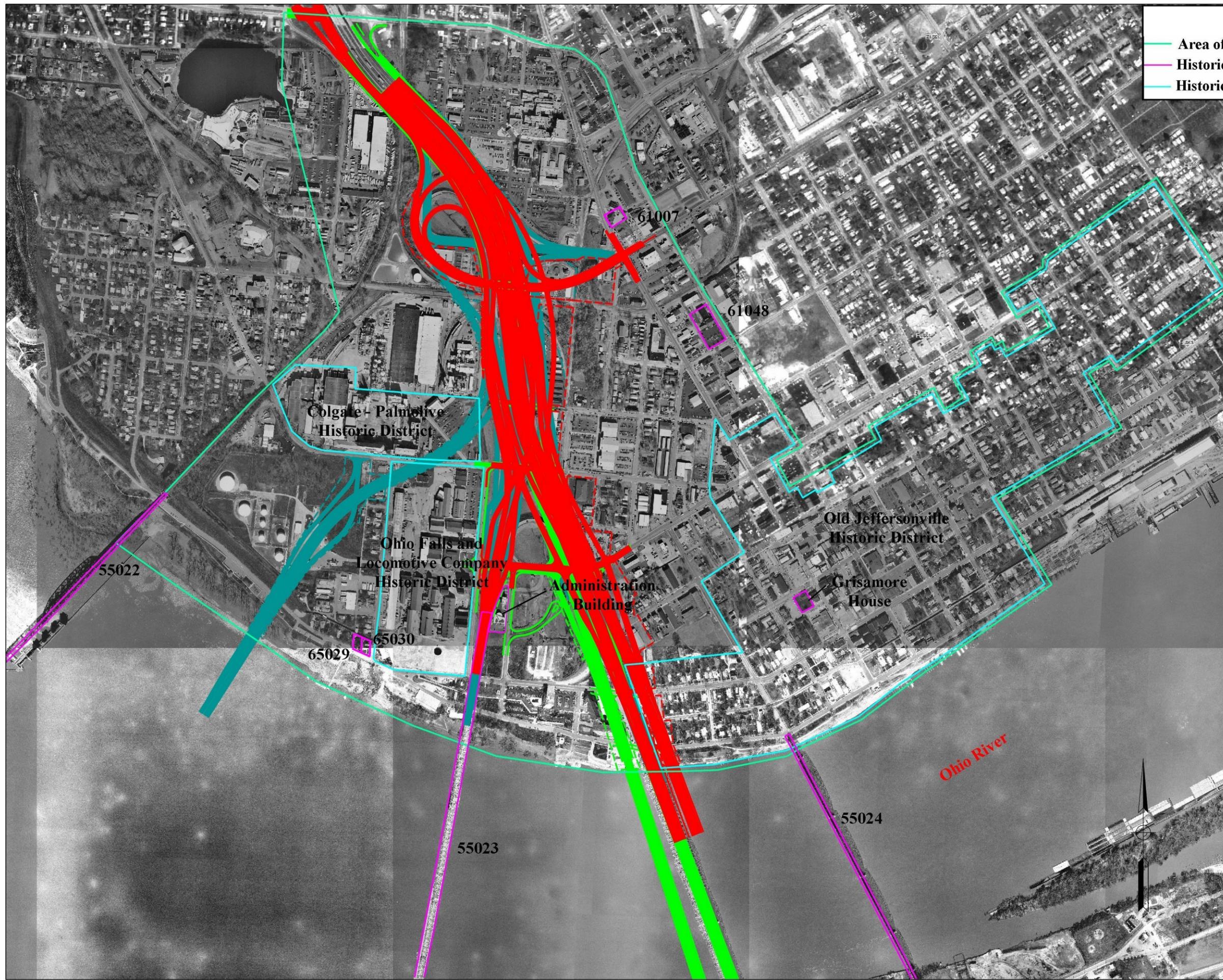


Continuing on-site coordination occurred during several site visits and meetings between the Kentucky SHPO and DEA staff members during July and August 1999. Chapter 7 references the letters from November 5, 1999 and November 29, 1999, which document the coordination meetings. Sites and/or structures deemed eligible for inclusion on the NRHP were submitted to the Kentucky SHPO for review and concurrence. Concurrence letters from the Kentucky SHPO regarding potential site eligibility for the NRHP from August 18, 2000 and February 20, 2001 are also referenced in Chapter 7.

A second report for the Kentucky properties entitled “The Cultural Resources Survey for the Louisville – Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project” was completed to identify sites and/or structures located within the original Alternative Specific APE in Kentucky that were listed, or are eligible for listing, on the NRHP. This report was completed in July 2000. As a result of the expansion of the Alternative Specific APE, an additional historic survey of Kentucky resources entitled “Addendum, Expanded Area of Potential Effect, Kentucky Cultural – Historical Resources” was completed in February 2002. Consulting party meetings were held January 23 - 24, 2002 and March 5, 2002 to discuss the eligibility of those resources in Kentucky. The Kentucky SHPO responded on June 21, 2002 regarding the eligibility of resources. All agency coordination letters can be referenced in Chapter 7.

The identified resources for Indiana and Kentucky are shown on the following pages as described:

Indiana Resources Refer to Figures 4.3-15 through 4.3-17
Kentucky Resources Refer to Figures 4.3-18 through 4.3-20



LEGEND

— Area of Potential Effect (APE)
 — Historic Resource Boundary
 — Historic District Boundary

ALIGNMENT

— C1
 — C3
 — C2

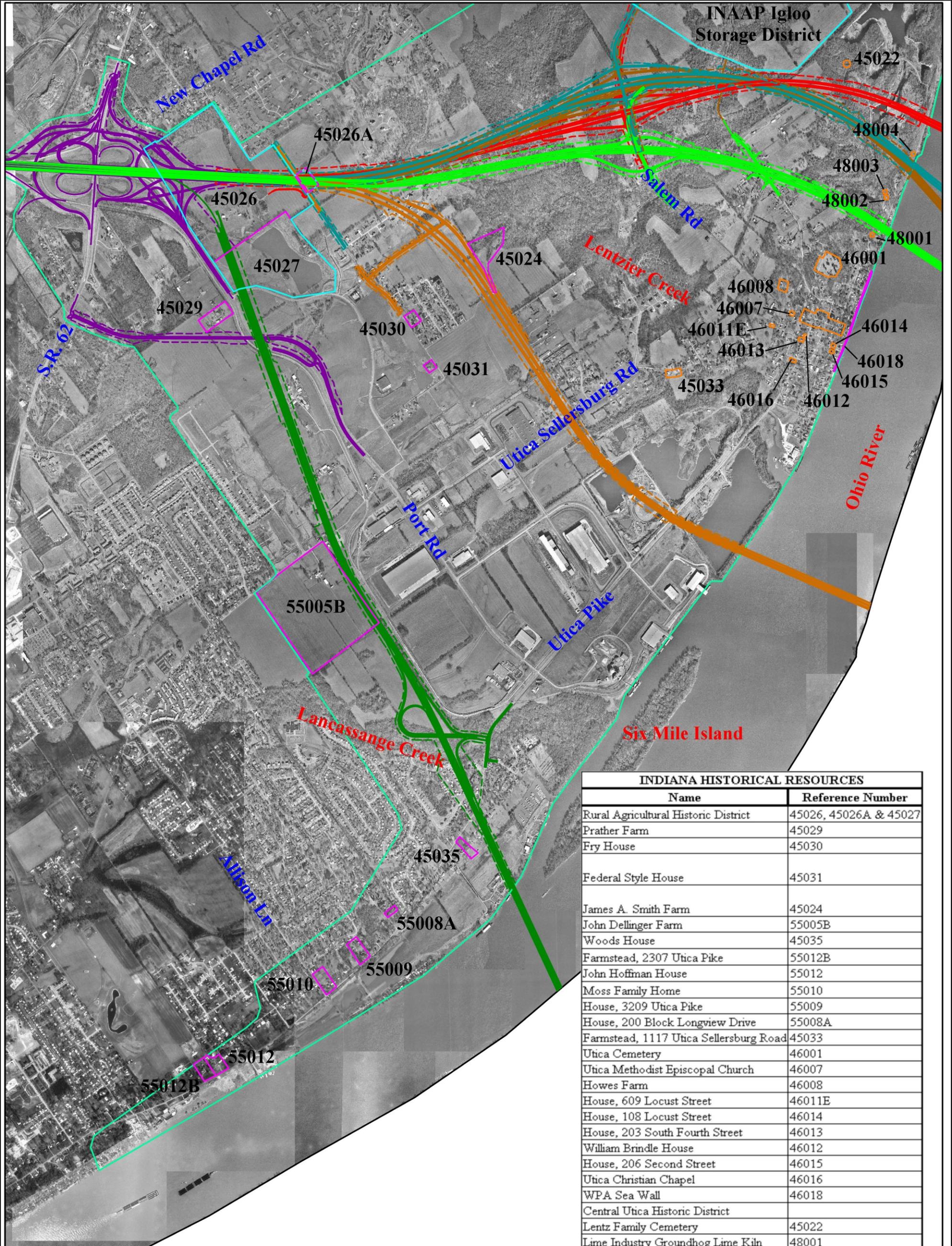
INDIANA HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
Old Jeffersonville Historic District	5600-5700
Grisamore House	
Colgate - Palmolive Historic District	63001-009
Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company Historic District	64001-024
George Roger Clark Memorial Bridge and Administration Building	55023
Big Four Railroad Bridge	55024
Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge	55022
Train Depot	61007
City School	61048

LOUISVILLE SOUTHERN INDIANA
 OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT
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**ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
 INDIANA - DOWNTOWN**

0 1,000'

FIGURE 4.3-15



INDIANA HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
Rural Agricultural Historic District	45026, 45026A & 45027
Prather Farm	45029
Fry House	45030
Federal Style House	45031
James A. Smith Farm	45024
John Dellinger Farm	55005B
Woods House	45035
Farmstead, 2307 Utica Pike	55012B
John Hoffman House	55012
Moss Family Home	55010
House, 3209 Utica Pike	55009
House, 200 Block Longview Drive	55008A
Farmstead, 1117 Utica Sellersburg Road	45033
Utica Cemetery	46001
Utica Methodist Episcopal Church	46007
Howes Farm	46008
House, 609 Locust Street	46011E
House, 108 Locust Street	46014
House, 203 South Fourth Street	46013
William Brindle House	46012
House, 206 Second Street	46015
Utica Christian Chapel	46016
WPA Sea Wall	46018
Central Utica Historic District	
Lentz Family Cemetery	45022
Lime Industry Groundhog Lime Kiln	48001
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48002
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48003
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48004
INAAP Igloo Storage Historic District	

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Historic Resource Boundary
- Historic District Boundary
- Resources Listed on the Multiple Property Listing

ALIGNMENT

- A2
- A13
- A15
- A16
- B1
- A9
- I-265/Port Rd Reconfiguration


 LOUISVILLE — SOUTHERN INDIANA
 OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT
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ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
INDIANA - EAST


3,000'

