



## **TRANSPORTATION CABINET**

Frankfort, Kentucky 40622  
[www.transportation.ky.gov/](http://www.transportation.ky.gov/)

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Governor

**Michael W. Hancock, P.E.**  
Secretary

December 29, 2014

In conjunction with the construction of the Louisville - Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has prepared National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination documentation for the following properties in Jefferson County, Kentucky: the Jacob School Road Historic District, the James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District, and the Harrods Creek Village Historic District. The nomination documents have been filed with the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), where they will be retained and made available to any person or organization wishing to pursue the nominations.



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KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

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CRAIG A. POTTS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

December 19, 2014

David M. Waldner, P.E. Director  
Division of Environmental Analysis  
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet  
Frankfort, KY 40622

**Re: Preparation of National Register Nominations in Conformance with a Settlement Agreement for the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project.**

Dear Mr. Walder:

This office has received full documentation for three proposed historic districts identified in the above referenced Settlement Agreement: Harrods Creek Village Historic District, Jacob School Road Historic District, and the James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District. It appears that this documentation satisfies term II B. 3. e., "Preparation of National Register Nominations for Historic Properties, including the expansion of historic districts," which is among the obligations of INDOT and KYTC, as stated on page 11, and again on pages 16-17, in the Settlement Agreement filed on January 4, 2013 with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and River Fields, Inc.

These final draft nominations and supporting documentation will be retained in the Kentucky Heritage Council office, and will allow another party to undertake the further steps necessary to enable me, as the State Historic Preservation Officer, to nominate the properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for coordinating with us. Should you have any questions concerning these comments, please contact me at (502) 564-7005, extension 111.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name James T. Taylor Subdivision

other names/site number NA

## 2. Location

street & number Shirley Avenue, Bass Road & Duroc Avenue

NA

not for publication

city or town Prospect

NA

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40059

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office**  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District  
Name of Property

Jefferson, KY  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
90	31	buildings
0	0	district
11	8	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
101	39	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Social/Clubhouse

Religious/Religion Facility

Recreation and Culture/Sports Facility

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Religious/Religion Facility

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalows

Cape Cod

Ranch

Minimal Traditional

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Concrete Block

walls: Wood, vinyl, brick, asbestos shingle siding

Stone veneer, brick veneer

roof: Shingles & Standing Seam Metal

other:

James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District  
Name of Property

Jefferson, KY  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary

The James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District is located just south of Prospect, Kentucky, along Shirley Avenue, Bass Road and Duroc Avenue. The subdivision was developed by James T. Taylor, an African American farmer, construction worker, quarryman, freemason, realtor and entrepreneur who grew up in the Harrods Creek area. His vision for the development balanced modern amenities with the benefits of rural living: large lots with enough room for residents to keep some livestock and cultivate kitchen gardens. Through the James T. Taylor Real Estate Company, Taylor screened buyers and managed sales. The James Taylor Subdivision remains the only known example of a “modern sub-division originally owned, designed, developed, and maintained for and by African Americans from the Progressive Era, making the James T. Taylor Sub-division a unique part of Kentucky and American history” (Turley-Adams, n.d.). Other communities of African American existed throughout Jefferson County; this remains one of the best preserved of them all. The area proposed for listing is just over 80 acres, and includes 110 contributing features and 30 non-contributing features.

### Establishment of the James T. Taylor Subdivision

James T. Taylor became interested in real estate during his 30s and in 1915, Taylor and his wife, J. Etta Taylor, created the James T. Taylor Real Estate Company at 610 West Walnut Street in Louisville.

In 1920, Taylor purchased land from the A. E. Shirley Farm and began raising cattle and hogs and building a road within property which he named Duroc Road, reportedly after a favorite type of pig (Horlbeck and Edgeworth 2006). In 1922, he began to subdivide the land into 38 lots along Shirley Avenue. A second plat was filed in 1924 which extended the subdivision to the east of the original 1922 plat. Duroc Avenue was the central road within the 1924 plat that contained 37 lots.

