

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Moore, Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House

Other names/site number: CHH 350

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 1030 East 4th Street

City or town: Hopkinsville State: Kentucky County: Christian

Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A **x B** **C** **D**

Signature of certifying official/ **Craig Potts, SHPO**

Date _____

Kentucky Heritage Council

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

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

HEALTH CARE/clinic

Current Functions

Domestic/single dwelling

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD, BRICK, STUCCO

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House (CHH 350) is located at 1030 East 4th Street, at the northwestern corner of East 4th Street and Thompson Street in the Eastside neighborhood, in Hopkinsville, seat of Christian County, Kentucky. The Eastside was platted and begun to be developed in the late 1890s as an area largely populated by Hopkinsville's growing African American middle class. The house, built between 1917 and 1923, sits at the northeastern corner of the 0.2-acre lot. The northwestern corner of the lot contains a detached cinderblock garage, built after 1964, a non-contributing feature. The stuccoed frame house was built for Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and his wife Mamie and was used by them as a medical home office until Dr. Moore's death in 1953. The house underwent one early period of renovation, in which the garage was converted to a bath and laundry and a protruding bank of three windows was added to the eastern side of the first floor, in the dining room. The house remained in the Moore family from its construction until Mamie Moore's death in 1974. The area proposed for listing is 0.2 acre and contains one contributing building and one non-contributing building.



Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House Latitude: 36.86374 Longitude: 87.47656
Google Maps

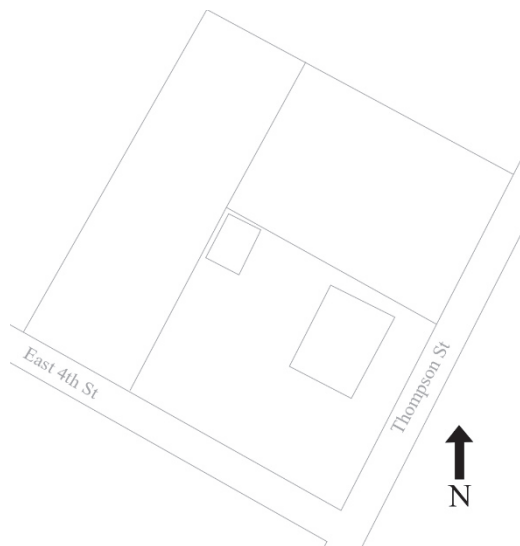
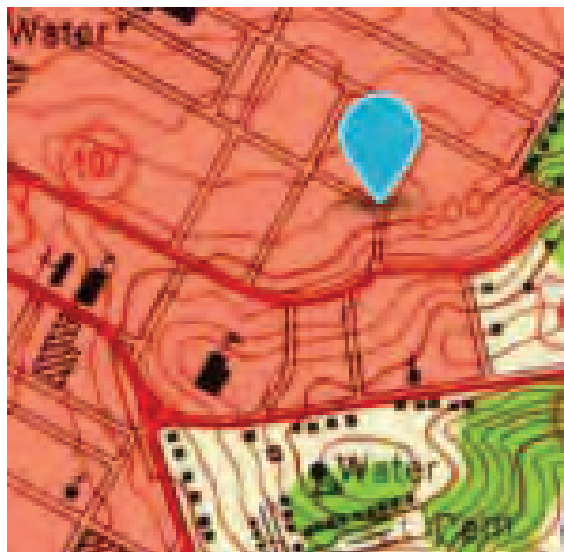
Description of the lot

1030 East 4th Street is situated on the northwestern corner of East 4th and Thompson streets, where 4th St. begins. Directly to the south of the lot is East 4th Street. The lot across the street is empty, and the house has a clear view of Belmont Hill. Belmont Hill is a ridge which runs parallel with East 4th Street east from downtown Hopkinsville and constitutes the highest land in the city. It is one block south of 1030 East 4th Street. Directly to the east is Thompson Street, and

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on the other side of that street is another house. The lot to the north of 1030 East 4th Street is empty, and the lot to the west has a house on it.



Quad Map showing house location, USGIS Map of Hopkinsville (1956) Sketch of the Moore House lot

Despite the terrain changes to the south of it, 1030 East 4th Street is on level ground. The house dominates the northeastern corner of the 0.2-acre lot. A small cinderblock garage is situated on the northwestern edge. This was built after Dr. Bankie Moore's death and replaced a frame garage in the same spot, which dated to his tenure.

There appears to be no historic vegetation or archaeological materials on the site, which was walked and inspected for such.

History of Ownership of the Lot

George Thompson and heirs

The property now called 1030 East 4th Street was first partitioned in 1894 from a larger tract belonging to George Overton Thompson. From that time until when Hopkinsville overhauled city address numbers in the early 1920s, the property was known as 830 East 4th Street. George Thompson was a prosperous cabinetmaker and real estate investor born in Virginia who came to Hopkinsville in infancy in the first decade of the 1800s and lived here the rest of his long life. An obituary in *The Evansville Journal* named him one of the pioneers of Hopkinsville.¹ Upon Thompson's death at age 87 in 1892, his will directed all his real estate to be sold and the profits divided among his five surviving children and the six children of his deceased daughter. The net profits from these sales amounted to a sizeable \$32,457.15.

¹ "Kentucky Pioneer Dead," *Evansville Journal*, Evansville, Indiana, Mon., 18 Jul. 1892, p. 5, from Newspapers.com (Accessed 11 April 2025).

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George Thompson's real estate was grouped into four lots, with Lot 3 containing the land now known as 1030 East 4th Street as well as several other pieces of real estate. This piece of land was described as following:

"Also one Cottage House and Lot at the corner of Fourth and Thompson Streets and bounded as follows. Beginning at the N.W. corner of Fourth and Thompson Streets; thence with the West edge of Thompson Street N22E 125 feet to a stake thence N68W and paralell (sic) to Fourth Street 102 feet to a stake thence S22W 125 poles to the North edge of Fourth Street; thence with the North edge of Fourth street 102 feet to the Beginning, and valued at \$500."²

Thompson had owned this land since at least 1878, when the Beers Map for Christian County was made.³ Who occupied it and in what capacity remains unknown. The heirs held on to the lot until 1900, when they sold it to Mrs. Susie B. McCord, a widow, for \$480.⁴

Susie McCord Covington

Susie Baker McCord was a 30 year-old widow. Her husband, Joseph McCord, had died in September 1899, leaving her and their young son William alone. After Joseph's death, Susie and William McCord left their rural home near Crofton and moved to Hopkinsville. In the city, Susie would have more opportunities to make a living as a single woman. She did, becoming a seamstress. She bought Thompson's "cottage lot" from his heirs in March 1900.

Susie and William McCord lived at 830 East 4th Street for four years. In March 1904, she wed J.W. Covington at the cottage. The family moved to Covington's home in Pembroke in south Christian County.⁵ Over a year later, Susie Covington sold the house at 830 East 4th Street to O.B. Dollins for \$700 in hand plus a note of \$250, payable in one year at 6% interest.⁶

O.B. and F.M. Dollins

O.B. Dollins was likely Ofelia Ralston Dollins. Born in Mt. Vernon, Christian County, in 1877, she married Lafayette "Fate" Murphy Dollins in 1894. In 1900, the couple lived with their one child, Bland, in neighboring Pembroke.⁷ Fate was a farmer, and it is unclear why they purchased

² Deed of partition of George O. Thompson's real estate, 22 Sept. 1894, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 89: 316.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Deed of sale between Charles E. Graves, attorney for Mrs. Florence E. Debar, George A. Debar, Mrs. Jimmie S. Thompson, Ernest Thompson, Lulu L. Graves, Lizzie T. Graves by power of attorney, Mrs. Nellie O. Garnett, W.J. Garnett, Lizzie T. Graves and Mrs. Susie B. McCord, 19 Mar. 1900, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 105: 218.

⁵ "Covington-McCord," *The Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, 4 Mar. 1904, 4, from Newspapers.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

⁶ Deed of sale from Susie B. McCord Covington to O.B. Dollins, 6 Jun. 1905, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville Kentucky, Deed Book 109:338.

⁷ "U.S. Federal Census, 1900." Ancestry.com, Dollins Family; Census Place: *Pembroke, Christian, Kentucky*; Roll: 515; Page: 6; Enumeration District: 0010; Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

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830 East 4th Street.⁸ Just one month after buying the property, O.B. and F.M. Dollins sold it to Fate's mother, N.A. Dollins, at a profit, for a sum of \$800 in hand and the repayment of the \$250 note on the previous deed, with interest.⁹

N.A. and William Dollins

In 1900, Nancy Dollins lived with her husband William and various other family members on a rented farm in Pembroke.¹⁰ By 1910, they had purchased a farm near Pilot Rock and lived there.¹¹ Perhaps 830 East 4th Street was a stop on the journey to buying the Pilot Rock farm. In any case, she owned it for less than a year. In March 1906, she and William Dollins sold 830 East 4th Street to Belle Southern for \$700.¹²

Belle and Junius Southern

Belle and her husband Junius Southern were the first Black owners of 830 East 4th Street. They were both in their fifties when she bought the property in 1906. It is hard to find out much about Belle Southern's life, aside from the notable achievement of her being a property-owner. Apart from the 830 East 4th Street deeds, the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, three city directories, and her 1914 death certificate are all of the physical records that document her. She was likely born into slavery in Western Kentucky. She was the child of John Hancock and Eliza Carroll, and, if the 1910 Census is to be trusted, married Junius Southern when she was just twelve years old. They had seven children, five of whom lived to adulthood. In the 1910 census, their son Omar lived with them behind 830 East 4th Street at 315 Thompson St.

Belle and Junius Southern sold 830 East 4th Street to George L. Fruit, Golay B. Fruit, Joe T. Fruit, and Gertie Fruit Hord for \$1 in October 1908.¹³ While \$1 conveyances often indicate a transaction between family members, it is not clear what is happening here. The four Fruits were white siblings, all the children of John Franklin and Julia Meacham Fruit. John Franklin Fruit died in 1889, and his wife and four children eventually made their way to Hopkinsville.¹⁴

Another notable aspect of this conveyance is that it pared down the lot to its current dimensions. Originally, the boundaries of 830 East 4th Street had been 102' along 4th St., 125' along Thompson St., and the same dimensions parallel. When the Southerns sold the lot in 1908, it became a rhombus. The new measurements were 102' along East 4th Street to the corner of 4th

⁸ 1910 Hopkinsville City Directory, 93, Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

By 1910, Ofelia had died and Fate had remarried and was living in Hopkinsville, working as a contractor.

⁹ Deed of sale from O.B. and F.M. Dollins to N.A. Dollins, 10 Jul. 1905, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 109:422.

¹⁰ U.S. Federal Census, 1900.

¹¹ "U.S. Federal Census, 1910." Ancestry.com, Dollins Family; Census Place: *Magisterial District 3, Christian, Kentucky*; Roll: *T624_470*; Page: *5a*; Enumeration District: *0011*; FHL microfilm: *1374483*; Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

¹² Deed of sale from N.A. and William Dollins to Belle Southern, 10 Mar. 1906, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 111:294.

¹³ Deed of sale from Belle and Junius Southern to George L. Fruit, Golay B. Fruit, Joe T. Fruit, and Gertie Fruit Hord, 1 Oct. 1908, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 118:187.