FIGURE 4.3-16

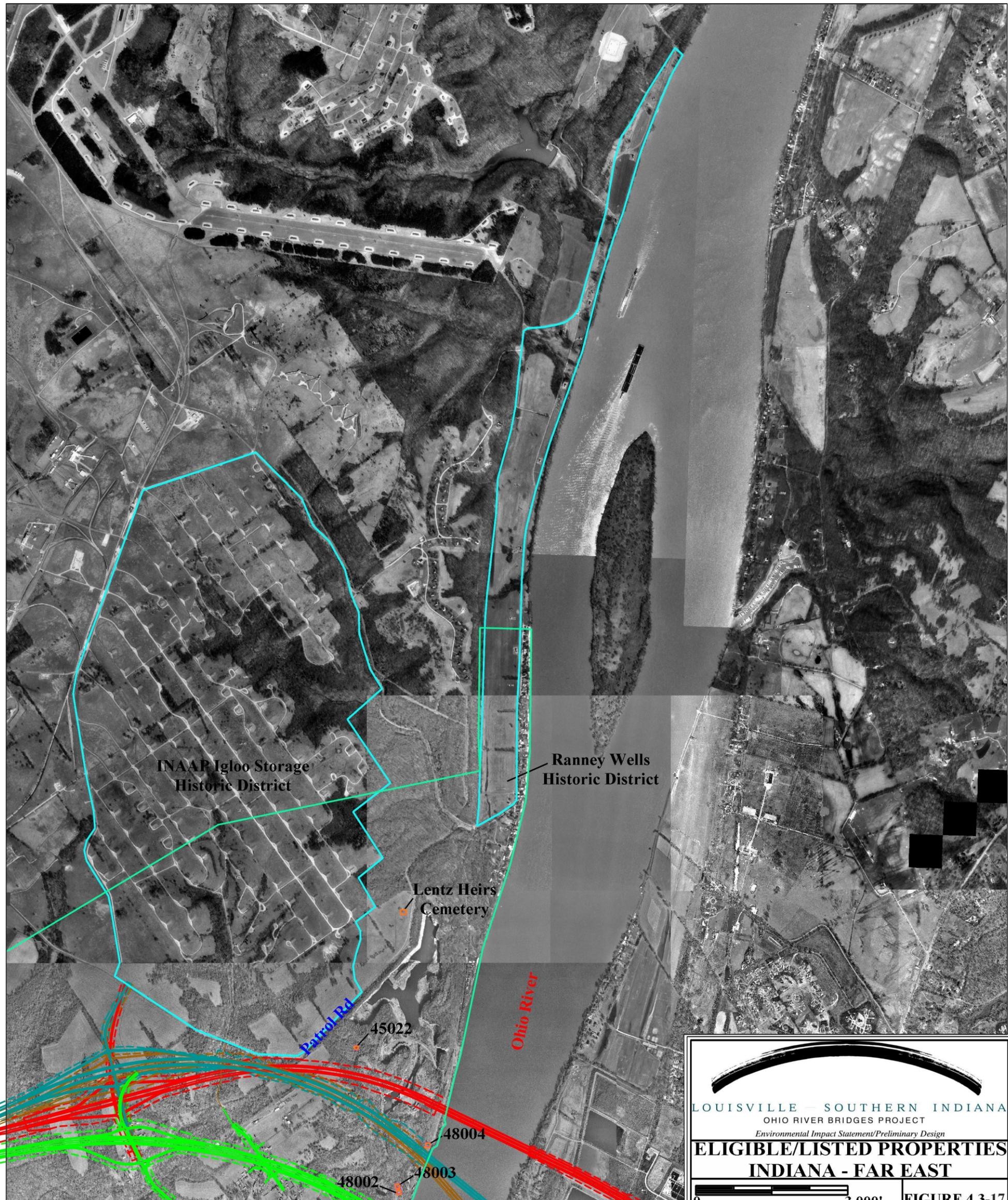
LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Historic Resource Boundary
- Historic District Boundary
- Resources Listed on the Multiple Property Listing

- ALIGNMENT**
- A2
 - A13
 - A15
 - A16



INDIANA HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
INAAP Igloo Storage Historic District	
Ranney Wells Historic District	
Lentz Cemetery	45022
Lentz Heirs Cemetery	
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48002
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48003
Lime Industry Lime Kiln	48004

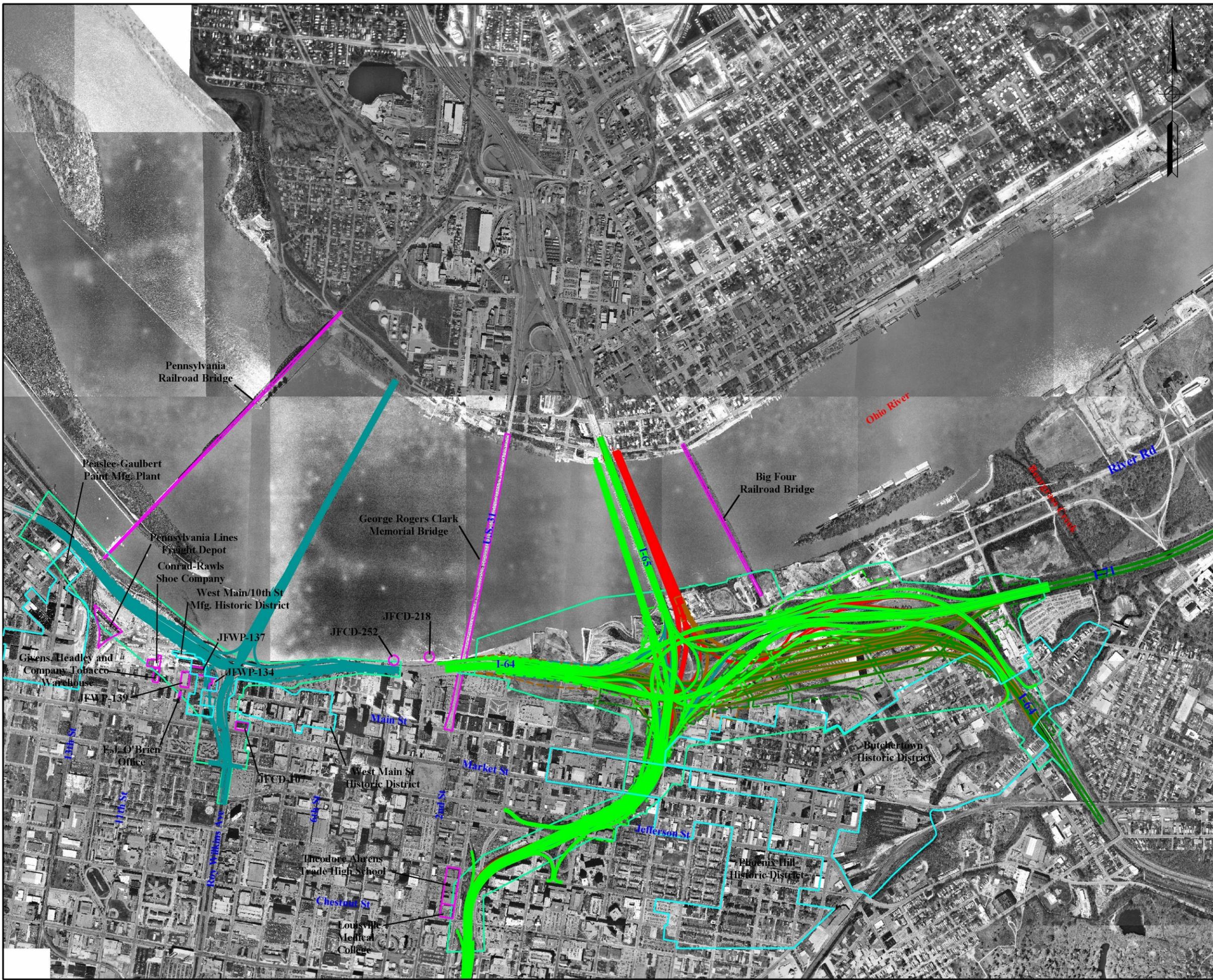


LOUISVILLE — SOUTHERN INDIANA
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT
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**ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
INDIANA - FAR EAST**

0 3,000'

FIGURE 4.3-17



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Historic Resource Boundary
- Historic District Boundary

ALIGNMENT

- C1
- C3
- C2
- Kennedy Interchange Relocated

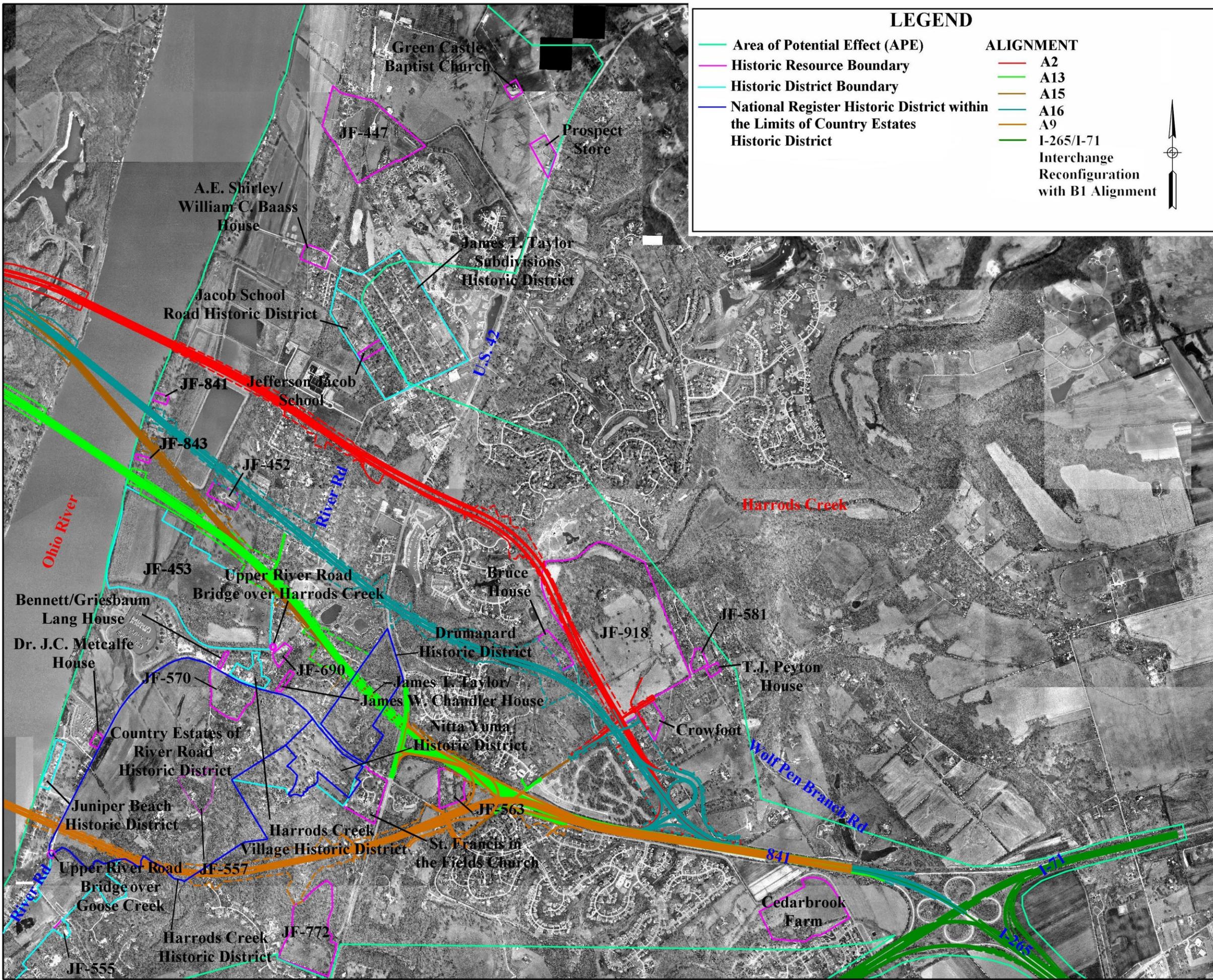
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
Brown Tobacco Warehouse	JFWP-139
Snead Manufacturing	JFCD-107
West Main Street Historic District	
Phoenix Hill Historic District	
Butchertown Historic District	
West Main/10th Street Manufacturing Historic District	
Tobacco Realty Company	JFWP-137
New Enterprise Tobacco Warehouse	JFWP-134
Givens, Headley and Company Tobacco Warehouse	
Conrad-Rawls Shoe Company	
E.J. O'Brien Office	
Pennsylvania Lines Freight Depot	
Peaslee-Gaulbert Manufacturing Historic District	
Belle of Louisville	JFCD-218
Mayor Andrew Broaddus	JFCD-252
Louisville Medical College	
Theodore Ahrens Trade High School	

LOUISVILLE - SOUTHERN INDIANA
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**ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
KENTUCKY - DOWNTOWN**

0 2,000'

FIGURE 4.3-18



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Historic Resource Boundary
- Historic District Boundary
- National Register Historic District within the Limits of Country Estates Historic District

ALIGNMENT	
—	A2
—	A13
—	A15
—	A16
—	A9
—	I-265/I-71 Interchange Reconfiguration with B1 Alignment