Taylor screened potential buyers; many early residents were relatives or members of Green Castle Baptist Church. The first lot was purchased by Mrs. Mary Lizzie Brown and the first house was constructed at 7518 River Road. The earliest concentration of residences built was clustered on the south side of Shirley Avenue. James Taylor was involved in every aspect of the community’s development. He planted trees and shrubs, paved the roads and mowed surrounding fields (Horlbeck and Edgeworth 2006). His daughter suggests that the loss of the “wooded feel” of the Wolf Pen Branch residence contributed to the wooded landscaping he preferred and cultivated within his subdivision.

The subdivision offered a cohesive enclave where African Americans could not only own their own home, but build a dignified, agrarian community nestled among the wealthier estates and subdivisions along the Ohio River bluffs. The overarching vision of James Taylor was to create a community where African Americans could live and raise gardens and livestock. “Taylor’s subdivision quickly became the heart of the area’s African American community after the 1920s. Taylor developed the neighborhood out of his vision to merge the amenities of a modern suburb with the benefits of rural life” (Fiegel 2002).

Miller describes the African American community at Harrods Creek: “the combination of accessible real estate, viable schools and social institutions, and an established group of local families serving as community leaders led to a kind of ‘golden age’ for the community of Greater Harrods Creek

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[during the 1920s through 1960s]. It is absolutely essential to note that this community was forged and maintained in the face of Jim Crow laws and legally enforced racial segregation. While to some extent defined by these external forces, the community was built from within, and is remembered with affection and pride” (2007).

Two key social institutions defined the African American community that sprung up during this period:

- Jefferson Jacob School (JF-840), a Rosenwald school constructed in 1916 that consolidated three regional one-room school houses into a single institution with two teachers and eight grades. The building served the community during 1918-1957 as an educational facility, recreation center, and community meeting room. Early community members banded together to generate the funds and labor to construct the school. The social emphasis on education was an extremely important component of the overall community identity; pride that can be heard in the stories and memories about the school is almost universal when talking with residents. From those that attended the school, to those that attended recreation after the school closed, to those that just know about the school, it is a symbol of education and the opportunities education can unlock.
- Harrods Creek Baptist Church, (JF-1992), which was established in 1891 from members of nearby Green Castle Baptist Church who lived on Jacob School Road and did not want to walk the three mile journey to Rose Island Road. The original church building was located on River Road, about a mile east of its current location. It was damaged by a tornado and multiple floods before the congregation moved to the current building in the 1940s. Harrods Creek Baptist Church has been a key social and spiritual institution for community members, providing stability through the turbulent times of postbellum segregation, Jim Crow laws, wars, natural disasters, and more. A strong association with their faith has been a hallmark of the residents of the James Taylor subdivision.

### Inventory of Resources within the District

The following are the resources that fall within the proposed National Register boundaries.

Map #	Name	Address	Site Code	Eval.	Constr. Date
1	House	6407 Bass Road	JF-1950	C	1925
2	House	6409 Bass Road	JF-2818	NC	1973
3	House	6411 Bass Road	JF-2819	NC	1972
4	House	6413 Bass Road	JF-2820	NC	2002
5	House	6415 Bass Road	JF-2821	NC	1979
6	House	6501 Bass Road	JF-2822	NC	2013
7	House	6507 Bass Road	JF-2823	NC	2013
8	Empty Lot	6508 Bass Road	JF-2824	C	-----
9	House	6509 Bass Road	JF-1951	C	1958
9	Garage	6509 Bass Road	JF-1951	C	1958
10	House	6511 Bass Road	JF-2825	NC	1996
11	House	6515 Bass Road	JF-2826	NC	2008
12	House	6517 Bass Road	JF-2827	NC	2014
13	House	6519 Bass Road	JF-2828	NC	2000
14	House	6521 Bass Road	JF-2829	NC	1996
15	House	6523 Bass Road	JF-2830	NC	1986
16	House	6525 Bass Road	JF-2831	NC	1983
17	Empty Lot	6527 Bass Road	JF-2832	C	-----
18	House	6401 Duroc Avenue	JF-1906	C	1956

