

HOPTOWN
ARCHITECTURAL Expedition

A partnership between the City of Hopkinsville, the Local Development Corporation, the Downtown Renaissance District, the Hopkinsville Carnegie Library Foundation, Christian County Historian William T. Turner and the Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County*

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HOPTOWN
ARCHITECTURAL Expedition

A TOUR OF VARIOUS ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN HOPKINSVILLE, KY

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HISTORIC DOWNTOWN HOPKINSVILLE



Begin your Hoptown Architectural Expedition at the Hopkinsville Municipal Center
715 South Virginia Street

Park here and enjoy your stroll through the Downtown Renaissance District, the Mount Pleasant Historic District and the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Historic District.

The map to guide you is located in the centerfold of this brochure. Please contact us with any questions at 270.887.4285

***This brochure was funded in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age. Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against should contact the Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240**

Downtown Renaissance District Mission Statement:

The Downtown Renaissance Program will undertake community development activities in the Downtown Renaissance Area to provide an attractive, accessible, sustainable, walkable, business-friendly hub that honors our past and welcomes our future through historic preservation.

#downtownhoptownrocks
#mainstreetmattersmost
#legacyhopkinsville

28 Greek Revival or Classical Revival

HOPKINSVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY
708 LIBERTY STREET

Bestowed to the City of Hopkinsville in 1913 by Andrew Carnegie, this building served as the public library from 1914 until 1977. This structure is oftentimes referred to as Greek Revival, although Classical Revival may be more appropriate given the time period of construction. Greek Revival was an architectural movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with its prominence most widespread in Northern Europe and the United States of America. This style's popularity is attributed to the general intellectual preoccupation with ancient Greek culture at the time.

Currently owned by the County of Christian, this building serves as a community meeting space and venue for many public and private functions.

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_Revival_architecture#:~:text=The%20Greek%20Revival%20was%20an,degrees%20of%20thoroughness%20and%20consistency

https://www.britannica.com/art/Greek-Revival



1 Classical Revival

FREEMAN CHAPEL C.M.E. CHURCH
137 SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this style of architecture became prevalent during the 19th and early 20th century. Structures typically exhibit symmetry and classical proportions. Columns are one of the prominent features of this particular structure and style, with this landmark having been constructed between 1923 and 1925. Named in honor of steward Peter Freeman, the Freeman Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in 1866 by the Reverends B. Newton, David Ratcliffe and George McClain. Significant both architecturally and historically, the Freeman Chapel C.M.E. Church provides an excellent example of Classical Revival styling in downtown Hopkinsville.

Source: Kentucky Historic Sources Inventory - Site No. CH-H-93



2 Gothic Revival

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
216 EAST 6TH STREET

This brick and stone structure was completed in 1884 and is composed of a 5-bay nave with a polygonal apse centered in the north wall and a square corner tower terminating in a spire which provides vertical emphasis to the overall composition (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form).

Serving as a prominent part of Downtown Hopkinsville's fabric, they expanded in 2009 with the construction of Grace Commons Labyrinth. The facility was dedicated for public use by the citizens of Hopkinsville and Christian County. The beautiful brick mazes may be walked for meditation purposes, or simply entertainment.

Source: National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form



27 Greek Revival

PLANTERS BANK
1312 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Planters Bank's Main Campus is located in Downtown Hopkinsville and is anchored by its main office, located in the restored Dillard-Campbell House. Constructed in 1849, the Dillard-Campbell House had the unique distinction of being headquarters for both Union and Confederate forces (at separate times, of course) during the Civil War. It was owned by Daniel M. Taylor and the Campbell and Green families until Gordon Cayce Antiques and Gifts opened there in 1950.

Immediately northeast of the Dillard-Campbell House is the Jones-Perkins House, built in the late 1870s-early 1880s. The two historic homes are now physically connected and provide customer service and bank meeting and office spaces.

Source:
https://www.plantersbankonline.com/ourHistory.aspx



26 Queen Anne
2117 SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET

Queen Anne structures typically exhibit distinctive features such as an asymmetrical facade, a dominant front-facing gable or polygonal towers. This example contains all elements except polygonal towers.

Located in the Mt. Pleasant Residential Historic District, this house continues to be a prime example of the Queen Anne architectural style with its front wrap-around porch, overhanging eaves and cantilevered front-facing gable.

This style was first created by Richard Norman Shaw in the late 19th century. The name refers to the Renaissance style of architecture popular during the reign of England's Queen Anne.