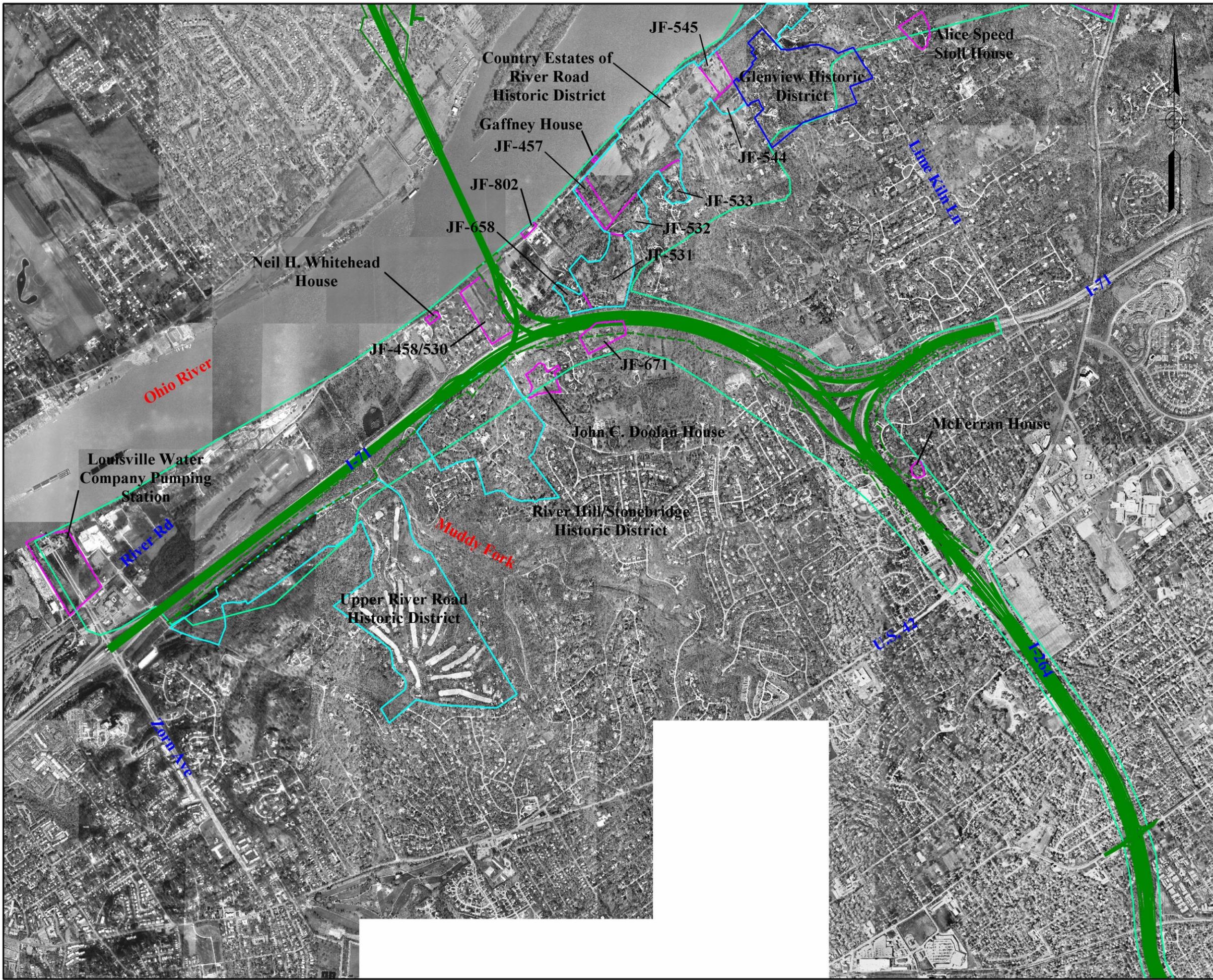
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
John Determan House	JF-843
J. Schildknecht House	JF-841
Rosewell	JF-452
Bellevue	JF-453
Bruce House	
Crowfoot	
Fincastle	JF-918
Merriwether House	JF-690
Allison-Barrickman House	
Juniper Beach Historic District	
Dogwood Hill	JF-772
St. Francis in the Fields Church	
Upper River Road Bridge over Harrods Creek	
Green Castle Baptist Church	
Prospect Store	
Sutherland Farm	JF-447
A. E. Shirley/William C. Baass House	
James T. Taylor Subdivisions Historic District	
Jefferson Jacob School	
Jacob School Road Historic District	
Bennett/Griesbaum/Lang House	
Dr. J.C. Metcalfe House	
J.E. Skinner House	JF-581
T.G. Peyton House	
Harrods Creek Village Historic District	
James T. Taylor/James W. Chandler House	
Cedarbrook Farm	
Upper River Road Bridge over Goose Creek	
Country Estates of River Road Historic District	
Harrods Creek Historic District	
Drumanard Historic District	
Nitta Yuma Historic District	
Ashbourne	JF-570
Bingham-Hilliard	JF-557
Rogers Clark Ballard School	JF-555

LOUISVILLE - SOUTHERN INDIANA
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT
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**ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
KENTUCKY - FAR EAST**

3,000'

FIGURE 4.3-19



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Historic Resource Boundary
- Historic District Boundary
- National Register Historic District within the Limits of Country Estates Historic District

ALIGNMENT

- B1

KENTUCKY HISTORICAL RESOURCES	
Name	Reference Number
Croghan-Blankenbaker House	JF-458/530
Midlands	JF-671
Gaffney House	
Edgewater Garden/Richmond Boat Club	JF-802
Louisville Water Company Pumping Station	
Upper River Road Historic District	
Neil H. Whitehead House	
Riverhill/Stonebridge Historic District	
John C. Doolan House	
McFerran House	
Alice Speed Stoll House	
Country Estates of River Road Historic District	
Glenview Historic District	
Lyncliffe	JF-531
Blankenbaker Station	JF-658
Winkworth	JF-533
Jesse Chrisler House	JF-457
Rockledge	JF-544
Shwab House	JF-545
Ladless Hill	JF-532

LOUISVILLE - SOUTHERN INDIANA
 OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT
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**ELIGIBLE/LISTED PROPERTIES
KENTUCKY - NEAR EAST**

0 3,000'

FIGURE 4.3-20

The following is a description of all Section 106 resources listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. The descriptions are separated by state into Downtown Alternatives and Near East and East End Alternatives.

DOWNTOWN ALTERNATIVES - INDIANA

OLD JEFFERSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Old Jeffersonville Historic District is a large district, encompassing over 192 acres and including 500 or more contributing buildings. The only property individually listed on the NRHP in the historic district is the Grisamore House.

(a) GRISAMORE HOUSE (ID-HC-56010)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

This Federal/Greek Revival style house was constructed in 1837 for David and Wilson Grisamore, two local prominent businessmen. It was built as a double house with each brother owning a half. The house was partially destroyed by fire in 1981, but was rebuilt and now serves as the Southern Regional Office for the Historic Landmarks Foundation.

(b) OLD JEFFERSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT (ID-HC-5)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Old Jeffersonville Historic District was listed on the NRHP for its association with Jeffersonville's early commerce and transportation and architecture. The Old Jeffersonville Historic District is comprised of a large portion of downtown Jeffersonville and the adjacent residential areas. It is roughly bounded by I-65 on the west, Court Avenue on the north, Graham Street on the east and the Ohio River on the south. The district is largely residential and consists of 500 contributing buildings and 87 non-contributing buildings. Shotgun style houses, bungalows, Gable-front, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman style houses are all common within the district.

The Old Jeffersonville Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1987. It is a blend of two proposed historic districts defined in the "Clark County Interim Report," with additional resources added to provide a comprehensive district.

The non-contributing buildings were reevaluated as part of the historic work undertaken on this project and an additional eight buildings were identified as resources contributing to the district. These include:

- (1) 1940 Cottage at 206 Riverside Drive
- (2) Craftsman House at 122 Walnut Street
- (3) 1-1/2 story Craftsman House at 322 Market Street
- (4) 1-1/2 story Balloon Frame Building at 320 Market Street
- (5) Brick Duplex at 519-521 Chestnut Street
- (6) One story Cottage at 517 Chestnut Street
- (7) Modest Ell House at 217 Locust Street
- (8) 1-1/2 story Brick Bungalow at 927 Court Street

Several properties were noted in the “Clark County Interim Report” as either outstanding or notable resources, which would likely qualify them as individually eligible for the NRHP. Information provided through consultation with consulting parties identified the following resources:

- (1) 228 West Riverside Drive-Outstanding
- (2) 304 West Riverside Drive-Outstanding
- (3) 416 West Riverside Drive-Outstanding
- (4) 318 West Market Street-Outstanding
- (5) 330 West Market Street-Notable
- (6) 322 West Riverside Drive-Notable
- (7) 328 West Riverside Drive-Notable
- (8) 418 West Riverside Drive-Notable
- (9) 115 Clark Street-Notable

CITY SCHOOL (ID-HC-61048)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The City School is eligible for the NRHP for its association with education, possibly African American education and architecture. The school located on Wall Street is significant architecturally as a good example of the Romanesque Revival style. The school was constructed circa 1891; it was later renovated circa 1940 with a one story addition with an International Style influence. The building is presently used for storage.

TRAIN DEPOT (ID-HC-61007)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Train Depot is eligible for the NRHP for its association with transportation in the city of Jeffersonville and architecture, as an example of a typical Craftsman influenced railroad depot of the era. The Railroad Depot on Spring Street is significant historically for its associations with railroad transportation in the Jeffersonville area. It is significant architecturally as a good example of an early twentieth century depot design. It was constructed circa 1920 with Craftsman detailing enhancing a twentieth century Functional style.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT (ID-HC-63001-63009)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Colgate-Palmolive Historic District is eligible for the NRHP for its association with commerce and industry in the city of Jeffersonville and institutional/industrial architecture. The Colgate-Palmolive Company wanted to build a new plant in the Midwest at the close of World War I. As a result, the Colgate-Palmolive Company decided to purchase a prison that the state of Indiana was closing. The company began converting the facility in 1923. One of the prison buildings was still occupied when the actual renovation began. The Colgate-Palmolive Company converted the Southern Indiana Reformatory complex, including a Romanesque Revival main entry building. During the conversion, the company placed a clock on the building, measuring 40 feet in diameter. It is reported to be the second largest clock in the world and is significant locally. In addition to adding other industrial buildings to the complex, the Colgate-Palmolive Company constructed an Art Moderne office building on the plant complex around 1940.

OHIO FALLS CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT (ID-HC-64001-64024)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company Historic District is eligible for the NRHP for its association with transportation and commerce as an example of an early railroad manufacturing, a repair and sales facility and for its industrial-style architecture. The Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company was founded in a village called Ohio Falls in 1864 and was used in constructing railcars and locomotives. The first facility built in Clarksville was destroyed by fire in 1872. When the complex was rebuilt afterwards, the buildings were constructed to be fire resistant and were spaced apart to discourage the spread of fire. In the District, the Italianate style, popular as late as the 1890s, is visible in most of the brick nineteenth century buildings, which incorporate gabled roofs, with later additions to the building exhibiting shed style roofs. The industrial buildings of the former railcar company presently provide homes for various types of commercial enterprises, through ongoing adaptive reuse of the property. This resource is also significant for its associations with rail transportation and the production of rail cars in Indiana.

BIG FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGE (ID-HC-55024)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The Big Four Railroad Bridge, also known as the New York Central Railroad Bridge, is eligible for the NRHP for its association with transportation and engineering. The existing spans are of the Pennsylvania through truss and Parker through truss types. The bridge approaches have been removed, but the bridge spans across the Ohio River remain intact. This bridge is significant as an important example of early twentieth century bridge technology. It was most likely designed and built by the Big Four (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis) Railroad. The Big Four Railroad developed as an independent railroad, although it was controlled during its later years by the New York Central Railroad, until finally being merged into the latter in 1930.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE (ID-HC-55022)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge is eligible for the NRHP for its association with transportation and engineering. The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge consists of Pennsylvania through trusses, Warren deck trusses, and a Warren polygonal chord vertical lift truss and plate girder approach spans. It is significant as an important example of early twentieth century bridge technology. It was most likely designed and built by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania through span of 644 feet was the longest span of its kind when constructed circa 1918.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL BRIDGE (KD-HC-55023)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge, also known as the Louisville Municipal Bridge, is eligible for the NRHP for its association with transportation, engineering and for the quality of its architectural elements. The bridge was constructed in 1928-9 as a toll bridge across the Ohio River and was owned by the city of Louisville. The bridge was designed to address a river crossing that had been dependent mostly on ferries. The bridge is a six-span cantilever truss bridge, with Warren through trusses. There are eight piers built of ashlar-cut limestone, with one pier anchored on each bank of the river. The bridge is 3,740 feet long with a 1,200 foot

Jeffersonville approach and an 800 foot Louisville approach. It carries a four-lane roadway that is 40 feet wide, with five foot wide pedestrian walks. Art Deco limestone pylons with engaged fluted columns topped by sculptured eagles flank the approaches on each side of the bridge. An Art Deco lantern also tops each pylon. The Kentucky pylons bear the Kentucky State symbol and the word Kentucky on both sides. The Indiana State symbol and the name Indiana are similarly treated on the Indiana pylons. The three-bay, Art Deco-style Municipal Bridge Administration Building, located on the Jeffersonville side of the river, is a two story limestone structure on a raised basement, with bronze main entry doors; steel casement windows are used throughout, with wrought iron grills on the basement windows. There is a shallow balcony, decorated with stylized wrought iron work. The balcony is five-bay on the west elevation. Stone pilasters divide the three bays on the east façade. The north and south façades share a three-bay configuration. The parapet walls are topped with a scalloped terra cotta cap, while each corner exhibits an engaged stone column.

