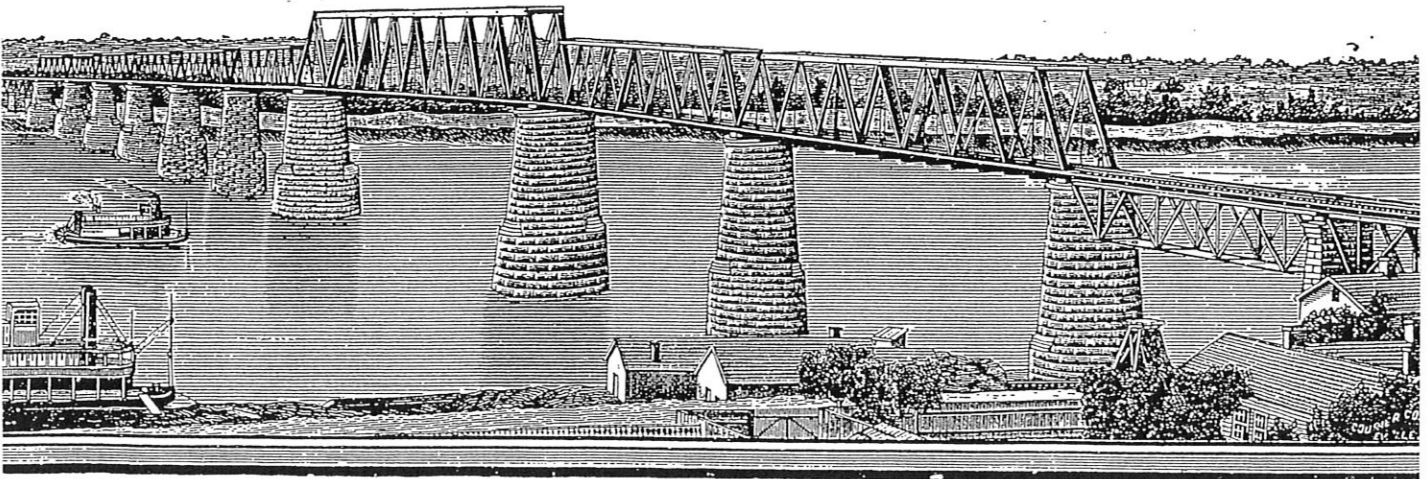
The Henderson and Nashville Railroad was incorporated in 1866. From Henderson the rail line was extended to Madisonville by 1869 and to the Tennessee line at Guthrie by 1871. It connected to the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, which completed the line known as the St. Louis and

Southeastern, between Henderson and Nashville.

In Henderson, a round house, machine shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and paint shop were built to service the railroad. Since there was no railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Henderson, passengers and freight were ferried across the river. Ice in the winter cancelled all river crossings.

The Henderson Bridge Company was incorporated by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1872 to construct a bridge between Evansville and Henderson. No action was taken until the St. Louis and Southeastern became the Henderson Division of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad in 1879. The L&N gained control of the Henderson Bridge Company and began construction of an Ohio River Bridge in 1881.

Completed in 1885, the railroad bridge and its approaches had a total length of 27,995 feet and a channel span of 525 feet. At the time of its completion, the L&N Railroad Bridge at Henderson was the largest trestle span in the world.



First L&N Bridge opened in 1885

From: *A Pictorial History of Henderson County, 1775-1950*.
Henderson Bicentennial Committee, 1974.

The original railroad bridge was used for 47 years until 1932, when it was replaced by the present-day, double-tracked structure.

Present-Day, Ohio River Bridge between Henderson and Evansville



On the 1901 Sanborn Map, the L&N Railroad was shown at grade in the vicinity of N. Green Street. The 1906 Sanborn Map shows a separation in grade between N. Green Street and the bridge approach. The bridge approach rests upon fill. On the north side (Fourth Street) of the bridge approach is a stone retaining wall which extends from Green Street west toward the river to Main Street and toward the east two blocks. The south side of the bridge approach is an earth embankment.