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18	Garage	6401 Duroc Avenue	JF-1906	C	1956
19	House	6403 Duroc Avenue	JF-1905	C	1900
20	T-plan House	6404 Duroc Avenue	JF-1908	C	1937
21	House	6406 Duroc Avenue	JF-2833	NC	1977
21	Garage	6406 Duroc Avenue	JF-2833	NC	1977
22	T-plan House	6407 Duroc Avenue	JF-1907	C	1930
22	Garage	6407 Duroc Avenue	JF-1907	C	1930
23	Ranch House	6408 Duroc Avenue	JF-2094	NC	1973
24	House	6409 Duroc Avenue	JF-1909	C	1930
24	Garage	6409 Duroc Avenue	JF-1909	C	1930
25	T-plan House	6412 Duroc Avenue	JF-1910	C	1910
26	House	6413 Duroc Avenue	JF-1911	C	1952
27	Ranch House	6414 Duroc Avenue	JF-1912	C	1956
27	Garage	6414 Duroc Avenue	JF-1912	C	1956
28	House	6415 Duroc Avenue	JF-1913	C	1956
28	Garage	6415 Duroc Avenue	JF-1913	C	1956
29	House	6500 Duroc Avenue	JF-2095	C	1958
30	Ranch House	6501 Duroc Avenue	JF-2096	C	1957
31	House	6503 Duroc Avenue	JF-2097	C	1958
32	Ranch House	6505 Duroc Avenue	JF-2098	C	1958
33	House	6506 Duroc Avenue	JF-1914	C	1954
33	Garage	6506 Duroc Avenue	JF-1914	C	1954
34	Empty Lot	6507 Duroc Avenue	JF-2834	C	----
35	Ranch House	6508 Duroc Avenue	JF-1915	C	1951
36	Empty Lot	6509 Duroc Avenue	JF-2852	C	----
37	Cape Cod House	6510 Duroc Avenue	JF-1916	C	1950
37	Garage	6510 Duroc Avenue	JF-1916	C	1950
38	Ranch House	6513 Duroc Avenue	JF-2099	C	1963
38	Garage	6513 Duroc Avenue	JF-2099	C	1963
39	House	6514 Duroc Avenue	JF-2835	NC	2007
40	House	6515 Duroc Avenue	JF-2836	NC	2005
41	House	6516 Duroc Avenue	JF-2837	NC	2007
42	House	6517 Duroc Avenue	JF-2838	NC	2004
43	House	6518 Duroc Avenue	JF-2839	NC	2008
44	Empty Lot	6519 Duroc Avenue	JF-2840	C	----
45	Empty Lot	6521 Duroc Avenue	JF-2841	C	----
46	Empty Lot	6523 Duroc Avenue	JF-2842	C	----
47	House	6601 Duroc Avenue	JF-2843	NC	2014
48	House	6603 Duroc Avenue	JF-2844	NC	2014
49	House	6607 Duroc Avenue	JF-2845	NC	2014
50	House	6609 Duroc Avenue	JF-2846	NC	2014
51	House	6611 Duroc Avenue	JF-2847	NC	2014
52	Empty Lot	6613 Duroc Avenue	JF-2848	NC	----
53	Empty Lot	6615 Duroc Avenue	JF-2849	NC	----
54	Empty Lot	6617 Duroc Avenue	JF-2850	NC	----
55	House	6700 Duroc Avenue	JF-2100	C	1964
56	Empty Lot	6704 Duroc Avenue	JF-2851	C	----
57	House	6711 Duroc Avenue	JF-2799	C	1958
58	House	6712-6714 Duroc Avenue	JF-1917	C	1934
58	Garage	6712-6714 Duroc Avenue	JF-1917	C	1934
59	Townhouse Complex	7700-7722 Lazy Creek Court	JF-2853	NC	2005
60	House	7516 River Road	JF-1991	C	1922
60	Garage	7516 River Road	JF-1991	C	1922
61	Bungalow	7518 River Road	JF-2065	C	1922
62	House	7600 River Road	JF-2854	NC	1972
63	House	7602 River Road	JF-2855	NC	2008
64	Bungalow	7606 River Road	JF-2069	C	1926
65	Harrods Creek Baptist Church	7610 River Road	JF-1992	C	1945