HOUSE, 519 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (ID-HC-65029)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Italianate style house at 519 Riverside Drive has a recessed entrance covered by a simple style of scrollwork. The house is significant for its architecture and is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

HOUSE, 527 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (ID-HC-65030)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The house at 527 Riverside Drive is a two story, brick Italianate style house. It is located on the corner of Riverside Drive and Woerner Avenue, on the riverside of the floodwall. The house significant for its architecture and is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

NEAR EAST AND EAST END ALTERNATIVES - INDIANA**SWARTZ FARM RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT****(IE-HC-45026/45026A/45027)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The Swartz Farm Rural Historic District consists of the Swartz Farm (IE-HC-45026), the Swartz-Voight-Marble Farm (IE-HC-45027) and the Central Passage House and property (IE-HC-45026A). The properties are contiguous. The boundaries of the District are the south side of the Utica-Sellersburg Road on the northwest, the north, east and south boundaries of the Central Passage property, the northwest, south and east boundaries of the Swartz-Voight-Marble Farm and the southwest boundary of the Swartz Farm. The district comprises approximately 203 acres.

The historic contexts for this District are the early settlement and agriculture of Utica Township and the New Chapel Area. All of the properties can be related in some way to the early settlers and their descendants, many of whom made distinctive contributions to the growth and development of the surrounding area. All of the properties have distinctive architectural styles, which adds to the significance of the District. The Swartz Farm retains a number of character-defining features of the cultural landscape, such as the farm lane and seasonal ford, the farm pond and related outbuildings. The relationships of the natural systems are evident in the farm

plan, and can be seen in the siting of the main structure and its relationship to the outbuildings and plantings. The Swartz-Voight-Marble Farm also exhibits some of these features, such as the vegetation marking the lane and the relationship between the barn and the main house. At least one of the barns and the house demonstrate contributing architectural features. Although the Central Passage House property lacks integrity of the main farmstead and existing defining features of the cultural landscape, it retains adequate integrity to contribute to the District.

FRY HOUSE (IE-HC-45030)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The Fry House and farm are eligible for the NRHP for their association with agriculture and as an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century rural architecture. The Fry House is an 1877 I-house in excellent condition, with an ornate, open porch and other nice detailing. It is a good surviving example of an intact nineteenth century I-House. The house is an “L” plan, two story clapboard structure with a front gable at the center, repeated in the porch roof. The main door has a fanlight and most of the windows are two-over-two light, with a projecting cornice above flat heads.

JAMES A. SMITH FARMSTEAD (IE-HC-45024)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and D**

The farm consists of a farmhouse, an early cemetery, the farm lane and several outbuildings. The house is a brick, two story structure, circa 1830. The symmetrical plan of the main façade is typical of the Federal/Greek Revival era, which the house represents. Other buildings and features on the property include several outbuildings, including sheds, a springhouse and a family cemetery. The cemetery contains a number of marked burials relative to the Smith family with readable dates from 1835 to 1887. An 1875 atlas of the county shows property ownership by the Smith family, and a 1920 plat map shows portions of the property also in ownership by the Smith family, thereby maintaining considerable continuity throughout the years.

The James A. Smith Farmstead is eligible for the NRHP for its association with agriculture and early settlement.

FEDERAL STYLE HOUSE (IE-HC-45031)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The Federal Style house is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its association with agriculture. The circa 1820 Federal style house is a one story, square brick residence with an open porch with delicately turned brackets and a wide lintel. The house contains floor-to-ceiling windows within the front porch, flanking a door with high transom. It is built into the topography of the hill on which it is sited, with the basement floor on the rear and lower levels that originally were indented at the center.

PRATHER FARM (IE-HC-45029)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The Prather Farm is eligible for the NRHP for its association with local agriculture and as an example of a Federal house with a farm complex, which retains adequate integrity for its association with early agricultural practices. The farm consists of a main house built circa 1820.

It is a Federal/I-house with six-over-six and nine-over-six light windows in a five-bay façade with a main, round-arched entry on the ground floor and a front, open porch with turned wood posts, and a dentil frieze in the cornice. The main entry also has a wood framed elliptical fan light within the brick arch. The narrow cornice on the house also features dentils. There are a number of outbuildings, which add significance to the farmstead, including a corncrib or granary and a bank barn, as well as a summer kitchen and other buildings. The Prather Farm is significant historically for its associations with early settlement and agriculture in Clark County. It is also significant architecturally as a good example of the I-House form.

DELLINGER FARM (IE-HC-55005B)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The John Dellinger farm is eligible for the NRHP for its association with nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture. The John Dellinger farm consists of a circa 1880 central passage house with two-over-two windows and front door with transom in a five-bay façade. The house has a circa 1920 addition to the rear which joins it to a circa 1900 smokehouse and summer kitchen. A cistern is still visible behind the house. A circa 1900 English barn with a circa 1940 dairy barn addition and a circa 1920 granary and a circa 1940 grain elevator add significance to the property, as well as several outbuildings dating to approximately 1900. Several modern buildings are to the back of the historic buildings.

WOODS HOUSE (IE-HC-45035)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The Woods house is eligible for the NRHP for its association with events and architecture, as a good example of late Federal style architecture and ethnic heritage. The two story brick, circa 1820, house is of the double-pen/Federal style with six-over-six windows in a five-bay façade, and a main entry with sidelights and transom. A lattice-surrounded ‘widows walk’ on the roof is a modern reconstruction of an original walkway. The south side of the house faces the Ohio River. This house was built for a riverboat captain around 1820. During the Civil War, the house was reportedly a stop on the Underground Railroad.

FARMHOUSE (IE-HC-55012B)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Built circa 1930, this notable farmhouse consists of a one and one-half story arts and crafts house. The house has a rectangular plan and a stone foundation. The walls are composed of course, roughly dressed sandstone. There is an open side porch to the east with high, rounded arches and heavy timbers, and a stoop on the west end. There is a wing with a one car garage. The windows consist of a bay window, metal casement windows, and a gable dormer, which is located on the back of the house. The roof is a high side gable with a front gable bay and is covered by architectural tile. Over the stoop, is a copper bell cast roof with a scalloped frieze supported by brackets. There is also a copper roof over the bay window.

JOHN HOFFMAN HOUSE (IE-HC-55012)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This notable Queen Anne/Free Classic house features an irregular plan on a dressed, rock-faced stone foundation. Built circa 1880 by John H. Hoffman, the house was originally part of a 120-

acre farm. The walls are over sided with vinyl. There is a long, rectangular back addition that is composed of a three-car garage, turrets and lanai. The addition is also over sided with vinyl. The house has a wrap around veranda. Two inset second floor porches have Eastlake openwork. Columns and railings are situated to either side of the second story double window, which is surrounded with appliquéd decoration on the front façade. There is a central turret. The openings are numerous and varied. The double front door is composed of art glass, possibly made by Tiffany, with a transom. The windows include two-over-two windows, one-over-one windows, three vertical over one windows in the attic, single panes and art glass. The windows in the gable end of the cross gable roof have a modified shingle roof and are tri-partite in type with art glass and a three part projecting paneled bay at the base on the front façade. The outbuildings are a three-car carport, guesthouse and a horse stable. In 1939, John H. Hoffman sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sheehan who constructed the stable and training areas located behind the house.

MOSS FAMILY HOUSE (IE-HC-55010)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

According to local information, the Moss family built this notable two story Federal brick farmhouse in 1861. Six generations of the Moss family have occupied the house since its construction. The ell plan house rests on a brick foundation. The brick used in its construction was fired on the premises (Cf. “Jeffersonville’s Annual Historic Home Tour,” *Evening News*, December 8, 1990). The windows are six-over-six with segmental arches and are flanked by wooden shutters. The second story door is in-filled with vinyl siding and has a replacement window. The roof is gabled with wide returns. Additions include the front and back porch, which are enclosed with shed roof and over sided with vinyl, a one story vinyl over sided addition with a shed roof at the rear of the house, and a two story vinyl over sided addition with a shed roof located in the center of the ell. There is new railing on the front porch roof and a surface flew on the front façade. A three-car garage with vinyl over siding and an above ground swimming pool are situated on the grounds behind the house.

HOUSE, 3209 UTICA PIKE (IE-HC-55009)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Constructed by James and Henry Hoffman in 1878, this notable two and one-half story free classic house with its circa 1890 additions utilizes a combination plan with irregular massing. The original block was probably Italianate in style. The house has a brick foundation and is covered with wide aluminum over siding. There is a two-sided portico on the front and northwestern sides. The latter rests on a cast-stone block foundation. The portico possesses a wide decorated lintel and Tuscan columns. The windows are primarily one-over-one with several small windows made of stained and art glass, including a medallion with opalescent glass. There are decorative cornices on the front windows. The bay window on the southwest side contains art glass, as does the double front door. On the front façade, the second story window is recessed with columns and has a swag underneath. A similar feature is found on the southwest side where the window is decorated with swag, but is not recessed. The roof is a combination of hipped and gabled with dormers. Finials are used in the roofline detailing. An in-filled porch has been added. There is a detached brick two-car garage to the rear of the house.

HOUSE, LONGVIEW DRIVE (IE-HC-55008A)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The house is a circa 1940 colonial revival of one and one-half story constructed on a rectangular plan and situated on a concrete foundation. The walls are of used brick. The windows include eight-over-eight on the back and front sides, six-over-nine on the front, and various others in addition to the radiating voussoirs on the front façade. There are brick sills all around. Wooden shutters flank the windows with armatures. The front door is an entablature with a dental frieze, pilasters to the left and right, and slightly recessed sidelights with panels underneath. There is a wood panel door and storm door. Access to the basement is gained via a narrow outside entrance. The high-sided gable roof features a wide fascia with dentils and wide returns at the eaves line. An aluminum over-sided dormer with a shed roof has been added to the back. The garage is connected to the house by a wooden ell addition.

FARMSTEAD (IE-HC-45033)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

The farmstead consists of a circa 1840/1860 Federal/Greek revival house, two barns and a modern concrete garage. The two story, side-gabled central passage house was built circa 1840. The foundation is parged concrete over stone. The walls are common bond brick. There is a small front porch. The residence has a large circa 1860 rear addition with cornice returns and long porches on each side. A small half-hip porch extends from the façade. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows, a cellar entrance on the west elevation and a well opening. The rear addition has two-over-two windows, replacement porch posts and aluminum storm windows. The chimneys are located on the end walls of the front structure and on the ridge of the rear addition. The rear structure also features overhanging eaves and vinyl over siding. The home is located on a hill with retaining walls to the north and south. The barns are located on the southwest corner of the property.

UTICA CEMETERY (IE-HC-46001)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

With burials as early as 1822, the Utica Cemetery, circa 1820 to the present, exemplifies the development of monument art in southern Indiana through the variety of material and styles utilized in the headstones. Sandstone, granite, marble and concrete stones are carved using the popular motifs of three rings, lambs, cut logs, hands, eyes, flora, bibles, a cross and crown, doves and fraternal emblems. Frequently decorated with scrolls and drapery, the headstones take the form of tablets, obelisks, Greek crosses, podiums and columns. Some of the headstones feature text written in German. Cast concrete borders section off family plots. The cemetery has a circular drive, a flagpole, a mausoleum and a caretaker's shed constructed of rounded cinder block with a picket fence at the rear. Among the families interred in the cemetery are Daneld, Snider, Lentz, Smith and Fleitz. A memorial to Captain Robert George of Arlington Springs,

Virginia (d. 1808), who served under General George Rogers Clark in the winning of the Northwest Territory, is present. There are graves related to the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Incorporated in 1932, the cemetery is located on a hill overlooking the Ohio River at the East End of 4th Street in the town of Utica.

In addition to its association with the development of the town of Utica, and with various important families, this cemetery, although vernacular, has definite design qualities, including the circular drive, subsidiary stone building, and adaptation of the stones to the topography and the plantation of vegetation that make it significant.

UTICA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (IE-HC-46007)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

Situated on a corner lot in a residential area, the 1847-1882 Greek Revival church features an irregular basilica plan on a rubble stone and concrete block foundation. The walls are common bond brick surmounted by a gable front roof. There is an arched central door and five large stained glass windows along each side. The steeple is located on the ridge of the roof towards the façade. The church has been altered by the addition of vinyl over siding to the soffits and by the addition of aluminum over siding on the lintels of the windows. There is a 1956 concrete block addition with steel casement windows, concrete sills and rounded corners. A small flat roof has been added above the secondary entry on the northeast side. Even with these structural changes, the church appears to retain adequate integrity and association with the early history of the town.

HOWES FARM (IE-HC-46008)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

The Howes Farm consists of an 1851 Greek Revival house, a transverse frame barn and a modern carport. The clapboard house is a one story, central passage dwelling on a rubble stone ashlar foundation with a side gabled roof. Only one cornice return remains. Three bays are present on the front and on the sides. Vinyl replacement windows are present. The centered entry has a transom and sidelights. The side and rear elevations also have transoms above the doors. There is a circa 1870 hipped roof addition and a circa 1870 front porch. The two chimneys are located on the roof ridge of each section. The structure has been altered by a mid 1950s shed roof addition with steel casement windows.