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Anne_style_architecture



3 Colonial Revival with an Art Deco Sign
THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE
507 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This community gem was built in 1928, just as sound came to motion pictures. This building complex, still intact today, houses the Commonwealth Attorney's office, the Property Valuation Administrator's office, and most recently the Pennyroyal Arts Council's office.

The original movie theatre closed in 1978, but the building has housed a performing arts center since that time, boasting performances from acclaimed artists such as Brice Long, Trigger Hippy, local church and youth groups and our local production company, Campanile.

It is said that this building had the first air conditioning system in the City of Hopkinsville.



4 Victorian Neo Classicism

CHRISTIAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
511 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Victorian Neoclassicism is known for reflecting the influences of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. These structures typically reflect symmetrical styles with columns.

Noted for its grandeur of scale, Victorian Neoclassicism is prevalent in the United Kingdom; Los Angeles; the historic districts of Savannah, Georgia; San Francisco, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Aberdeenshire, Scotland; New York City, New York; Adelaide, Australia; and Sydney Town Hall, Australia.

Three types of Neoclassical architecture are Temple Style, Palladian Style and Classical Block Style, which is seen here.

Source: https://www.britannica.com/art/Neoclassical-architecture



25 Colonial Revival

157 ALUMNI AVENUE

The Colonial Revival style took certain design elements and applied them to larger scale buildings; however, this example represents the typical front facade symmetry, pedimented doorways and porches. Other examples often display entrance sidelights and dormers.

This residential structure has long been a stellar example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Residential Historic District.

The home has been appropriately maintained to reflect its original style while employing and honoring modern methods of maintenance.

Source: http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/colonial-revival.html#:~:text=Generally%2C%20the%20Colonial%20Revival%20style,them%20to%20larger%20scale%20buildings



24 Tudor Revival

130 ALUMNI AVENUE

The Tudor Revival style of architecture features more modern characteristics, but also acknowledges historic features such as steeply pitched roofs, tall mullioned windows, high chimneys, dormer windows and sometimes thatched roofs.

The Tudor style of architecture is of British origin and is primarily applied to domestic, residential structures. This style of architecture combined Renaissance decorative features in the Gothic era between 1485 and 1558.

This home is a featured Tudor Revival in the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Residential Historic District.

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tudor_Revival_architecture#:~:text=Although%20the%20style%20follows%20these,and%20even%20at%20times%20thatched



5 Neo Classical

THE CITY BANK BUILDING
612 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The present neoclassical facade was added in 1919, but the building dates back to 1880. From 1919-1931 City Bank was there. Subsequently, it housed the Electric Plant Board from 1931-1953. In 1953 until 1965, it served as home of the Hopkinsville Electric System office. In 1996 it became the Hopkinsville Federal Savings and Loan Association and remained that until the early 1980s. Since that time, local attorneys' offices have remained in this structure.



6 Late Victorian

THE L&N DEPOT
425 EAST 9TH STREET

Described by the local historian as Late Victorian, this landmark has also been described in contemporary newspaper accounts as "Swiss" or "Swiss Gothic." Service began at this location in 1892 and continued to be utilized by the railroad company until 1971. In 1981 the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company sold the property to the City of Hopkinsville for $34,000.

Distinguishing features include the half-conical and octagonal ogee-curved turrets along with gabled ventilator hoods.

The Pennyroyal Arts Council was the last occupant of this building until forced to relocate in early 2019 because of a fire.

Source: National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form



23 Craftsman

114 ALUMNI AVENUE

Located in the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Residential Historic District, this home reflects an architectural style inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement that was most active between the 1890s and the 1930s. This home was believed to have been constructed circa 1920 and displays paired square columns on the one-story porch, with exposed eave rafters. The exterior consists of brick and stucco and boasts a recessed, rounded arch at its main entrance

This neighborhood was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

Source: https://www.pellabranch.com/blog/global-blogs/craftsman-style-home/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Craftsman



22 Minimal Traditional

113 MOORELAND AVENUE

The Historic Preservation Guidelines established for the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Residential Historic District identify this structure as an example of a Minimal Traditional style of architecture, whose overall designs are based upon historic forms but have minimal or restrained detailing. These types of structures became popular during the 1930s and into the early 1940s. Features include generally low roof pitches, front facing gables and a wide array of materials.

The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form identifies this dwelling as Colonial Revival, built circa 1940. Many Minimal Traditional style homes are generally based upon the Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styles, but do not contain significant detailing or decoration, hence the "Minimal Traditional" term.

