

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

other names/site number NA; see Description inventory for site number of individual properties

2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by Buckner Lane, Maple Avenue, Forest Circle and
Lone Oak Road

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not for publication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

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
154	3	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
156	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

LANDSCAPE/parking lot

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENT. REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

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

MODERN MOVEMENT/Minimal Traditional

MODERN MOVEMENT/Neo-Colonial

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch

MODERN MOVEMENT/Prefabricated

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/limestone; CONCRETE; BRICK

walls: WOOD/weatherboard/Shingle; BRICK;STONE

SYNTHETICS/vinyl; METAL/aluminum

roof: ASPHALT; METAL;

other:

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Description: Summary Paragraph

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic district is located in the West End area of the city of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky. The city sits within the Commonwealth's Jackson Purchase region, the 8-county area at the state's far west end. The proposed district was originally developed by private investors beginning in 1923 as an **affluent** residential neighborhood. Incorporated into the city limits by 1926, it evolved into a thriving middle- and upper-class subdivision. The streets are characterized by lots of variable size, with regular setbacks and moderate-to-substantial homes in a variety of early- and mid-twentieth-century architectural styles. The district covers approximately 75 acres, is comprised of a total of 159 individual properties, consisting of 154 contributing buildings (145 single-family homes, 8 multi-family homes, 1 religious facility), 2 contributing sites, and 3 non-contributing buildings (all single-family homes).

Narrative Description

The Wallace Park Neighborhood developed over a period of 38 years, beginning in the early 1920s, with the sale of the land that was part of the original Wallace family plantation and subsequently known as Wallace Park. The nominated neighborhood is within two miles of the commercial downtown of Paducah. The district is roughly a triangular shape bounded by Buckner Lane to the north, Lone Oak Road to the south, Maple Avenue to the east and Forest Circle to the west. The building stock ranges from ca. 1860 to the early 1960s, with the incorporation of two homes constructed in the 1980s at the southwest corner of the district. The original layout of the residential district has changed very little since it was developed, with the majority of the original streets, property lines and yards intact.

Ownership and Development of the Property that Became Wallace Park Neighborhood

The original tract of land that became the Wallace Park Neighborhood was settled by Captain Phillip Wallace and his wife, Frances, around 1857. They built their home on a tract of land totaling approximately 75 acres. The family farm consisted of many out buildings and the main home which is identified in the Kentucky Heritage Council Survey list as (MCNP173). The current address of the home in the Wallace Park Neighborhood is 203 Cedar Lane (Resource #56).

Philip practiced law in the city of Paducah and served as the County Clerk for one term. On October 23, 1860, the only child of Philip and Frances was born, George C. Wallace. George C. Wallace grew to become one of the most influential businessmen in the city of Paducah.

In conjunction with George's career advancements, Philip and Frances Wallace sold the family property to the City Transit Company around 1890. They moved to the downtown part of city to live with George and his wife, the former Mary Wisdom, at their home at 323 N. 9th Street.¹ The City Transit Company developed the property into a recreational resort, Wallace Park, named after the original owners. The park was promoted as a natural family get-away, with the transit company providing transportation to the park by their trolley lines, which ran out Jefferson Street to Broadway, up to Buckner Lane, making a loop at the top of the hill in the park. The original homestead of the Wallace's became the home of the Grinnell Family, caretakers for Wallace Park.

¹ Bennett & Company City Directory, Paducah, KY, 1890.

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

The park offered attractions such as, a nine-hole golf course, large lake, dance hall pavilion, zoo and baseball diamonds.² The use of the park began to decline in the early 1920s. The city of Paducah had offered the site for a new western state teacher's college, but lost the bid to Murray, KY.³ By June of 1923, J.C. Utterback, W.F. Bradshaw and J.S. Brinkley had formed the Paducah Realty Company and purchased the Wallace Park property for residential development.⁴

Early Development of Wallace Park Neighborhood

The earliest residential development in the area began along the edge of the original park at what is now the 3200 and 3300 blocks of Buckner Lane (Figure 4). These homes date from 1922 to 1925 and were constructed in the popular Tudor Revival and Craftsman Bungalow designs (Photos 3 and 4). These homes became a part of the Afton Heights neighborhood in 1927 (see plat on continuation sheet). The majority of the remaining lots on Buckner Lane were developed between 1927 and 1932, at which point construction slowed to a halt for a few years due to the Depression. Three additional homes were constructed in the neighborhood during the early development period, in the 3500 Block of Forest Circle and one at 221 Sycamore. These homes were designed in the Tudor Revival style (Photo #5) and the Craftsman Bungalow style (Photo #6). Residential areas just to the south of developing neighborhood were laid out in a grid pattern design with evenly sized blocks and lots (Figure 5). The Wallace Park neighborhood was attractive to newcomers due to the rolling hills and trees that created an organized maze, but also gave a sense of seclusion to the neighborhood (Photos 7,8,9, 10, and 11). In 1926, Paducah expanded its corporate limits to include an additional nine square miles west of the city; that expansion enveloped the area of Wallace Park neighborhood.

The Depression and Post- Flood Period

During the most devastating years of the Great Depression 1933 to 1935, only six homes were built in the Wallace Park Neighborhood. One of these, the home located at 108 Sycamore (Resource #35) is among the most prominent homes in the neighborhood. Designed by locally renowned architect, Tandy Smith, it is one of the most impressive examples of the Colonial Revival style in Wallace Park, with its native stone exterior (Photo 12). All of the homes during this period were constructed in the traditional two-story Colonial Revival design.

Between 1937 and 1939, a significant increase in the development of the Wallace Park neighborhood was evident. Seventy-one homes were constructed along the streets of Forest Circle, Cedar Lane, Sycamore and Wallace. The popular national styles of Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, Tudor Revival (Photo #13), and Colonial Revival (Photos #14, 15, and 16) are scattered diversely among the streetscapes

Pre-War and Post-War Development

By 1940, construction had reached its peak in Wallace Park. During the years of 1940 to 1942, only seven houses were constructed, and none were constructed during the peak years of World War II, 1943-1945. Two of the homes that were constructed, in the 3600 block of Forest Circle, were built of native stone in the

² Sue Dana Green, *History of Paducah Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation*, pp. 3-4

³ Barron White, *I Remember Paducah When...* pp. 132-133

⁴ Camille Wells, *A History of Paducah and McCracken County*, p. 182.

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Colonial Revival style, almost identical to the Depression-era homes on Sycamore. The other homes were constructed in the more conservative style of the one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod (Photo #17). They are in-filled among the homes on Sycamore, Wallace and Lone Oak Road.

With the arrival of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in 1952, the city underwent intense population growth and severe housing shortage. Anticipating this condition, developers built many multi-family units within the Wallace Park Neighborhood from 1949-1952. A series of four Prairie style-influenced duplexes were constructed in 1951 by the same owner. They are located at 3658-3660, 3662-3664, 3668-3670 and 3674-3676 Forest Circle (Photo #18). They were in-filled on the east side of the street among the more conservative homes on this block and remain primarily intact from date of construction. A four-family apartment building was constructed in 1951 by the same owner. The building is located at 251 Sycamore and still continues to function as multi-family housing. On the southern edge of the neighborhood are three Ranch style duplexes. They are located at 217, 225-227 and 301 Lone Oak Road. Their construction dates range from 1949 to 1952. There were forty-three homes constructed in the Ranch and Minimal Traditional style between the years of 1947-1952 (Photos 19 and 20). The Arcadia Methodist Church also constructed its new church in 1951 at 261 Lone Oak Road. Later development included six Ranch style homes constructed on perimeter lots along Lone Oak, Buckner Lane and Wallace from 1956-1961. In the 1980s, two new modern homes were built on the 300 block of Forest Circle.

Physical Character of the District Today

The Wallace Park Neighborhood provides examples both of single-family and multi-family housing, collectively, within private residential subdivision development, in Paducah from the 1860s through 1961. Although it is located just to the north and northwest of a main thoroughfare (Lone Oak Road), an area of encroaching commercial development, the neighborhood continues to provide a sense of unity as you enter into the connective tree-lined subdivision. The evolution of the residential development employed a development approach that utilizes the original topography of the Original Wallace property. The highest point in the neighborhood continues to be the site of the original Wallace home, with rolling hills into valleys (original lake bed and ball diamonds) to construct the residential homes through the period of development. The streetscapes have narrow paved roads with beautifully landscaped yards and mature trees. The subdivision continues to portray a single unity of residential development. To the west, north and east of Wallace Park are thriving residential neighborhoods that developed as a result of the westward movement from downtown and rapid population growth. Unlike the Wallace Park Neighborhood, many of these neighborhoods were not built on a platted parcel created by a single developer.

Out of the 159 resources surveyed, only three resources were identified as non-contributing and ineligible for listing in the National Register. Two of these are non-contributing residential resources located at 300-308 Forest Circle and 320 Forest Circle were constructed post-1980. The other resource is a residential property located at 203 Sycamore constructed in 1937, which has had many unsympathetic alterations, preventing its historic character from being observed. Architectural styles in the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District follow stylistic trends of each development period these include: Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Ranch, Minimal Traditional, Greek Revival, Neo-Classical and Neo-Colonial. The Wallace House at 203 Cedar Lane (MCNP173, Photo 001), is the sole example of the Greek Revival style. Another unique example of a Pre-fab Gunnison home is located within the district at 354 Forest Circle (MCNP849, Photo 002).

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Note: The following Resource Inventory details each element in the Wallace Park Historic Neighborhood District, with its Kentucky Heritage Council Survey site number, and provides the resource's contribution or non-contribution to the character of the district as a whole. Originally, the table contained resources #1-12, which had been surveyed as a part of the Wallace Park Neighborhood District. It was subsequently learned that these 12 properties were part of the 1927 plat of the adjacent Afton Heights Neighborhood, and were eliminated from this District boundary. To shift all the numbers down by 12, so that the first resource would again be #1, would have proven too cumbersome to correct throughout the text of the nomination. Thus the inventory below begins with resource #13.