HOUSE, 609 LOCUST STREET (IE-HC-46011E)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

This one story, Italianate cottage, circa 1860, originally had an upright and wing plan prior to the rear addition. The house is clapboard on rubble stone and has a concrete block foundation. The roof is a gabled ell. Many of the original features remain, including tall two-over-two double hung windows with large projected lintels, a flower-shaped vent in the gable end and simple exposed rafters. The entrance on the façade includes a two-pane transom window. A new porch on the façade and a polygonal bay window on the north elevation have altered the home. There is a modern detached two car garage.

UTICA CHRISTIAN CHAPEL (IE-HC-46016)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

Constructed in 1877, the single story chapel is an example of a high style Greek Revival church with a basilican plan. The church has a dressed ashlar foundation, common bond brick walls and a gable front roof. The façade has a large projected arched double door entry that is centered. The gabled ends of the building are elaborated by a series of decorative cross bracing members, exposed rafters, and gothic arched stained glass windows. The side elevations have similar arched stained glass windows, brick buttresses, and brick crenellations. Also present is a series of projected drip courses. The structure has been altered by a rear, modern two story, brick addition with an exterior stairway. The addition has a low gabled roof and multi-pane steel casement windows. A chimney is located on the main building's southeast elevation end wall.

HOUSE (IE-HC- 46015)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

This house, located on Locust Street in the town of Utica, is an I-house/Federal style structure and is circa 1820. The house is a two story, three-bay, brick structure. With low side gables and a chimney in the gable end, this house has six-over-six windows and a recessed main door with a transom. The rear wing of the house is brick on the west side and frame on the east, or riverside. The house faces Locust Street with the side elevation on 2nd Street. Outbuildings on the property include a modern garage and a small shed.

WILLIAM BRINDLE HOUSE (IE-HC-46012)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

This house located at the intersection of 4th Street and Locust Street is of the I-house/Federal style, circa 1824. The house is a two story, five-bay, brick I-house and has two chimneys at each of the side gable-ends. It has a medium gable roof with simple cornice, six-over-six windows and a central, recessed main entry. One window on the front façade has been replaced with a multi-pane, oversized, modern window. There is an attached rear wing of brick, one story, with

six-over-six windows and a high chimney. At the front of the house, a simple stoop and concrete pad has been added, with local stone slabs as a front patio. The latter detail was once common for sidewalk treatments in the town of Utica.

HOUSE (IE-HC- 46014)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

This house located on Locust Street in Utica is of the log I-house style, circa 1815. This is a five-bay, double pen, two-story, log building. It has an attached chimney on the north façade and a second, interior chimney on the opposite side. The windows are all new replacements, as is the main door. There is a modern rear, shed roof wing. Because of the pattern of notching and local information, it is possible that this building dates to the early period of the town, when a number of log structures were built as a planned development, circa 1816. However, this appears to be two structures combined later into one.

UTICA LIME INDUSTRY (IE-HC-48001 – IE-HC-48004)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and D**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

The town of Utica was active in the lime industry during the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The town and township became known for the production of lime, which came from the dolomitic limestone exposed on the bluffs near the Ohio River. For a period of time, the lime industry actually supported the town. Utica was known up and down the Ohio River for this product. According to contemporary sources, about 13 individuals or local families were involved in lime either ground hog or patent kiln production. An 1873 map included with the annual report of the state geologist showed several kilns upstream of the town of Utica, and two properties owned by companies active at the time: the Louisville Cement Company and the Utica Lime Company.

Two types of kilns have been identified through the cultural investigations. A ground hog or temporary, limited-use kiln was built into the side of a hill. Limestone was loaded into a vertical cylindrical stone or brick-lined shaft from the top of the hill, and a fire was built in a specially constructed arch below the limestone. Later, larger more permanent kilns were built, including perpetual kilns, which were in operation in 1875.

The four identified kilns include Sites IE-HC-48001, IE-HC-48002, IE-HC-48003 and IE-HC-48004, and are described below.

Site IE-HC-48001

A ground hog limekiln is located at the base of a hill. The kiln is constructed of cut limestone blocks. The aboveground section of the kiln consists of an arch with metal spacers placed

between the blocks. Due to the amount of debris in the kiln, the precise height of the kiln is unknown.

Sites IE-HC-48002 and IE-HC-48003

A limekiln complex documented two abandoned vertical limekilns. Both kilns are situated on a slope benched with the kilns constructed into the side of the hill. A ravine separates the two kilns. The eastern kiln (IE-HC-48002) consists of only the kiln, while the western kiln (IE-HC-48003) is associated with several structural remnants.

The eastern kiln is constructed of cut limestone blocks. Two arch shaped vaults are documented on the south side of the kiln. Both vaults are lined with mortared-fire brick in a “V” pattern. A metal chute is evident on the eastern vault and the remains of a metal door are evident on the western vault.

The western kiln consists of a kiln, a retaining wall, five poured concrete posts, two poured concrete foundation remnants and two foundation stones. This kiln is constructed much like the eastern one with mortared cut limestone blocks. Two arch-shaped vaults exist on the south-southwest side of the structure. The remains of a metal door are evident on each opening. The concrete retaining wall projects from the east wall perpendicular to the kiln.

Located east of the kiln, are the five concrete posts and two foundation remnants. The two foundation stones are located to the south side of the kilns. It is not known the type or purpose of any of these structures based upon field review and the lack of archival photographs.

Site IE-HC-48004

This is a ground hog type kiln built into the side of a hill. Located along Old River Road, it is known locally as the Utica Kiln. Unlike the other kilns discussed, this one has a modest Gothic arch opening. The ashlar is rough, combining a use of the existing natural stone and dressed courses.

LENTZ CEMETERY (IE-HC-45022)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL). This cemetery is circa 1812 – 1900.

LENTZ HEIRS CEMETERY (IE-HC-45022A)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

This cemetery is located in the East End of the INAAP on a hill in the middle of an open field off South Patrol Road. It is surrounded by open pasture for free-range cattle. The cemetery contains the burial of a Revolutionary War drummer with a recently placed marker.

CENTRAL UTICA HISTORIC DISTRICT (IE-HC-47001 – IE-HC-47020)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

This resource is included in the Architectural and Historical Resources of Utica Township Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

The town of Utica's original town plan is intact from 2nd Street west and from Ash Street to approximately Chestnut Street. This area represents the original town plat with the exception of the eastern half of Front Street that was lost to the river. The original 100 x 100 foot square lots are intact within the District, and throughout much of the central part of the town. Streets, including the drainage structures and systems measure approximately 60 feet in width. Earthen open drainage ditches are present within the core of the District and are probably a part of the town's early system. The Town Square, a shared public space, has remained. Today, it has a modern concrete community center on the northern half, but the south half is intact with children's play equipment for use of the public. Two dedicated streets that once bounded the square have been abandoned and planted in grass. Their locations are obvious, as mature trees were planted along their length, providing landscape evidence of the original street locations.

The building phases of the town are represented by part of one or two early log cabins constructed in the town. A number of early, Federal brick houses have survived, particularly along Mulberry Street. In addition, several examples of the use of local limestone as building materials are also present. In various places within the District, the inventive use of local materials for porches, walks and retaining wall construction is evident. Representative structures, particularly along 4th Street, represent the construction activities during the early twentieth century.

The District encompasses all of the following original town lots: 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 48, 49, 68, 69, 88, 89, 106, 107, 108, 109, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 147, 148 and 149. In addition, two of the four lots, which comprised the original Town Square, are included. There are nine contributing and eight non-contributing structures in the District.

WPA SEA WALL (IE-HC-46018)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

Constructed in 1936, the sea wall runs along the Ohio River from Ash to Walnut Streets, the length of the original town plat. There are entrances at each intervening east/west street. The sea wall is composed of limestone rock. No plaque commemorating the work exists although it is locally purported that one was to be set upon a stone at the foot of Mulberry Street, the main commercial thoroughfare. This resource is eligible for its association with WPA efforts in the town of Utica and elsewhere in Indiana.

RANNEY WELLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The primary purpose of the INAAP operation was the production of smokeless powder for ammunition, an operation that required large amounts of water. An available, abundant source of water was one of the considerations for selecting the locale for the plant. The company constructing the plant, DuPont, chose a then state-of-the-art system for collecting water – the

radial well. The system that was installed had a capacity of 70 million gallons per day, and is still the largest water well system ever constructed in the United States.

The radial well system was first designed by the Ranney Water Collection of New York, and named for Leo Ranney, the Canadian-born founder of the company and developer of the technology. The system offers a more efficient method of retrieving large quantities of water from a source than traditional vertical wells. The Ranney Wells consist of a 13 foot caisson that extends to the bottom of the water bearing formation. In the bottom section are ports through which eight-inch laterals are pushed. They are slatted almost their entire length, which can extend outward up to 250 yards, giving them much greater contact with the water bearing strata. Prior to 1940, there were only four such systems in the United States. Construction began in November 1940 and seven wells were installed by May 1941.

Each well house contains two pumps with a combined capacity of 49,000 gallons per minute, giving the well system a capacity of 70.56 million gallons. The water is stored in two 5 million-gallon reservoirs, one at each powerhouse and one overhead tank for drinking water.

The system today consists of seven Ranney Wells and two vertical wells. The latter supply a number of large storage tanks around the reservation. Only two of the Ranney Wells are in operation today because of a reduced need for their use. They are leased by the U.S. Army to a private company, which provides water for various manufacturing entities around the plant. The wells could be upgraded to increase their capacity. However, during the time of peak production in World War II, pumping was still well below the rated capacity of the system.

INAAP IGLOO STORAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

Storage of materials at the INAAP property required care and special considerations. The large storage area with small structures located at regular intervals was termed the Igloo Storage Area. These structures and the complex with which they are a part were constructed in 1941.

The Igloo Storage System is a network of parallel roads, bounded roughly by Patrol Road on the south, Avenue R and its extensions on the west and Water Line Road on the north and east. The storage area abuts the Powder Preparation area on the north. The streets within the storage complex are asphalt and are oriented in roughly a north to west pattern. They are named avenues (north/south roads) and streets. The avenues are named alphabetically (A, B, C, etc.) and the streets are numeric. Connections are curved rather than at right angles, for the most part, especially at the perimeter of the storage area.

The igloos are small, concrete, bermed, bunker-type structures. A large number of these structures (estimated at 176) were required to minimize the size of the powder storage in any one igloo. Thus, if an explosion occurred, it was less likely to ignite other igloos. In addition, the distances between the igloos were designed to maximize access and minimize the possibility of multiple combustion episodes. The area is grassed and well maintained. All of the igloos are identical in design and construction.

HOUSE (IE-HC-46013)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

This house located at the intersection of 4th Street and Locust Street is of Central Passage/Craftsman style circa 1810/1920. The house is a one and one-half story, stone, three-bay structure and has one chimney at the back of the structure.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES – INDIANA**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-516)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-525)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-527)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-555)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-551)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-549)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-559)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-561)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-530)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-22)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-529)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-623)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-509)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-CL-510)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****DOWNTOWN ALTERNATIVES – KENTUCKY****BROWN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE (KD-HC-JFWP139)****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Brown Tobacco Warehouse is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. The Brown Tobacco Warehouse is representative of the architecture of the tobacco warehouses built after the 1890 tornado. It is part of a blockface that is unified in scale and style. The building is a two story brick structure with a central semi-circular arched entry for vehicles, which is flanked on each side by three narrower round arched bays containing windows. The arches are capped by eyebrow shaped stone molding. The central section of the roof line is elevated and contains a clear story of windows, which extends to the rear of the building. The warehouse was built circa 1892.

SNEAD MANUFACTURING (KD-HC-JFCD107)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Snead Manufacturing is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture as an excellent example of early twentieth century functional design with an almost total absence of decorative details. This building is an eight story, nine-bay structure made of reinforced concrete and brick. The minimal ornamentation includes the pedimented parapet over the three central bays. It is believed that its construction marked one of the earliest uses of reinforced concrete on such a large scale in Louisville. It was constructed in 1910.

WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (KD-HC-107)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

The West Main Street Historic District is listed on the NRHP for its association with events and architecture. The West Main Street area includes the original site of Fort Nelson, which was the first permanent fort established by the settlers of Louisville. Main Street originally was lined with simple residences followed by a mix of commercial and residential structures. West Main Street grew to be the principal commercial street in Louisville early in the nineteenth century and contains one of the finest collections of cast-iron building facades in the country. Fires, a tornado and commercial expansion shaped the development of the area. The Louisville waterfront's cast iron storefronts include a majority of the buildings constructed between 1870 and 1890. The commercial buildings are three to five stories in height with cast iron construction. Most of the cast iron used in Louisville's commercial facades was manufactured across the Ohio River in southern Indiana foundries. The architecturally significant façades are primarily high Victorian, Gothic and Italianate.