Source: https://www.antiquehomestyle.com/styles/minimal-traditional.htm



7 Neo Gothic

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
303 EAST 9TH STREET

This landmark structure in Neo Gothic style was completed in 1849 and has been in constant use by the Presbyterian church since that time. It served as a hospital for Confederate troops during the Civil War from October 1861 until February 1862. It has variously been known as the Presbyterian Church of Hopkinsville, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Second Avenue Presbyterian Church, and currently First Presbyterian.

Also known as Victorian Gothic, this architectural style was believed to serve as a revival of medieval forms that began in England around the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century.

This landmark has also been referred to as the Gothic Revival architectural style.

Source: http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/gothic-revival.html



8 Classical Revival

THE PENNYROYAL AREA MUSEUM
217 EAST 9TH STREET

This prominent downtown structure was constructed in 1913-1914 as the U.S. Post Office. It is often described as both Classical Revival-type architecture as well as Neoclassical. The Neoclassical description indicates this structure is an example of the outgrowth of the Classical Revival movement coming directly from the Chicago Columbian Exposition (World's Fair) of 1893.

Serving as the U.S. Post Office until 1967, it then became a servicemen's center (successor to the USO). It now serves as home to the Pennyroyal Area Museum and has undergone a major restoration, including major system upgrades and state-of-the art exhibit space.



21 Craftsman

124 LATHAM AVENUE

The Craftsman Style (also known as the Bungalow Style) became the most common national house style in the early part of the 20th century. Characterized by square plans with low-pitch gable or hipped roofs, double hung-sash windows, these dwellings were typically built with porches extending across the front facade supported by tapered columns. Side or second-story porches often acquired secondary functions as dining areas or summer sleeping quarters. In contrast to the vertical emphasis in Victorian Styles, Craftsman dwellings emphasized the horizontal, with wide windows and wide roof eaves. This is but one excellent example of a Craftsman house located in the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Residential Historic District.

Source:
https://www.pellabranch.com/blog/global-blogs/craftsman-style-home/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Craftsman



20 Colonial Revival

2103 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Structures built in the Colonial Revival style of architecture were typically constructed circa 1880 - 1955. They are an example of the rebirth in interest in the American colonial past. Identifying features include symmetrical building plans, classical porch columns and eave decorations such as modillion blocks or dentils. Fanlights are often found above doors and sidelights are also popular. Windows are often paired with multi-light glazing in double-hung sashes. Palladian windows are common, with the roof being side-gabled or hipped.

In the late 19th century, transitional examples were built with Colonial Revival elements adapted to the asymmetrical Queen Anne plan. Simplified versions of this style are known as American Foursquares and many examples are found in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood.



9 Flemish Renaissance

THE CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY BUILDING
204 EAST 9TH STREET

Constructed in 1903, this structure served as the office of the local telephone companies (Christian-Todd Telephone Company in 1911 and Southern Bell Telephone Company in 1942) until 1953, after which it sat vacant for a number of years. Perhaps the most sophisticated of all of Hopkinsville's commercial buildings, this Flemish Renaissance structure's gable and facade features finely carved stone scrolls, mythological fish, cherub heads and an elaborate shell. Fortunately, it has been well preserved and remains in excellent condition.

Source: https://study.com/academy/lesson/flemish-renaissance-revival-architecture-style.html#:~:text=Flemish%20Renaissance%20Revival%20architecture%20was%20inspired%20by%20elements%20of%2017th,in%20Northern%20Europe%20like%20Belgium.&text=It's%20one%20of%20several%20'Renaissance,other%20than%20Greek%20or%20Gothic



10 Classical Revival

THE ODD FELLOWS BUILDING
200 & 202 EAST 9TH STREET

This stately building was constructed in 1902 by Green River Lodge #541 I.O.O.F. (Independent Order of Odd Fellows). The ground floor storefront on the left was occupied by the following drugstores: Thomas & Trahern, L.A. Johnson, Howard & Southall, Major-Dray, and Herb Brandt. The right storefront was the site of Kenner's Grocery, Stone Printing Company and First Federal Saving & Loan Association. Historically, insurance and medical offices occupied the second floor, with the lodge hall on the third. Today, the first floor retains its retail function and the second floor contains 4 residential apartment units.



19 Craftsman Bungalow

2016 SOUTH MAIN STREET

According to the Mount Pleasant Residential Historic District Design Review Guideline manual, the Bungalow style became the most common national style in the early part of the 20th century. Bungalows are characterized by square plans with low-pitch gable or hipped roofs, often with shed dormers. Windows are double hung-sash with 3 or more vertical lights in the top sash and a single-light bottom sash. Like Queen Anne houses, Bungalows are characterized by their porches, which usually extend across the front facade and are supported by tapered columns resting on stone, frame or brick piers. This architectural style was prominent from 1895-1940.