KHC Site #	Map #	Address	Street	Description	Date	Status
MCNP1018	13	3316	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney slightly off-center on the east elevation. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and a simple dentil molding highlights the cornice. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a six-over-six double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by stone sills and shutters.	1937	C
MCNP1019	14	3322	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story multi-tonal brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle side gable roof and exposed wood rafters at the eaves. A brick chimney projects from the front gable. The primary entrance contains a wood batten door with a brick arch lintel and a brick stoop and stairs. A set of three double-hung metal windows and a projecting bay window are located are on the east side of the front entrance	1925	C
MCNP1020	15	3328	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The recessed primary entrance contains a wood batten door with a brick Tudor arch lintel and small brick stoop. A pair of double-hung six-light wood sash replacement windows are located are on west side of the front entrance and a set of three double-hung six-light wood sash windows are on the east side. The same windows are located within the side gables. There has been vinyl siding infill at the top of the eaves. An original one-car garage is located in the basement at the southwest corner.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1021	16	3334	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story multi-tonal red brick home a simplified version of the Tudor Revival Style. It has multiple gables with a steeply pitched roofline and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled dormer faces north with a set of three fixed windows. The primary entrance is adorned with a rusticated stone surround, wood batten door and a small concrete stoop. The first level of the façade has three sets of double-hung six-over-six wood windows. The east and west elevations of sets of the same wood double-hung windows	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1022	17	3340	Buckner Lane	This two-story home is an example of a Craftsman Bungalow style. It has a cross-gable roofline with wide eave overhangs and exposed wood rafters over the porch. The exterior walls are red brick. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney located at the junction of the gables. The original windows have been replaced with six-over-six and four-over-four clad window. The front porch has squatty brick piers, brick columns and wood railings. The primary entrance and a pair of French doors are located under the porch roof. A wooden stair is located on the east elevation that leads to the second floor.	1927	C
MCNP1023	18	3344	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is a modified version of the Tudor Revival Style. Its dominant front-facing gable is the first hint to its style along with red brick chimney. The enclosed sunroom located at the northeast corner was a later addition that altered the look of the style. It has a steeply pitched roofline with an asphalt shingle side gabled roof. The primary entrance contains a wood batten door with a rusticated stone surround and small concrete stoop.	1927	C
MCNP1024	19	3402	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with a centered dominant chimney with slightly projected patterned brick. The roof is side gabled with asphalt shingles and wide eaves. The primary entrance is located to the west of the chimney and contains an arched wood door with a brick arch lintel. A pair of wood casement windows flanks the chimney. All the windows are complemented with a projecting brick sill and soldier brick lintel. The east half of the façade has had the original porch in-filled with panels and metal windows. An entrance to the enclosure is located on the east side. The original Tudor arch openings are evident and intake. A double set of one-over-one six-light wood sash windows are located are on the west and east elevations	1924	C
MCNP1025	20	3412	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is an asymmetrical subtype of the Colonial Revival style with a slight Tudor influence. It has a front-facing gable end, steeply pitched roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney slightly off-center. The front door is accentuated by a patterned criss-cross brick surround and small concrete stoop. The symmetrical façade has a pair of twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung windows in the front-facing gable and the side gable. A gable dormer with a four-over-four double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by soldier brick sills and shutters. The original porch on the east end was enclosed with siding and windows in 1968.	1934	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1026	21	3414	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior walls are constructed of multi-tonal orange and brown brick with multiple front-gables and a side gable roofline. The roof has asphalt shingles and a dominant chimney with decorative patterned brick and stone is adjacent to the primary entrance gable. The primary entrance is slightly recessed within the gable with a small concrete stoop. It has a soldier brick lintel and a wood batten door. The outer arch has the same patterned lintel and small arched window directly above. The exterior wood casement windows are in sets of three with transom above.	1922	C
MCNP1027	22	3418	Buckner Lane	This Colonial Revival Sub type: Second-story overhang. It is an excellent example of the form exhibiting a lower brick veneer with upper-story wood cladding a common identifying feature. The second story slightly overhangs the first level with a side gable roof, asphalt shingles and centered brick chimney. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with symmetrical spaced wood six-over-six double-hung windows. The east and west gable ends have two of these windows on each level.	1937	C
MCNP1028	23	3426	Buckner Lane	The Minimal Traditional form, with exterior walls of cedar shingles with a stone veneer at the porch commonly found in its predecessor the Ranch style. Large wood picture windows overlook the porch area. The roofline is steeply pitched with a front-facing gable a common feature of this design. There is a gabled dormer with a scallop edge centered over the setback porch. It had two six-over-six wood double-hung window. A large brick chimney is located just to the east of the dormer. The same scallop edge is also present on the front-facing gable and a fixed large multi-pane picture window is located on the west end.	1954	C
MCNP1029	24	3434	Buckner Lane	This one-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod form. It has a side gable, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney slightly off-center. The front door is accentuated by full length shutters and small concrete stoop. The symmetrical façade has one eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance. All windows are highlighted by soldier brick sills and shutters.	1952	C
MCNP1030	25	3456	Buckner Lane	This one-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod form. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small native stone centered chimney. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and a simple dentil molding highlights the cornice. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1031	26	3460	Buckner Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-facing gable and painted brick exterior walls. A brick chimney is centered directly behind the front gable. The primary entrance is inset with a brick door surround and keystone. The west half of the façade contains a screened porch area and the east half contain a projecting bay window with three wood eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and dentil molding at the cornice. The east and west elevations have the same windows located asymmetrically on all elevations.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1032	27	3464	Buckner Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with a compound d plan. A rear addition projects a room size deep at the southwest corner. The rear addition has a flat roof. The principal section has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. Located on the west end of the façade, the front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian pediment supported by fluted pilasters. The symmetrical façade has two double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood windows to the east of the façade and three on the second level. All windows are highlighted by a soldier brick sills and shutters.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1033	28	3466	Buckner Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian pediment supported by pilasters and a broken pediment. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung twelve-over-twelve on each side of the entrance and three six-over-six double-hung windows across the second story. The east elevation has a centered brick chimney flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on each story. All windows are highlighted by shutters.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1034	29	3468	Buckner Lane	This one-story wood siding home is the Colonial Revival style. It is a simple square plan with the north half of the façade slightly projected. The roof is moderately pitched with slightly exposed rafters at the eaves. The rear has an 8'x20' porch at the southeast corner and a swimming pool that was installed in 2005. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with a gabled entry porch and a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows on each side. Directly above the entry is a gabled dormer with two six-over-six double-hung windows.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1035	30	3470	Buckner Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian surround supported by simple pilasters and a broken pediment. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight on each side of the entrance and three two eight-over-eight and one six-over-six double-hung windows across the second story. The east elevation has a centered brick chimney flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on each story. All windows are highlighted by shutters.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1036	31	102	Sycamore	This two-story home is the Colonial Revival style. It has native stone veneer exterior walls with a gable end low pitch roof and asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a Georgian surround with a broken pediment with dentil moldings, fluted pilasters and five-light transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight wood window on each side of the entrance and three eight-over-eight double-hung windows across the second story.	1935	C
MCNP1037	32	103	Sycamore	This two-story home is the Colonial Revival style. It has brick exterior walls with a medium pitch hipped roof and wood shake shingles and gabled dormers. The front door is accentuated by a projecting Georgian portico supported by smooth shaft columns, an embellished cornice, smooth pilasters, and a paneled wood door with fanlight and sidelights. The symmetrical façade has two double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung windows on each side of the entrance and four across the second-story facade. The same windows are present on the north elevation and a stone belt course separates the floors. All windows are highlighted by a stone sill, and brick lintel with a stone keystone.	1935	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1038	33	104	Sycamore	This Colonial Revival Sub type: Second-story overhang is relatively rare in this neighborhood. It is an excellent example of the form exhibiting a lower brick veneer with upper-story cedar shingle cladding. The second story slightly overhangs the first level with a side gable roof, asphalt shingles and centered brick chimney. The primary entrance is centered on the façade flanked by symmetrically spaced eight-over-eight double-hung windows and the three of the same window across the second story.	ca. 1935	C
MCNP1039	34	105	Sycamore	This two-story home is one of the most impressive examples of the Colonial Revival style in Wallace Park. Designed by local prominent architect, Tandy Smith, it has a native stone exterior with a gable end low pitch roof and asphalt shingles. A two-story wing and massive stone chimney located at the south elevation. Located on the north end of the façade, the main entry is accentuated by a Georgian surround with a broken pediment, dentil moldings, fluted pilasters and a wood panel door. The symmetrical façade has double-hung eight-over-eight wood windows highlighted by stone sills, stone lentils, keystones and shutters.	1933	C
MCNP1040	35	108	Sycamore	This Colonial Revival style is a contains influences of the Sub type: Second-story overhang but also has a front-facing gable. The exterior consists of a lower brick veneer with an upper-story wood cladding. The second story of the front-facing gable slightly overhangs the first level with a side gable roof, asphalt shingles and off-center brick chimney. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with a Georgian door surround of fluted pilasters and a five-light transom. The window fenestration of the front gable has a centered eight-over-eight non-historic double-hung window centered on the second level. The first level has two narrow double-hung eight-over-eight windows. A built-in garage is located on the north side of the façade with a gabled dormer directly above.	1937	C
MCNP1041	36	201	Sycamore	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles, dentil molding and a brick chimney on the north end. The front door is accentuated by a Georgian surround with a broken pediment, fluted pilasters, sidelights and a transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood window on each side of the entrance and three eight-over-eight double-hung windows symmetrically spaced across the second story. All windows are highlighted by a soldier brick lintel, brick sills and shutters.	1937	C
MCNP1042	37	202	Sycamore	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles, a dentil molding at the cornice and a small brick chimney slightly off-center. The front door is accentuated by a triangular pedimented Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and dentil molding. The symmetrical façade has a six-over-six wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a six-over-six double-hung windows directly above in the upper story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by soldier brick lintels, brick sills and shutters.	1937	C
MCNP1043	38	203	Sycamore	This two-story home was originally built in the Colonial Revival form. It has had two different periods of additions. In 1981 the addition to the south front elevation has added and vinyl siding was applied to the original wood siding. In 2002 the front garage addition was added. Both of these additions make it difficult for the original house form to be fully distinguished. The original portion of the home has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a centered brick chimney. The front door is accentuated by sidelights and a transom. The façade has double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood windows. All windows are highlighted by shutters.	1937	NC
MCNP1044	39	208	Sycamore	This home is the Colonial Revival Sub type: Second-story overhang. It is an excellent example of the form exhibiting a lower brick veneer with upper-story cedar shingle cladding with a side gable roof, asphalt shingles and centered brick chimney. The primary entrance is located at the south end of the façade with symmetrically spaced wood eight-over-eight double-hung windows to the north and across the second story. It is detailed in a Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and sidelights. The south gable end has two of these windows on the second level and a one-story flat roof wing on the first level.	1948	C
MCNP1045	40	220	Sycamore	This two-story stone home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a pyramidal roof detailed by a simple dentil molding at the cornice and asphalt shingles and a stone chimney. The exterior cladding is native stone veneer. A 14'x23' original stone garage is located on the southeast corner of the lot. The primary entrance is located at the south end of the façade and features a decorative pediment with pairs of fluted columns, a paneled entrance door and fluted pilasters. A bay window is adjacent to the primary entrance. It has three eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows and a simple dentil molding at the cornice. The upper story has three of the same windows across the façade. All the windows are complemented by a stone sill.	1939	C
MCNP1046	41	221	Sycamore	This one-and-a-half-story home is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior exhibits the typical half-timber framing with stucco infill. It has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and a shed dormer. The primary entrance is centered within a front-facing gable with rusticated stone surround and wood batten door. The original wood casement windows are intact with the exception on new casement windows on the south side addition that was constructed in 1977.	1931	C
MCNP1047	42	225	Sycamore	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by an arched lintel, sidelights and a fanlight transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight wood windows on each side of the entrance and three six-over-six double-hung windows across the second story. All windows are highlighted by a brick sill and shutters.	1936	C
MCNP1048	43	230	Sycamore	This home is the Colonial Revival Sub type: Second-story overhang. It is an excellent example of the form exhibiting a lower native stone veneer with upper-story cedar shingle cladding with a side gable roof, asphalt shingles and off-centered brick chimney. The primary entrance is centered on the façade flanked by a wood eight-over-eight double-hung window. It is detailed in a Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters, modillions, transom and sidelights. The second story of the façade has three of the same windows. All the windows are complemented by shutters and the first-story windows have stone sills.	1942	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1049	44	229	Sycamore	The Ranch style design with an exterior red brick veneer with low pitch, side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. It has a front-facing gable with two symmetrically spaced six-over-twelve double-hung windows. The primary entrance is located in the L of the façade and feature a Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and unusual element for a Ranch style.	1952	C
MCNP1050	45	236	Sycamore	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod and Tudor Revival influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney at the north elevation. The front door is accentuated by a front-facing gable with a return cornice reminiscent of Tudor Revival influence. The entry is recessed with brick arch lintels, brick stoop and a wood batten door. The south two-thirds of the façade features to gabled dormers with nine-over-nine double-hung windows, brick sills and shutters.	1947	C
MCNP1051	46	245	Sycamore	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof. The primary entrance contains a wood batten door with a brick arch lintel and small concrete stoop. A pair of six-over-six wood sash windows is located in the front-facing gable. All the windows are complemented by shutters, brick lintels and stone sills. The end gables have the same windows and a shed dormer with wood siding is present on the south elevation.	1937	C
MCNP1052	47	248	Sycamore	This two-story native stone veneer home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney at the peak. Based on 1942 Sanborn maps the structure remains unchanged in form. The front door is located in south corner of the west elevation with sidelights and paneled door. A single double-hung window is centered on the façade at the second level.	1937	C
MCNP1053	48	251	Sycamore	This multi-family unit is constructed in the Colonial Revival Style. It has four apartments with two-bedrooms. The exterior walls are brick veneer with a pyramidal low pitch roof, overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the façade and is adorned with a Georgian door surround featuring double fluted pilasters and projecting cornice with dentil moldings. The window fenestration is symmetrically on all elevations with six-over-six wood double-hung windows. A covered parking area is located at the rear of the lot	1951	C
MCNP1054	49	258	Sycamore	The Ranch design with a painted brick veneer with low pitch hipped roof with asphalt shingles and slightly off-center brick chimney. The main entrance is recessed with concrete stoop and sidelights. The entry is detailed with fluted pilasters and a dentil molding runs along the eave. A large picture window is located in the center of the façade and double-hung six-over-six wood windows are present on all other elevations. The windows are complemented by shutters and brick sills.	ca. 1953	C
MCNP1055	50	259	Sycamore	This two-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has native stone veneer exterior walls with a gable end low pitch roof and asphalt shingles. The façade features two front-facing gables. One with the front door that is accentuated by a simple Georgian surround with a fluted pilasters and a cloth awning. The other front-facing gable has two six-over-six double-hung windows with stone sills.	1948	C
MCNP1056	51	271	Sycamore	This one-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney at the north elevation. The front door is accentuated by a projecting stoop with a copper roof and fluted columns. A non-original double-hung window is located on either side of the entrance. The north elevation has a full height brick chimney with wood siding in the gable end, a screened porch that extends from the rear and a double-hung window.	1940	C
MCNP1057	52	272	Sycamore	The Ranch design with a stone veneer with low pitch side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and slightly off-center brick chimney. The main entrance is recessed with concrete stoop and wood door with square lights. The eaves are slightly overhanging with large picture windows across the façade. The original garage located at the north end of the home was converted into a den in 1968. The original ribbon windows are intact.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1058	53	277	Sycamore	One-story Colonial Revival design with a brick exterior with low pitch side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney located on the north elevation. The main entrance is centered on the façade with an elaborate gabled projecting hood supported by brackets and complemented by fluted pilasters. A single double-hung wood six-over-six window is located on each side of the entrance. They are decorated with paneled aprons and full length shutters. The north elevation contains a full length brick chimney and various double-hung windows.	1939	C
MCNP1059	54	285	Sycamore	This one-and-a-half-story painted brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. The roof is side gabled with asphalt shingles and a centered brick chimney. It is a simple rectangular plan with a brick 12'x16' wing on the south elevation and a 9'x12' porch that was enclosed in 1959 with louvered windows and stone veneer panels. The façade features a centered entrance with a Georgian pediment door surround and fluted pilasters. There are two original wood 6/6 double-hung windows on each side of the entrance a gable dormer directly above. The windows are complemented by shutters and stone sills.	1940	C
MCNP1060	55	200	Cedar Lane	This home is the Minimal Traditional form. Constructed of brick veneer exterior walls and solid masonry foundation with a side gable roof and two front-facing gables. The roof is a medium pitch with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney at the north end. The wood windows on the south and north elevations are in pairs of six-over-six double-hung with brick sills. The primary entrance is located at the ell of the front gable and has a simple door surround of fluted pilasters and modillion moldings. The front-facing gables have a pair of twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows and a set of three eight-over-eight double-hung windows.	1952	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property				County and State		
MCNP173	56	203	Cedar Lane	The Wallace House, constructed in the mid-nineteenth century by Captain Phillip Wallace is the oldest home in the neighborhood and the iconic symbol of Wallace Park. The structure is a five-bay, central passage structure laid in seven-course, common-bond masonry and covered by a hip roof. The side and rear of the structure are enclosed with several additions. Two-hip-roof sections project from the sides of the primary block of the structure with two brick chimneys located where the side projections meet the main block. Both sections feature ribbons of three windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. The façade entry is raised and features brick steps and a double-leaf Eastlake door with sidelights and square pilasters. A modern storm door clips the tops of the doors creating a faux transom. A complete rehabilitation took place in 2001 on the Wallace House as part of the project the carriage house was also remodeled into a garage and apartment. The home has been returned to its former glory and is in excellent condition.	ca. 1860	C
MCNP1061	57	209	Cedar Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles and slightly off-center brick chimney. The front door is accentuated by a Georgian surround with plain pilasters and sidelights. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight window on each side of the entrance and three windows symmetrically spaced across the second story. All windows are highlighted by a soldier brick lintel, brick sills and shutters.	1935	C
MCNP1062	58	214	Cedar Lane	This one-story red brick home is the Ranch style. It is divided into three sections with the center section slightly set back to incorporate a front porch. The gable ends of each section are clad with wood shingles. The roof has asphalt shingles and brick chimney is located on the north portion. A pair of double-hung eight-over-eight; wood windows with shutters are centered in the north and south sections of the façade. A pair of twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows and the primary entrance door is in the middle section.	1953	C
MCNP1063	59	222	Cedar Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian pediment supported by pilasters and fanlight transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung twelve-over-twelve on each side of the entrance and three six-over-six double-hung windows across the second story. All windows are highlighted by a soldier brick lintel, stone sill and shutters. The north elevation has a centered brick chimney with a double-hung six-over six window on each side. The south elevation has two of the same windows symmetrically spaced on the second floor and one on the west half of the first floor.	1939	C
MCNP1064	60	223	Cedar Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is an example of the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior exhibits the typical half-timber framing with native stone infill and red brick. It has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney. The primary entrance is slightly off center on the original façade. It contains a wood batten door and rusticated stone surround.	1937	C
MCNP1065	61	226	Cedar Lane	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable-end low-pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is located within a gabled portico with a return cornice supported by square columns on brick piers. The front entrance has a non-historic full-light multi-pane door with side-lights and fan light transom. It is not the original entrance door. The symmetrical façade has a pair of double-hung twelve-over-twelve windows on each side of the entrance and duplicated across the second level of the façade and the north elevation. All windows are highlighted by a brick lintels, sills and shutters. A semi-circular window brick lintel and sill is located at the peak of each end gable.	1939	C
MCNP1066	62	232	Cedar Lane	The Ranch style design with a white brick veneer with low pitch side gable roof and wide overhanging eaves. The façade has an open concrete porch supported by wrought iron posts and rails. It runs half of the façade length with the roof extending over it. The original wood windows are present on all elevations and the primary entrance is centered on the façade. A rear door is located at the southwest corner with concrete steps.	1961	C
MCNP1067	63	234	Cedar Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It is a simple rectangular form with a centered entrance adorned with a Georgian surround. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung wood window on each side of the entrance and a gabled dormer centered directly above. The roof has asphalt shingles with a simple dentil molding at the cornice and brick chimney.	1939	C
MCNP1068	64	245	Cedar Lane	Constructed in 1950, this home is a good example of the Ranch design. It has a painted brick veneer with low pitch gable-end roof with asphalt shingles and a center brick chimney. The window fenestration of the façade consists of the original wood in sets of three—a large multi-pane fixed window flanked by an eight-over-eight double-hung window. There is a continuous brick lintel across the façade and decorative panels below each window set. The front entrance is slightly recessed on the south end.	1950	C
MCNP1069	65	246	Cedar Lane	This one-and-a-half-story painted brick home is the Colonial Revival style with a centered front gable. The primary entrance is located within the front gable. It is modest in decoration, with a fabric awning and a cornice return at the roof eave. A single original six-over-six wood double-hung window is symmetrically placed on each side of the primary entrance. All the original windows are intact and covered by storm windows.	1936	C
MCNP1070	66	250	Cedar Lane	This one-story painted brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It is a simple rectangular plan with the north half of the façade slightly projected. A brick 10'x15' wing is located on the north elevation. It has a single non-historic double-hung window centered on each wall. Simple brick corbelling is present at each corner of the main form and the wings.	1936	C
MCNP1071	67	253	Cedar Lane	This home is the Minimal Traditional form. Constructed of brick veneer exterior walls and solid masonry foundation with a side gable roof and front-facing gable with cornice returns and dentil molding. The roof is low pitch with asphalt shingles and slightly off center brick chimney. The wood windows are in pairs of six-over-six and four-over four with brick sills. The primary entrance is located at the ell of the front gable and has a simple door surround of fluted pilasters and dentil molding.	1946	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1072	68	260	Cedar Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney slightly off-center. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and a simple dentil molding highlights the cornice. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window over-twelve on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a six-over-six double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by soldier brick lintels, brick sills and shutters.	1939	C
MCNP1073	69	261	Cedar Lane	The Colonial Revival design with suspect second-story overhang form. The original form per permit records an extended front on two-thirds of the façade. The stone veneer and brick chimney still shown is original to the home. In 1982 when the vinyl siding was added to the home it is suspect that major alterations took place at the entry and lower façade. Permit records only indicate the vinyl siding.	1952	C
MCNP1074	70	269	Cedar Lane	The Ranch design with a painted brick veneer with low pitch hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The original wood double-hung windows are present on the façade and south and west elevations. A projecting bay window is located at the south end of the façade and it is suspected that is newer, but there is no permit record to verify. The same type of window is also located on the rear.	1951	C
MCNP1075	71	270	Cedar Lane	The Ranch design with an orange brick veneer with low pitch hipped roof. The original wood ribbon windows are present on the façade and south and north elevations but the large plate windows have been replaced with double-hung windows with applied mullions.	1957	C
MCNP1076	72	285	Cedar Lane	This two-story home is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior exhibits the typical half-timber framing with native stone infill. It has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and multiple gable dormers clad in wood siding. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. It contains a wood batten door and rusticated stone surround.	1938	C
MCNP1077	73	3405	Forest Circle	The Ranch style design with exterior brick walls, low pitch side gable roof and a front-facing gable on the west end. A projecting bay window is located in the center of the façade. It does not appear to be original to structure but there is no permit record to verify. However, in 1984 aluminum was added to the gable ends and the bay window has the same treatment. The primary entrance is located in the L at the front-facing gable and has a simple panel door with fanlight. A small brick stoop and stairs lead to the entrance. The remaining windows on the façade and east and west elevations are in pairs of double-hung six-over-six windows.	1952	C
MCNP1078	74	3415	Forest Circle	This home is the asymmetrical one-story Colonial Revival design. It has solid brick exterior walls, a side gabled roof and a front-facing gable at the west end of the façade. The windows are a simple wood one-over-one double-hung window. Within the front-facing gable there is a pair of the windows centered with brick sills and shutters. Above the windows is an arch vent window. The remaining portion of the façade has a front concrete porch supported by smooth columns. The primary entrance is centered on the facade with a pair of the windows adjacent. A stone and brick surround complement the entrance door.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1079	75	3419	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The primary entrance is centered in the front-facing gable. It contains a wood batten door with a brick lintel and small brick stoop. A dominant brick chimney is adjacent to the entry. A six-over-six double-hung window with shutters and brick sill is located on each end façade. A smaller window is above in the cross gable.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1080	76	3421	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-facing gable with a massive stone dominant chimney almost covering the front-facing gable in its entirety. The roof is cross gabled with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is located within the L of the cross gable and features a wood batten door. A small stained glass casement window is located within the stone of the chimney. A six-over-six wood double-hung window with shutters and brick sill is located on the cross gable adjacent to the main entry.	1947	C
MCNP1099	77	3423	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home was designed in the Colonial Revival form but has hints of Tudor Revival influence. The original wall cladding was stated as wood on building permits but has had vinyl siding applied in 1976. The dominant front-facing gable contains the front entrance which is adorned with a Georgian door surround and sidelights. A massive red brick chimney is adjacent to the primary entrance. A double-hung window is located in the upper eave and to the east of the front door and on the other side of the chimney. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles. And a one-car garage is attached on the west elevation.	1949	C
MCNP1081	78	3426	Forest Circle	This two-story multi-tonal brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and centered brick chimney. The front door is located on the west end of the façade adorned by a Georgian surround with a pediment bearing an Ogee profile molding and smooth pilasters. Directly to the east of the entrance is a bay window with three ten-over-ten wood windows. The second story has three eight-over-eight wood windows with shutters and storm panes. All windows are highlighted by a brick lintel and sill. The west elevation has a single car brick garage attached. It was added in 1980. There are two six-over-six wood windows and a vent on this elevation. The east elevation has two-story 28'x22' brick addition that includes two additional garages. It was constructed in 1954 and is compatible with the original house in design and materials.	1941	C
MCNP1082	79	3437	Forest Circle	Two-story home, the Gambrel roof form of the Colonial Revival style. It was brick veneer exterior walls, gambrel roof with asphalt shingles and off center brick chimney. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows on each side and directly above in the second story. Vinyl siding clads the second story and the one-story 9'x12' wing located on the west elevation. The wing has a pair of the same windows on each elevation and an eyebrow window is located in the gable end with two double-hung windows symmetrically spaced on the second level. The east elevation has the same window fenestration as the west with an entrance door centered on the elevation. A car garage is located on the northeast corner of the lot.	1938	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1083	80	3430	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The primary entrance is centered in the middle front-facing gable with a knee wall of rusticated stone. The primary entrance contains a wood batten door with a brick arch lintel, rusticated stone and wood surround and small brick stoop. The eastern front-facing gable contains a pair of double-hung windows with stone sills and shutters and a small arched double-hung window in the eave. A gabled dormer with wood cladding is located on the west half of the façade with one double-hung window. Directly below is a single window that matched the ones on the east side. A massive brick chimney dominates the east elevation. One-over-one double-hung windows are located on each level of the left side of the chimney.	1937	C
MCNP1084	81	3441	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle cross gable roof and weeping mortar. The primary entrance is centered in the front-facing gable and is recessed under an arched entry. It contains a wood batten door with a brick arch surround and small brick stoop. A pair of double-hung windows is adjacent to the entrance and a small casement window is located in the eave. A matching pair of windows is located on the other side of the entrance. All windows have storm panes and brick sills and lintels. A dominant brick chimney is located on the west elevation. The east elevation has a secondary entrance centered on the elevation with a gabled roof. Three double-hung windows all asymmetrically placed across the main elevation and one is located in the eave	1932	C