Three blocks along Louisville's Main Street, north and south sides are essentially intact and represent one of the last remaining groupings of nineteenth century cast-iron commercial storefronts in the country.

PHOENIX HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT (KD-HC-5)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Phoenix Hill Historic District is listed on the NRHP for its association with events and architecture. Present day Phoenix Hill, known locally as Uptown, was part of the original city of Louisville. Land subdivision began around 1835 and accelerated with the influx of immigrants in the next decade. The early development of Phoenix Hill as a middle and working class neighborhood is evident in the number of extant structures, which predate the Civil War. The Bloody Monday riots, perpetuated by the Know Nothing Party's successful attempts to deny naturalized citizens the vote, occurred on Election Day, August 6, 1855. Bloody Monday began in Phoenix Hill. Riots, street fights, ransacking and fires spread throughout other ethnic neighborhoods of the city resulting in numerous deaths and major property damage. Bloody Monday was successful in discouraging further immigration to Louisville for sometime afterwards. The ethnic heritage of the neighborhood can be seen in the churches, which were established by the German and Irish populations. German-Catholic populations founded St. Martin's Church and St. Boniface; St. John the Evangelist was founded for the Irish immigrants. The residential architecture in Phoenix Hill spans nearly a century with some examples dating as early as 1840. These are some of the earliest residential examples, which remain in the inner city. The most common style of housing in Phoenix Hill is the shotgun, represented in nearly every variation in both frame and brick construction.

BUTCHERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (KD-HC-4)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Butchertown Historic District is listed on the NRHP for its association with events and architecture. Significant geographical features for Butchertown in the early nineteenth century were Beargrass Creek and the Frankfort Pike, which connected Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio with the fertile Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. Drove of cattle and hogs, products of the Bluegrass, were driven down Frankfort Pike to the mouth of Beargrass Creek on the Ohio River, a point of departure to the southern states. Some animals were shipped live, but it was more practical to butcher them in Louisville, salt the pork, pickle the beef, and pack the products in barrels. Louisville's first city directory in 1832 listed 12 butchers in the area covered by present day Butchertown. Germans who immigrated to the area after 1848 eventually dominated Louisville's butchering business. As the butchering business expanded, special inns with pens for livestock were built to accommodate the drovers and their herds. These livestock pens were absorbed into the Bourbon Stock Yards, which opened in its present location in 1869.

The skilled German butchers built their shops facing Frankfort Pike, which became Main Street in the late 1840s. The butchers' slaughtering sheds were to the rear of their properties along Beargrass Creek, which provided water needed during the butchering process and also served as a drain for the waste. From these independent butchers came the name "Butchertown" in the early 1850s. In addition to the butchers' shops, packinghouses, tanners, coopers, soap and tallow makers, were a woolen mill, furniture factory and two breweries. In the late 1860s, a young

Western Union telegrapher, Thomas Edison, boarded at a house on East Washington Street. According to local history, Edison's stay in the neighborhood was ended when he was fired for ruining his boss's office carpet with one of his experiments. Butchertown is distinguished by the intermingling of modest wood shotgun houses with larger, more ambitious brick dwellings and various industrial plants. Butchertown's architectural diversity is one of its unique characteristics.

WEST MAIN/10th STREET MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

The West Main/10th Street Manufacturing Historic District consists of several properties located within the vicinity of the West Main/10th Street intersection. This District is eligible as a small manufacturing district.

(a) NEW ENTERPRISE TOBACCO (KD-HC-JFWP134)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The New Enterprise Tobacco Company is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture as one of the finest remaining examples of the many warehouses that formed the center of Louisville's vast tobacco trade in the nineteenth century. The New Enterprise Tobacco Warehouse was built in the last half of 1890, following a tornado. The two story, brick warehouse is 80 feet wide and 200 feet deep. The façade, presently painted gray, is composed of five compound arches separated by brick piers, which rise two stories. The central projecting bay is round-arched while the flanking smaller arches are segmentally arched. The piers rest upon large rough-cut bases. Below the capitals, the brickwork resembles fluting. The cornice line features brick corbelling. Hidden by the front façade is a clear story of windows that runs almost the entire depth of the building.

(b) TOBACCO REALTY COMPANY (KD-HC-JFWP137)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Tobacco Realty Company is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. The Tobacco Realty Company is a two story, English bond, brick structure with one story wings. The long, narrow, rectangular, front-gabled building faces 10th Street. All of the entries and windows in both stories are brick relieving arches that have undergone considerable alteration. The warehouse was designed with a clear story of windows running the entire length on each side providing light to the interior and ventilation to aid in the drying of the tobacco. The building is situated in what was once the heart of Louisville's tobacco district. It was designed by C.A. Curtin, a prominent local architect and was built circa 1912.

(c) WEST MAIN/10th STREET MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

The West Main/10th Street Manufacturing Historic District consists of several properties located within the vicinity of the West Main/10th Street intersection. These include the Illinois Central Freight Terminal building, U. S. Post Office garage at 1001 – 1007 West Main Street, three-story commercial building at 1004, 1006, 1008 West Main Street, the National Biscuit Company building at 117 South 10th Street, buildings at 108 South 10th Street, 116 South 10th Street, and

120 South 10th, New Enterprise Tobacco warehouse and the Tobacco Realty Company building. This District is eligible for its significance as a small manufacturing district.

GIVENS, HEADLEY AND COMPANY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE (KD-HC-JFWP-144)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

This two story, brick structure with a central, segmental-arched vehicular entrance is flanked on each side by four bays. In the bays are narrow doors and windows. Several openings have been altered. Two on the west end of the building have been converted to a vehicular entrance. Along the roof peak, a set of clerestory windows provides light and ventilation to the interior of the tobacco warehouse. In 1989, Givens, Headley and Company decided to move from this warehouse completed in 1886 to a new location in the 800 block of West Main Street, which was damaged by the 1890 tornado. This tobacco warehouse in the 1100 block was unharmed. The following uses are documented in the City Directories:

1900	Independent Tobacco Warehouse (1119-1125)
1905	Louisville Warehouse Company-United Park Warehouse No. 3 (Sanborn 1905)
1910	Louisville Tobacco Warehouse (1113-1123)
1920	G.O. Truck International Planters Corporation (1113-1123)
1930	Merchants Wholesale Grocery Company (1119-1123)
1940	R.C. Auto Service (1117-1123)

This property was listed on the NRHP as part of a multiple property nomination entitled “The Historic Resources of West Louisville.” The boundary consists of the lot upon which the tobacco warehouse is located. The Survey/NRHP nomination form notes that this is the oldest remaining tobacco warehouse in the immediate area.

CONRAD-RAWLS SHOE COMPANY

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The façade of the Conrad-Rawls Shoe Company building on Rowan Street is five stories in height and was constructed in 1903. The other sides are four stories due to the slope of the land. A band of brick corbelling runs beneath the roof cornice. Windows, which retain their original sash, are double hung with four over four lights. The openings for many other windows have been bricked. On the 1905 Sanborn Map, only the four story, rectangular brick section is shown. On the side adjacent to 12th Street is a row of dwellings. The 1950 Sanborn Map identifies the structure as the Kentucky Sanitary Bedding Company and shows an addition on the west side toward 12th Street. Occupants of the building as listed in the city directories are as follows:

1904-1907	Conrad-Rawls Shoe Company
1908-1913	Conrad Shoe Company Forman-Breen Manufacturing Company, wholesale saddles Kentucky Harness Stay Company (1913 only)
1914-1915	Forman-Breen Manufacturing F.E. Reesor Shoe Manufacturing Company

1916	F.E. Reesor Shoe Manufacturing Company
1917-1923	F.E. Reesor Shoe Manufacturing Company Henry L. Kroehler Manufacturing Company (printing machinery man.)
1924-1928	U.S. Shoe Company
1929-1937	Vacant
1937-1968	Kentucky Sanitary Bedding Company (division of Booker-Price in 1968)
1969-1970	Vacant
After 1970	Louisville Seed Company (moved here from 831 West Main Street)

E.J. O'BRIEN OFFICE (KD-HC-JFWP-142)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The E.J. O'Brien Office is a two and one-half story, brick commercial structure with cast iron pilasters on the first floor. Above the first story, there is a narrow band of red sandstone. Above each of the windows on the second floor is a roundelle with iron grillwork. Sandstone globes rest on each corner of the front-gabled roof. Windows still open on the first floor.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES FREIGHT DEPOT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The angled orientation of the building on this property reflects the former alignment of Portland Avenue, which came through the site. Included on the property are a two story office building and an attached one story loading dock, which retains the shed-roofed coverings on both sides. In the two story section, the segmentally arched windows have stone sills and hood moldings. In the gabled ends is brick corbelling in a repeating arched pattern. The depot was built for the Jefferson, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Company, but later served as the freight depot of the Pennsylvania lines. In 1919, the Louisville Bridge and Terminal Railroad Company purchased it. Within the depot are the offices and some storage for the Adkins Construction Company.

PEASLEE-GAULBERT PAINT MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

This property contains the paint manufacturing facilities of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company (Property #104). A comparison of the extant buildings with a tracing of the 1940 Sanborn Map shows that most of the buildings are still in place. The ones along Northwestern Avenue have been covered with a modern metal fabric.

The Peaslee-Gaulbert Company was founded in 1867 and in 1920 had offices at 139 (409) West Main Street. In an advertisement in the 1920 City Directory, the company celebrated 50 years of business. Other facilities associated with the company include the paint factory at 15th Street and Lytle Street; varnish factory at 16th Street and High Street; mirror plant at Floyd Street and A Street; warehouse at 15th Street and Portland Avenue; and warerooms at 114-137-139 Bullitt Street.

From 1900 to 1920, George Gaulbert was the president of the company with G.W. Gaulbert, Vice President. The company sold paints, oils, glass and lamps at a store at 413-417 West Main Street. In 1930, the company was listed as the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint and Varnish Company

with an address at 223 North 15th Street. In 1940, Peaslee-Gaulbert was affiliated with the Kentucky Varnish Company, or Progress Varnish Company. By 1940, Peaslee-Gaulbert was associated with Devoe and Reynolds, a New York Company.

In the 1950 City Directory, Peaslee-Gaulbert advertised the sale of wholesale oils, lead, glassware, auto, electric, radio supplies, floor coverings and furniture. The executive offices and warehouse were located at 226 North 15th Street at the corner of Lytle Street. The factory for a division of Devoe and Reynolds, manufacturer of paints, varnish and enamel, was located at 223 North 15th Street. The wholesale and retail facilities were at 224 West Broadway Street. In 1961, the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint and Varnish Company sold wholesale carpet at 1535 Lytle Street and also had a wholesale/retail store at 224 West Broadway Street. Devoe and Reynolds currently have a wholesale and retail paint store in the Shelbyville Road Plaza.

Included in this District are two additional properties-Wrampelmeier Furniture Company (JF-158) 1880 located at 226-228 North 15th Street and Peaslee-Gaulbert Warehouse (JFWP-159), 1902 located at 1427 Lytle Street. Both of these properties were listed on the NRHP in 1983.

Wrampelmeier Furniture, which was located in this neighborhood before the Civil War, first occupied this commercial structure in 1880. The next occupant was Stratton and Terstegge, stove manufacturers, which was established here in 1895. The Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation, which added the stone entry, moved its offices here in 1935. The five story, brick commercial structure has a central recessed entry with a door surround made of smooth, coursed ashlar stone. The first story windows are multi-paned with brick relieving arches. Penetration in the upper four stories is identical and consists of multi-paned windows resting on stone sills, which are capped by segmental arches below arched corbelled brick hoods. Brick pilasters separate the windows. A solid brick parapet with corbelling creates the roofline.

The warehouse was built for Peaslee-Gaulbert, a paint manufacturing company. It is a four story, brick warehouse, which occupies an entire block of 15th Street. The 15th Street façade is divided into bays by brick pilasters, which are rounded at the point of juncture with the parapet. Each bay contains a pair of segmentally arches windows.

BELLE OF LOUISVILLE (KD-HC-JFCD 218)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

National Historic Landmark

James Rees and Sons of Pittsburgh built the Belle of Louisville in 1914. Named the Idlewild, the boat was used for excursion traffic in the 1920s and 1930s. Sold in 1947, the vessel was renamed the following year as the Avalon and traveled the Mississippi River until it was sold at auction to the Jefferson Fiscal Court in 1962. The Belle of Louisville, a National Historic Landmark, is the oldest steamboat operating on the Ohio River. It was listed on the NRHP in 1972.