Source: https://www.masterclass.com/articles/guide-to-bungalows#:~:text=A%20bungalow%20is%20a%20small,feature%20more%20than%20one%20story



18 Classical Revival

2015 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This dwelling was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Mount Pleasant Residential Historic District in 1979. It boasts common Classical Revival elements such as proportion, use of order, symmetry, repetition of windows and stately columns.

Structures of this style were build circa 1895 - 1950. Classical architecture originated in ancient Greece and Rome. This style is one of the most common architectural styles seen in the United States.

Source: https://www.architecture.com/knowledge-and-resources/knowledge-landing-page/classical-classical-revival-neo-classical



11 Art Deco

THE FIRST CITY BANK & TRUST COMPANY BUILDING 901 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The First City Bank & Trust Company occupied this structure from 1931 until 1975, at which time the Art Deco facade you see was added. When the adjacent building (left) was acquired by the Bank, the facade was altered to match the main Art Deco building - an appropriately sensitive touch. Its predecessor was constructed in the mid-19th century and housed the Royal Saloon. After 1975, it sat vacant until a renovation in 2008 that converted the second floor into 5 residential units. The first floor space will soon house the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's REAL ID offices, along with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the Office of the Inspector General.



12 Greek Revival

THE BRADSHAW-WALLACE HOUSE
1705 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The Greek Revival was an architectural movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Most structures constructed in this style offer a nod to ancient temples. This Grecian form of architecture is said to have grown from an intellectual preoccupation with ancient Greek culture.

The Mount Pleasant Residential Historic District Design Review Guideline manual notes the Greek Revival style is based on the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders in ancient Greek architecture. The Greek Revival Style was commonly employed in the construction of public and religious buildings, but also came to be closely associated with the country's prosperity in the early 19th century. In its urban residential form, it is commonly characterized by a dominant full-height portico on a broad, two-story facade.

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_Revival_architecture#:~:text=The%20Greek%20Revival%20was%20an,degrees%20of%20thoroughness%20and%20consistency

https://www.britannica.com/art/Greek-Revival



17 Queen Anne

2011 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Nestled just beyond the bend in South Main Street lies another excellent example of a completely and appropriately restored Queen Anne style home. This dwelling is currently owned by its 10th owner, who has been restoring it room by room for nearly two decades.

The painting scheme, gabled roofs and shapely windows all speak clearly of the Queen Anne style. This house also contains notable features such as towers and dormers, stained glass and detailed decorative woodwork.

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Anne_style_architecture



16 Richardsonian Romanesque

2000 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The Romanesque style of architecture was the first to spread across the whole of Catholic Europe and thus the first pan-European style since Imperial Roman Architecture. Combining features of Roman and Byzantine buildings and other local traditions, Romanesque architecture exhibits massive quality, thick walls, round arches, sturdy piers, groin vaults, large towers and symmetrical plans. With clearly defined forms, Romanesque architecture is much simpler in appearance than the Gothic structures that would follow.

This beauty is commonly referred to as "The Castle" among locals.

Source: https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-arthistory/chapter/the-romanesque-period/#:~:text=and%20coherent%20style.-,Architecture,large%20towers%2C%20and%20decorative%20arcades%20.



13 Prairie

1715 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Known for strong geometry and massing, Prairie styles of architecture often contain open, asymmetric floor plans and connected indoor and outdoor spaces. This style of architecture is most common in the Midwestern United States and is of the late 19th and early 20th century

The Prairie style emerged in Chicago, Illinois from the work of a group of young men including Frank Lloyd Wright, famed American architect, designer, writer and educator.

Wooden stair cases, a Jack and Jill bedroom floor plan and ornate porches adorn this structure.

Source: https://www.architecture.org/learn/resources/architecture-dictionary/entry/prairie-style/



14 Italianate

1900 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The Mount Pleasant Residential Historic District Design Guideline manual indicated the Italianate style began in England in reaction against the formal classical ideals that had dominated art and architecture for two centuries. The style is decorative and can be applied to any house form. Window sashes are either two-over-two or one-over-one double-hung sash, often paired and in arched frames. The cornice of the building is always bracketed with ornately-carved paired brackets. Like the windows, the entrances are highly decorated with elaborate surrounds that are hooded, bracketed or arched. The roof is flat or has a low-pitched pedimented hip.