MCNP1085	82	3440	Forest Circle	This two-story wood shingled home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a highly decorative gabled portico with dentil molding supported by fluted columns. The symmetrical façade has three eight-over-eight double-hung windows across the second story and one on each side of the entrance. All windows are highlighted by shutters. The east elevation has a centered dominant brick chimney that is flanked on both stories by eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows. The west elevation has the same window fenestration on the second level and a secondary entrance on the first level with one window. A two-car garage is located at the southwest end of the lot. It was constructed in 1964.	1941	C
MCNP1086	83	3445	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles, two gabled dormers on the façade side and a massive brick chimney on the east elevation. The front entrance is slightly off center with an eight-over-eight double-hung wood window on the west side and two on the east side. The entrance is also adorned with a Georgian surround with fluted pilasters. The windows are complemented by shutters. The east elevation has a centered massive brick chimney with a single double-hung window on each side. The west elevation has a one-car brick garage attached to the home by an enclosed porch.	1951	C
MCNP1087	84	3444	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles, two gabled dormers on the façade side and a dentil molding at the cornice. A continuous shed dormer is present on the rear. The front entrance is centered on the façade with a picture windows flanked by a two-over-two double-hung window on each side. The entrance is also adorned with a Georgian surround with fluted pilasters. The east and west elevations have a pair of two-over-two windows in the gable end and two one the main level. The gable ends have a wood siding treatment.	1951	C
MCNP1088	85	3453	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home is an example of a Craftsman Bungalow style. It has a cross-gable roofline with wide, unenclosed eaves, centered brick chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are a multi-tonal red and brown brick with rusticated stone scattered throughout. Building permits indicate that in 1968, the front porch was enclosed with windows and the main door moved to front of the original porch area. On closer inspection the different brick types is obvious and the wood platform steps are not original. A large gable dormer is over the entrance area with three wood six-over-six double-hung windows. The front-facing gable has a centered six-over-six wood window with an arched casement window in eave. The west elevation has the same windows as the front. The east elevation has two sets of the double-hung windows on the main level and one in the upper eave of the gable end. An entrance to the basement is also located on the east elevation. A 20'x27' metal carport was constructed in 1964 at the northeast corner.	1932	C
MCNP1089	86	3509	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior exhibits the typical half-timber framing with stucco infill and lower native stone veneer. It has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the façade under a stone portico. The stone porch continues across the front gable with arch openings with rusticated stone lintels. The front entry contains a wood batten door and rusticated stone surround. The original wood windows are intact. A series of three six-over-six double-hung windows are located to the east of the entry and a single window is in the gable eave. A large stone chimney is on the east elevation.	1938	C
MCNP1090	87	3511	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story painted brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by fluted pilasters and small brick stoop. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a four-over-four double-hung window directly above. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters. The east elevation has an 8'x12' screen in porch wing. The west elevation has a massive dominant chimney and two windows with awnings	1942	C
MCNP1091	88	3515	Forest Circle	This one and a half-story home is an example of the Tudor Revival Style. The exterior exhibits the look of a brick and native stone veneer. It has a steeply pitched side gable roof with only one front-facing gable dormer. The dormer has a return cornice with an arched six-light wood casement window. A brick chimney is located on the west elevation and roof has asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the façade under roof eave. The west half of the façade has a series of three six-over-six double-hung windows and one single window. A portal window is located on the east end of the façade. It has a full basement and a garage attached at the rear. The date is unknown when the garage was constructed but a significant remodel of it occurred in 2007.	1938	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1092	89	3519	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story painted brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles and centered chimney flanked by gabled dormers. The dormers and gable ends have wood siding cladding and a dentil molding is at the cornice line. The front entry is accentuated by a round portico with Doric columns, paneled door with fluted pilasters and a transom. On each side of the entry is a ten-over-ten wood double-hung window with brick lintels and sills. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a four-over-four double-hung window directly above. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters. The east elevation has a one-story flat-roof wing measuring 22' x 36'. The west elevation has an 11' x 42' addition that was added in 1961. It is not visible due to the evergreens and foliage.	1937	C
MCNP1093	90	3521	Forest Circle	Constructed in 1937, this home is an example of a one-story Colonial Revival design. It has a painted brick exterior with low pitch side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a slightly off-center brick chimney. The main entrance is centered on the façade with a cloth awning, wood paneled door and smooth pilasters. A twelve-over-twelve double-hung window with brick sills and shutters is located on each side of the main entry. A 9'x15' wing porch is located on the west elevation. In 1989, an 8'x9' addition was added to the west elevation.	1937	C
MCNP1094	91	3525	Forest Circle	This two-story stone home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles, two cross gable dormers and a slightly off-center stone chimney. A 12' x 24' original stone garage is located on the north (rear) and fronts to the west. The façade features a centered primary entrance with a Georgian portico with fluted columns, a paneled entrance door and with fluted pilasters and a transom window. The symmetrical façade has a six-over-six wood double-hung window in the dormers on the second story and on either side of the front entrance. The west elevation has two of the double-hung windows symmetrically spaced in the second floor and a secondary entrance with a gable roof with brackets and a double-hung window. The east elevation has two double-hung windows in the second story and one on the main level with a 1983 addition to the kitchen that is clad in wood siding.	1940	C
MCNP1095	92	3637	Forest Circle	Designed by local architect G. Anthony Johnston, this home is an excellent example of the Ranch style. The design incorporates the angled layout of the lot into the asymmetrical plan of the home. The façade width is maximized fully with a built in garage on the northeast end. The exterior is clad with solid natural brick and it has a low pitch hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is recessed on the façade with a wood panel door with sidelights. Large metal casement and picture windows are located on both the southeast and northwest elevations allowing light to flow through the open floor plan into each room. The original metal double-hung windows are located in the bedrooms and secondary rooms. The garage is connected to the house by sunroom which was original to the house.	1948	C
MCNP1096	93	3649	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end, high pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a stone chimney centered at the peak of the roofline. The exterior cladding is native stone with wood siding on the wings, gable ends and dormers and simple dentil molding at the cornice. The primary house has an original wing on the north and south elevation with a 24'x25' rear addition on the rear and three dormers across the front. The garage, which originally was a carport but was enclosed in 1989, is attached to the house on the south elevation. The primary entrance features a projecting front porch with pairs of Doric columns, a paneled entrance door and sidelights accentuated by a fluted door surround with pilasters. The symmetrical façade has two eight-over-eight wood double-hung window over-on the north side of the entrance and in each original wing. The gabled dormers have a six-over-six double-hung window. All windows on the first level are highlighted by stone lintels, brick sills and shutters.	1939	C
MCNP1097	94	3653	Forest Circle	This two-story stone home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable-end high-pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a stone chimney within each gable end. The exterior cladding is native stone with wood siding on the wings, gable ends. A 21'x24' original stone garage wing is located on the south elevation and a 13'x19' wing clad in stone and wood siding is located on the north. The primary entrance features a decorative pediment with pairs of Doric columns, a paneled entrance door and sidelights accentuated by an arch transom window. The symmetrical façade has three eight-over-eight wood double-hung window across the second floor and one on each side of the entrance. The gable ends have two original windows on the second floor and one on the first floor. The rear has five of the original windows across the second floor, a centered entrance with non-historic window openings on each side. A small garden shed is located behind the garage.	1940	C
MCNP1098	95	3658-60	Forest Circle	This multi-family building houses two apartments. Designed in a Ranch single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has red brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal casement with brick sills. A concrete sidewalk borders the entrance doors to each unit. A parking area is located at the rear (east) of the property. It has the same hipped roof system as the apartment building. It is identical to 3674-76 Forest Circle.	1951	C
MCNP1100	96	3662-64	Forest Circle	This multi-family building houses two apartments. Designed in a Ranch, single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has yellow brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal casement with brick sills. A concrete sidewalk borders the entrance doors to each unit. A parking area is located at the rear (east) of the property. It has the same hipped roof system as the apartment building. It is identical to 3668-70 Forest Circle.	1951	C
MCNP1101	97	3668-70	Forest Circle	This multi-family building houses two apartments. Designed in a Ranch, single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has yellow brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal casement with brick sills. A concrete sidewalk borders the entrance doors to each unit. A parking area is located at the rear (east) of the property. It has the same hipped roof system as the apartment building. It is identical to 3662-64 Forest Circle.	1951	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1102	98	3669	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, high pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney centered at the peak of the roofline with a simple dentil molding at the cornice. The exterior cladding is painted brick with wood siding on the gable ends and dormers. The house has an original screen porch wing (9'x14') on the south elevation and a 20'x12' original brick garage to the southwest of the house. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. It is adorned with a Georgian door surround with simple pediment, fluted pilasters and a paneled entrance door. A single eight-over-eight wood double-hung window is located on each side of the entrance with a gabled dormer symmetrically placed above with a six-over-six double-hung window. The windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters.	1939	C
MCNP1103	99	3674-76	Forest Circle	This multi-family building houses two apartments. Designed in a Ranch single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has red brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal casement with brick sills. A concrete sidewalk borders the entrance doors to each unit. A parking area is located at the rear (east) of the property. It has the same hipped roof system as the apartment building.	1951	C
MCNP1104	100	3679	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has framed walls with vinyl siding applied in 1998 with a three foot high brick knee wall at the foundation. The roof is side gabled, with a steep pitch and with asphalt shingles. The front entry is accentuated by a portico with square columns and dentil molding. An eight-over-eight double-hung window is located on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a four-over-four double-hung window directly above. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters. The west elevation (rear) has an addition that is not visible from the street. The south elevation has a massive dominant chimney flanked by windows. The north elevation has two double-hung windows symmetrically spaced. A one-car 12'x20' garage is located at the southwest end of the lot.	1948	C
MCNP1105	101	3689	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with side gable roofline and wide eaves. The roof is asphalt shingles with a dominant stepped chimney. The front entry is adorned with a broken pediment door surround and multi-light door which are non-original to the design. A six-over-six double-hung window is centered over the entry. On each end of the façade is an eight-over-eight double-hung window complemented by brick sills and shutters. The south elevation has a new addition that replaced the original porch. It is 8' x 12' and clad with wood siding. The rear also has a built addition that is clad in brick and wood siding. A 21'x21' garage is located on the northwest corner of the property	1947	C
MCNP1106	102	3682	Forest Circle	This one-story home is the Minimal Traditional style. It has a side –gable roofline with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney slightly off center. The primary entrance has an adorned gabled roof projecting from the existing eave. The stoop is concrete and stone with iron railings. The original metal casement windows are present on the façade. The original porch on the south end was enclosed with aluminum siding and metal windows in 1961.	1950	C
MCNP1107	103	300-308	Forest Circle	Constructed in 1988, this home is a Colonial Revival modern adaptation. Although not a contributing resource to the historic neighborhood, it does not detract from the character of the surrounding streetscape.	1988	NC
MCNP1110 8	104	320	Forest Circle	This home is a Colonial Revival modern adaptation. It has a brick veneer exterior with a two car garage located on the east side. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles and gabled dormer. Although not a contributing resource to the historic neighborhood, it does not detract from the character of the surrounding streetscape	2001	NC
MCNP1109	105	331	Forest Circle	This one-story red brick home is the Minimal Traditional style. It has a front-gable with wood siding contains a six-over-six double-hung window with shutters and metal awning. A pair of double- hung wood windows flank a large display window. They also are complemented by shutters and metal awnings. The primary entrance is tucked into the corner of the front-facing gable with small stoop porch covered by a roof overhang. A large display window flanked by double- hung wood windows continues along the elevation. A large red brick chimney dominates the south elevation. The most interesting feature of this modest home is the rear addition that appears to have been built close to the same time as the original house. It depicts a Ranch style design with ribbon windows, a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves and large brick chimney. A breezeway is attached that continues over to the one car garage.	1952	C
MCNP1110	106	337	Forest Circle	This one-story vinyl clad home is a modest Ranch style design. It has a side –gable roofline with a red metal roof and a small brick chimney slightly off center and a front-facing gable with the primary entrance located within its roof overhang. The windows are a wood 6/6 double-hung and are original to the home but have storm windows applied. All the windows are complemented with shutters.	1952	C
MCNP1111	107	345	Forest Circle	This one-story red brick home is the Minimal Traditional style. It has a side –gable roofline with asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney slightly off center. A 12'x23' wing is located on the north elevation. Originally it was a one-car garage but has been modified into a family room. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with a set of three double-hung windows to the south and a set of one large display windows with two double-hung windows to the north. The wing has the same windows as the south side of the façade. All the windows are complemented with shutters. The rear was not accessible	1952	C
MCNP1112	108	350	Forest Circle	Prominent local architect, Lee Potter Smith designed and constructed this home in 1948 for his primary residence. Designed in the Ranch style, the home is set back from the road on an oversized lot with lavish landscaping. A full front porch supported by double square posts extends 2/3rds of the façade. The exterior is sheathed with a cedar shake shingle and the roofline is a side gable, low pitch with asphalt shingles and an off center brick chimney. The front entrance is flanked by one original wood double-hung window to the north and a set of three to the south. The projecting front gable on the south end of the home has two of the original windows on the gable side. All the windows and the front entrance are complemented by large wood shutters a common feature of the Ranch design. The original one-car garage located at the north end of the home was converted to a family room in the 1950s.	1948	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1113	109	351	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a small brick centered chimney. There are two gable dormers in the roofline on the façade elevations. Each dormer has a one-over-one double-hung window with shutters. On the south elevation is a bay window with three six-over-six windows. The front door is accentuated by a covered porch with square posts and concrete stoop. There are two eight-over-eight double-hung windows adjacent to the front entry.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP849	110	354	Forest Circle	This is a pre-fabricated aluminum Gunnison Home. The entry is located on the side elevation of the gable-roof projection. The gable roof projection was an addition constructed in 1966; it features a multi-light picture window. Right of the entry on the façade are three windows with replacement single-light sashes. Each of the three windows features a Colonial Revival surround with keystone and fluted pilasters. Casement windows are found along the sides. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and a metal vent (faux chimney) pierces the ridge line in of the horizontal arm (an identifying feature of the Gunnison). A carport is attached at the west (rear) elevation. It was added in 1964.	1952	C
MCNP1119	111	203	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has stone veneer exterior walls and a gable-sided medium-pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a centered stone chimney. The front door is accentuated by a pedimented Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters and a transom. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a six-over-six double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by stone sills and shutters.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1120	112	205	Forest Circle	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end, low pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a centered brick chimney. The exterior cladding is brick veneer. A 12'x22' original brick garage wing is located on the west elevation and a 12'x15' wood clad addition is located on the north. The primary entrance located at the west end of the facade features a decorative door surround with a paneled entrance door and sidelights accentuated by a transom window. Three eyebrow dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows are symmetrically spaced across the second level. A bay window, with three sections and eight-over-eight double-hung windows, occupies the rest of the lower façade to the right of the main entry.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1121	113	207	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story red brick home is the Colonial Revival design with Tudor Revival influences. It has two front-facing front gables. One contains an arched casement window in the eave with a casement window below it on the main level complemented by shutters. The other gable contains the main entry which is adorned by an elaborate door surround with a broken pediment, fluted pilasters and dentil moldings. The east and west end gables have wood siding in the eaves with one double-hung window. Two double-hung windows are on the main level. The east elevation also contains a large brick chimney. The rear (north elevation) has a secondary entrance with a metal awning flanked by two double-hung windows. In 2003, a 12'x20' garage was constructed on the northwest corner of the lot.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1122	114	208	Forest Circle	Constructed in ca. 1938, this home is an example of the Minimal Traditional style. It has a wood siding with a low pitch side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a slightly off-center brick chimney. The main entrance is centered on the façade with an arched entry roof with square posts. The windows are one-over-one metal double-hung windows with shutters. A pool was added in 1955 and enclosed with a roof and brick retaining wall in 1966. It is located on the east elevation.	1938	C
MCNP1123	115	218	Forest Circle	This one-story stone home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with two front-facing gables. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered on the west elevation. The main entrance is centered within one of the front-facing gables. It has a small round concrete stoop and a stone lintel. The more dominant front-facing gable contains a large arched picture window with casement windows and a fanlight. A nine-light large fixed picture window is located on the left of the main entrance and on the east elevation in the gable end. The cross gable contains double-hung wood windows with stone sills. A 13'x18' wood-sided garage was constructed in 2007 at the southeast end of the lot.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1124	116	221	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered on the façade within the front gable. The main entrance is also in the front-facing gable with brick lintel with a stone keystone and concrete porch and steps. There is a pair of double-hung windows on either side of the front-facing gable and in both gable ends.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1125	117	227	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with two facing gables. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is located in center front-facing gable. It has an asymmetrical roof, wood batten door and stone lintel. There is a pair of double-hung windows on the left side of the entry and a pair in the dominant front-facing gable.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1126	118	230	Forest Circle	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a decorative portico supported by Doric columns, wrought railing, fluted pilasters and a transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight window on each side of the entrance and three of the same window across the second story. All windows are highlighted by brick sills and shutters.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1127	119	233	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has stone veneer exterior walls and a gable side, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a centered stone chimney. The front door is accentuated by a gabled portico with square posts and a Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters. The symmetrical façade has a 3-section bay window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with an eight-over-eight double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by stone sills. The rear has a large shed dormer with a double-hung windows and aluminum siding. A 10'x15' accessory building is attached onto the rear elevation and a 20x22' wood carport extends into the rear yard. An original stone garage is located in northeast corner of the property.	ca. 1937	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1128	120	234	Forest Circle	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a Georgian door surround with broken pediment, fluted pilasters and a brick stoop. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight window on each side of the entrance and three of the same window across the second story. All windows are highlighted by brick sills and shutters. Both the east and west elevations have a centered brick chimney with a double-hung eight-over-eight window on each side. A 20'x20' wood frame addition was constructed off the rear elevation in 1962 and a second story added in 1974. A detached 13'x21' garage was constructed in 2000 at the east side of the lot.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1129	121	114	Forest Circle	The property at 114 Forest Circle is a wooded vacant lot. It has historically been associated with the property at 122 Forest Circle.	lot	C Site
MCNP1130	122	119	Forest Circle	The property at 119 Forest Circle was constructed in 1966. It is a Neo-Colonial design with brick veneer exterior cladding. The façade is symmetrical with a centered entrance with two eight-over-twelve double-hung windows on each side and two dormers on the façade side of the roofline. The dormer windows are six-over-six double-hung. An entrance to a basement one-car garage is located on the eastern end of the façade.	1966	C
MCNP1131	123	122	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story multi-tonal brown brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a dominant front-gable with an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof. The primary entrance contains a wood batten door with three square windows, a Tudor arch brick surround, and small concrete stoop. The eave contains faux wood timbering and small stain glass window is on the right of the entrance door. A dominant brick chimney sits to the left of the front-facing gable and an eight over eight wood sash window is located at each end of the façade. An n open side porch is located on the east elevation. A shed dormer addition was added to the rear of the home at an unknown date. It is clad in wood siding. A secondary entrance is located on the west side of the rear addition. It has a concrete porch slab with steps and awning. 1 21'x23' wood clad garage is located in the southeast corner of the lot.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1133	124	130	Forest Circle	This one-and-a-half-story wood frame home is the Colonial Revival style with as an asymmetrical sub-type. It has a side-gable medium-pitch roof with asphalt shingles and slightly off center chimney. A front-facing gable with an eight-over-eight double-hung window is located within the gable. The entrance is centered on the façade with a gable dormer directly above that contains a casement window. The roofline extends to provide a porch roof for the main entrance. Smooth double columns support it on each side. A set of three casement windows is to the left of the main entrance and a 10'x16' foot wing is located on the east elevation. The west elevation of the main house has three double-hung windows. A rear wing projects from the south elevation. It contains the same double-hung windows and a large brick chimney. In 1982, a private garage was constructed directly behind the home.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1134	125	204	Wallace Lane	This one-story wood frame home is the Minimal Traditional house style. The exterior cladding is wood siding with a medium pitch, side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and a large off-center brick chimney. The south end of the façade has a front-facing gable with an eight-over-eight double-hung window. The main entrance is centered on the façade with two pairs of double-hung windows directly to the left. All the windows are complemented by shutters. A one-story attached garage is located on the east elevation.	1950	C
MCNP1135	126	209	Wallace Lane	The home at 209 Wallace Lane is an unusual style for the neighborhood. It has an asymmetrical form with influences from the Moderne style with rounded corners and stream line block windows. The roof is a built-up float roof with a crenelated parapet with a brick coping. The windows are a mixture of vinyl picture windows and glass block with multiple unit doors on the east and south facades. The north half of the east elevation has a stone veneer cladding to the exterior walls. A parking area is located on the east side of the building and two garages are attached to the north elevation.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1136	127	210	Wallace Lane	This one-story wood frame home is the Minimal Traditional house style. The exterior cladding is wood siding with a medium pitch, side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and a large off-center brick chimney. The south end of the façade has a front-facing gable with an eight-over-eight double-hung window. The main entrance is centered on the façade with two pairs of double-hung windows directly to the left. All the windows are complemented by shutters. A one-story attached garage is located on the east elevation.	1949	C
MCNP1137	128	213	Wallace Lane	This multi-family building houses two duplexes. Designed in a Colonial Revival style, it has a red brick veneer exterior, a side-gabled roof with a stone chimney on each end gable and 6'x26' flat roof projecting terrace centered on the facade. The unit entries are located on each side of the terrace with a six-over-six double-hung window on each side of the door. The terrace has a pair of double-hung windows on each side. Large stone chimneys are centered on the gable ends and a 15'x15' enclosed porch extends off the rear of each unit. A 22'x33' garage is located at the north end of the lot. It has a second floor apartment, a flat roof, aluminum windows and wood siding	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1138	129	216	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a gable end steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles, two gabled dormers on the façade side and a massive brick chimney on the west elevation. The front entrance is centered on the facade with an eight-over-eight double-hung wood window on each side. The entrance and façade windows are also adorned with full length shutters. The east elevation has a centered massive brick chimney with a single double-hung window on each side. The west elevation has a one car attached brick garage constructed in 1956.	1952	C
MCNP1139	130	217	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered on the façade. The main entrance is in the front-facing gable with brick arch lintel with a stone keystone, full length reverse shutters and concrete porch and steps. There is a pair of double-hung windows on either side of the front-facing gable and a set of three in both gable ends. . A 12'x20' wood-sided garage is attached to the home on the north elevation. It was constructed in 1978.	ca. 1937	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property	County and State
MCNP1140	131 225 Wallace Lane This one-and-a-half-story home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered within the front gable. The exterior is clad in cedar shingles. The main entrance is in a front-facing gable with a wood arch surround, wood batten door and concrete porch and steps. There is a pair of double-hung windows on the left side of the chimney and a one double-hung window on the right side of the main entrance. Three double-hung windows are in each of the end gables symmetrically spaced apart. A one-car wood-sided garage is located in the northwest corner of the lot
MCNP1141	132 226 Wallace Lane This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has brick veneer exterior and a side gable, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is located within a front-facing gable and is accentuated by a Georgian door surround with fluted pilasters. The symmetrical façade has a twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with an eight-over-eight double-hung windows directly above in the second story. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters. The east elevation has an 8'x10' screened porch wing with brick walls. The west elevation has a slightly off-center brick chimney in the gable end with one double-hung window on the left and two on the right of it. The gable eaves and dormers have wood siding.
MCNP1142	133 234 Wallace Lane This one-story home has solid brick painted exterior walls with a flat roofline, built-up tar roof and stepped parapet. A brick chimney is centered on the façade and slightly projects above the parapet. A full-width porch supported by square posts runs across the façade. The front door is located at the west end of the façade. It features an arched wood batten door. The windows on the façade are solid fixed windows. The west elevation has the same windows, but arch lintels are above two of the window openings, indicating that these were not the original. A 20'x22" two-car brick garage is located at the southwest corner of the lot.
MCNP1143	134 242 Wallace Lane This one-and-a-half-story painted brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered just behind the front gable. The main entrance is in the front-facing gable with a brick lintel, a wood batten door and concrete porch and steps. There is a pair of double-hung windows on either side of the front-facing gable.
MCNP1144	135 250 Wallace Lane This one-story home is the Minimal Traditional house style. The exterior cladding is multi-tonal brown brick with a low pitch, side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. A front-facing gable is centered on the façade with a brick chimney dominating it. The main entrance is to the right of the chimney It has a canvas awning and no adornment. Six-over-six double-hung windows are on all elevations and a one car garage is attached to the south elevation. All the windows are complemented by shutters.
MCNP1145	136 262 Wallace Lane Constructed in 1952, this home is the Ranch design. The exterior is a red brick veneer with low pitch, side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with stone veneer surrounding it and a portion of the façade. A series of four windows are located to the left of the door and a double-hung window is located to the right. A one-car garage is attached at the north end of the home.
MCNP1146	137 282 Wallace Lane The property at 282 Wallace lane is an asphalt parking lot used by Arcadia Methodist Church.
MCNP1147	138 301 Wallace Lane This two-story home is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Style. The most identifiable feature of this style is the dominant full height central porch. It has classical pediment with dentil molding, gabled roof and Neo Classical columns. The entrance contains a half-light paneled door with sidelights a broken pediment. Pairs of double-hung windows flanked the entrance on both stories. Each has a brick lintel, stone sill and shutters.
MCNP1148	139 319 Wallace Lane This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a brick veneer exterior and a side-gabled roof of medium pitch with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a sidelights and a fanlight transom. The symmetrical façade has a six-over-six double-hung window on each side of the entrance and three gabled dormers symmetrically space across the upper level of the façade. Each dormer has a six-over-six double-hung window. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters.
MCNP1149	140 325 Wallace Lane This home is an example of the Tudor Revival style. The front entry door is adorned with fluted pilasters, modillions and simple cornice suggesting some Classical influence. The exterior cladding is cedar shingles with a cross gabled roof and front-facing gable. The main entrance is located within the front gable with a pair of double-hung windows to the right and dominant brick chimney to the left.
MCNP1150	141 333 Wallace Lane This one-story home is the Minimal Traditional design, very little adornment, and a brick veneer exterior and front- gabled roof with asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney located on the northwest with covered walkway connecting a one-car brick garage. A front-facing gable porch extends halfway across the façade and the original metal windows are intact and complemented with shutters.
MCNP1151	142 337 Wallace Lane This one-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a brick veneer exterior and a side-gabled roof of medium pitch with asphalt shingles. The façade has a centered front-facing gable with return cornice, wood batten door with brick arch lintel and small arched vent window in the eave. It is flanked by two arched casement windows with brick sills. On either side of the front gable are eight-over-eight double windows with brick sills and shutters.
MCNP1152	143 343 Wallace Lane This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a dominant brick chimney on each gable end. The chimneys are flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with stone lintels and brick sills. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. It is accentuated by a projecting crown with smooth pilasters, stained glass sidelights and a fanlight transom. The symmetrical façade has a double-hung eight-over-eight window on each side of the entrance and three eight-over-eight double-hung windows across the second story. All windows are highlighted by a stone lintels, sills and shutters