¹⁴ "John Franklin Fruit," Findagrave.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

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and Thompson, 77.5' along Thompson, 82' in from Thompson running parallel to East 4th Street, and 82.5' back to the point of origin on East 4th Street.¹⁵

George L. Fruit, Golay B. Fruit, Joe T. Fruit, and Gertie Fruit Hord

The Fruit siblings owned 830 East 4th Street for eight years, during which all records point to them having used it as an income-producing rental property. In 1910, Douglas Frazier, a Black laborer in a factory, rented the house and lived there with his wife Bettie and their three daughters.¹⁶ The Hopkinsville City Directories for 1912 and 1914 list Frazier at the same place, but with different people subletting from him both years. In 1912, Hattie Irvin also lived at the address.¹⁷ In 1914, Melvin Toliver and his wife Ophelia lived there alongside Frazier.¹⁸ All these residents were Black, denoting that the Eastside neighborhood had become a Black community. Also notable is the fact that the Southernns lived directly behind the property on Thompson Street during this time.¹⁹

On May 12, 1916 the Fruit siblings sold 830 East 4th Street to Bankie Oliver Moore for \$1.²⁰

Bankie O. Moore

When Bankie Moore bought 830 East 4th Street in 1916, the lot was 0.2 acres and contained the one-story, frame cottage that had been present during George Thompson's ownership.²¹ Moore seems to have bought the lot with the intention of building on it. In fact, the 1916 Hopkinsville City Directory shows him as living across the street at 831 East 4th Street.²²

Between 1916 and 1923, Moore demolished the cottage and built the current house, a two-and-a-half story frame Craftsman-style bungalow, clad in stucco and situated on a raised foundation. During their ownership, the address was changed from 830 East 4th Street to 1030 East 4th Street. Bankie Moore and his wife Mamie would live out their lives in this house, until their deaths in 1953 and 1974, respectively.²³ Notable are the two front doors on the porch. The door visible from East 4th Street leads into the dining room, while the other door, visible from Thompson St., leads into a front room that likely served as an at-home office for Dr. Moore. This

¹⁵ Deed from Southernns to Fruits.

¹⁶ "U.S. Federal Census, 1910." Ancestry.com, Frazier Family; Census Place: *Magisterial District 1, Christian, Kentucky*; Page: 32; Enumeration District: 0005; Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

¹⁷ 1912 Hopkinsville City Directory, 315, Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

¹⁸ 1914 Hopkinsville City Directory, 335, Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

¹⁹ U.S. Federal Census, 1910.

²⁰ Deed of sale from G.L. Fruit, Martha J. Fruit, Golay B. Fruit, Joe T. Fruit, Annie F. Fruit, and Julia A. Cartwright to Bankie O. Moore, 12 May 1916, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 138:433. Gertie Fruit Hord had died, and her place in the conveyance was taken her daughter Julia Cartwright and by George L. Fruit's wife Martha J.

²¹ Deed of sale from G.L. Fruit, Martha J. Fruit, Golay B. Fruit, Joe T. Fruit, Annie F. Fruit, and Julia A. Cartwright to Bankie O. Moore, 12 May 1916, Christian County Court House, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Deed Book 138:433. Gertie Fruit Hord had died, and her place in the conveyance was taken her daughter Julia Cartwright and by George L. Fruit's wife Martha J.

²² 1916 Hopkinsville City Directory, 342, Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

²³ Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923), 11, University of Kentucky Special Collections Research Center (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

"Mamie P. Buckner Moore," Findagrave.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).

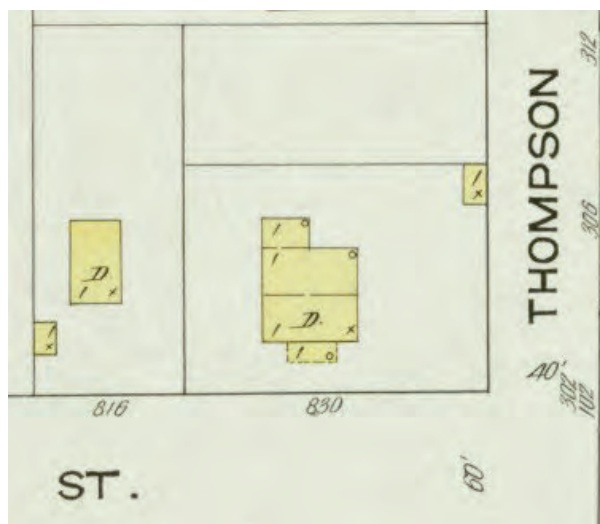
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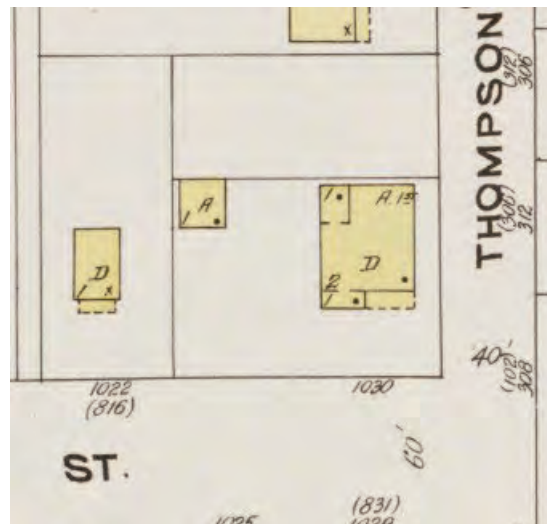
dedicated entrance allowed the office to be used independently and preserved the privacy of the rest of the house.

The two big changes they made to the house was done early, between 1923 and 1931. The 1923 Sanborn map shows the house with a basement garage. The opening for this was almost certainly in the last bay of the east façade, which is recessed, and accessed from Thompson Street. By 1931, the basement garage had disappeared. The interior staircase too has disappeared from the floorplan, likely incorporated into the first floor bathroom. The second change was also to the east façade. They added a protruding bank of three windows in the dining room.²⁴

In her will, Mamie Moore left 1030 East 4th Street to Louise Browne Nelson, her husband's grand-niece.²⁵ Louise Browne Nelson lived in Detroit, Michigan, and probably never occupied the house. City directories show a Geraldine Edmunds residing there in 1977 and 1979; then the address is absent from the city directories. The house probably remained vacant except for a brief period in the late 1990s, when Ada Davis and Edker and Barbara Parrow lived there, respectively.²⁶ John Banks, Jr. purchased the property in 2015 and began rehabilitation work on it in 2022 with the intention of turning it into an event space.



Thompson's Cottage. 1913 Sanborn Map.



Dr. Bankie and Mamie Moore House. Note the garage in basement. 1923 Sanborn Map.

²⁴ 1923 Sanborn Map, 11.

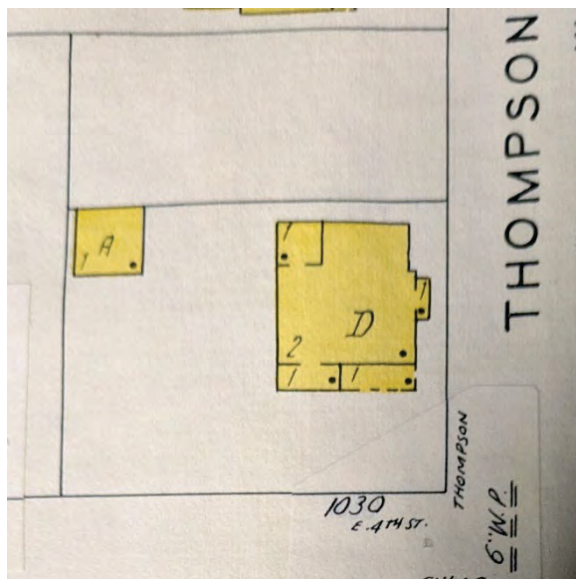
1931 Sanborn Map, 13.

²⁵ Mamie Moore, June 27, 1973, last will and testament, Christian County Courthouse, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Will Book 13: 507.

²⁶ City Directories, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. 3. Dr. Bankie and Mamie

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Moore House. Note the addition of the protruding bay on the east façade and that the basement garage is gone. 1931 Sanborn Map.

Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House (contributing building) **Exterior Description**

The Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House was built between 1917 and 1923.²⁷ Moore was among the first Black doctors in Hopkinsville and Christian County, opening a practice in 1914. In 1915, he married Mamie Pearl Buckner, a trained nurse who worked alongside her husband in his practice. In May 1916, Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore purchased the lot proposed here for listing from six members of the Fruit family.²⁸ He demolished the existing house, a one-story frame cottage, and began construction on his house, which would serve as both his residence and medical office. The house had separate business and private entries and maintained a clear internal separation of public and private spaces.

The 2½-story Craftsman-style house is wood frame, clad in stucco, and rests on a raised brick masonry foundation laid in American bond. Defining features include heavy eaves, a Romanesque arched entry to the porch, flared-out siding at the bottom of the exterior walls,

²⁷ Deed between Fruits and Moore, 138:433.

"U.S. Federal Census, 1920." Ancestry.com, Moore Family; Census Place: Hopkinsville Precinct No. 7, Christian, Kentucky; Roll: T625_565; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 28; Ancestry.com (Accessed 21 Apr. 2025).
1923 Sanborn Map, 11.

Bankie Moore purchased 830 East 4th Street in May 1916 and was living at the address in the 1920 U.S. Federal Census. It is unknown whether he was living in Thompson's cottage at that time or had already demolished the cottage and built his house. The first map that definitively shows the current house on the lot is the 1923 Sanborn Map.

²⁸ Christian County, Kentucky, Deed Book 138: 433.

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where the siding meets the foundation, double-hung 3-over-1-lite windows (nearly all of which are original), window groupings of three, and complex and varied floor levels and roof lines. The house is built on a slight incline, so more of the foundation is visible on the southwestern facade than the northeastern facade.



Front (South) façade, 2025

The front facade faces south toward East 4th Street and is asymmetrical. The main roof is side-gabled, with a squat front-gabled dormer with three windows splitting its center. A chimney breaks through the roof on the right end. The main body of the house on the front facade is two bays wide, with the first floor protruding beyond the second. The front left bay of the first floor consists of a front-gabled interior study with a large window capped with diamond panes in leaded glass. The right bay is a porch with a shed roof. Four stone steps flanked by stone-capped brick knee-high walls ascend to the porch from East 4th Street, via a wide path. The front facade of the porch is framed by a Romanesque arch supported by a squat brick half-pillar on each side. The arch is stuccoed, while the pillars are composed of exposed brick laid in stretcher bond. The main entry is centered in this bay. A secondary entry, not visible from East 4th Street, leads from the left side of the porch into the room that comprises the left bay of the first floor. The second floor of the front facade is also two bays. Each bay has a pair of 3-over-one-lite double-hung windows. In the background on the far right side, a one-story overhang protrudes about two feet past the foundation on the side facade.