Source: https://www.thoughtco.com/the-italianate-house-style-178008



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HISTORIC DOWNTOWN HOPKINSVILLE

Follow us on Facebook for updates, events and MORE!!

https://www.facebook.com/downtownhoptownrocks

Watch our Historic Preservation Video Here: https://fb.watch/v/1gH-qY1aZ/

Sources:

In addition to the sources cited on individual listings, the following were utilized in the development of this Architectural Expedition. Much gratitude is extended to County Historian William T. Turner, Hopkinsville Carnegie Library Foundation President James B. Coursey, and Alissa Keller, Director of the Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County.

William T. Turner (Christian County Historian) & James B. Coursey (Hopkinsville Carnegie Foundation) "Hopkinsville, Kentucky Pearl of the Pennyroyal Downtown Walking Tour"

Alissa Keller, Executive Director, Museums of Historic Hopkinsville-Christian County

Thomason and Associates, Historic Preservation Planners, "Mount Pleasant Historic District Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Design Review Guideline Manual"

Thomason and Associates, Historic Preservation Planners, "South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Design Review Guideline Manual"

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https://study.com/academy/lesson/flemish-renaissance-revival-architecture-

https://study.com/academy/lesson/victorian-architecture-characteristics-style.html

15 Colonial Revival

1909 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This dwelling is another example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Common features include symmetrical building plans, classical porch columns and eave decorations such as modillion blocks or dentils. Fanlights are often found above doors and sidelights are popular.

In the late 19th century, transitional examples were built with Colonial Revival elements adapted to the asymmetrical Queen Anne plan. Simplified versions of this style are known as American Foursquares and many examples are found in the Mount Pleasant Residential Historic District. Colonial Revival forms built in the 1920s and 1930s may also be found in this neighborhood.

Source:
http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/colonial-revival.html#:~:text=Generally%2C%20the%20Colonial%20Revival%20style,them%20to%20larger%20scale%20buildings



History of Hopkinsville

The City of Hopkinsville was initially settled in 1796 by a North Carolina couple, Bartholomew Wood and his wife Martha Ann.

Wood staked a claim in the area as part of a grant on 1,200 acres of land for his service in the Revolutionary War, and he and his wife moved here from Jonesborough, Tennessee.

The Wood family established a permanent settlement in the vicinity of present-day West Seventh and Bethel Streets, near what would become known as the Old Rock Spring. He built a second cabin on what is now the northeast corner of Ninth and Virginia streets and a few years later built a home southeast of Fourteenth and Campbell streets, where he died in 1827.

Wood's settlement soon attracted other settlers, and a pioneer village emerged. Christian County was formed later in 1796. Wood donated five acres of land and a half interest in Old Rock Spring for the county seat. The following year a log courthouse, jail, and "stray pen" were built on the public square facing Main Street.

In 1799, the town was renamed Elizabeth in honor of Wood's eldest daughter. However, a town in Hardin County already had been established with the name, so when the city incorporated in 1804 the Kentucky General Assembly established the settlement as Hopkinsville, in honor of General Samuel Hopkins of Henderson County.

HOPTOWN ARCHITECTURAL Expedition

History of the Mount Pleasant Neighborhood

The Mount Pleasant Neighborhood developed in the late 19th century as one of Hopkinsville's most desirable residential areas. Leading merchants, businessmen and civic leaders built houses along South Main Street just off the busy downtown area. Construction continued along Main Street well into the early 20th century and the neighborhood continues to display a wide variety of architectural styles.

History of the South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Neighborhood

The South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Neighborhood developed as an early automobile suburb of the city. Hopkinsville experienced a building boom between 1900 and 1917 with more than 19 residential subdivisions platted in these years. Two of the additions were the Crenshaw Addition in 1909, which was to become Alumni Avenue and the J.B. Trice Addition known today as Latham Avenue.

Source:
Thomason and Associates, Historic Preservation Planners, "Mount Pleasant Historic District Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Design Review Guideline Manual

Thomason and Associates, Historic Preservation Planners, "South Virginia Street Alumni-Latham-Mooreland Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Design Review Guideline Manual


A. D.
1894



GRAB A FRIEND, HIT THE PAVEMENT AND ENJOY A STROLL THROUGH SOME OF HOPKINSVILLE'S MOST BEAUTIFUL AREAS WHILE YOU OBSERVE THE FASCINATION OF

HOPTOWN'S ARCHITECTURAL Expedition

TOTAL DISTANCE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.5 MILES