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1153	144	351	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered on the façade within the front gable. The main entrance is also in the front-facing gable with a brick lintel, a stone keystone and concrete porch and steps. A rectangular casement window is next to the front door and an arched casement window is in the upper eave of the gable.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1154	145	361	Wallace Lane	This two-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and a non-original shed dormer addition on both the north and south elevations. The façade has had the original porch in-filled with windows and wood siding. A two car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1155	146	365	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a wood siding veneer and a side-gabled, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and dentil molding at the cornice. The façade has a centered front-facing gable with gabled porch entry with square posts. Two six-over-six double-hung windows are located on each side of the entry. A gabled dormer with same double-hung windows is located directly above the main level windows.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1156	147	369	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has cedar shingle exterior walls and a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney on the north and south ends. The façade has a full width porch with square posts. The primary entrance is centered under the porch and flanked by a six-over-six double-hung window. The entry door and façade windows have full length shutters. Three gabled dormers with double-hung windows are located directly above the main level openings. The end gables have two double-hung windows on each level and two vents in the eave.	1938	C
MCNP1157	148	302	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a brick veneer exterior and a side-gabled, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a slightly off-center stone chimney. The front door is accentuated by a flat roof entry porch with a Georgian door surround adorned with sidelights and a fanlight transom. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with six-over-six double-hung windows directly above. All windows on the first level are highlighted by brick sills and shutters.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1158	149	310	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a wood siding veneer and a side-gabled, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with an eight-over-eight double-hung window on each side of the entry. The windows are complemented by shutters. A gabled dormer with a six-over-six double-hung window is located directly above the main level windows. The south elevation has brick chimney and 8'x10' wing with wood siding and new replacement windows.	1941	C
MCNP1159	150	314	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and massive stone chimney centered on the façade within the front gable. The main entrance is centered on the façade with a brick arch surround complemented by a stone keystone. It has a wood batten door with portal window and a small arch vent window above the entrance. There is a twelve-over-twelve double-hung window on either side of the front-facing gable and a four-over-four hung window in the eave of the front-facing gable. The façade windows have black cloth awnings. The north elevation has massive brick chimney slightly off center with two double-hung windows to its left and one in the eave.	1938	C
MCNP1160	151	320	Wallace Lane	This one-and-a-half-story home is the Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has a vinyl siding exterior and a side-gabled, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles. The front door is accentuated by a pedimented entry porch with fluted pilasters. The symmetrical façade has an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window on each side of the entrance and a gable dormer with a six-over-six double-hung window directly above. All windows on the first level are highlighted with shutters.	1937	C
MCNP1161	152	328	Wallace Lane	Constructed in 1960, this home is the Ranch design. The exterior is a red brick veneer with a low pitch, side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. A front-facing gable is centered on the façade and contains a porch with concrete floor and wrought iron railings. The primary entrance is located under the porch with a paneled door and large picture windows on each side. A pair of casement windows is located on the south end of façade with wood panels underneath.	1960	C
MCNP1162	153	338	Wallace Lane	This home is the Ranch design. The exterior is a wood siding with a low pitch, hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A stone chimney is centered on the roofline and a one-car garage is located on the south end of the façade. The main entrance has a hipped porch roof and wood panel door. Ribbon windows are located throughout the façade and north elevation.	ca. 1950	C
MCNP1163	154	348	Wallace Lane	Constructed in 1960, this home is the Ranch design. The exterior is a horizontal and vertical board with a low pitch, side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is slightly off-center on the façade with a set of three ribbon windows on the right and a bay window and a narrow band of ribbon window are on the left side. A one-car garage is located at the north end of the home.	1960	C
MCNP1164	155	201	Lone Oak Road	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and with brick chimney on the west side. Of the end gable. The main entrance is located under a porch with Tudor arch opening in the front-facing gable. The entry door is wood batten with a pair of double-hung windows centered within the porch. A pair of the double-hung windows is on either side of the front-facing gable. All windows are complemented by brick sills and shutters.	ca. 1930	C
MCNP1165	156	203-205	Lone Oak Road	This one-story wood frame home is the Minimal Traditional house form. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and front gable porch. The windows are one-over-one double-hung windows with shutters. It is void of ornamentation. In 1961, a 10' x 28' rear addition was added to the home and in 1982 vinyl siding was applied to the exterior.	ca. 1937	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property			County and State			
MCNP1166	157	213	Lone Oak Road	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style in a Dutch Colonial sub-type. It has a gambrel steep pitch roof with asphalt shingles. A full-width porch with a front-facing gable is across the façade. The main entrance is centered on the façade with a pair of double-hung windows on each side. A pair of the double-hung windows is centered in the second story of the façade with a metal awning.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1167	158	207	Lone Oak Road	This one-story wood frame home is the Minimal Traditional house form. The original cladding was wood siding but was replaced with aluminum siding in 1974. The home has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and dominant front-facing gable. An inset porch runs half the length of the façade. The main entrance is located in the "L" of the façade with large, wood, multi-pane picture window directly to the right of it. The windows are one-over-one double-hung windows with shutters.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1168	159	217	Lone Oak Road	This multi-family building houses two duplexes. Designed in a Ranch, single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has an orange brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal casement with brick sills. A front-facing gabled porch covers the two entries into the apartments. It is supported by three wood columns sitting atop short brick piers.	1950	C
MCNP1169	160	225-227	Lone Oak Road	This multi-family building houses two duplexes. Designed in a Ranch, single-story design with wide overhanging eaves indicates some Prairie influence. It has an orange brick veneer exterior walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are six-over-six replacement windows with brick sills. The façade has a front-facing gabled porch at each end to provide separate access to each unit. Two pairs of windows are located in the center of the façade and both the east and west elevations have six windows.	1952	C
MCNP1170	161	235	Lone Oak Road	The Ranch style design with painted brick veneer with a stone veneer panel on the lower half of the façade. The roof is a low pitch, side-gabled roof with standing seam metal roof. The primary entrance is slightly off center with a tri-part picture window to the left and three double-hung windows to the right.	1958	C
MCNP1171	162	245	Lone Oak Road	Constructed in 1958, this home is the Ranch style design. The exterior is a red brick veneer with a wood siding on the right half of the façade and in front-facing gable. The roof is a low pitch, side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is located on the east end of the façade with a tri-part picture window to the left and a set of three windows to the right and a smaller single window centered on the façade.	1958	C
MCNP1172	163	261	Lone Oak Road	The Arcadia Methodist Church was constructed in 1951. It was constructed with brick exterior walls, steep multiple cross gables and a bell tower adorned by metal cross. The roofline has a stone coping with steeped parapets and asphalt shingles. Influences of both the Gothic and Tudor Revival designs are evident. Massive Gothic style stained glass windows completely fill the dominant front-facing gable. A total of 85 stained glass windows adorn the church building. A large parking lot is located to the north of the church.	1951	C
MCNP1173	164	301	Lone Oak Road	This multi-family red brick building houses two duplexes. Designed in a Ranch, single-story design with open porches supported by double columns on brick piers. Some Prairie influence. The roof is side gabled with a low pitch, asphalt shingles and brick chimney on the east and west ends. The windows are six-over-six wood double-hung windows with brick sills. The façade has a flat roof porch at each end to provide separate access to each unit. Two pairs of windows are located in the center of the façade and both the east and west elevations have a one-story wing.	1949	C
MCNP1174	165	313	Lone Oak Road	This one-story home is a Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has red brick exterior walls with a front-facing gable with native stone veneer. A metal awning projects over two-thirds of the façade providing shelter for an inset porch and the primary entrance. A single wood door with stone lintel is the main entrance. A single double-hung window is centered on the porch and a pair of double-hung windows is on the right side of the front gable. The roof is a gable side, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a slightly off-centered brick chimney.	1946	C
MCNP1175	166	323	Lone Oak Road	This one-and-a-half-story brick home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney on the west elevation. The main entrance is in the front-facing gable with a modest brick lintel and small concrete stoop. There is a set of three double-hung windows on the left side of the front-facing gable and a large picture window in the secondary front-facing gable	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1176	167	325	Lone Oak Road	This one-story home is a Colonial Revival style with Cape Cod influence. It has red brick exterior walls with a front-facing gabled porch supported by smooth columns. The primary entrance is centered within the porch and is adorned with a simple wood door surround of smooth pilasters and three-light panel door. An eight-over-eight double-hung window is located on either side of the entrance. They are complemented by brick sills and lintels and shutters. The roof is a gable side, medium pitch roof with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney.	1950	C
MCNP1177	168	327	Lone Oak Road	This one-and-a-half-story stone home is the Tudor Revival Style. It has a cross gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable. The roof is steeply pitched with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is recessed under an arch porch within the front-facing gable. It has a wood batten door with a portal window, stone surround and brick stoop. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and an arched vent window is located within the front-facing gable and on the left side of the facade. The gable ends contain the same windows and arched vents.	ca. 1937	C
MCNP1178	169	347	Lone Oak Road	This one-story home is a Colonial Revival style resembles the Cape Cod form but has some Craftsman influence in the porch details. The original exterior cladding was wood but was replaced with aluminum in 1960. It has full width porch with red brick veneer foundation walls and yellow brick posts complemented by wrought iron railings. The primary entrance is slightly off center on the facade with a simple half-light wood door and a double-hung window on either side. The roof is a gable side, low pitch roof with asphalt shingles	1937	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