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Thompson Street (East) façade

Back (North) façade

The east façade faces Thompson Street and is four bays wide. The main body of the house makes up the two center bays, with the one-story front porch occupying the leftmost bay and a one-and-a-half story bonus room occupying the rightmost bay. An open Romanesque arch caps a brick wall flanked by two brick half-pillars on the porch. The left half of the house's main body is split by a protruding brick chimney, with a small double-hung window on each side on the first floor and a regular-sized double-hung window to its left on the second floor. The chimney base is trapezoidal, tapering toward the center of the house from the top of the first-floor windows to the bottom of the second-floor windows, where it becomes a rectangle. A double-hung window on the attic level is centered beneath the roof gable. The right half of the main house on the first floor is a bay window protruding nearly two feet beyond the footprint of the house. It has a grouping of three double-hung windows and is capped with a shed roof with exposed rafter-ends. This feature appears to have been an early addition, added after construction but prior to 1931.²⁹ The rear-most bay on this Thompson Street façade is recessed and one-and-a-half stories with a shed roof, its second-floor interior accessed from the staircase landing. This originally was the entrance to the basement garage, which was removed prior to 1931. The first floor of this bay is windowless, but a pair of double-hung windows is centered in the upper story.

The house's rear façade faces north and is composed of a three-bay block which protrudes ten feet past the main body of the house, with the two-and-a-half story main roof line visible behind all three. The rear façade is also asymmetrical. From the left, the first bay is offset four feet from the corner of the house. The first two bays of this façade are one-and-a-half stories, with one window per bay on the first floor and a bank of four windows centered in the two bays on the next story. These two bays are capped with a shed roof. These two bays once housed an attached garage. They were converted into a bathroom and laundry room on the first floor, with one large bonus room on the next floor. The rear side's third bay houses a one-story breakfast room, from which an exterior door opens but no staircase descends. A shed roof caps this room. Above the breakfast room, a single window is visible on the second floor of the house's main body. The

²⁹ Sanborn Map Company. "Insurance Maps of Hopkinsville Christian County, Kentucky." New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1931, 11.

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main roof is visible behind all of this. Like the front facade, the roof line is side-gabled, split down the center by a front-gabled dormer with three windows.



Side (West) façade



Detached garage

A second side facade faces west, away from Thompson Street and inward on the lot. This side is four bays wide. Like the Thompson Street facade, the two center bays constitute the two-and-a-half story main house, and the two outer bays flank the house's main body. In the foreground of the rear-most bay is the one-story breakfast room, which is dominated by a bank of three double-hung windows. Receding eight feet behind this is the top story of the one-and-a-half story bonus room, in which is centered a pair of double-hung windows. Both bottom and top floors of this bay are capped with shed roofs. A small door in the foundation beneath the right window in the first floor bank leads into the basement at ground level. The second bay has a single window centered on the first and second floors. The first floor window is small, while the one on the second floor is standard sized. Splitting the second and third bays on the attic level is a single double-hung window centered beneath the roof gable. The triple window configuration reappears on the first floor of the third bay, with a single window on the second floor. Another door to the basement, this one full-sized, is centered in the foundation beneath the bank of three windows. Stairs descend several feet into the ground to provide access to this door. The fourth and final bay is just one story tall, with a single window capped by a shed roof pointing toward East 4th Street. In the rear ground the front steps of the house can be seen descending toward East 4th Street.

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Moulding, living room



Window sash, living room

Interior Description

The house's interior (floor plan on following page) retains much of its historic arrangement of space and clearly reflects its twofold purpose as residence and doctor's office. The original floor plan has been altered only in one place: where the staircase from the basement garage at the rear of the first floor was altered before 1931 to become a laundry room and a bathroom.³⁰ The original shellacked trim remains throughout the house. This includes baseboards, window and door surrounds capped with entablatures, and a picture rail in the dining room. The moulding is flat, pine wood. The 3-over-1-lite double-hung window sash are also nearly all intact, with the middle pane of the top sash wider than its equal flankers. The window sashes still have their original hardware, rotating metal clasp locks and a single lift centered on the bottom rail of each bottom sash. The house's original mantels and doors are nearly all gone. They were stolen after the current owner purchased the house. Like the moulding, they too were constructed of pine and finished with shellac. Ceilings throughout are eight feet, and original plaster remains on nearly all interior walls and ceilings. Most rooms are wallpapered, with two-to-three layers of paper visible.

Public Space in the Residence

³⁰ Sanborn Map Company. "Insurance Maps of Hopkinsville Christian County, Kentucky." New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1923 and 1931.

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Public and private spaces are clearly separated by different elevations and by interior doors. The three front rooms of the first floor—an office, the living room, and the dining room—comprise the public space, and the back section of the first floor and entire second floor are private spaces. The public spaces are characterized by spacious rooms, each leading into another. These are spaces that Dr. and Mamie Moore likely used for serving patients, as well as for domestic purposes. Two front doors lead into the house from the front porch—one into the office, the other into a living room running the width of the house.

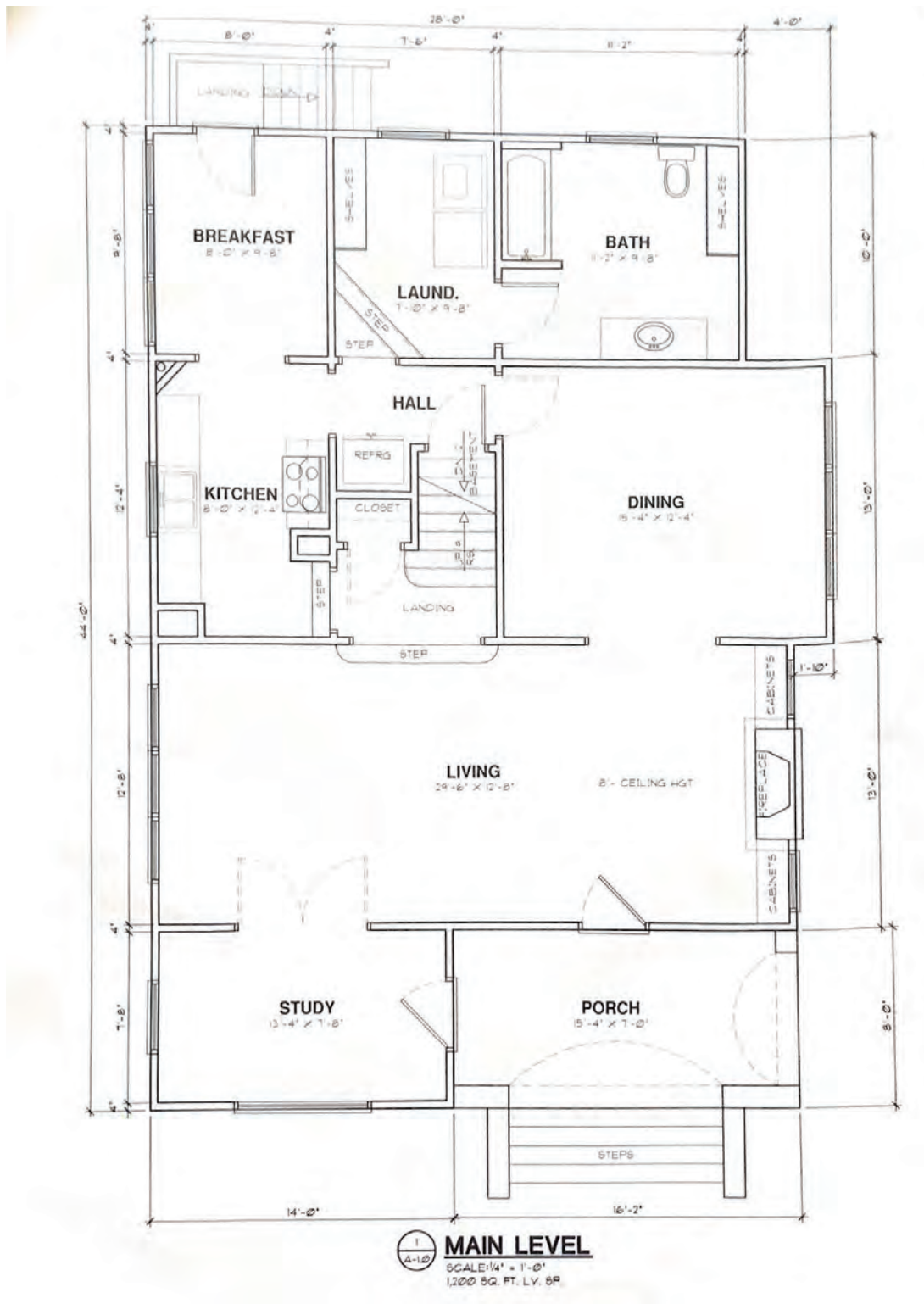
The 13.25' x 7.5' study clearly offered Dr. Moore a space of great utility. It is positioned as an enclosed area of the front porch. It could function as a private retreat as Dr. Moore might have wished, with three sides surrounded in natural outside light. The room communicated with the porch and with the living room, yet its two sets of doors allowed Dr. Moore to decide whether or not to give the public access to himself. One of the study's doors led to the porch; a pair of doors at the rear offered a passage to the large living room. The study boasts the fanciest windows in the house, with leaded diamond-panes and simple stained glass. The door from the study to the front porch is one of the few original doors left in the house, a six-paneled wooden door stained and varnished to match the trim. Double doors, which have since been removed, once separated the study from the living room.

The 29.5' x 12.75' living room was also used as a public space. Entering from the porch, the left wall of the living room is dominated by a bank of three windows. A fireplace, its mantel gone, is centered in the right wall. This is flanked on either side by a window over a small built-in bookshelf. In the wall to the left of the fireplace are two openings. One is a double-doorway which is raised by one step above the living room floor level. This doorway heads to the kitchen and to a landing from the staircase to the second floor, both private spaces. The double doors are gone, but the hinges still on the frame confirm that the opening was once able to be closed off. To the right of this opening is a second opening which leads into a dining room, without any changes in elevation.

The 15.33' x 12.25' dining room is the final area of the house that was used for community/medical activity. A large opening links the dining room to the living room; both rooms have the same wallpaper pattern. A picture rail encircles the dining room at about 5.5' height, the only room in the house to have that feature. The right wall of the dining room, leading in from the living room, bumps out nearly two feet. This protrusion is seen plainly on the Thompson Street exterior facade. Centered in this wall is a bank of three windows. The only other opening in the room is a doorway in the far end of the left wall, which leads into a small hall. This opening was once closed off by a door, now gone, clearly delineating the separation between the public and private parts of the house.