MAYOR ANDREW BROADDUS (KD-HC-JFCD-252)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C****National Historic Landmark**

The Mayor Andrew Broaddus (Coast Guard Life-Saving Station No. 10) was listed on the NRHP in 1989. It is a floating former life-saving station on the Ohio River. Broaddus now serves as the wharf boat and offices for the city's other historic vessel, the Belle of Louisville. Broaddus has a two-deck superstructure atop a rectangular scow form hull. This superstructure follows the design of most lifesaving stations with bays for two lifeboats at one end. The hull is built of riveted steel plates and the superstructure is constructed of wood over a steel frame. The hull is 98 feet long with a 38 foot beam and 5.5 foot maximum draft.

The Life-Saving Service was established in 1848 to rescue shipwrecked mariners. Life-saving stations were established around the country near dangerous waters. The first life-saving station on the Western River was established at Louisville in 1881 to guard the treacherous Falls of the Ohio River. The Mayor Andrew Broaddus is the direct descendant of that station. It is one of the few remaining U.S. Life-Saving Stations of any kind in the country.

The location of the station remained at the foot of 2nd Street from 1881 to 1936, but the construction of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge made the relocation of the station necessary. The moorings were moved downstream to the foot of 4th Street.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (KD-HC-JFCD 159)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

This four and one-half story building is made of rusticated limestone with carved detailing in both rough and smooth faced stone. On the corner is a six story square tower, which has a pyramid roof. To the north is a two story façade with a four story building to the east, which was completed in 1935. The structure was completed in 1893 for the Louisville Medical College, which had been founded in 1869. In 1907-1908, the Louisville Medical College merged with the University of Louisville Medical School (founded in 1837) and the Louisville Hospital Medical College (founded in 1873). The University of Louisville School of Medicine occupied the building from 1907 until 1970. It was listed on the NRHP in 1975. It is also listed as a Local Landmark.

THEODORE AHRENS TRADE HIGH SCHOOL**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

A section of the Trade School contains a gym dating back to 1870. All other sections were built in either 1925 or 1938. Theodore Ahrens (1859-1938) was a Louisville business leader and philanthropist. Ahrens opened his own plumbing business in Louisville in 1880 and later bought his father's company, Ahrens and Ott, which produced plumbing supplies. Capitalizing on the growing popularity of in-home bathrooms, Ahrens consolidated nine other businesses related to plumbing to create Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. After World War I, the company merged with American Radiator Company to become one of the nation's major industrial firms.

Ahrens believed that well trained workers were an asset to any industry and was instrumental in the establishment of the city's first vocational school in 1913. Ahrens financial contributions grew as the school expanded. In 1925, Ahrens contributed \$300,000 for a new building with the provision that the school board contributes land and equipment. A building at 546 South 1st Street, which had been owned by the school board for 70 years and vacated by Male High School in 1915 and surrounding lots were selected. When it was completed in 1926, the name for the new school was changed from the Louisville Vocational School to Theodore Ahrens Trade School in honor of his interest and generosity. Over the course of his lifetime, Ahrens contributed over \$1 million to the school. The school closed in 1980, but the building continues to be used as the Graham Brown School and the Ahrens Educational Resource Center.

NEAR EAST AND EAST END ALTERNATIVES – KENTUCKY

DETERMAN HOUSE (KE-HC-JF843)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

The John Determan House is a one story, flat-roofed, concrete block structure completed in 1954. Its form and detailing reflect the Art Modern style. The Determan House is eligible for the NRHP for its association with events as an unaltered, intact example of a river camp which is characterized as a weekend dwelling made of masonry to survive the repeated flooding of the Ohio River and utilizing steel windows. It is significant for its recreational use as a river camp.

J. SCHILDKNECHT HOUSE (KE-HC-JF841)

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

The J. Schildknecht House is eligible for the NRHP for its association with events as an intact example of a river camp characterized by its masonry construction and raised first floor. The J. Schildknecht House is composed of one story atop a full foundation. It is a three-bay, flat-roofed, brick, river camp dwelling. It was built circa 1941. The house is one of the few remaining examples of a pre-World War II river camp.

ROSEWELL (KE-HC-JF452)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Rosewell, also known as the Barber House, is listed on the NRHP for its architecture. Rosewell is a two story, three-bay, central passage dwelling. It is basically Greek Revival with certain details that indicate a transition to the Italianate style. The house was built circa 1851 and is one of the few remaining examples of the Greek Revival era in Jefferson County. The design of Rosewell has been attributed to Henry Whitestone, one of Louisville's most prominent nineteenth century architects. To the east of the main dwelling is a brick smokehouse. There is a modern three car garage on the site.

BELLEVIEW (KE-HC-JF453)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

Belleview is listed on the NRHP for its association with agriculture. Belleview represents a nineteenth century Gentleman Farm. The property achieved its significance as a fully realized Gentleman Farm between 1860 and 1930. The original section of the main dwelling is a two

story, single pile I-house. Later the house was remodeled; the central part of the main dwelling now consists of a two story, double pile, brick structure. The architect of the house is unknown.

COUNTRY ESTATES HISTORIC DISTRICT (KE-HC-1)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Country Estates of River Road consists of all, or portions of, a string of contiguous estates, many with designed landscapes, covering approximately 700 acres northeast of Louisville. Four historic districts and 10 individually listed properties are contained within the district.

The total acreage within the four historic districts is 475 and the acres are distributed from the (k) Harrods Creek Historic District – 316 acres (the largest); (l) Glenview Historic District – 81 acres; (m) Drumanard Historic District – 48 acres and (n) Nitta Yuma Historic District – 30 acres.

The ten (10) individually listed properties on the NRHP are (a) Ashbourne (Harrods Creek Historic District), (b) Bingham-Hilliard (Harrods Creek Historic District), (c) Rogers Clark Ballard School, (d) Shwab House, (e) Rockledge, (f) Winkworth, (g) Ladless Hill, (h) Jesse Chrisler House, (i) Lyncliffe and (j) Blankenbaker Station.

The 10 individually listed properties, four individual districts and then Country Estates Historic District (o), as a whole will be addressed in the following material.

(a) ASHBOURNE (JF-570)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Ashbourne is individually listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. Ashbourne is approximately 14 acres in size and is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the Harrods Creek Historic District on the eastern end of the Country Estates Historic District.

(B) BINGHAM-HILLIARD (JF-557)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Bingham-Hilliard is individually listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. The property is approximately nine acres in size and is located within the Harrods Creek Historic District.

(c) ROGERS CLARK BALLARD SCHOOL (JF-555)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Rogers Clark Ballard School is individually listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. This resource consists of approximately two acres atop a bluff from Lime Kiln Lane.

(d) SHWAB HOUSE (JF-545)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Shwab House is individually listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. The Shwab House is located on the northwestern NRHP boundary line of the Country Estates

Historic District, between proposed Alternatives A-9 and B-1. Rockledge is adjacent to the southern boundary of this property. The resource encompasses approximately seven acres.

(e) ROCKLEDGE (JF-544)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Rockledge is individually listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. Rockledge covers approximately six acres within the Country Estates Historic District and its northern boundary is located adjacent to the Shwab House boundary.

(f) WINKWORTH (JF-533)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Winkworth is individually listed on the NRHP for its architecture.

(g) LADLESS HILL (JF-532)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Ladless Hill is individually listed on the NRHP for its architecture. This resource is located on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River.

(h) JESSE CHRISLER HOUSE (JF-457)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Jesse Chrisler House is individually listed on the NRHP for its architecture.

(i) LYNCLIFFE (JF-531)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Lyncliffe is a three story, stuccoed structure with a hipped roof, dormers and interior brick chimneys. The windowsills, lintels and quoins are limestone. Vast lawns, accented by large trees and extensive gardens surround the house. In addition to the main dwelling, the contributing structures on the site include a carriage house, generator house, barn and two stuccoed cottages built for servants, gardeners or caretakers. There are two non-contributing greenhouses, which date from the 1960s. Lyncliffe was listed on the NRHP in 1983 for its architecture. It is evident of significant early twentieth century Georgian Revival mansion.

(j) BLANKENBAKER STATION (JF-658)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

Blankenbaker Station is sited on grounds above the Ohio River. It is a two and one-half story, neo-colonial stone structure that is flanked by wings on each side. Dormers ornament the slate roof. A pent roof between the first and second stories highlights the main façade. The structure was completed in 1916. The name "Blankenbaker Station" refers to the Interurban Station, which stood at the bottom of the hill in the early twentieth century. Blankenbaker Station is a good example of the Neo-Colonial Revival movement of the early twentieth century.

(k) HARRODS CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Harrods Creek Historic District is the largest historic district within the Country Estates Historic District. It is located along the northern edge of the District. River Road forms a major

portion of the boundary, extending from near Captains Quarters to the Drumanard Historic District, southeast of the River Road-Wolf Pen Branch Road intersection. Two of the individually listed NRHP listed properties – Ashbourne and Bingham-Hilliard – are located within the Harrods Creek Historic District.

(l) GLENVIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Glenview Historic District is near the middle of the Country Estates Historic District. It is more or less centered on Glenview Avenue, extending approximately 0.25 mile north and south. It extends approximately 0.5 mile southeast from the Ohio River floodplain.

(m) DRUMANARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Drumanard Estates Historic District is near the northern edge of the Country Estates Historic District. It is located on the north side of Wolf Pen Branch Road, opposite the Nitta Yuma Historic District.

(n) NITTA YUMA HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criterion: C

The Nitta Yuma Historic District is near the northern edge of the Country Estates Historic District. It is located on the south side of Wolf Pen Branch Road, opposite the Drumanard Estates Historic District.

(o) COUNTRY ESTATES HISTORIC DISTRICT (KE-HC-1)

NRHP Listed: YES

NRHP Criteria: A and C

The Country Estates of River Road consists of all, or portions of, a string of contiguous estates, many with designed landscapes, covering approximately 700 acres northeast of Louisville. The estates developed from circa 1875 to 1938. They stretch in a line along the Ohio River bottomlands and the steep river bluffs behind them. The Country Estates Historic District encompasses the historic districts of Nitta Yuma, Harrods Creek, Glenview and Drumanard. The majority of the residences in the District, dating from 1900 to 1938, are high style, two and one-half story, architect-designed houses. The architecturally significant styles range from Colonial, Georgian, Tudor Revival to Craftsman and to eclectic mixes, which use elements from several of these. Estates may be listed on the NRHP for their architectural or their historical significance, determining to a certain extent the necessary degree of integrity of design, materials and workmanship required to render the property or its individual elements contributing.

Frederick Law Olmsted's firm of landscape architects was contracted by the city of Louisville in 1891 to design its three major public parks. The string of country places along River Road generated one of the Olmsted's largest clusters of clients in the area. Marian Cruger Coffin and Arthur Westcott Cowell also designed gardens in the District. The stock market crash in December 1929 and the ensuing depression brought residential construction along River Road to an abrupt halt and also ended the golden age of the country estate.

BRUCE HOUSE (KE-HC-8)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Bruce House has several other names; it is also known as the Smith House, Royal House and Knolbrook. The Bruce House is eligible for the NRHP for its association with architecture as an intact example of Colonial Revival architecture. The house is a one and one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, double-pile, frame Colonial Revival structure. It was built circa 1940. The architect is unknown.

CROWFOOT (KE-HC-9)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Crowfoot, also known as the R.F. Cate House, is eligible for the NRHP for its association with architecture as an intact example of Colonial Revival architecture designed by a prominent local architecture firm in the early twentieth century. Wischmeyer, Arrasmith, and Elsmith, a locally known architectural firm, designed the house on Crowfoot. The dwelling is a one and one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival, saltbox type structure. It was built circa 1936. At the northeast corner along Wolf Pen Branch Road, on the adjacent property is a small family cemetery with the graves of Joseph Miller (1805-1868) and Cristena who died in 1839. The proposed NRHP boundary follows the property lines of Crowfoot and does not include this adjacent cemetery.

FINCASTLE (KE-HC-JF918)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Fincastle is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture and landscape for the high quality and high degree of integrity of the home as well as the designed landscape, which was designed by a locally significant landscape architect. In 1936, the Chicago architectural firm of Ambrose E. Cramer designed a Colonial Revival dwelling for Fincastle. Ann Bruce Haldeman, a well-known landscape architect, designed the formal landscape surrounding the home. The land beyond the home was left in a natural state. The house is a two story, Greek Revival style homestead. The house is one story on the east elevation, two stories on the west elevation, with five-bay windows and central block. Fincastle is a significant example of architecture and landscape architecture for the periods 1937-1940.