MCNP1179	170	339	Lone Oak Road	This one-story wood frame home is the Ranch house style. The exterior cladding is vertical cedar siding with a low pitch, side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is centered and recessed on the façade with a square paneled wood door with sidelights. A bay window with three multi-pane picture windows is directly to the left of the entry. The east half of the façade contains a pair of wood double-hung, eight-over-eight windows with shutters.	ca. 1952	C
MCNP1180	171	355	Lone Oak Road	This two-story brick home is the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable end low pitch roof with asphalt shingles with chimneys on both the west and east ends. The second story and front-facing gable addition on the west elevation are clad in aluminum siding. The front door is accentuated by a covered porch with spindle posts and a transom. The symmetrical façade has three eight-over-eight double-hung windows across the second story and one on each side of the entrance.	1935	C

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

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.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1923- 1966

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Smith, Tandy (architect)

Johnston, G. Robert (architect)

Smith, Lee Potter (architect)

Multiple; Unknown

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The property is being interpreted for its identity within the context of local subdivision development. Thus, the period of significance begins in 1923, when the property was platted and the first house was already standing within the subdivision. The Period of Significance extends until 1966, though Criterion Consideration G is not selected, in keeping with National Register conventions. There is only 1 property built after 1961, 119 Forest Circle, which has been considered to contribute to this district's ability to reveal early- to mid-20th-century residential development within Paducah. Thus, there is not a large number of less-than-50-year-old properties considered contributing within the district, nor does the end point of the Period of Significance go substantially beyond the 50-year mark.

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Criteria Considerations NA (see Period of Significance justification)

Statement of Significance:

Summary Paragraph

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District, located in Paducah, McCracken County, meets National Register Criterion A and is significant within the historic context, “Residential Subdivision Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1860-1961.” In 1923, through visionary efforts of some of Paducah’s most prominent businessmen and leading community developers, the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District (MCNP1102 through MCNP1181) came to fruition as an upper-middle class residential neighborhood. Soon to realize the value of the privately-funded county development, the city of Paducah expanded its corporate city limits in 1926 to include an additional nine square miles west of the city. This enveloped the area of the Wallace Park neighborhood, along with additional streetcar suburbs and small worker communities. The district is significant in local *Community Planning and Development* because it helps introduce and popularize trends in Paducah’s development that help define the local standard for mid-20th-century residential property. Two historical factors, the “super” flood of 1937 and the arrival of the nuclear plant in 1952, were extremely important events that triggered a need for housing, which the Wallace Park neighborhood met. The neighborhood is full of houses displaying design that was popular during the mid-20th century—revival styles, a known Gunnison home, and the new-to-the-area Ranch house. The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District possesses significance and retains a high degree of integrity. The period of significance begins in 1923 with the platting of the neighborhood from the original Wallace Family homestead, and ends in 1966, when the last contributing home was completed.

Historic Events in Paducah’s Past that Influenced Residential Development

Established in 1827 by explorer William Clark, the town of Paducah rapidly became a critical trading port and flourishing town where the Tennessee River flows into the Ohio River.⁵ 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. By 1856, a bill was passed with overwhelming citizen support to make Paducah a third class city⁶ (See Figure 2).

By 1860, the city of Paducah was Kentucky’s fifth largest manufacturer of industrial goods with a rapidly growing population of over 2,428 citizens.⁷ New businesses such as the tobacco industry, lumber, distilleries and bottling companies, iron foundries and daily commodity suppliers provided a thriving economic

⁵ 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.

⁶ Ibid.,p. 70.

⁷ Battle, J.H., Perrin, W.H., Kniffin, G.C., *Histories and Biographies of Ballard, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken and Marshall Counties*, p.89

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

base and attracted newcomers to the city.⁸ After the Civil War, industrial development was escalated by the City's efforts to expand its railway connections, linking it to national trade routes. The City's success is attributed to its strategic location between the convergence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, the development of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, and the visionary town leaders who focused development efforts on the city's river port and shipping capabilities, which attracted new manufacturing interests to the area.

By 1902, Paducah had received the status of a second-class city, with the total population increasing to 20,000 residents. Concurrently, the city's industrial and manufacturing base had continued to increase, boasting 105 locally-owned factories, mills and wholesalers.⁹ While Paducah had entered the twentieth century as a prosperous regional center, World War I and Prohibition significantly decreased Paducah's tobacco industry profits and closed six distilleries and fifty saloon businesses. City leaders sought to develop stronger business relationships with local rural areas. These efforts led to the establishment of the City Consumers Company, which began processing milk from local farms in the former brewing facilities. They also asked local farmers to pledge acreage to grow an alternative crop of strawberries. The McCracken County Berry Association was organized and by 1925 local producers were successfully shipping some 500 carloads of strawberries each year.¹⁰ In 1927, the Illinois Central Railroad built an \$11,000,000 expansion onto the locomotive repair facilities located at 1500 Kentucky Avenue (MCNP-130). This created not only a large economic boost to Paducah's struggling economy but also brought an influx of workers into the area. This major industrial expansion resulted in a 38-acre plant that employed approximately 5,000 workers.