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Measured drawing of the Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House First Floor Plan

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Private Space in the Residence

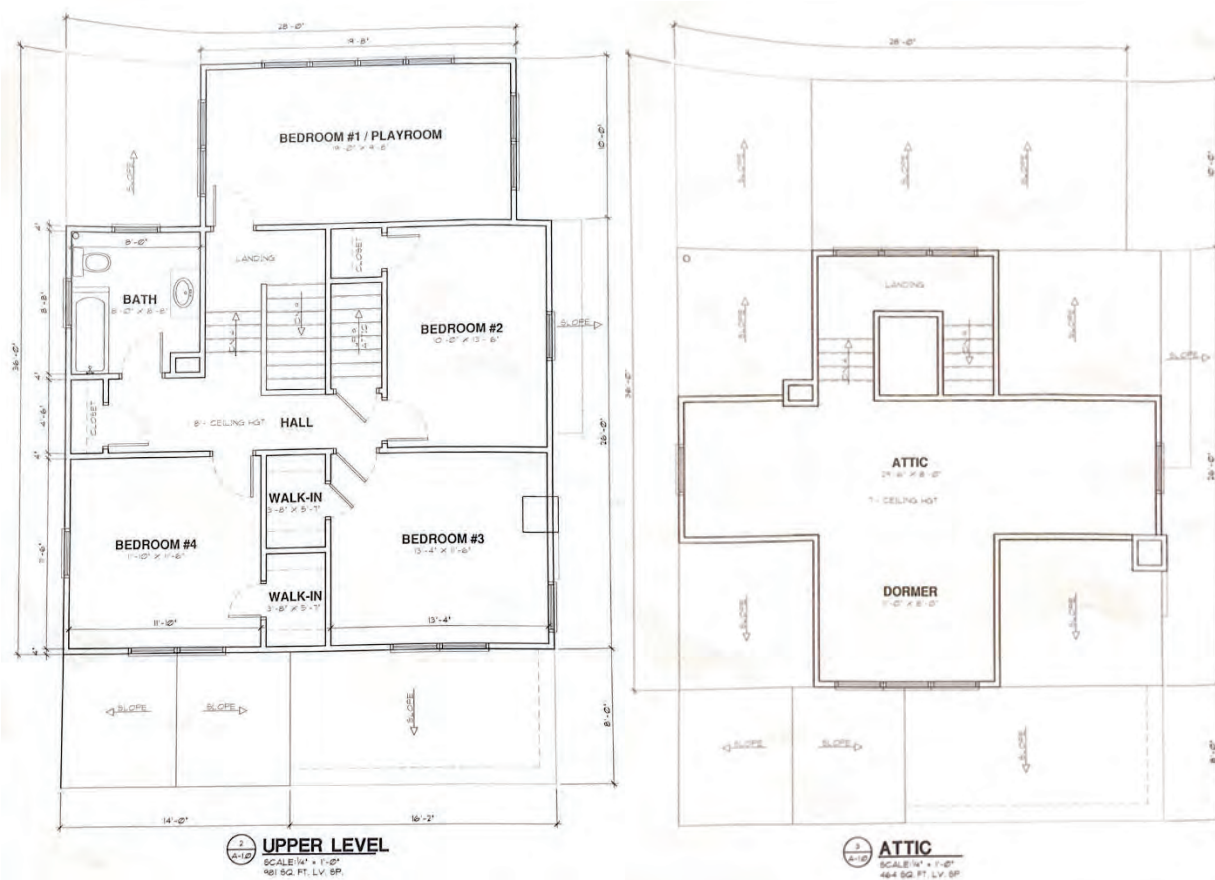
The back half of the first floor and the entire second floor (see plans on following page) make up the private portion of the house. These rooms include, on the first floor, the kitchen and breakfast room, a laundry room, bathroom, hall, and staircase to the basement; and on the second floor, four bedrooms and a bathroom, as well as a spacious attic above it.

The private section of the first floor is reached internally by a door from the living room and a door from the dining room and externally by a door leading from the breakfast room to a staircase on the building's back facade. The double doorway from the living room accesses a landing, which is raised by one step. From the landing, a doorway to the left leads down one step into the kitchen. On the left side of the landing is a closet, and on the right a staircase leads up to the second floor. The second internal entrance to the private part of the house leads from the dining room into a small hall leading to the kitchen. This hall is situated behind the stair landing previously described. Directly to the left upon entering the hall from the dining room is a staircase descending to the basement. This is located directly below the staircase to the second floor. Past the staircase is an alcove which held a refrigerator. Opposite this, a door on the right leads down two steps into a laundry room, which leads into a bathroom. These two rooms were originally a garage.

The hall terminates at the back side of the 8' x 12.33" kitchen. A window over the sink is centered in the left wall, directly across from the range in the right wall. The back of the kitchen opens directly into an 8' x 9.66' breakfast room. A bank of three windows comprises the left wall of the breakfast room. The room's right wall is blank and an exterior door punctuates the back wall.

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Second Floor and Attic Plans of the Dr. Bankie and Mamie Moore House

The second floor is reached by the staircase on the landing off the living room. The staircase ascends the right wall of the stair hall for nine risers, ending at a landing. On the left side of the wall directly before the viewer, a doorway leads into a 19' x 9.66' bedroom. This room has windows on three sides—a pair in each of the left and right walls, and a bank of four windows on the long wall. The interior of this room was renovated in probably the 1960s or 1970s. Vertical wood paneling, topped with a small wooden cornice, sheaths the walls. The ceiling is sheetrock divided every foot or so by wooden strips.

Back on the stair landing, the staircase turns 180 degrees, back toward the center of the house, continuing up four more risers and terminating at a hall, which runs two-thirds the width of the house. Four rooms—three bedrooms and a bathroom—make up the second floor. A separate staircase, to the right of the first and second floor stair hall, leads to the attic. One bedroom lies beyond this to the northeast, on the Thompson Street side of the house. A single window centered in the wall looks down on Thompson Street. The room has a small closet that opens off the northwestern corner, tucked below the attic stair. Two more bedrooms front onto East 4th Street. Both of these have a pair of windows that look down on East 4th Street, as well as a single window in their exterior side walls, and walk-in closets, sandwiched between the two

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rooms. An 8' x 8' bathroom at the southwest end of the second floor occupies the back northwestern corner of the floor.

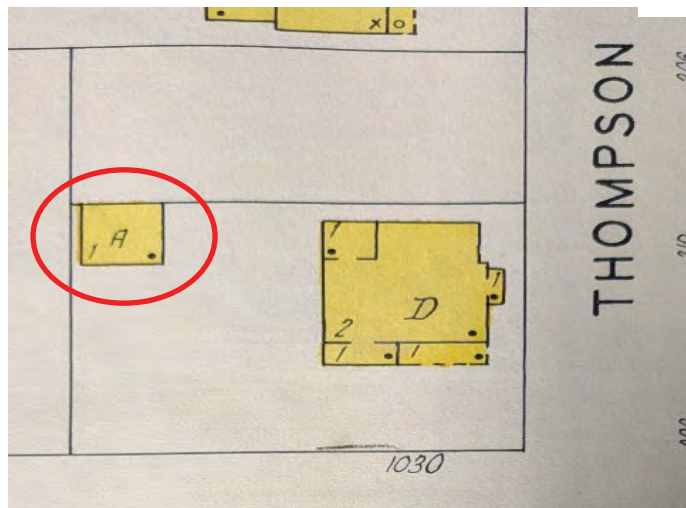
The staircase to the attic ascends from the second floor to the northwest nine steps to a landing, where it turns to the west and doubles back to the southeast, finishing the ascent to the attic in four steps. The attic is full-sized and well-lit by windows on all four facades. The ceiling is seven feet high. The walls and ceilings are unfinished, with exposed rafters and sheathing boards. Remnants of the house's original knob and tube electrical system remain.

Bathrooms, laundry, and kitchen were updated mid-century and are currently not in a state of usability.

1030 East 4th Street also contains one non-contributing building: a small, rectangular cinderblock garage situated at the northwestern corner of the lot. Although the exact date of construction of this structure is unknown, it must be later than 1964, as the Sanborn Map of Hopkinsville updated to 1964 shows a square, frame garage in the same location. This older garage is depicted to the right, circled in red.



13. Garage – (non-contributing building)



14. Original garage at 1030 East 4th Street 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, updated to 1964. Museums of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

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Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ 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

Areas of Significance

ETHNIC HERITAGE, BLACK

HEALTH/MEDICINE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1917-1953

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Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

Moore, Dr. Bankie Oliver

Moore, Mamie Buckner

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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11. Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House (CHH 350) meets National Register eligibility Criterion B. It is locally significant for its affiliation with Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore, who played an important role in healthcare in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Dr. Moore's contributions are examined within their historical context in the University of Kentucky's NKAAs, Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, "Public Health and African Americans in Kentucky, 1866-1950."³¹ Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore was among the first Black doctors who cared for Hopkinsville's African American community during the early and mid-20th century. He was the only doctor listed for Hopkinsville in *Simms' Blue Book*, a 1923 directory for traveling African Americans to navigate the segregated South.³² He served as a U.S. Pension Examiner from 1918 until his death in 1953, was a member of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, and president of local and state medical societies. Dr. Moore's status as a doctor enabled him to emerge as a social leader for Hopkinsville's Black community during his career. In 1918, President Woodrow Wilson commissioned him to the rank of First Lieutenant in the United States Reserve Medical Corps. Dr. Moore was the first Black man from Christian County to achieve this honor.³³ He was also a faithful member of Virginia Street Baptist Church and served as the chairman of the board of trustees for many years.³⁴ Dr. Moore's contributions to Hopkinsville and Christian County are remarkable, and the house at 1030 East 4th Street is a tangible link to that legacy.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context: African American Medical Care in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 1917-1953

The importance of Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore is best observed within the larger context of general medical care of African Americans in Hopkinsville after the Civil War. Until the 1960s, the medical care of that population was largely different than medical care given to whites. African Americans were legally prohibited from seeking treatment in hospitals, and few white doctors would see or treat African Americans suffering with sickness. After gaining their freedom in 1865 by virtue of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution, African Americans had to provide numerous citizen functions for themselves within a society that was less than willing to accord them equal status as citizens. Thus, in medicine, as in many other civic arenas, they were

³¹ "Public Health and African Americans in Kentucky, 1866-1950," Notable Kentucky African American Database. <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/300004951> (accessed April 24, 2025).

³² James Nelson Simms, *Simms' Blue Book and National Negro Business and Professional Directory* (Chicago: James N. Simms, 1923), 144.

³³ "Colored Doctor is Commissioned," Hopkinsville Kentuckian, 28 Apr. 1918, p.1, from Newspapers.com (Accessed 18 Apr. 2025).

³⁴ "Body of Dr. Moore Will Lie In State," Kentucky New Era, August 17, 1953.

<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=0N-VGjzr574C&dat=19530817&printsec=frontpage&hl=en> (Accessed July 5, 2022).

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immediately required to provide their own care. This struggle called for the Black population to provide a professional practice of medicine, something that would take decades to accomplish.

Post-Civil War Health Care in Hopkinsville, 1865-1890s

Immediately after the Civil War, the demographics of Hopkinsville and Christian County were more closely akin to counties found in the Deep South than to the Upper South in the proportion of Black residents.³⁵ The 1860 Federal Slave Schedule enumerated 9,934 enslaved people and 56 free people of color in Christian County - 46% of the total population. The 1870 Census established the total population at 23,227 including 9,777 - or 42% -African Americans.³⁶ While Christian County's African American community had all the needs that the white community had, it had none of the institutions in place to serve its sizable population. This situation was compounded by an ever-present resistance by the white community toward African Americans who wished to build their own community.

Legalized segregation and Jim Crow laws affected the availability and quality of healthcare for African Americans. After the Civil War, few African Americans could rely on health care from white doctors, though Jack Glazier reports in *Been Coming Through Some Hard Times* of some white doctors who held special office hours or performed house calls to Black patients. Most African Americans had come to trust in practitioners of traditional medicine including Black midwives and nurses who were trained by their elders. Until the first African American doctors began practicing in the 1890s, Black people received rudimentary health care at best. In his study of race, history, and memory in Western Kentucky, anthropologist Glazier states that "the black body was the nearly exclusive concern of black physicians and morticians. While some white doctors would set aside office hours exclusively for black people, there is no evidence that the addition of black doctors in the town at any point caused competitive friction with the white medical establishment."³⁷

Even the medical network for white citizens was not terribly organized beyond the individual physician. Hopkinsville and Christian County had numerous doctors in the 19th century, though licensing of doctors was handled on a county basis, and counties had few standards for those practitioners applying for a license. The Hopkinsville Sanitarium, the first hospital in Hopkinsville – opened in 1905 and was operated by Dr. Charles B. Petrie. This facility closed just four years later, in 1909. From 1912 until 1914, the Hopkinsville Hospital operated in a former home. On July 1, 1914, Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital opened, boasting a 28-bed capacity and modern amenities.³⁸ Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital denied treatment to African Americans until 1968.