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66	Bungalow	7616 River Road	JF-1993	C	1935
67	Bungalow	7700 River Road	JF-1994	C	1935
68	House	7704 River Road	JF-2856	NC	1962
69	Ranch	7706 River Road	JF-2857	NC	1958
70	House	6400 Shirley Avenue	JF-1880	C	1942
70	Garage	6400 Shirley Avenue	JF-1880	C	1942
70	Garage	6400 Shirley Avenue	JF-1880	C	1942
71	Cape Cod House	6401 Shirley Avenue	JF-1877	C	1942
71	Garage	6401 Shirley Avenue	JF-1877	C	1942
72	Ranch House	6403-6405 Shirley Avenue	JF-2083	C	1954
72	Garage	6403-6405 Shirley Avenue	JF-2083	C	1954
73	Bungalow	6404 Shirley Avenue	JF-1878	C	1946
73	Garage	6404 Shirley Avenue	JF-1878	C	1946
74	House	6406 Shirley Avenue	JF-1879	C	1963
75	House	6407 Shirley Avenue	JF-2858	NC	1980
76	Bungalow	6410 Shirley Avenue	JF-1882	C	1915
76	Garage	6410 Shirley Avenue	JF-1882	C	1915
77	Cape Cod House	6411 Shirley Avenue	JF-1904	C	1940
77	Garage	6411 Shirley Avenue	JF-1904	C	1940
78	Cape Cod House	6414 Shirley Avenue	JF-1883	C	1949
79	Cape Cod House	6415 Shirley Avenue	JF-1884	C	1951
79	Garage	6415 Shirley Avenue	JF-1884	C	1951
80	Bungalow	6416 Shirley Avenue	JF-1885	C	1925
80	Garage	6416 Shirley Avenue	JF-1885	C	1925
81	Ranch House	6419 Shirley Avenue	JF-1903	C	1963
82	House	6421 Shirley Avenue	JF-2859	NC	2006
83	House	6501 Shirley Avenue	JF 2800	C	1959
84	Bungalow	6502 Shirley Avenue	JF-1886	C	1924
85	Ranch House	6506 Shirley Avenue	JF-2084	C	1961
86	Ranch House	6507 Shirley Avenue	JF-2085	C	1957
87	Ranch House	6508 Shirley Avenue	JF-2086	C	1958
88	Ranch House	6509 Shirley Avenue	JF-1900	C	1956
89	Ranch House	6510-6512 Shirley Avenue	JF-2087	C	1959
90	House	6511 Shirley Avenue	JF-1901	C	1956
91	Ranch House	6514 Shirley Avenue	JF-1902	C	1954
91	Garage	6514 Shirley Avenue	JF-1902	C	1954
92	House	6515 Shirley Avenue	JF-2860	NC	2014
93	Empty Lot	6503 Shirley Avenue	JF-2861	C	-----
94	James T. Taylor House	6600 Shirley Avenue	JF-1887	C	1930
95	Ranch House	6601 Shirley Avenue	JF-2089	C	1958
96	Ranch House	6602-6606 Shirley Avenue	JF-2090	C	1963
97	Ranch House	6607 Shirley Avenue	JF-2091	NC	1967
98	Cape Cod House	6610 Shirley Avenue	JF-1888	C	1946
99	Ranch House	6611 Shirley Avenue	JF-2092	C	1957
100	Ranch House	6615 Shirley Avenue	JF-2093	C	1964
101	House	6700 Shirley Avenue	JF-1899	C	1941
101	Garage	6700 Shirley Avenue	JF-1899	C	1941
102	Ranch House	6701-6701H Shirley Avenue	JF-1889	C	1956
102	Garage	6701-6701H Shirley Avenue	JF-1889	C	1956
103	Ranch House	6703 Shirley Avenue	JF-1890	C	1961
104	Bungalow	6704 Shirley Avenue	JF-1891	C	1928
104	Garage	6704 Shirley Avenue	JF-1891	C	1928
105	Split-level House	6705 Shirley Avenue	JF-1892	C	1956
106	Ranch House	6707 Shirley Avenue	JF-1893	C	1956
106	Garage	6707 Shirley Avenue	JF-1893	C	1956
107	House	6708 Shirley Avenue	JF-1894	C	1921
108	Ranch House	6710 Shirley Avenue	JF-1895	C	1963
109	House	6711 Shirley Avenue	JF-1896	C	1930