In January of 1937, the "super" flood hit the city of Paducah. The Ohio River rose to 60.8 feet which is 17.8 feet over flood stage. The entire business district was devastated, fires consumed many of the buildings and over 20,000 people had to be evacuated by the military due to the threat of possible gasoline tank explosions.¹¹ The flood of 1937 had the most direct impact on the migration to the west end of town and the development of the peripheral areas into prominent residential neighborhoods such as Wallace Park, Colonial Heights, Afton, Arcadia and Avondale.

After the Second World War, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) built its Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) in McCracken County. The availability of cheap energy produced by the newly constructed hydroelectric facility at the Kentucky Dam made this an ideal location.¹² The plant opened in 1952 as a uranium enrichment plant for the production of nuclear weapons.¹³ With the onset of 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.¹⁴ Between 1950 and 1960, the population increased from 49,137 to 57,306, resulting in housing shortages in the city of Paducah.¹⁵

⁸ Camille Wells, *A History of Paducah and McCracken County*, p. 11-12

⁹ John E. Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, p. 705.

¹⁰ Steve Gabany, *Historic Architecture of Paducah and McCracken County*, pg. 16-18

¹¹ Turner Publishing, *McCracken County Kentucky History*, p. 146-147

¹² John E.L. Roberson, *Paducah, 1830-1980: A Sesquicentennial History*, p. 102-103

¹³ Philip Thomason, "Cultural Resource Survey and National Register Assessment C140 Complex Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant McCracken County, Kentucky," p. 10.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 11

¹⁵ John E.L. Roberson, *Paducah, 1830-1980: A Sesquicentennial History*, pp. 102-103

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Historic Context: Residential Subdivision Development in Paducah, Kentucky, 1860-1961

In the original plan for the town, the surveyor laid out Paducah into twelve blocks, each with twelve lots. Each lot was 57½ feet wide at the front and 173 feet deep, exclusive of a 12-foot alleyway. There were also twenty-four smaller lots lying along the river (See Figure 1).¹⁶

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 subsequent commercial development, the present day boundary on the east runs along Fourth Street. A great number of these homes were destroyed during the Civil War, resulting in a construction boom and rebirth of the neighborhood between 1870 and 1890. The prevalent architectural designs of the neighborhood fall under the Victorian Era 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.¹⁷

As populations increased and industrial growth exploded, the city limits of Paducah were expanded westward up to Twenty-Fifth Street in 1884. Civic improvements to streets, sewer and transportation also encouraged growth into the newly designated residential areas. An intra-city traction company developed an electric street car system to connect the western city limits to the densely populated central business district. As a result, street-car suburbs developed along the routes. Large tracts of land were held by a handful of prominent businessmen who profited from the expansion of the city limits. The West End Improvement Company was one of the earliest development entrepreneurial firms, led by Dr. S.B. Caldwell, President and George C. Wallace as Vice-President, W.F. Bradshaw, attorney and Alex Kirkland, Secretary/Treasurer. The company was organized in 1891 and began its first venture with the 116 acres platted into 400 lots, valued at over \$40,000 by 1894 (see plat on continuation sheet). This area later was designated Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue neighborhood. The prominent architectural styles dominating the Jefferson Street and Fountain Avenue neighborhoods consist of late-Victorian designs to early-twentieth-century designs such as, Bungalow, Prairie, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. By the early-twentieth century, these neighborhoods were fully developed and among the most prestigious in the city.¹⁸

By the end of the nineteenth century and turn of the twentieth century, a network of real estate developers, bankers, and businessmen had organized companies to develop prime land into attractive residential neighborhoods. One of the most interesting players into many of these ventures was George C. Wallace, son of Philip Wallace, original owner of the Wallace Property. He left the family farm and moved into Paducah in the early 1880s, starting his entrepreneurial vocation in the vinegar works under the direction of Joseph Friedman.¹⁹ In 1883, he married Mary Wisdom, daughter of Benjamin Wisdom, one of Paducah's wealthiest

¹⁶ Fred Neuman, "The Story of Paducah." pp. 54-55.

¹⁷ Richard L. Holland, *Lower Town Neighborhood District National Register Nomination to Historic Places*, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.

¹⁸ Richard L. Holland, *Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue Residential District Nomination to Historic Places*, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.

¹⁹ E. Polk Johnson. *History of Kentucky & Kentuckians*. Volume 3, p. 1291.

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

real estate investors. In conjunction with his management role at the vinegar works, he also began developing real estate as the Vice President of the West End Improvement Company, perhaps inspired by his father-in-law's reputation.²⁰ Wallace's relationships continued to breed land development opportunities for those associated with him. His employer, Joseph Friedman, assumed the role of President of the Paducah Traction Company in 1890 and shortly thereafter, the original Wallace property was acquired to develop Wallace Park.

Up until the early 1920s, primary residential development was contained within the existing city limit boundary. Planning involved a limited grid plan with square blocks divided by an alley with eight lots on each half. The lots lined the primary street routes in the city. Developers had the ability to apply their own property restrictions within the deeds mandating land usage, size and setback of lots and a mandatory minimum amount that the property had to meet or exceed. The evolution of residential development in Paducah between 1922 and 1937 indicates a shift to larger lots with a continual flow that follows the natural topography utilizing mature trees and median green spaces.

The westward expansion out of the city limits into the Wallace Park area and other peripheral areas began in the early 1920s. The elevated areas of the remote streetcar suburbs and outskirts of the city limits became prime land for ambitious developers. In 1922, J.C. Utterback, W. F. Bradshaw and J.S. Brinkley organized the Park Realty Company to develop the Wallace Park Neighborhood. The failing park property was secured and laid out in a 1923 plat map (See Figure 3). The West End Improvement Company expanded its reaches into the West End with the development of Afton Heights, adjacent to Wallace Park. The original 1895 plat of Afton Heights incorporated a much larger area into the original plan. The original layout consisted of a grid pattern similar to the West End Improvement Company's subdivision on Jefferson Street with the majority of the lot sizes measuring 40' wide by 150' deep with a few landscaped medians at Friedman Avenue. Sanborn maps were not available for the outskirts of Paducah until 1938 so it is unclear how many homes were actually developed between the time the subdivision was originally platted and 1926 when it was subdivided and re-platted by different companies into what is now known as Gregory Heights to the north and northwest and Avondale Heights to the north and northeast. The current Afton Heights subdivision was platted by J.C. Utterback in 1927 reducing its size significantly with a northern border of Friedman Avenue and Buckner Lane to the South. Under the direction of Utterback, Afton Heights experienced significant growth by 1938, as indicated on Sanborn maps, with approximately fifty-percent of the lots occupied. By 1960, the majority of the lots had been completed and in-filled with popular American house styles. The development patterns and circulation of the neighborhood are similar to the streetscapes and housing styles depicted within the Wallace Park neighborhood.

Envisioning an opportunity for another residential venture due to the new Illinois Central rail yards expansion, John Keiler and J.C. Utterback teamed up to organize the Avondale Heights, Inc. in 1926. Keiler was also brother-in-law to Joseph Friedman, and had become partners with him in their real estate firm, Friedman, Keiler & Company, in 1904. They had acquired a fortune prior to Prohibition with a whiskey distillery. Later, the family built the Columbia Theatre in downtown Paducah. J.C. Utterback, who had been a part of the financial arena as President of the City National Bank since 1917, was the secretary and treasurer of the organization and by 1930, had assumed the role of President of Avondale Heights, Inc. A common thread amongst the development relationships discussed was W.F. Bradshaw, who was a prominent attorney in Paducah and president of Mechanics Trust and Savings Bank. Bradshaw had been connected with the West

²⁰ Carron's City Directory, Paducah, KY, 1890.

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

End Improvement Company since inception eventually becoming the Vice President by 1930. He also had his own real estate company, Realty Development Company, and was the attorney for Avondale Heights, Inc.

J.C. Utterback initially had placed restrictions on the Wallace Park property, declaring that any residence constructed shall be a value of or more of \$5,000.00. The city approved an ordinance in 1947, to zone the park realty company addition to the city of Paducah as a residential district. This provided additional infrastructure benefits to the neighborhood and increased the housing price requirement to \$15,000.00 with restrictions of no trailers, tents, shacks, garages barn or other outbuilding to be erected within the subdivision.

The city of Paducah stepped lightly into the role of overseer for the annexed West End of town. In 1928, the City Planning and Zoning Commission of Paducah was established under a limited zoning ordinance designating lot size and setback requirements. Additional ordinances were approved as needed by the developers up until 1945. At that time an ordinance was approved by the City Commission that designated a set of subdivision rules and regulations that included not only the city limits but three miles outside of the city limits. These rules required pre-submitted applications for new subdivisions prior to any development or sale of the tracts of land. The rules designated requirements on the street layouts and right of ways and mandated that the plan should adjust to the contour of the land for the best usage of the lots, similar to the design of Utterback's Wallace Park.

With the announcement of the Atomic Energy Commission's Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, the city took giant steps in planning and development and hired a private consulting firm to survey the city and create an interim general plan to address Paducah's anticipated housing shortage and infrastructure requirements to facilitate an increase in population. The plan identified approximately 8,900 dwelling units in the city of Paducah with over 90% of them being single and two-family homes. The plan suggested the construction of additional multi-family dwellings and/or districts that would be compatible with the existing residential neighborhoods. The in-fill of multi-family dwellings within the Wallace Park Neighborhood aligns with the city of Paducah's general plan.

Evaluation of the Historic Significance of the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District within the historic context

As the 20th century started its second decade and World War I loomed on the horizon, the residential environment in the city of Paducah had stabilized. By 1916, the West End Improvement Company was no longer functioning as an organization as evidenced in local city directories ceasing further residential development. With the promise of new industrial growth, the 1920s were a time of great change in Paducah's residential landscape with the insurgence of worker populations and demand for housing stock. Paducah has had a long history of prominent founders and businessmen with a forethought and vision for the city. The expansion into the west end part of the city is no exception to this history.

Platted as the earliest residential neighborhood outside of the city limits, Wallace Park Neighborhood is significant within the historic context of residential development in Paducah, KY as an antecedent of the residential boom in the West End of the city, unique in its residential design from earlier neighborhoods. Laid out by J.C. Utterback, who was instrumental in the development of the West End, Wallace Park is marked with contiguous curving streets with rolling hills, mature trees and variable lot sizes. Wallace Park introduced new

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

ways of organizing residential areas within Paducah's outwardly stretching urban landscape. Utterback's acquisition in 1923 and platting of the Wallace property in 1925 indicates a developer with forethought and a realization of the eminent growth of the city and a desire to control the land that surrounded his own home place, originally located at the corner of Buckner Lane and N. Sycamore, current site of the Immanuel Baptist Church. Coupled with his later developments, Afton Heights in 1927 which lies directly north and adjacent to Wallace Park, and the two Utterback Additions in 1928 and 1929, which were modest homes built for Illinois Railroad workers just south of Wallace Park, Utterback became one of the leading residential developers in the city of Paducah. His incorporation of the natural topography in the design of the neighborhood created a connectivity of the neighborhood, which is visually evident in later west end neighborhoods such as Afton Heights, Avondale, Ridgewood and Gregory Heights.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District 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 residential developments in the West End area of Paducah. Its importance relates to its designer's introduction of the City to a land-use residential pattern other than the grid. 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. 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 Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District 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 spatial growth of Paducah. The location of the neighborhood indicates where the city had grown by the 1920s, where the urban environment met the hinterlands. The freedom afforded by this space, neither completely urban nor rural, allowed its planner to conceive and create a new way to organize land for housing.

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District 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 characterize a largely residential "feeling" even with the widening of Buckner Lane for the Clark School, the surrounding neighborhoods of Afton Heights and Ridgewood have changed very little from their construction periods.. To the south of Lone Oak Road and the Wallace Park Neighborhood is newer commercial construction but it does not encroach upon the neighborhood boundaries nor detract from the historic character.

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District 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.. All but three of the 171 properties are contributing

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

to the district, giving the group a sense of common identity, continuity and integrity as an upper middle class neighborhood.

Three specific periods of development, the early- twentieth-century development from 1922-1932, the post-flood period from 1936-1939 and post-war industrialization period from 1945 to 1959, are evident in the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District. The physical characteristics and architectural styles are indicative of each of these trends and the progression of the 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 vast majority of its individual sites are seen as retaining it, as well.

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District possesses integrity of **feeling**. It exhibits the normal assemblage of architectural styles present in many American residential subdivisions during its Period of Significance—bungalow forms, as well as Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. The neighborhood has yards and lots a little larger than many newer subdivisions today, as their size conformed to the sense of a middle-class suburban lifestyle popular at the time. The high degree of integrity of design reinforces this feeling of the historic neighborhood conveyed by district.

Because the Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District possesses integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling, it also maintains an integrity of **association** with the primary historic context. Materially, the district becomes a resource by which we can learn about the important events of development in Paducah which took place shortly after the First World War, and continued after the Second World War until the early 1960s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Bennett & Company City Directory, Paducah, KY, 1890

Camille Wells, *A History of Paducah and McCracken County*, (Paducah: Society for the Preservation of Paducah), 1981.

Carron's City Directory, Paducah, KY, 1890.1900, 1926, 1930.

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City of Paducah, Planning files.

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

John E. Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky), 1992.

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

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

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, 1951

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

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 75 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>354540</u>	<u>4104420</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>354219</u>	<u>4103337</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>353905</u>	<u>4103462</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>354335</u>	<u>4103455</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District encompasses the property historically associated with neighborhood development. The proposed boundary of the historic district corresponds with the boundary on the original 1925 plat map

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

by Park Realty Company Subdivision, recorded Plat Book A, Page 265. The lots facing Blandville Road (177-205) were not included in the boundary of the neighborhood due to demolition and commercial intrusions directly affecting their inability to convey their historic residential character. The boundary is roughly bounded by Maple Avenue on the north, Lone Oak Road on the east, Forest Circle on the west and south, and Buckner Lane on the north and northwest.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District were chosen because they contain a cohesive and contiguous grouping of residential housing, known as the Wallace Park area. It is part of the larger West End Neighborhood of Paducah, Kentucky and the oldest section of the neighborhood and the most threatened by encroachment of commercial development to the east. While the earliest extant building in the neighborhood dates to 1857, the vast majority of the buildings date from 1925 to 1949. During this time, the area evolved from a largely rural area at the fringe of the city to a densely settled suburb, showing very well the early way that citizens in this town wished to live in areas outside the original city core.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melinda Winchester
organization _____ date 7-31-2011
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 Sheet

Photographs:

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property: Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Paducah
 County: McCracken County State: KY
 Photographer: Melinda Winchester
 Date Photographed: March 2011 and July 2011
 Description of Photograph(s) and number: 1 of 20.