³⁵ Jack Glazier, *Been Coming Through Some Hard Times: Race, History, and Memory in Western Kentucky* [Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 2012], 4.

³⁶ "Christian County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870," Notable Kentucky African American Database. <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2309> (accessed July 6, 2022) and "Christian County, Kentucky," Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_County,_Kentucky (accessed July 6, 2022).

³⁷ Glazier, 131.

³⁸ Donna K. Stone and William T. Turner, *Postcard History Series: Hopkinsville*, [Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006], 88-89.

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For the most part, for more than a century after 1865, African Americans in Hopkinsville and elsewhere in Kentucky were on their own when it came to medical treatments. They would need to rely on the slow building of a medical profession themselves. To build a medical education and training network from nothing might seem a daunting task. However, some found cause to hope. Booker T. Washington, always one to offer a positive view of any situation facing African Americans, said, "Of all the professions in which the Negro is engaged, that of medicine is probably the one in which he has attained the highest degree of technical skill and the greatest usefulness to the community in which he lives."³⁹

In 1868, Howard University Medical School opened in Washington, D.C. as the first medical school for Black students. Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee soon followed in 1876. With the publishing of the Flexner report of 1910, these two medical schools became the predominant Black medical schools in the country. The report indicated that these were the only two schools that "were in the position to make any contribution of value to the solution of the medical problem of colored people."⁴⁰ All but one of the African American physicians to practice in Hopkinsville in the early to mid-20th century attended one of these two medical schools.



Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore, photo from Obituary Collection, Museums of Historic Hopkinsville- Christian County

Black Physicians in Hopkinsville, 1890-1930

At the turn of the 20th century, Hopkinsville boasted one of the most racially-diverse populations in the state. The 1916 Hopkinsville City Directory listed the population as totaling 11,265 with 6,288 white residents and 4,977 Black residents - or 45% of the total population.⁴¹ Although deeply separated from their white counterparts, the Black citizens of Hopkinsville built a community that was in many ways self-sustaining and that drew Black professionals from nearby towns. Hopkinsville became a regional center for African American life.

The *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, a mainstream local newspaper, makes its first mention of an African American physician in the community on December 24, 1895. Under the headline "Colored Practitioner," the newspaper announced the arrival of Dr. Joseph C. Lyte, the first "full-fledged" Black doctor to locate in Hopkinsville.⁴² The one-paragraph article indicates that

³⁹ Booker T. Washington as quoted by Thomas J. Ward, Jr. in *Black Physicians in the Jim Crow South*, [Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2003], x.

⁴⁰ Alice A. Dunningan, *The Fascinating Story of Black Kentuckians: Their Heritage and Tradition*, [Washington, D.C.: The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc., 1982], 439-440.

⁴¹ *Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1916*, Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Caron Directory Co., Louisville, KY.

⁴² "Colored Practitioner," *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, December 24, 1895.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/68183334/?terms=%22colored%20doctor%22&match=1> (accessed July 5, 2022)

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the graduate of Meharry Medical College had been in the city since February 1893 and had recently purchased a home in the Eastside neighborhood. A native of nearby Gallatin, Tennessee, Dr. Lyte practiced in Hopkinsville until his death in 1912. From his arrival in 1893 until 1916, Hopkinsville and Christian County were served by five additional Black doctors: Dr. James R. Duncan, Dr. John T. Flemister, Dr. William M. Leverett, Dr. James Smith Hays May, and Dr. Thackery Louis Berry. Dr. Patterson T. Frazer, Jr., Dr. James C. Hopkins, and Dr. Phillip C. Brooks were contemporaries of Dr. Moore by 1930.⁴³



Dr. Patterson T. Frazer, Jr., postcard from Museums of Historic Hopkinsville- Christian County



Dr. Philip C. Brooks, photo from Museums of Historic Hopkinsville- Christian County

Contemporary to the practice of these Black physicians, a pair of local white doctors opened a small facility to provide surgical treatments to African Americans. Dr. Joseph Gant Gaither and Dr. Francis Preston Thomas operated the Thomas & Gaither Colored Hospital from approximately 1916 into the early 1930s.⁴⁴ Dr. Gaither, a Hopkinsville native, served as the community's only surgeon when he began his private practice in 1912.⁴⁵ Dr. Thomas started his

⁴³ *Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930*, Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Caron Directory Co., Louisville, KY.

⁴⁴ *Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930*, Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Caron Directory Co., Louisville, KY.

⁴⁵ "Dr. Gant Gaither, 83, Dies; Was Medical, Church Leader," *Kentucky New Era*, December 3, 1968. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/1053686150/?terms=%22dr.%20gaither%22> (accessed April 24, 2025)

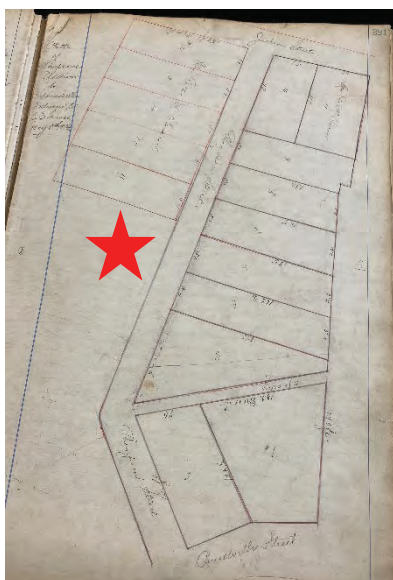
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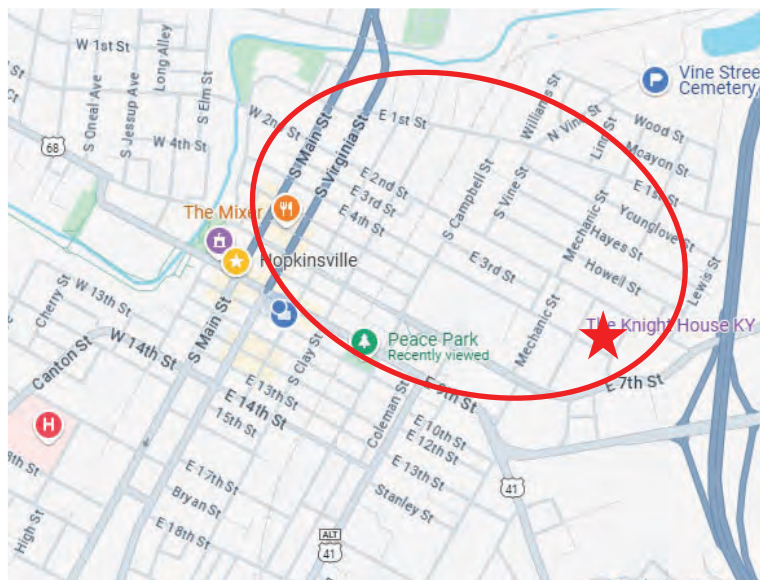
practice in his home on South Main Street in 1894 and had a reputation as a specialist in childhood diseases.⁴⁶ Both doctors continued to practice into the late 1950s, but their hospital for African Americans disappears from the city directories after 1930 – just as Dr. Moore extended his practice with the establishment of a new clinic.

Local Context: The Eastside Neighborhood

The Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore house stands in the midst of a once-thriving African American neighborhood. Platted and developed in the late 1890s, this area on the east side of Hopkinsville was largely laid out and settled by the growing African American middle class of the early 20th century. Black-owned businesses, churches, stores, and houses lined the streets of this area of town. Professionals and the working class lived in this neighborhood, and many of Dr. Moore's patients resided on the nearby streets. By choosing to live and work in this neighborhood, Dr. Moore established a strong connection between the community and his practice. This residence provides the community with a physical and tangible connection with its medical, social, and cultural history.



1896 Plat of Thompson Addition showing the east side of the street. The lot for 1030 East 4th Street is on the left near the elbow. Deed Book 92, p



Current map of Hopkinsville with Eastside neighborhood circled and location of 1030 East 4th Street marked with a star. From Google Maps.

Biographical Information and House History

Bankie Oliver Moore was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1888, the only child of John and Mariah Grannison Moore. He completed his primary and secondary education locally at the Blooming Grove School, the Episcopal Church School, and Hopkinsville city schools. He

⁴⁶ "Dr. Thomas Dies At His Home Here," Kentucky New Era, June 6, 1961.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/1053707861/?terms=%22dr.%20thomas%22> (accessed April 24, 2025)

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graduated with honors from Male and Female College in Hopkinsville and Walden University in Nashville, then completed his medical training and licensing at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Moore went on to serve as an intern at Nashville's Hubbard Hospital, majoring in anesthesia and general surgery, before returning to Hopkinsville and opening his medical practice in 1914.⁴⁷

In June of 1915, Bankie Moore married Mamie Pearl Buckner in Kansas City, Missouri.⁴⁸ Mamie, a native of Kansas City, was the youngest of St. Clair and Ella Terrill Buckner's three children. Both of her parents, however, had strong ties to Kentucky. St. Clair was born there, and, while Ella was born in Missouri, her parents were both Kentuckians.⁴⁹ Ella seems to have been the mother of all three Buckner children, though she and St. Clair did not legally marry until 1893.⁵⁰ On census records, however, they listed their marriage as dating to 1882, when the first Buckner child, Harry, was born.⁵¹

Harry was already out of the Buckner household by the time Mamie was born. An influential jazz musician in Kansas City, he dropped the name Buckner and went by Harry St. Clair. The next Buckner child, Earl, was nine years Mamie's senior but did not leave his parents' home until after Mamie was gone. The Buckner family was financially independent. They owned their home, with both parents working to support the family.⁵² By 1912, Mamie had moved out of her parents' house and was living on her own at 1315 Pacific Avenue in Kansas City, supporting herself by working as a nurse at Perry Sanitarium, a mental health hospital serving Black patients in Kansas City. These three or so years of formal nursing training would prove valuable, as nursing was a capacity in which Mamie would later serve the Black community of Hopkinsville alongside her husband.⁵³

At the time of his marriage, Dr. Moore was one of just three Black physicians in Hopkinsville. In this house and in a small shotgun house at 610 East 4th Street (now demolished) which he used as an office, Dr. Moore treated his patients.⁵⁴ In 1931, he opened the Moore Clinic, the town's first hospital for Black patients, at 405 Liberty Street. Mamie worked alongside him as a sick

⁴⁷ "Obsequies: Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore," 1953. Edward Glass Funeral Program Collection, Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County, Hopkinsville, KY.

⁴⁸ "Missouri, U.S., Jackson County Marriage Records, 1840-1985." Ancestry.com, Moore/Buckner Marriage Record; Marriage Records. Jackson County Clerk, Kansas City, Missouri.