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110	Empty Lot	6712 Shirley Avenue	JF-2862	C	-----
111	Ranch House	6714 Shirley Avenue	JF-1897	C	1963
112	Ranch House	6715 Shirley Avenue	JF-1898	C	1963
113	Townhouse Complex	7700-7834 Turtle Run Court	JF-2863	NC	2004
114	Intentional Tree Plantings	District Wide	JF-2864	C	1920-1965

Each of the 12 empty lots found within the James T. Taylor Historic District have been evaluated. The lot contributes to the district's sense of time and place if it was present during the Period of Significance. These empty spaces help to keep the historic semi-rural settlement pattern of the neighborhood visible and enhance the overall feel of the neighborhood. The vacant lots that have resulted from building demolitions after the Period of Significance are evaluated as non-contributing.

### Descriptions of Contributing Resources:

**1.** 6407 Bass Road (JF-1950) is a one-story frame building topped with a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1925. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by wood columns. The porch decking is poured concrete. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are wood sash. The building is in excellent condition.

**9.** 6509 Bass Road (JF-1951) is a one-story four-bay (w/w/d/w) frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1952. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original wood sash. A full depth porch is located on the northern elevation and is set beneath the main roof of the house. The building is in fair condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage topped by a front gable roof.

**17.** 6527 Bass Road (JF- 2832) is a vacant lot.

**18.** 6401 Duroc Avenue (JF-1906) is a one-story two-bay (w/d) frame building topped with a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by wood posts. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the building. A small frame addition is located on the rear elevation. The building is in excellent condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a multi-car garage topped by a side gable roof.

**19.** 6403 Duroc Avenue (JF-1905) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1900. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by wood posts. A wood balustrade is present. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are wood sash. The building is in excellent condition.

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**20.** 6404 Duroc Avenue (JF-1908) is a one-story frame building topped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. It was constructed in 1937. The structure is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It has been fully enclosed. A rear shed addition is present. The building is in good condition.

**22.** 6407 Duroc Avenue (JF-1907) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building topped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1930. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A half-width front porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a hip roof that is supported by brick, corner columns. It is fully enclosed with the use of windows. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are a mixture of types. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a frame garage topped by an end gable roof.

**24.** 6409 Duroc Avenue (JF-1909) is a one-story frame building topped with a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. It was constructed in 1930. The structure is clad in wood paneling. The foundation materials could not be ascertained. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a hip roof that is supported by wood posts. A matching wood balustrade is present. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in excellent condition. A large detached garage is associated with the residence.

**25.** 6412 Duroc Avenue (JF-1910) is a 1½ -story frame building topped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1910. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation materials could not be ascertained. A  $\frac{1}{2}$  width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by iron posts. The porch decking is poured concrete. An internal brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the house. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition.

**26.** 6413 Duroc Avenue (JF-1911) is a one-story four-bay (w/w/d/w) frame building topped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1952. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original wood sash. A frame addition is located on the rear elevation. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in fair condition.

**27.** 6414 Duroc Avenue (JF-1912) is a one-story four-bay (w/d/w) frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in stone veneer and aluminum siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. An internal chimney is present. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a garage topped by an end gable roof.