Looking north
along
N. Green
toward L&N
bridge
approach



Looking northeast at east abutment in bridge approach N. Green St.



Looking northwest at west abutment in bridge approach N. Green St.



Looking west
along stone
retaining
wall on
north side
of bridge
approach



Looking west
along stone
retaining
wall on
north side
of bridge
approach



Site/ Evaluation**GGG/S 440 N. Green St.**

Site GGG is a two-story, three-bay, front-gabled brick commercial building. A modern one-story section has been added to the first floor. Site GGG was shown on the 1885 Sanborn Map. It was labeled as "grocery and feed" on the 1897, 1901, 1906, 1913, 1923, and 1931 editions of the maps.

HHH/S 616 N. Green St.

Site HHH is a two-story, brick commercial building. It is not shown on the 1923 Sanborn Map.

III/NRP William McClain House, 804 N. Green St. (HEH-174)

Site III is a two-story, five-bay, central passage brick dwelling dating to the period from 1850 to 1855. Above the central entry is a wall gable. Built by William McClain, a lawyer, the dwelling was sold to the Home Mission sanitarium in 1879. In 1895, the institution was conveyed to the Elks who sold it to the City of Henderson. On the 1906 Sanborn Map, Site III is labeled as "city hospital" with an annex to the east.

The McClain House has an address on N. Green Street, but is approximately 330 feet to the east. Numerous modern commercial buildings have been built along its S. Green Street frontage and block the view of the house from the street. Because of the extensive development in the vicinity, a potential National Boundary for the William McClain House would be confined to the area immediately adjacent to the house.



Site/ Evaluation**JJJ/NR****John McAllister House, 839 N. Green St. (HEH-175)**

The McAllister House was listed on the National Register in 1982. Site JJJ, built in 1867, is a two-story, three-bay, central passage, brick dwelling with brackets along the eaves of its hipped roof. The McAllister House, which displays elements from the Greek Revival and Italiante styles, meets Criterion C for architecture.



IV. CONCLUSION

Within the proposed planning study area for US 60/ US 41 in Henderson, Kentucky are the following two historic districts and three individual properties which are listed on the National Register:

Henderson Commercial Historic District
 Wolf's Tavern, 31 N. Green St. (Site BBB, HEH-219)
 South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District
 Lucy Furman House, 334 Powell St. (Site QQ, HEH-116)
 Craig House, 329 Powell St. (Site RR, HEH-432)
 John E. McCallister House, 839 N. Green Street (Site JJJ, HEH-175)
 St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 338 Center Street (Site YY, HEH-418)
 Stewart House, 827 S. Green Street (Site Z, HEH-224)

After a windshield survey, the following 19 properties appear to have potential to meet National Register criteria:

Site D: Mt. Zion Cemetery (HEH-523)
 Site K: 1563 S. Green St. (HEH-513)
 Site O: St. Louis Cemetery (HEH-507)
 Site P: 1425 S. Green St. (HEH-510)
 Site U: Turner House, 1005 S. Green St.
 Site W: 1002 S. Green St.
 Site AA: 818 S. Elm St.
 Site BB: 702 S. Green St.
 Site JJ: Service Station, NE corner Martin Luther King/ S. Green St.
 Site NN: 222 S. Green St. (HEH-118)
 Site PP: 200 S. Green St. (HEH-116)
 Site SS: 138 S. Green St.
 Site TT: 132 S. Green St. (HEH-115)
 Site VV: 119 S. Green St. (HEH-120)
 Site WW: 115 S. Green St.
 Site ZZ: 36 S. Green St.
 Site CCC-2: First United Methodist Church, SW corner of N. Green/ N. Third
 Site FFF: L&N Railroad Ohio River Bridge Approach
 Site III: William McClain House, 804 N. Green St. (HEH-174)

For the location of these sites with National Register potential, see the oversize project maps (Figure III-1). A final determination of National Register eligibility will

require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Henderson, Kentucky which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

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