⁴⁹ "U.S. Federal Census, 1900." Ancestry.com, Buckner Family; Census Place: Kansas City Ward 7, Jackson, Missouri; Roll: 862; Page: 12; Enumeration District: 0060; FHL microfilm: 1240862.

⁵⁰ "Missouri, U.S. Marriage Records, 1805-2002." Ancestry.com, Terrill/Buckner Marriage Record; Missouri Marriage Records. Jefferson City, MO, USA: Missouri State Archives. Microfilm.

⁵¹ "U.S. Federal Census, 1900," Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri. Ancestry.com.

⁵² "U.S. Federal Census, 1910." Ancestry.com, Buckner Family; Census Place: Kansas City Ward 7, Jackson, Missouri; Roll: T624_786; Page: 13B; Enumeration District: 0079; FHL microfilm: 1374799.

⁵³ Simms, James Nelson, *Simms' Blue Book and National Negro Business and Professional Directory* (Chicago: James N. Simms, 1923), 144.

⁵⁴ Simms, 144.

James B. Coursey, "Old Rectory Serves as Clothes Closet," Kentucky New Era, June 4, 2014. https://www.kentuckynewera.com/living/columnists/jim_coursey/article_60e190c0-f50f-11e3-8b99-0019bb2963f4.html (Accessed July 8, 2022).

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nurse through the 1940s, retiring by 1950.⁵⁵ It is possible that she returned to nursing practice after her husband's death. Her brother Harry St. Clair died in Hopkinsville in 1956, and the hospital listed his address on his death certificate as none other than 1030 East 4th Street.⁵⁶

On August 15, 1953, Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore died at the Moore Clinic of a coronary occlusion due to diabetes.⁵⁷ Though his health had been failing for some time, he continued tending to those in need even when "he was known to be suffering worse than they."⁵⁸ He died at the clinic that he established and was buried at Cave Springs Cemetery in Hopkinsville. Mamie Moore resided in their home at 1030 East 4th Street until her death in 1974, after which she joined her husband at Hopkinsville's Cave Springs Cemetery.⁵⁹

With Mamie Moore's death, 1030 East 4th Street passed to Louise Browne Nelson, the Moore's grand-niece.⁶⁰

Evaluation of the significance of Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore within the context African American Medical Care in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 1917-1953

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore began practicing medicine in Christian County in 1914.⁶¹ With the establishment of his practice, he became the first Black Christian County native to receive a medical degree and to return to the county to practice. He joined four other Black physicians.

He first appears as a physician in the Hopkinsville City Directory in 1916. This directory lists 27 physicians, five of whom were African American (Drs. Berry, Duncan, Flemister, May, and Moore). By comparison, nearby towns of similar and even larger populations had less representation of Black doctors for their communities. For example, the 1911 City Directory for Bowling Green, Kentucky, approximately 60 miles east of Hopkinsville, listed one Black doctor out of 31 total physicians. Owensboro, Kentucky's population was twice the size of Hopkinsville's population in 1916; however, the community only had four African American doctors out of 43 total physicians. It is possible to imagine that Hopkinsville provided greater opportunities and services for African American health care than surrounding communities

⁵⁵ "U.S. Federal Census, 1940." United States of America, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790-2007; Record Group Number: 29; Residence Date: 1950; Home in 1950: Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky; Roll: 4587; Sheet Number: 7; Enumeration District: 24-5.

⁵⁶ "Harry St. Clair," Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965, *Film 7049265: Certificates 000001-002500*, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives; Frankfort, Kentucky, Ancestry.com.

⁵⁷ "Bankie Oliver Moore," Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965, *Film 7041799: All Counties*, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives; Frankfort, Kentucky, Ancestry.com.

⁵⁸ "Obsequies: Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore," 1953.

⁵⁹ "Mamie P. Buckner Moore," Findagrave.com, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/89269618/mamie-p-moore?_gl=1*q94rvd*_ga*MTM3NzU2NDQ1OS4xNjQ1ODEyODY4*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*MTY1NzI5MDE0My4xOS4xLjE2NTcyOTIwNjcuMA.. (Accessed July 8, 2022).

⁶⁰ Mamie Moore, June 27, 1973, last will and testament, Christian County Courthouse, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Will Book 13: 507.

⁶¹ "Body of Dr. Moore Will Lie In State," *Kentucky New Era*, August 17, 1953, Newspapers.com.

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provided, and Dr. Bankie Moore played a key role in the development of this local health care system.⁶²

He was the only doctor listed for Hopkinsville in *Simms' Blue Book*, a 1923 directory for traveling African Americans to navigate the segregated South.⁶³ Dr. Moore continued his practice in a small office until 1930.

In 1931, Dr. Moore opened Hopkinsville's first hospital for African Americans operated by a Black doctor. The building that held the clinic still stands at 405 Liberty Street and is currently owned by Grace Episcopal Church. Described as "one of the most modern, convenient and sanitary hospitals for Negroes in the state," Moore's Clinic provided extended health care services that were previously unavailable.⁶⁴ Before Moore's Clinic, African Americans had to travel to Nashville, Tennessee or farther to receive surgical care. Under the direction of Dr. Bankie Moore, Moore's Clinic "made a tremendous contribution to the health of the colored population of Hopkinsville and Christian County."⁶⁵



Moore's Clinic, postcard from the collection of William T.

In 1944, Dr. Philip C. Brooks opened Brooks Memorial Hospital on South Virginia Street in Hopkinsville. Initially equipped with 18 beds, Brooks Memorial Hospital expanded in 1950 to include a 30 bed capacity and earned a reputation for service regardless of race or income. This medical facility continued to operate after the integration of Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital in 1968, closing in 1977 when Dr. Brooks retired.



Brooks Memorial Hospital, photo from the collection of William T. Turner

Dr. Moore's wife Mamie, a trained nurse, made her mark on the community's health care services, as well. Educated and trained at Perry Sanitarium, a mental health hospital for Black patients in Kansas City, Mrs. Moore served as Dr. Moore's head

⁶² Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Caron Directory Co., Louisville, KY.

⁶³ James Nelson Simms, *Simms' Blue Book and National Negro Business and Professional Directory* (Chicago: James N. Simms, 1923),

144.<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=inu.32000009648173&view=1up&seq=16&skin=2021>.

⁶⁴ Dunnigan, 445.

⁶⁵ "Body of Dr. Moore Will Lie In State," Kentucky New Era, August 17, 1953.

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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nurse for the entirety of his career. Mrs. Moore does not show up in the Hopkinsville City Directory in the professional section as a nurse, however, most likely because she worked directly with her husband. In 1916, the directory lists 19 women working as nurses in the community, and 11 of those women were African American.⁶⁶ By 1930, the directory specified “graduate” and “practical” nurses. Indicating enhanced educational training, the graduate nurse list included eight women, all of whom were white. By comparison, practical nurses (who would have received less formal training than graduate nurses) numbered 13, including four African American women.⁶⁷ Had she been included, Mrs. Moore would have been a graduate nurse - making her the only African American woman with formal medical training in the community. Her education and training, and then her service through her husband’s practice, contribute to the significance that both of the Moores had in the healing arts in Hopkinsville and Christian County.

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and his wife Mamie dedicated their lives to helping the people of Hopkinsville and Christian County. Dr. Moore’s 40-year career as a physician and surgeon improved the health care available to African Americans in the community. Over the course of his career, he visited patients on house calls and kept an office at three locations – at 610 East 4th Street, 102 ½ East 6th Street, and 200 ½ East 6th Street – before establishing Moore’s Clinic.⁶⁸ As he served the community, he and his wife maintained one residence: the home that he built at 1030 East 4th Street. This structure represents the legacy of a prolific doctor, a trailblazer in health care in Hopkinsville, and a dedicated community member and serves as a visual reminder of the accomplishments of Hopkinsville and Christian County’s Black citizens.

Evaluating the Integrity between the significance of Dr. Moore and the physical condition of the nominated property

The Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore house retains many physical spaces and materials which support the association between the property and our view of his significance. The house possesses integrity of Location, Setting, Design, and some integrity of Materials. By possessing these four aspects of integrity, the house can be said to possess **integrity of Association**, which provides the basis of eligibility under Criterion B: the “Property *is associated* with the lives of persons significant in our past.” The house has sufficient intactness to support those associations with the important individuals, Dr. Moore and his wife Mamie Moore.

The house has not moved, so we can recognize it has **integrity of Location**. This means that this location helps us understand and appreciate the significant theme: American medicine in Hopkinsville, and Doctor Moore’s place within it. Doctor Moore and Mamie Moore served that population in a specific place, an African American neighborhood. Were Dr. Moore to have lived outside of the neighborhood, his value and meaning to historic African American medical treatment in Hopkinsville would be very different. This particular location is an important part of

⁶⁶ Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1916, Ancestry.com.

⁶⁷ Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1930, Ancestry.com.

⁶⁸ Hopkinsville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Caron Directory Co., Louisville, KY.

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his story and of the story of African American medical services in Hopkinsville during the first half of the 20th century.

The house's **integrity of Setting** remains intact. The property on which the house sits, and its internal setting, remains much as it did during Dr. Moore's and Mamie Moore's residency. The surrounding neighborhood setting, too, remains very intact. That setting is dominated by one-story and one-and-a-half-story dwellings from the first half of the 20th century. There are a few newer structures visible from the nominated property; the surrounding landscape has been changed more through the loss of historic buildings than through the construction of buildings that post-date the Period of Significance. A person can today literally walk around the property and look within the property and outside around the property and physically "see" the world much as Doctor Moore and his wife saw it. The off-site setting, sometimes called "the viewshed," helps the viewer get a sense of the immediate neighborhood of people that Dr. Moore and his wife served. Dr. Moore's value, and his wife's value, come from their role as medical professionals within a particular community. That larger African American community is conceivable when looking at the immediate neighborhood surrounding the house.

The house retains some of its **integrity of Materials and Design**. The main loss of material and design integrity comes through the removal of the historic stucco that covered the building. The exterior stucco was failing and consequently was removed in 2020. Along with the loss of stucco, almost all doors and mantels have disappeared from the residence. Apart from these changes, the house retains much of the rest of its material and design intactness. The floor plan has had just one major alteration, in which the original interior garage was removed and replaced with a laundry room and bathroom, a change which occurred during the Period of Significance, and perhaps indicates a sign of increasing wealth for the Moores. Interior trim is nearly all intact, with its original finish, and almost all original window sash, with their original glass and hardware, remain. The interior of the house still has the original plaster on most walls and ceiling, though the plaster has failed in several areas or been covered over as in one of the bedrooms. Several generations of wallpaper remain on the walls, providing an exact look at the historical interior decoration. The house is currently being rehabilitated with close attention being given to matching its historical exterior appearance. The interior spaces of the house, where Dr. Moore and his wife delivered their important medical services, are intact. We have the ability to enter the spaces and experience the room on some level as people did during the Period of Significance. In its physical condition today, the house's materials and design provide a message that the Moores were important members of their community, whose other members were predominately of more modest means. The house's relative grandeur among other places in the neighborhood strongly suggests members of the community who have achieved importance.