County and State

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
0001	203 Cedar Lane	MCNP173	East façade, facing west
0002	354 Forest Circle	MCNP849	East façade, facing southwest
0003	3229 Buckner Lane	MCNP1006	South façade, facing north
0004	3211 Buckner Lane	MCNP1003	South façade, facing north
0005	3509 Forest Circle	MCNP1089	South façade, facing north
0006	3217 Buckner Lane	MCNP1004	South façade, facing north
0007	Forest Circle and Wallace Lane		Y in street scape, facing west
0008	3400 Block of Forest Circle		Streetscape, facing west
0009	200 Block of Wallace Lane		Streetscape, facing south
0010	3500 Block of Forest Circle		Streetscape, facing east
0011	300 Block and 3600 Block of Forest Circle		Streetscape, facing north
0012	108 Sycamore	MCNP1039	East façade, facing west
0013	285 Cedar Lane	MCNP1076	East façade, facing west
0014	105 Sycamore	MCNP1038	West façade, facing east
0015	201 Sycamore	MCNP1041	West façade, facing east
0016	205 Forest Circle	MCNP1120	North façade, facing south
0017	3511 Forest Circle	MCNP1090	South façade, facing north
0018	3658-60 Forest Circle	MCNP1098	South façade, facing northeast
0019	350 Forest Circle	MCNP1112	East façade, facing west
0020	3637 Forest Circle	MCNP1095	East façade, facing west

Owner:

name Multiple Owners
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District