MERRIWETHER HOUSE (KE-HC-JF690)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The Merriwether house is listed on the NRHP for its association with events and as a well-preserved illustration of the settlement of African Americans in the rural community of Harrods Creek in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1898, Harry Hall Merriwether acquired the property; according to oral history, the dwelling was built a short time later. A terrace was built on the creek bank of Harrods Creek to provide a level building site. There the Merriwether family engaged in small scale agriculture, raising and slaughtering hogs, tending a large garden, and managing rental docks and cottages along the creek. The house and its site on the bank of Harrods Creek reflect the use of the land by these small-scale farmers and laborers.

ALLISON-BARRICKMAN (KE-HC-JF563)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Allison-Barrickman House is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture as an intact example of a modified Greek Revival house, unique in Jefferson County. The Allison-Barrickman House, built circa 1844, is a one and one-half story, five-bay, front-gabled, frame structure that rests upon a stone foundation. It has a full width porch supported by four squared columns; the porch is ornamented by a later sawn bargeboard. References to Greek Revival in the detailing include pilaster corner boards, returns and sidelights that flank the central doorway. On the interior, a central passage runs the length of the dwelling. North of the house is a dairy barn and silo that date to 1918. North of the barn area is a family cemetery and a slave cemetery. To the east of the house are farm outbuildings and an icehouse ruin.

JUNIPER BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT (KE-HC-7)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The Juniper Beach Historic District is eligible for the NRHP for its association with events through the context of River Recreation. North of the entry drive connecting Beach Road to River Road is a concentration of small one story, concrete block or brick river camps most of which date from the mid 1940s to the early 1950s. The Juniper Beach Historic District has retained integrity of scale and materials for its association with the context of river recreation.

DOGWOOD HILL (KE-HC-JF772)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Dogwood Hill is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture and landscape architecture. Dogwood Hill is significant architecturally for its carefully detailed Colonial Revival house designed by Ossian P. Ward. It is also significant for its landscape design. Henry Fletcher Kenney, in the Olmsted tradition, landscaped the grounds. The W.G. Simpson House at Dogwood Hill is a two story, brick, five-bay, Colonial Revival dwelling. The main block is flanked on the east by a projecting one story wing. On the west is a small lateral wing attached to a one and one-half story garage. The central entry porch is octagonal with a gently sloping pyramidal roof. The portico resembles the main entrance to Gunston Hall in Fairfax County, Virginia.

ST. FRANCIS IN THE FIELDS CHURCH (KE-HC-10)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

St. Francis in the Fields Church is eligible for the NRHP for its association with events. The congregation for this church was organized in 1945 when a committee of local neighbors formed a new parish at Harrods Creek with Rt. Reverend Charles Clingman who was the bishop of the diocese. This church was completed in the spring of 1948. Plantings from the 1946 Olmsted landscape plan for the grounds of the church were installed in 1947 and 1948. St. Francis in the Fields Church is significant because it clearly illustrates the continuum of seeking the design guidance of professional landscape designers in Jefferson County, including Olmsted and the Olmsted firms. The period of significance of the site is 1945-1951. Modern additions were placed on the church building in 1958. The study of Rt. Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, who was an early leader of Episcopalians in Kentucky, was moved to the church grounds, and restored circa 1959.

CROGHAN-BLANKENBAKER HOUSE (KE-HC-JF458 AND 530)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Croghan-Blankenbaker is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture. The Croghan-Blankenbaker House is significant as a fine example of the Greek Revival style. The double parapet chimneys are unique in Jefferson County. Also significant as a farm complex, the property has four original outbuildings and is surrounded by a stone fence made from stone quarried on the property. The main dwelling was completed circa 1832. Included in the NRHP listing is the Blankenbaker-Mattingley House, slave quarters, a smokehouse and a forge. This two story, frame dwelling was built after 1879 (before 1900). The I-house has interior chimneys and a three-bay façade. The house is referred to as “Aunt Fannie’s House.”

MIDLANDS (KE-HC-JF671)**NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Midlands is listed on the NRHP for its association with architecture as an example of an early twentieth century Georgian Revival house designed by one of Louisville’s outstanding architectural firms. The Midlands dwelling is a three story, brick, Georgian Revival house. The six acre site retains a rural ambiance. The Louisville architectural firm of J.B. Hutchings and Sons designed the house. It was built circa 1913-1914.

JAMES T. TAYLOR/JAMES W. CHANDLER HOUSE**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The dwelling was built and owned by James Taylor (1885-1965), an African American contractor who developed the Taylor subdivisions (site 123), on sections of the A.E. Shirley estate on the north side of River Road in the early 1920s. James T. Taylor, son of Fannie Lang Taylor, inherited the land in 1928. He was the heir and nephew of J.W. Lang, George Lang and A. D. Lang. The property changed hands, ultimately from E. N. and Irene Andriot to Nathan and Ruth Lord in 1945.

ALICE SPEED STOLL HOUSE**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NHRP Criterion: A**

Alice Speed Stoll, wife of Berry V. Stoll, was the daughter of William S. Speed, president of the Louisville Cement Company and founder of Louisville Collegiate School and daughter-in-law of Charles C. Stoll, president of Stoll Oil Refining Company. Berry V. Stoll (b.1894), who married Alice Speed in 1928, became a vice-president of Stoll Oil Refinery in 1919, director of the Louisville Cement Company, Black Star Coal and the Louisville Street Railway.

Mrs. Stoll was kidnapped in October 1934 from her home on Lime Kiln Lane. She was returned safely to Louisville after the payment of a ransom. Thomas Henry Robinson, the kidnapper was arrested in California in 1936. Alice Speed Stoll acquired the property from the administrator of the will of Adeline Holme Strater in 1930. The J. B. Speed Art Museum obtained the property in 1998. Ownership of the property changed again in 1998, ultimately with a transfer to Paul Jones Breckinridge.

UPPER RIVER ROAD BRIDGE OVER HARRODS CREEK**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The one lane Harrods Creek Bridge is composed of three poured concrete arches with concrete spandrels. The stone foundations of an earlier bridge are visible west of the present day bridge.

HARRODS CREEK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The District is composed of several properties located along Harrods Creek, extending north from the Wolf Pen Branch Road and River Road intersection. This small community is composed of several businesses and a few homes. The individual properties include:

Lang's Garage

The building on this site was built in circa 1934 as a gas/service station. A concrete block addition was placed on the southwest side. The former service station retains the canopy, which covered the gas pumps. John C. Lang died at the age of 86 on December 25, 1990. He was the owner of Harrods Creek Auto Service and a member of the St. Francis in the Fields Church. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Bader Lang. His sister Virginia Abell lived in Crestwood. The current occupant of the garage is Harrods Creek Imports and Service.

Walter Bader's Grocery Store

Bader's Grocery Store is a one story, three-bay, frame, shed-roofed structure constructed circa 1925. Windows are triparted on each side of the central entry. Walter L. Bader, who died at the age of 68 on March 25, 1954, was the husband of Mary Eifler Bader, who had inherited the property from her mother Mary Eifler in 1921. The Prospect Interurban passed through the center of the grocery store and Hoskins General Store.

Mary Elizabeth Bader Lang House

The Lang House is a one story, five-bay, brick, ranch house constructed post 1955. Mary Elizabeth Lang died in December of 1996 at the age of 83. The dwelling was constructed in about 1955. Property was acquired in 1955 from Mildred Robinson. It was part of property acquired by Mamie Eifler Bader in 1921.

Finch or Finney House

The Finch House is a one story, side-gabled, frame house that has been made into a T-plan through an addition, which has three bays. Metal posts support the shed-roofed porch. In 1927, this site was part of fourteen acres including the Merriwether House, which was owned by B.J. Craighead.

House

This one story, square, firebrick dwelling with a hipped roof has two large plate glass windows flanking the central entry. Based on information obtained by locals, the dwelling is approximately 30 to 40 years old. The property upon which the dwelling is located was part of fourteen acres including the Merriwether House, which was owned by B.J. Craighead in 1927.

General Store and Old Post Office

The General Store is a two story, weatherboarded structure with side-gabled and hip-roofed sections. It was constructed in the 1910-1925 timeframe. In the 1927 property atlas, a person named M. B. Claybrook is mentioned as owning either five or 0.5 acres.

House

This one and one-half story, flat-roofed stuccoed single-family dwelling was constructed post 1950. R. H. and Mary Hoskins owned the property in 1895. Wiliam Wheeler acquired the property from the Hoskins family and held the property in his name until his death in 1936.

House

This one and one-half story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a centrally located chimney. A modern addition has been placed on the front and side of the dwelling for its present use as a business (Fanny's Cedar Chest, Alterations). It was constructed circa 1900. J. B. Chisler owned the property in 1913. C. C. Schneitmiller was shown as the owner in 1927.

GREEN CASTLE BAPTIST CHURCH**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The congregation of the Green Castle Baptist Church was formed in 1869. The sanctuary for this church was raised in 1946 and the addition finished in 1979. It is associated with the development of the African American community in the Harrods Creek area.

PROSPECT STORE**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

This two and one-half story, front-gabled, frame store building has a first floor entry flanked by display windows and covered by a shed-roofed porch. The upper floors have apartments. In the gable ends are wood shingles with brackets beneath the wide roof eaves. A series of modern decks and stairways were attached to the north side when the building was remodeled for use as apartments.

SUTHERLAND FARM (KE-HC-JF-447)**NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Sutherland House is a two story, five-bay, frame Neo-Colonial dwelling, which rests upon a stone foundation. Three dormers and tall exterior, paired brick chimneys accent its steeply pitched hip roof. Sidelights and a fanlight are located at the top frame of the central entrance. A one story porch covers the central entry and a bay on each side. Modillions and dentils ornament the cornice. Walter N. Haldeman, publisher of the "Courier Journal," acquired the site in 1872 in the late nineteenth century. Samuel Russell, a banker, lawyer, and member of the Kentucky General Assembly later owned it.

S.J. and Eva Burford acquired the land in two tracts in 1899 and 1905 and possibly built the main part of the house. S.J. Burford was the secretary of the Rhodes-Burford Furniture Company. Eva Burford sold the property to F.D. and Ella Wood in 1917. In 1921, William F. Knebelcamp, president of the Louisville Baseball Company, which owned the old Louisville Colonels baseball team, acquired the property. George Garvin Brown, founder of the Brown-Foreman

Corporation, bought the house and acreage in 1943. The Olmsted Brothers firm worked on the property from 1946 to 1963.

Of the 300 acres, Joe D. Cross, a former automobile-dealership owner, sold 245 acres to the old STM Development Corporation, which was eventually developed by NTS Corporation. Associated with the Sutherland property is the Sutherland Mound, the only known prehistoric mound in Jefferson County, which was incorporated into green space in the development. Additional recent development has occurred to reduce the amount of land associated with the dwelling.

A.E. SHIRLEY/WILLIAM C. BAASS HOUSE/JAMES S. TAYLOR

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criteria: B and C

The Baass House is a one and one-half story Bungalow with a red tile roof and buff brick exterior. The site includes a garage and fishpond. Ownership of the property is outlined below:

1912	Deed of partition of the heirs of Andrew Elias (A.E.) Shirley who acquired the land from his father's will (John Shirley, which was probated in November 1831) and mother's will (Jane Shirley, which was probated January 16, 1882)- land partitioned into six tracts
1919	William Baass acquired property upon which the house is located
1950	Lena Nieman was left the business buildings and storerooms at 112-114 East Market Street in the will of William Baass, who died December 21, 1950 (L.A. Henry Baass, brother of William was executor)
1953	L.A. Henry Baass and wife Ivy H. Baass, and Pauline C. Rettig, and Henrietta Bass to C.C. Saunders
1957	C.C. Saunders to James S. Taylor

James Stewart Taylor, an African American, was the son of James T. Taylor, the developer of the subdivision, which includes Shirley and Duroc Avenues. James S. Taylor and wife Bettie L. Taylor developed the subdivisions Beachland, Section 1 with 16 lots (Riverway) in 1958 and Beachland, Section 2 with 14 lots (Restway) in 1959. He also developed Beachland Nursing Home, Mount Lebanon Nursing Home and Mount Lebanon Cedars of Lebanon Apartments. As a licensed funeral director and embalmer, Taylor served on the board of Rodgers Funeral Home. Taylor was the first African American to be elected to the Louisville Real Estate Board in 1965.

JAMES T. TAYLOR SUBDIVISIONS HISTORIC DISTRICT

NRHP Eligibility: YES

NRHP Criterion: A

Shirley Avenue was shown as early as September 1922 and Duroc Avenue as early as September 1924 on plats of this subdivision. Two plats were filed by James T. Taylor (1885-1965) and his wife J. Etta Taylor on land created by the partition of the A.E. Shirley Estate (Site 122) in 1912. The subdivision of Portion No. 2 (30 acres) to create Shirley Avenue was approved in 1923. A second subdivision was approved in 1925 for Portion No. 1 to create Duroc Avenue. Between the two Taylor subdivisions, a private road is indicated for access to the William C. Baass (later spelled Bass) House.