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**28.** 6415 Duroc Avenue (JF-1913) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl replacements. A frame addition topped by a shed roof is located on the rear elevation. The building is in excellent condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a frame garage topped by a front gable roof is located behind the house.

**29.** 6500 Duroc Avenue (JF-2095) is a one-story Ranch style, frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in stone veneer on the central section of its façade which is inset from the rest of the wall. The remaining façade sections and other elevations are clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. An attached garage is located on the southwestern corner of the residence. The building is in good condition.

**30.** 6501 Duroc Avenue (JF-2096) is a one-story Ranch style, frame building topped with a clipped gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1957. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. The building is in good condition.

**31.** 6503 Duroc Avenue (JF-2097) is a one-story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and wood paneling. The house rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. The building is in good condition.

**32.** 6505 Duroc Avenue (JF-2098) is a one-story frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition.

**33.** 6506 Duroc Avenue (JF-1914) is a one-story frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1954. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. The north elevation of the residence contains a sunroom that is accessed via a sliding glass door on the front façade. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage.

**34.** 6507 Duroc Avenue (JF-2852) is a vacant lot.

**35.** 6508 Duroc Avenue (JF-1915) is a one-story frame building topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1951. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in stone veneer which extends down to grade. The

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fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. A large, stone clad chimney is present. A garage is attached the north elevation. It is clad in matching stone siding and topped by a hip roof. The building is in good condition.

**36.** 6509 Duroc Avenue (JF-2834) is a vacant lot.

**37.** 6510 Duroc Avenue (JF-1916) is a 1½ -story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1950. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in brick veneer and rests on a poured concrete foundation. There are two gable dormers on the front face of the roof. Each contains a single window. The main entrance has a wood surround. An enclosed porch is located on the north elevation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. A detached garage is associated with the main residence. It is topped by a front gable roof. The building is in good condition.

**38.** 6513 Duroc Avenue (JF-2099) is a one story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1963. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in stone veneer and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. A detached garage is associated with porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a flat roof that is supported by iron posts. An internal chimney is present. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a frame garage topped by an end gable roof.

**44.** 6519 Duroc Avenue (JF-2840) is a vacant lot.

**45.** 6521 Duroc Avenue (JF-2841) is a vacant lot.

**46.** 6523 Duroc Avenue (JF-2842) is a vacant lot.

**55.** 6700 Duroc Avenue (JF-2100) is a one story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1964. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The structure is clad in a combination of aluminum siding and wood paneling. It rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by iron posts. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are a mixture of types. An external brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition.

**56.** 6704 Duroc Avenue (JF-2851) is a vacant lot.

**57.** 6711 Duroc Avenue (JF-2799) is a one-story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The structure is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A metal awning supported by iron posts serves as an entryway porch on the front façade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition.

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- 58.** 6712 Duroc Avenue (JF-1917) is a one-story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1935. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the south. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a hip roof and has been fully enclosed. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are a variety of types. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence, a concrete block garage.
- 60.** 7516 River Road (JF-1991) is a one story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1922. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The structure is clad in stucco. It rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It has been enclosed with screened windows. A shed dormer adorns the front face of the roof. It contains three windows. An internal brick chimney is present along the ridgeline. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition. There is one out building associated with the main residence; a frame garage topped by an end gable roof.
- 61.** 7518 River Road (JF-2065) is a one story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1922. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The structure is clad in vinyl siding. It rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by wood posts. A wood balustrade is present. A gable dormer adorns the front face of the roof. It contains three windows. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition.
- 64.** 7606 River Road (JF-2069) is a one-story frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1926. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The structure is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A gable dormer adorns the front face of the roof. It contains three windows. A full width porch has been enclosed and the front entrance removed. The fenestration pattern has been altered and the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. Large additions are located on the eastern and western elevations. The building is in good condition.
- 65.** 7610 River Road (JF 1992) is the Harrods Creek Baptist Church. It was constructed in 1945. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The original section of the church is constructed from concrete block and is topped by a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The front façade is clad in brick and contains a parapet wall that extends beyond the original width of the church. A steeple is located near the front façade. Large additions are located on the eastern elevation. The additions include a gymnasium and community center. It is clad in brick veneer and painted concrete block. The building is in good condition.
- 66.** 7616 River Road (JF-1993) is known as Ake's Place, which was a well-known restaurant and social gathering spot for community residents as well as others. It was constructed in 1935. It is a one-story, concrete block building topped with a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The structures walls are painted concrete block and it rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A porch adorns a portion of the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof and has been enclosed with a series of windows flanking