McCracken County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

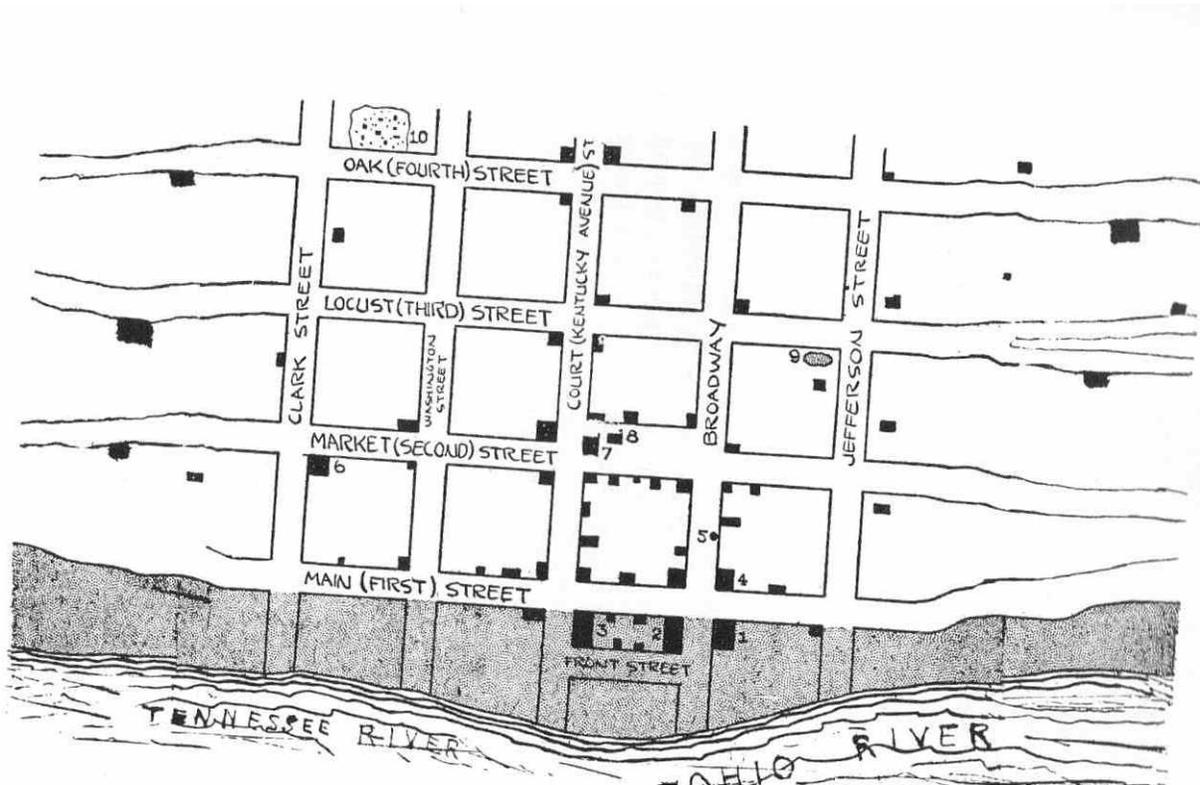


Figure 1 : 1932 Plat Map-City of Paducah, KY

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State

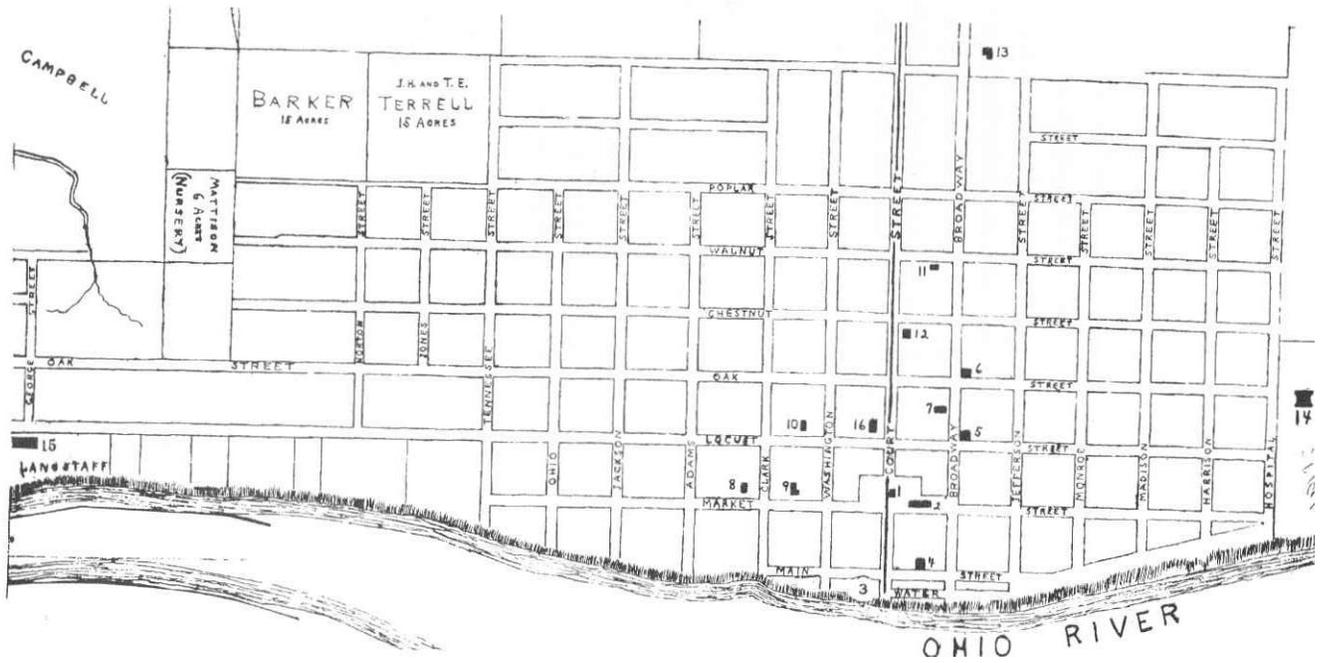


Figure 2 : 1856-Plat of City of Paducah

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State



Figure 3: 1923 Plat Map of Wallace Park for Paducah Realty Company

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State

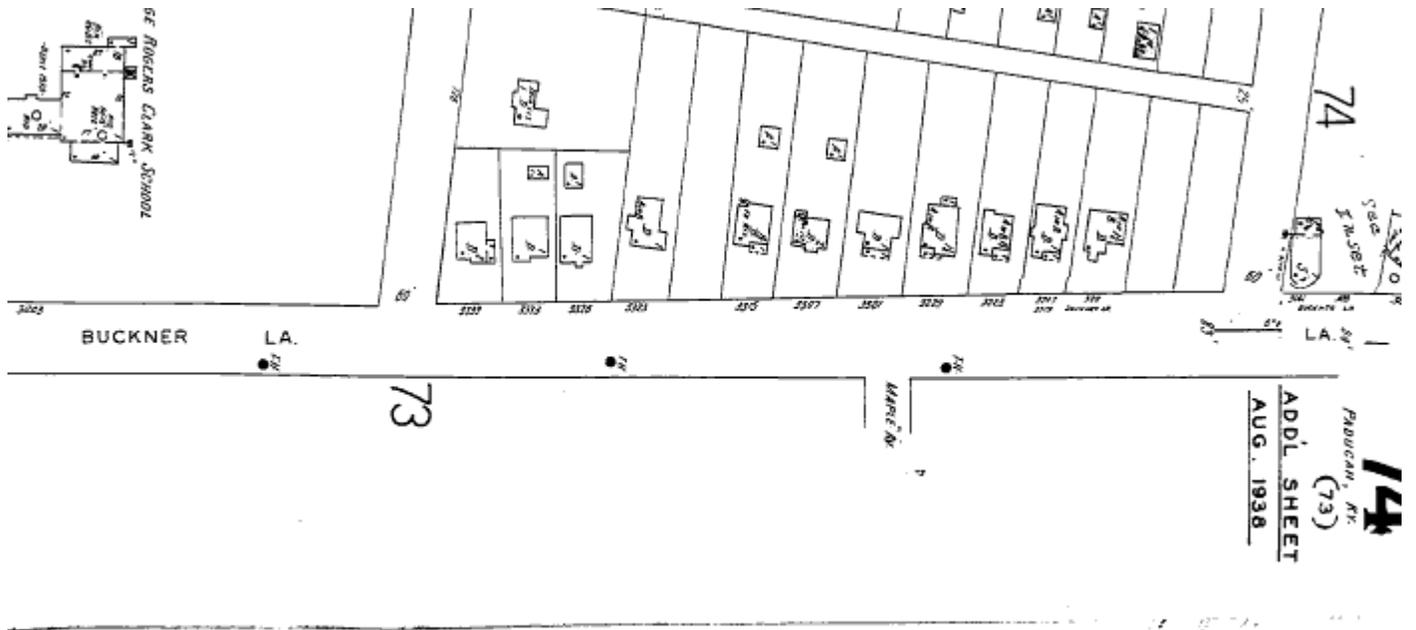


Figure 4: 1938 Sanborn Map

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State

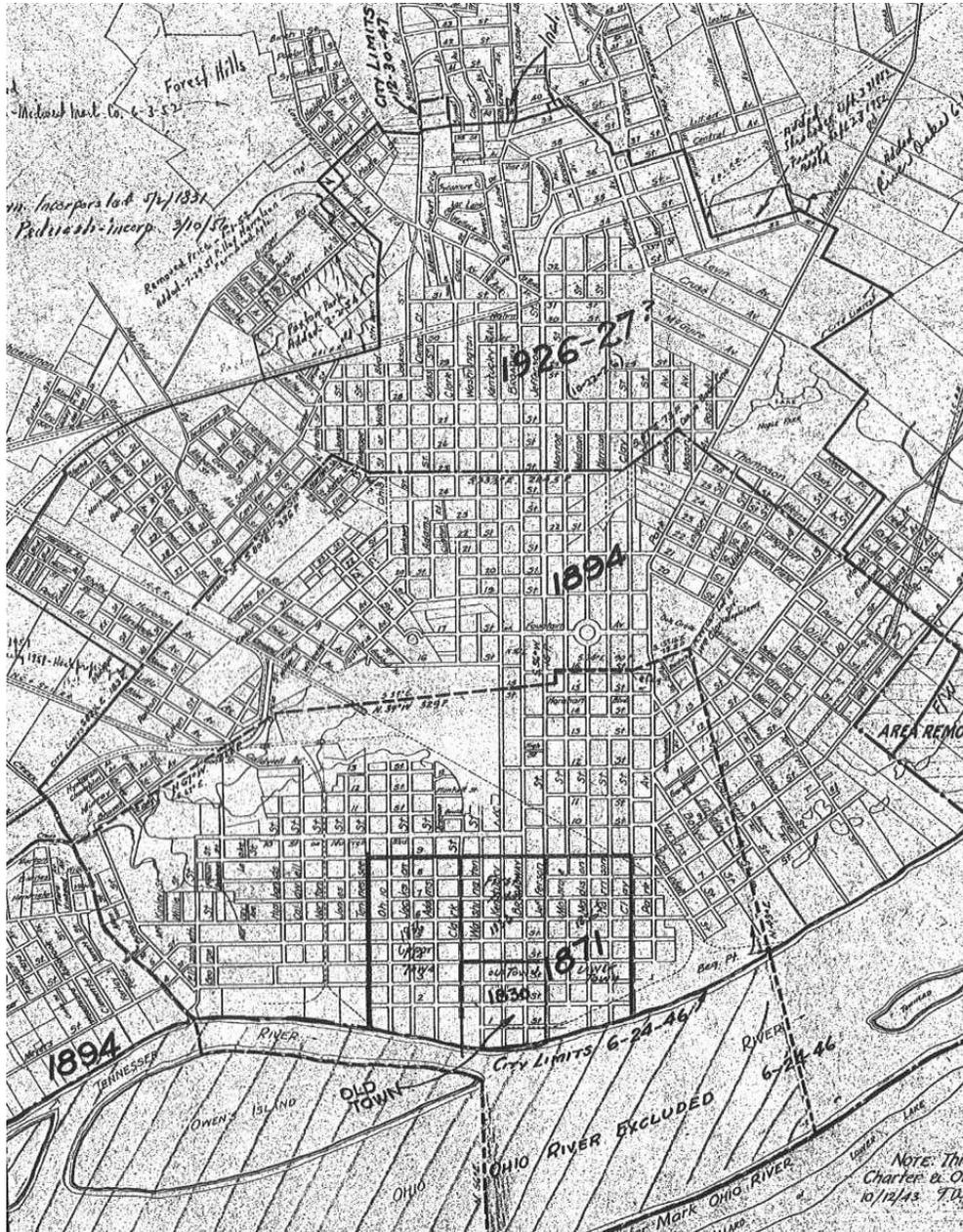


Figure 5 : Subdivision Map- City of Paducah

Wallace Park Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State



Friedman Ave

Wallace Park
Neighborhood
Historic District

Maple Lane

Buckner Lane

Forest Circle

Cedar Lane

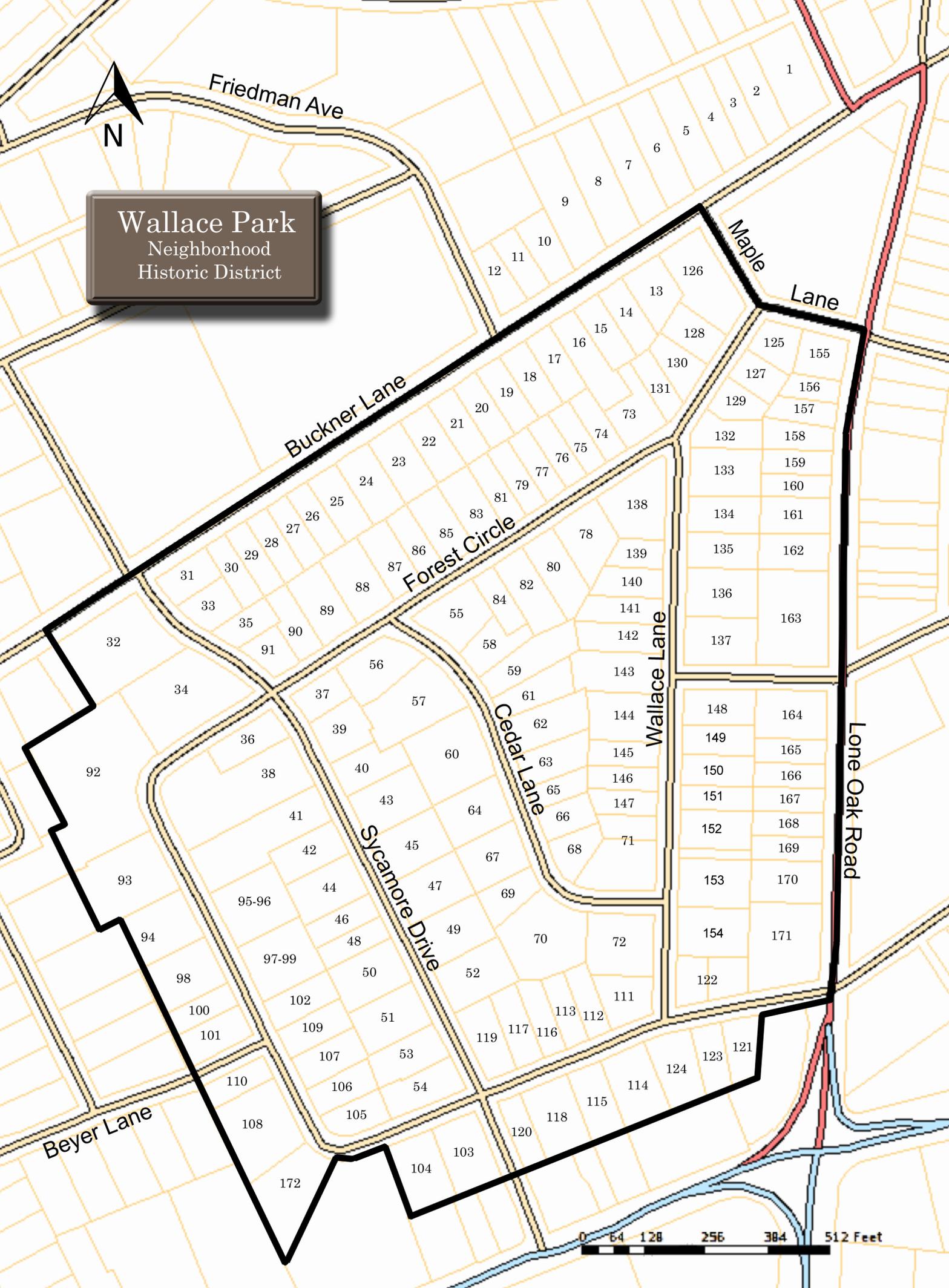
Sycamore Drive

Wallace Lane

Lone Oak Road

Beyer Lane

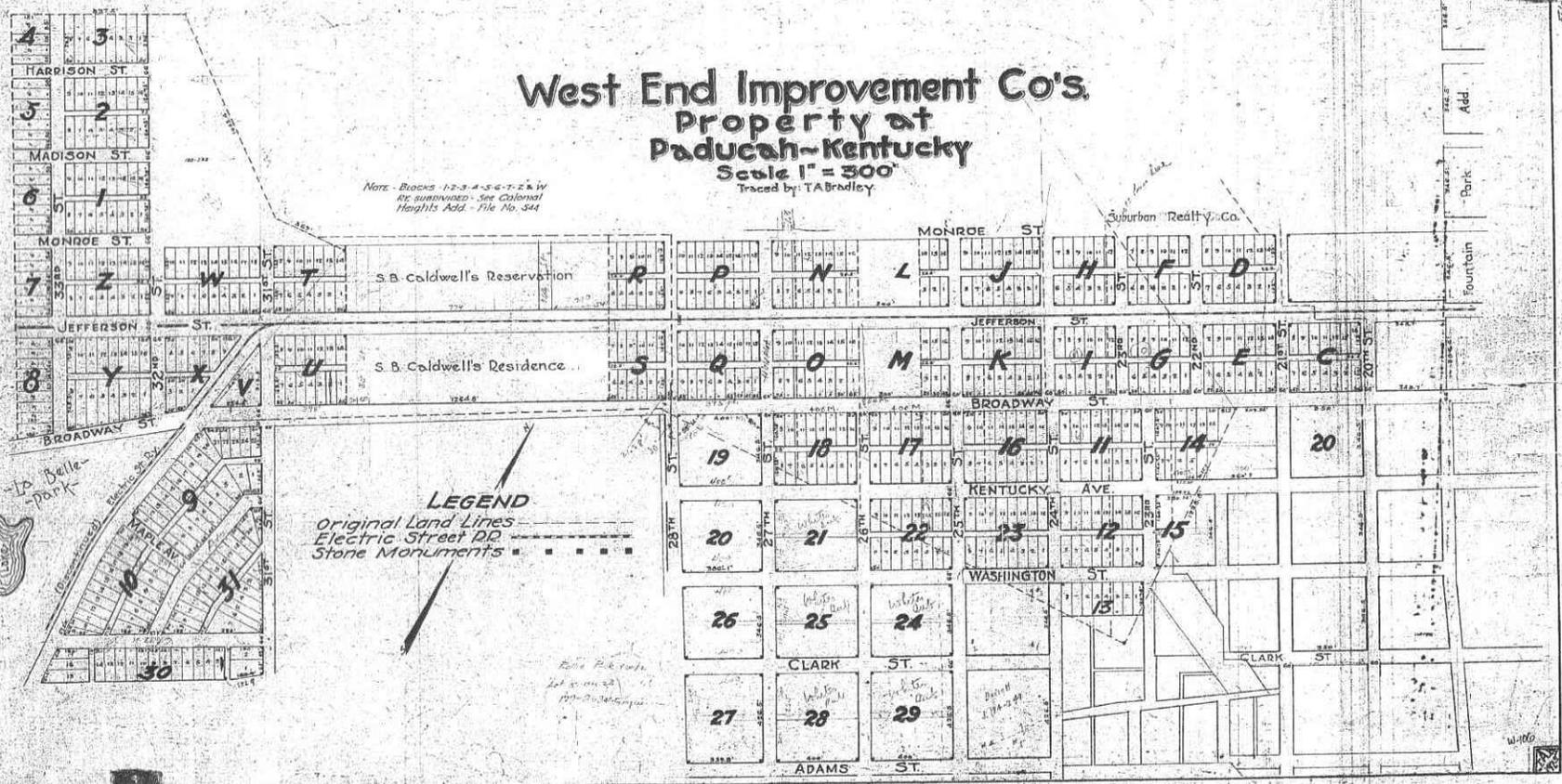
0 64 128 256 384 512 Feet



West End Improvement Co's Property at Paducah-Kentucky

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

NOTE - BLOCKS 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
RE SURVIVED - See Colonial
Heights Add. - File No. 344



LEGEND
 Original Land Lines
 Electric Street RR
 Stone Monuments

*Ball Park
 1st 1/2 sec 22
 117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124*

w. 100'



Given under my hand and seal this
 15th day of March 1929
 My Commission Expires April 15, 1930

Approved by Recording
 and filed for record
 at 4:30 P.M. March 15, 1929
 at the Office of the
 Recorder of Deeds

Recorded Plat DKA-1-19-285, Mar 1929

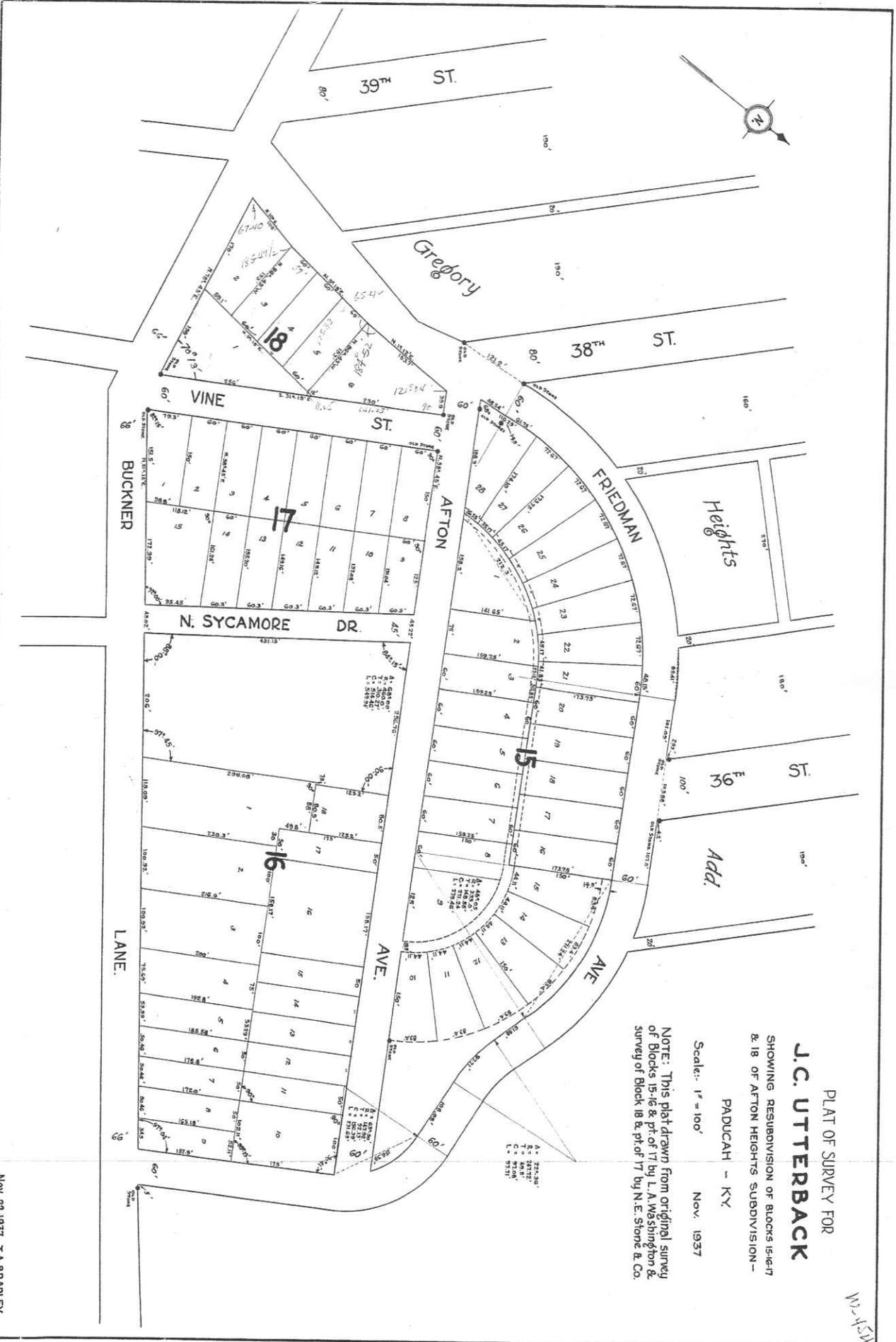
NOTE: All Readings to be as overall - i.e. - property line to prop-
 erty line as follows: 2d Parcelment; 1st & 2d Readings show ad-
 justed to parcelment; 3rd & 4th Readings show adjusted to property lines
 to some extent.

Prepared by Ernest L. Williams, Jr. 1288
 Survey by L.A. Whitman
 Paducah Ky.

PARK REALTY CO. - SUBDIVISION
 OWNED BY
PADUCAH - KY.
 1925

Office of DeWitt Fleming
 My Commission Expires
 March 15, 1930

W-330



PLAT OF SURVEY FOR
J.C. UTERBACK

SHOWING RESUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 15-16-17
 & 18 OF AFTON HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION -

PADUCAH - KY

Scale: 1" = 100' Nov. 1937

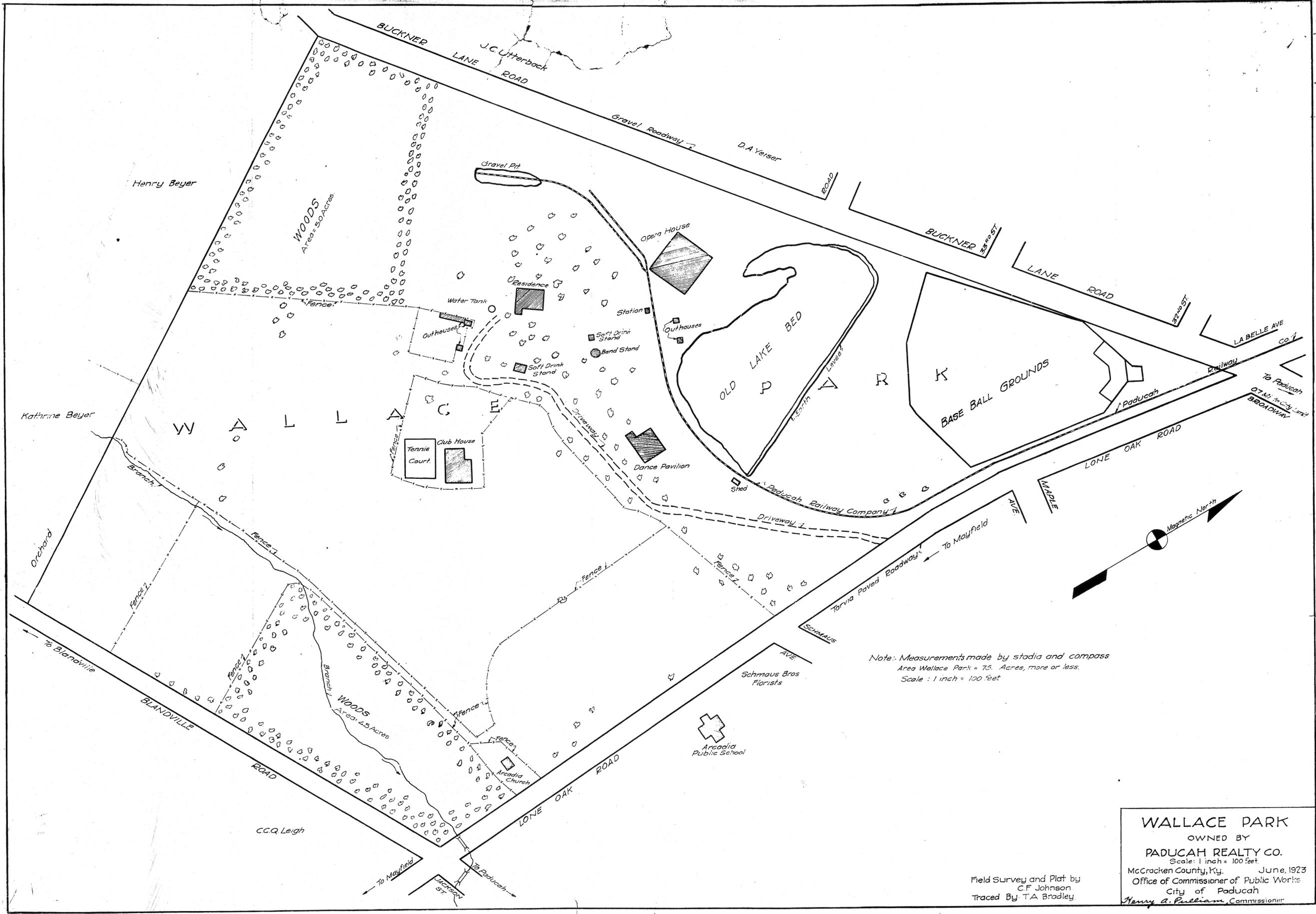
NOTE: This plat drawn from original survey
 of Blocks 15-16 & pt. of 17 by L.A. Washington &
 survey of Block 18 & pt. of 17 by N.E. Stone & Co.

A. = 323.36'
 B. = 347.72'
 C. = 373.08'
 L. = 373.71'

NOV 22 1937 - T.A. BRADLEY

10-45

10-45



Note: Measurements made by stadia and compass
 Area Wallace Park = 75 Acres, more or less.
 Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet

WALLACE PARK
 OWNED BY
PADUCAH REALTY CO.
 Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet
 McCracken County, Ky. June, 1923
 Office of Commissioner of Public Works
 City of Paducah
Henry A. Pulliam, Commissioner

Field Survey and Plat by
 C.F. Johnson
 Traced By: T.A. Bradley

Wallace Park
Neighborhood
Historic District



0 0.04 Miles







203

203















The building is a two-story Tudor-style house. It features a gabled roof with a central dormer and two side gables. The walls are made of light-colored stone, and the timbering is dark wood. The house has a central arched doorway, a small window above it, and two large windows on either side. The house is set on a green lawn with some bushes and trees in the background.

A large, leafless tree is located on the left side of the image, partially obscuring the house. It has a complex, branching structure.

A tall, thin, leafless tree is located in the center background, behind the house. It has a few bare branches reaching upwards.

A large, leafless tree is located on the right side of the image, partially obscuring the house. It has a complex, branching structure.

A large, dense bush with brown, dried leaves is located in the bottom right corner of the image. It appears to be a shrub that has lost its leaves for the season.

A large, green lawn is located in the foreground of the image. It is well-maintained and covers most of the bottom half of the frame.





205

HONDA

949 184





335