With the house retaining its integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, it can be said to have **integrity of Association**. That is, the house's physical presence supports our associations with Dr. Moore and his wife, the basis for eligibility under Criterion B. Thus, the property qualifies for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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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

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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____ 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: Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CHH-

13. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

1. Latitude: 36.86374	Longitude: 87.47656
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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Verbal Boundary Description

The property is situated on the northwest corner of East 4th and Thompson streets in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. The lot fronts on East 4th Street and measures 102' along East 4th Street to the corner of 4th and Thompson, 77.5' along Thompson, 82' in from Thompson running parallel to East 4th Street, and 82.5' back to the point of origin on East 4th Street.



Dr. Binkie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House (Indicated by arrow)

Boundary Justification

The boundary chosen is the lot that Dr. Bankie Oliver purchased in 1916. On this he built the current house, which was served as his and his wife Mamie's home for the rest of their lives and sometimes his medical office. The lot has strong integrity of association with Dr. Moore and Mamie Moore, and thus helps reinforce our view of their significance.

14. Form Prepared By

name/title: Grace Abernethy and Alissa Keller
organization: Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County
street & number: 217 East 9th Street, PO Box 1093
city or town: Hopkinsville state: Kentucky zip code: 42241
e-mail: gnabernethy@gmail.com and akeller@museumsofhopkinsville.org
telephone: 270-887-4270
date: April 21, 2025

Photographs

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
Name of Property

Christian County, KY
County and State

Photo Log

Same information for all photographs:

Name of Property: Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House
City or Vicinity: Hopkinsville
County: Christian
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Alissa Keller (unless stated otherwise)
Date Photographed: April 11, 2022 (unless stated otherwise)
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Information specific to each photograph

- 1 of 21: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913
- 2 of 21: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1923
- 3 of 21: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931
- 4 of 21: Front (South) façade of house, 2025
- 5 of 21: Thompson Street (East) façade
- 6 of 21: Back (North) façade
- 7 of 21: Side (West) façade
- 8 of 21: Detached garage
- 9 of 21: Moulding, living room
- 10 of 21: Window sash, living room
- 11 of 21: Measured drawing of the Dr. Bankie O. Moore and Mamie Moore House, First Floor Plan
- 12 of 21: Measured drawing of the Dr. Bankie O. Moore and Mamie Moore House, Second Floor Plan and Attic Plan
- 13 of 21: Detached garage
- 14 of 21: Sanborn Map showing original garage (now gone)
- 15 of 21: Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore, photo from Obituary Collection, Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County. Photographer unknown.
- 16 of 21: Dr. Patterson T. Frazer, Jr., photo from the collection of the Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County. Photographer unknown.
- 17 of 21: Dr. Philip C. Brooks, photo from the collection of the Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County. Photographer unknown.
- 18 of 21: 1896 Plat of Thompson, plat from. Deed Book 92, Christian County Courthouse.
- 19 of 21: Map of Hopkinsville, Google Maps.
- 20 of 21: Moore's Clinic, postcard from the collection of William T. Turner. Photographer unknown.
- 21 of 21: Brooks Memorial Hospital, photo from the collection of William T. Turner. Photographer unknown.

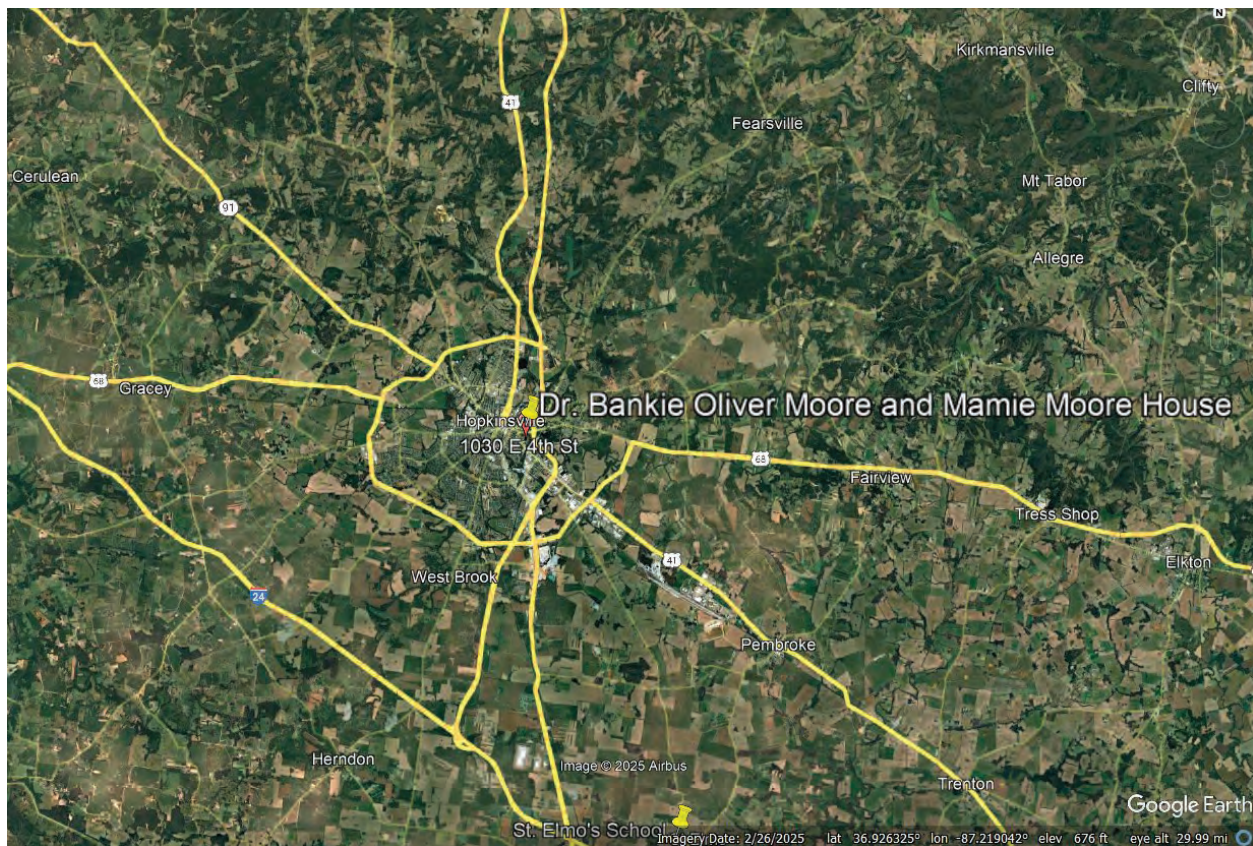
Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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Dr. Bankie Oliver
Moore and Mamie
Moore House
Christian County, KY



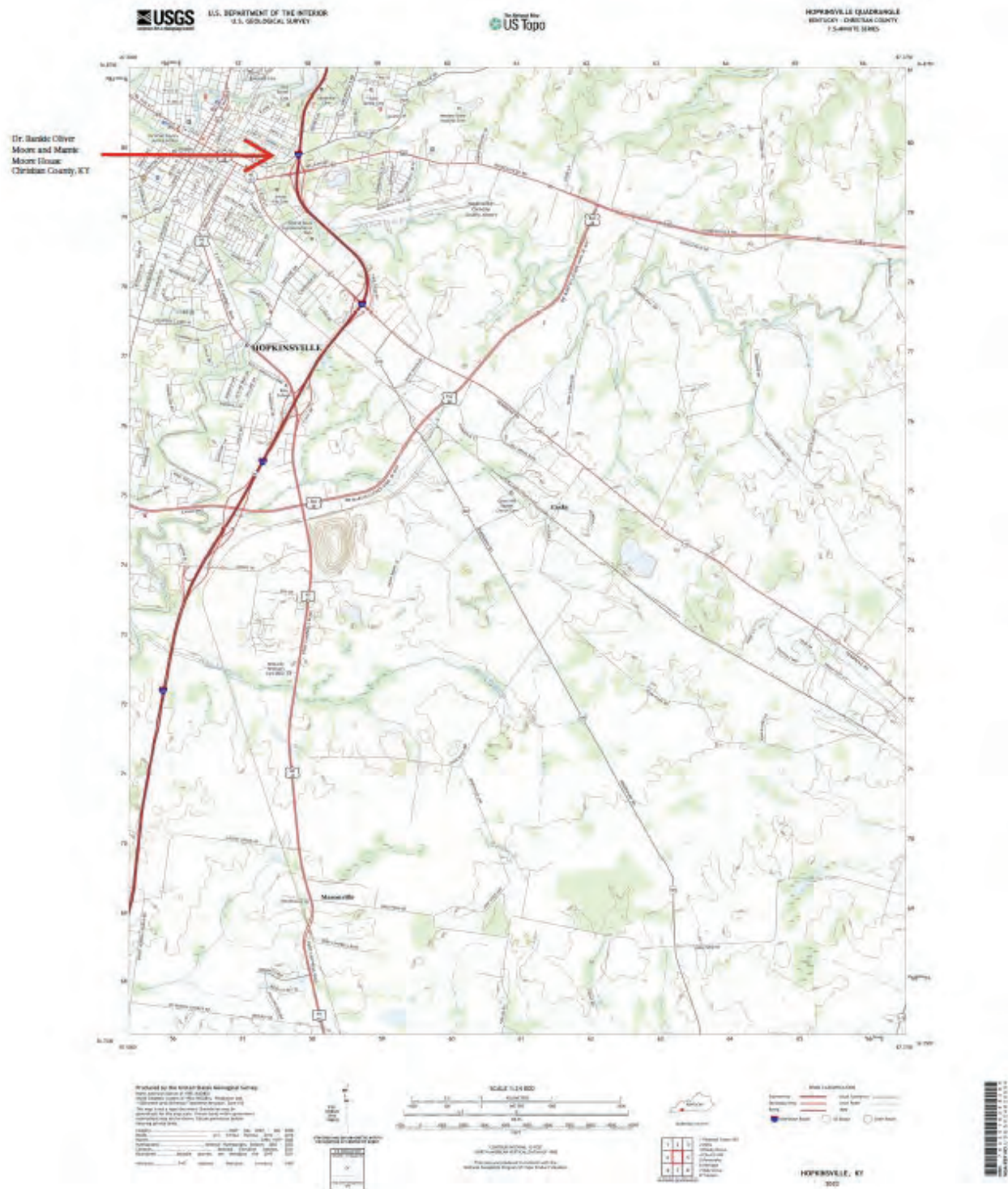
Detail of USGS quad map showing nominated property location



Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House, Hopkinsville KY, areal map

Dr. Bankie Oliver Moore and Mamie Moore House
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Proposed nomination site on full Hopkinsville Quad map

Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House

1030 E 4th St, Hopkinsville, KY 42240

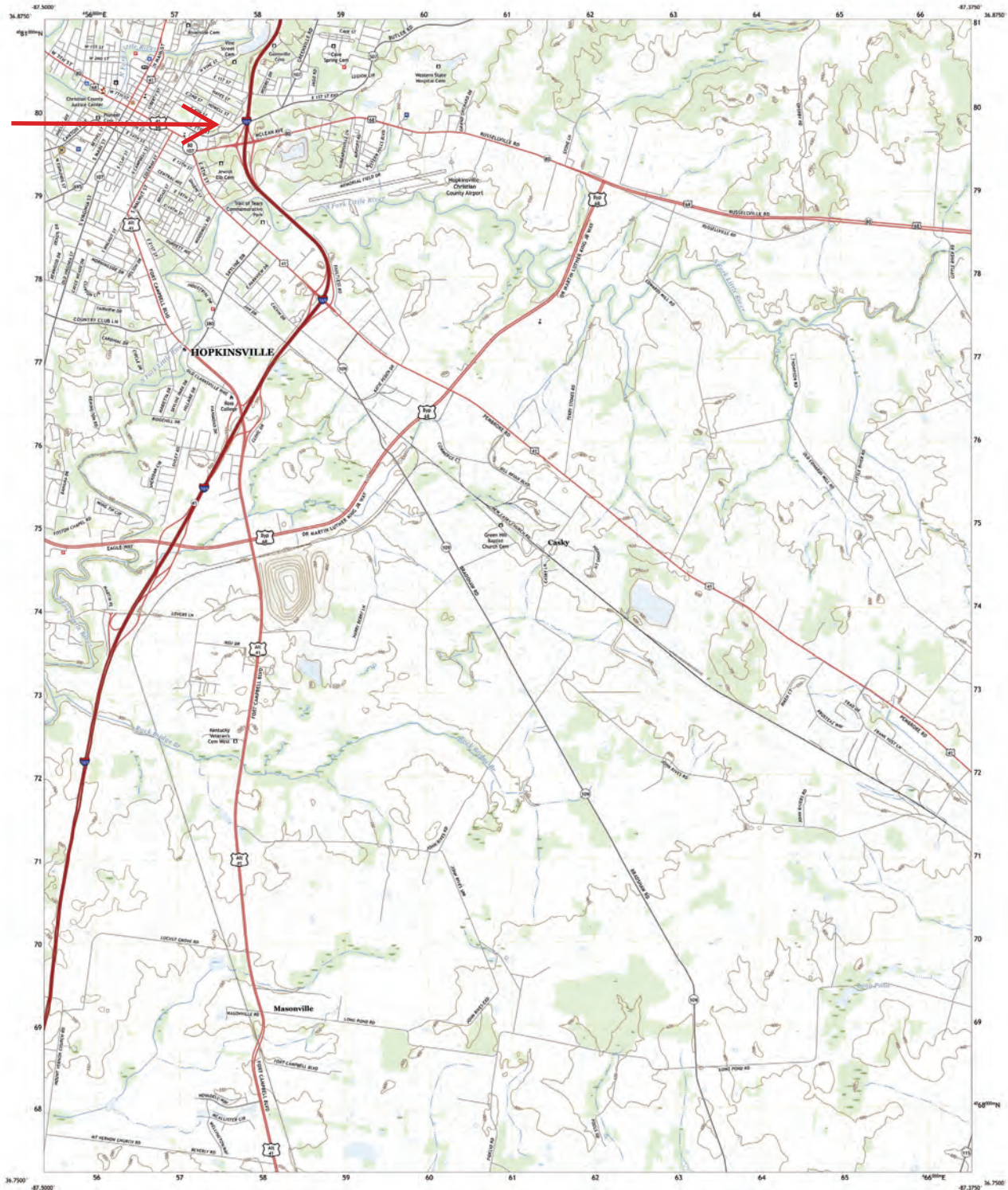


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



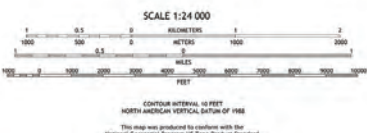
HOPKINSVILLE QUADRANGLE
KENTUCKY - CHRISTIAN COUNTY
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

Dr. Bankie Oliver
Moore and Mamie
Moore House
Christian County, KY



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and
1:50,000 scale and Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18S
This map is a digital derivative. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
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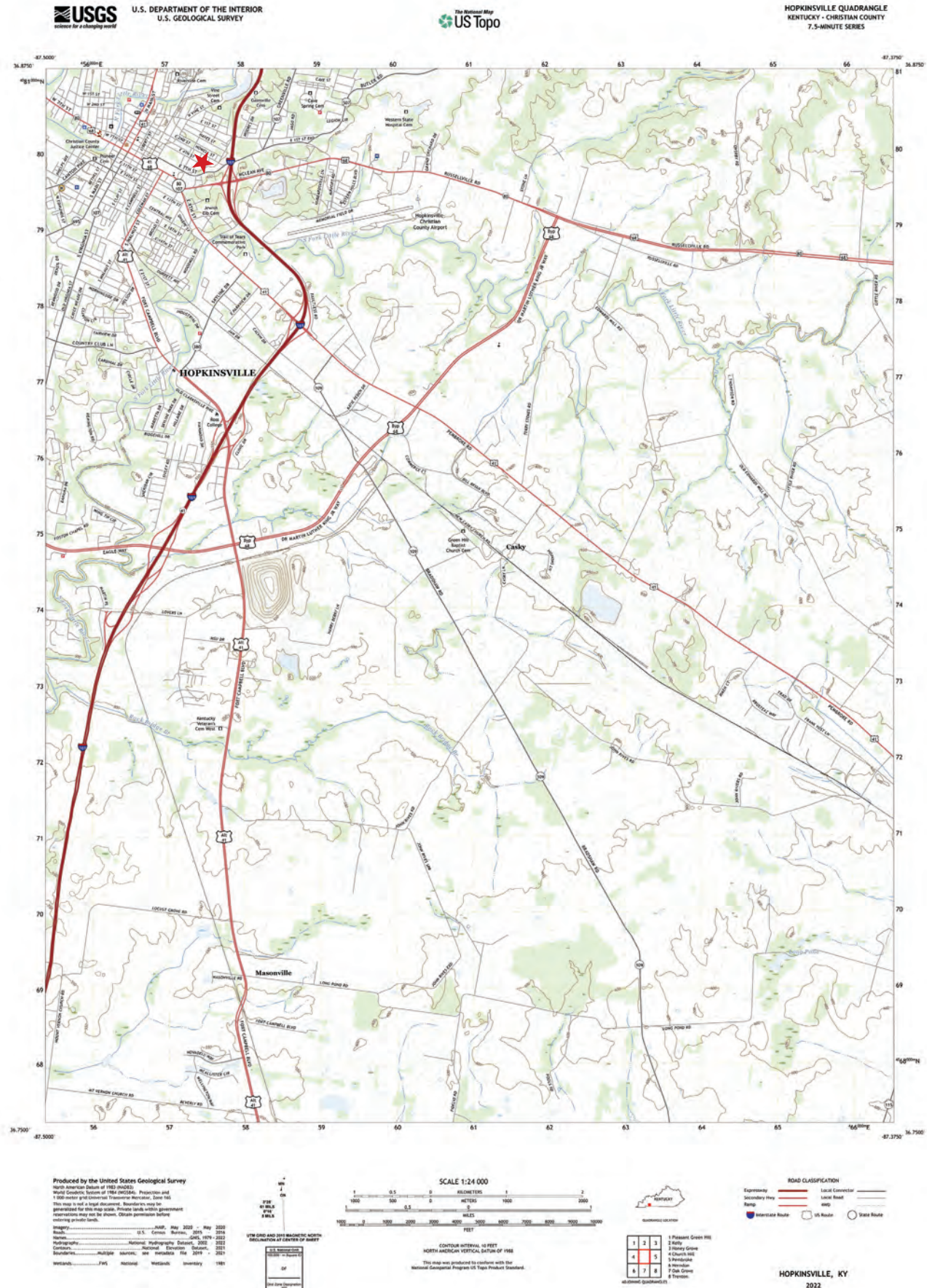
Map Date: May 2022
Base Map: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019
Roads: National Hydrography Dataset, 2012
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2012
Boundaries: Multiple sources, see metadata file 2019 - 2021
Metadata: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1981



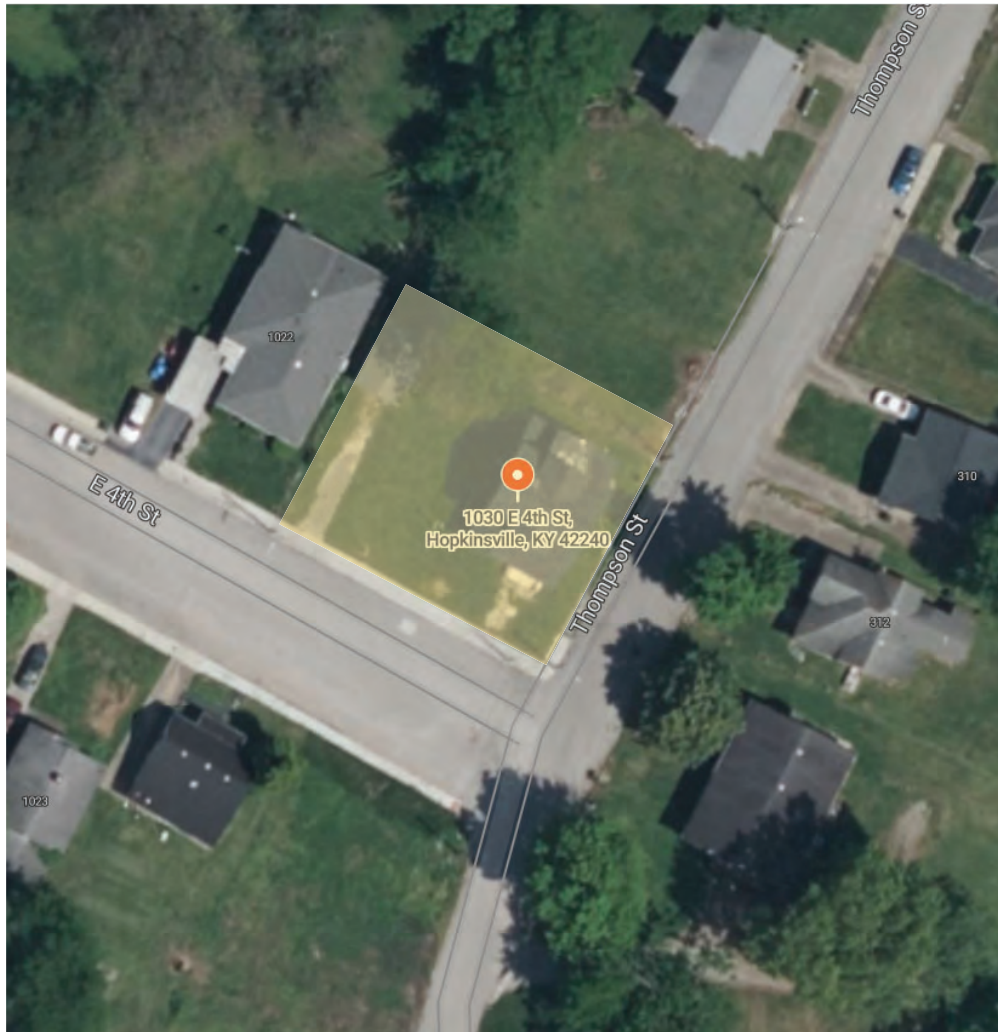
HOPKINSVILLE, KY
2022



★ Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House 1030 E 4th St, Hopkinsville, KY 42240



Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House
1030 E 4th St, Hopkinsville, KY 42240
Location: 36.8636015, -87.4765236



Dr. Bankie Oliver and Mamie Moore House
1030 E 4th St, Hopkinsville, KY 42240



South Facade



East Facade



North Facade



West Facade



Detached Garage



Moulding, Living Room



Window Sash, Living Room