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an entrance. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. A frame addition is located on the rear elevation. The building is in good condition.

**67.** 7700 River Road (JF-1994) is a two-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building topped with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1935. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The structure is clad in brick and rests on a continuous brick foundation. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped beneath the main roof of the house. The porch has been enclosed with large windows and brick columns are present at the corners to support the roof. A large hip dormer is centrally located on the front face of the roof and contains three windows. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl replacements. A frame addition is located on the eastern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

**70.** 6400 Shirley Avenue (JF-1880) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1942. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the northeast. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a flat roof that is supported by iron posts. The decking is poured concrete. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl, modern replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition. There are two outbuildings associated with the main residence. Both are frame, garages.

**71.** 6401 Shirley Avenue (JF-1877) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1942. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a hip roof that is supported by metal posts. A balustrade is present. The decking is poured concrete. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl, modern replacements. Two gable dormers are located on the front face of the roof. Each contains a single window. The building is in excellent condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage topped by a front gable roof.

**72.** 6403 Shirley Avenue (JF-2083) is a one-story four-bay (w/w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1952. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl, modern replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in excellent condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage topped by a front gable roof.

**73.** 6404 Shirley Avenue (JF-1878) is a 1½ -story frame building built in the American Bungalow style. It was constructed in 1946. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width porch, that has been fully enclosed, adorns the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. A gable dormer is centrally located on

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the front face of the roof. The building is in good condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage topped by a front gable roof.

**74.** 6406 Shirley Avenue (JF-1879) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built. It was constructed in 1946. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in stone veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A poured concrete stoop adorns the front façade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. An internal chimney is present. A small attached carport is located on the rear portion of the southern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**76.** 6410 Shirley Avenue (JF-1882) is a one-story two-bay (w/d) frame building built in the Bungalow style. It was constructed in 1915. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in standing seam metal. It is clad in brick and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It is inset beneath the main roof of the house with brick columns supporting the roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. An internal chimney is present. Shed dormers are located on both the southern and northern faces of the roof; while a hip dormer is located on the front face of the roof. The building is in good condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage.

**77.** 6411 Shirley Avenue (JF-1904) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1940. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in standing seam metal. It is clad in brick and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by wood columns. The porch decking is poured concrete. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An external, brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a frame garage.

**78.** 6414 Shirley Avenue (JF-1883) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1949. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer on its front façade while the rest of the elevations are clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A concrete stoop adorns the front façade. The main entrance is set within a gable along the front façade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition.

**79.** 6415 Shirley Avenue (JF-1884) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built in the Minimal Traditional style. It was constructed in 1951. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. An external chimney is present. The building is in good condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block and brick garage.

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**80.** 6416 Shirley Avenue (JF 1885) is a 1½ -story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built in the American Bungalow style. It was constructed in 1925. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width, that has been fully enclosed, adorns the front façade. A large shed dormer is present on the front face of the roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An external chimney is present. The building is in good condition. One outbuilding is associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage.

**81.** 6419 Shirley Avenue (JF-1903) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An attached carport is present on its southern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**83.** 6501 Shirley Avenue is a split level frame building. It was constructed in 1959. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. The building is in good condition.

**84.** 6502 Shirley Avenue (JF-1886) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built in the Bungalow style. It was constructed in 1924. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, concrete block foundation. A full width porch adorns the front façade. It is inset beneath the main roof of the house and is supported by brick columns. A shed dormer is located on the front face of the roof. It contains three windows. The building is in good condition.

**85.** 6506 Shirley Avenue (JF-2084) is a one-story four-bay (w/w/w/d) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1961. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition.

**86.** 6507 Shirley Avenue (JF-2085) is a one-story three-bay (w/w/d) frame building. It was constructed in 1957. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The front façade is clad in stone veneer while the remaining elevations are clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, replacements. An attached carport is located on the southern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**87.** 6508 Shirley Avenue (JF-2086) is a one-story three-bay (w/w/d) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears



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unaltered; however the windows are modern, replacements. An attached garage is located on the northern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**88.** 6509 Shirley Avenue (JF-1900) is a one-story five-bay (d/d/w/d/w) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. An attached garage is located on the northern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**89.** 6510 Shirley Avenue (JF-2087) is a one-story five-bay (d/d/w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1959. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. An attached garage is located on the southern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

**90.** 6511 Shirley Avenue (JF-1901) is a one-story four-bay (w/w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. A two-bay width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by wood posts. A wood balustrade is present. The porch decking is wood. The building is in excellent condition.

**91.** 6514 Shirley Avenue (JF-1902) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1954. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. An internal brick chimney is present. An attached sunroom is located on the southern elevation. The building is in excellent condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage.

**93.** 6517 Shirley Avenue (JF-2861) is a vacant lot.

**94.** 6600 Shirley Avenue (JF 1887) was the residence of James T. Taylor after he established the subdivision. It was constructed in 1930. It is a two and one half story, three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built in the Tudor style. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The front entrance and external chimney are clad in stone while the rest of the residence is clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. Shed roof dormers are located on either side of the side gable roof. Several additions are present. An attached garage is located on the northern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

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**95.** 6601 Shirley Avenue (JF-2089) is a one-story five-bay (d/w/d/w/w) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. An internal, brick chimney is present. An attached garage is located on the northern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

**96.** 6602 Shirley Avenue (JF-2090) is a one-story four-bay (w/d/w/w) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1963. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in stone veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the residence. A porch runs for most of the front façade. It is topped by a shed roof that is supported by wood posts. The porch decking is poured concrete. An internal, stone clad chimney is present. An attached garage is located on the northern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

**98.** 6610 Shirley Avenue (JF-1888) is a 1½-story, three-bay (w/d/w) frame building. It was constructed in 1946. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in stucco and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A ¾ width porch, that has been fully enclosed, adorns the front façade. Two shed dormers are present on the front face of the roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. An internal, brick clad chimney is present. Several additions are located on the southern elevation. The building is in good condition.

**99.** 6611 Shirley Avenue (JF-2092) is a one-story seven-bay (w/d/w/w/w/d/d) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1957. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The main entrance is set beneath a section of the façade that project out from the rest of the elevation. It is topped by a hip roof that is supported by metal posts. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. One internal, brick clad chimney and a larger external chimney are present. The building is in good condition.

**100.** 6615 Shirley Avenue (JF 2093) is a one-story five-bay (w/w/d/w/w/) frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1964. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. An attached carport is located on the southern elevation and sits beneath the main roof of the house. The building is in good condition.

**101.** 6700 Shirley Avenue (JF-1899) is a one-story three-bay (w/d/w) frame building built. It was constructed in 1941. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a front gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. A ½ width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by wood columns that rest on a solid

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wall surrounding the porch. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, rusticated concrete block foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a concrete block garage topped by a front gable roof.

**102.** 6701 Shirley Avenue (JF-1889) is a one-story frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by wood columns. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a two-car detached garage topped by a front gable roof.

**103.** 6703 Shirley Avenue (JF-1890) is a one-story frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a two-car detached garage topped by a front gable roof.

**104.** 6704 Shirley Avenue (JF-1891) is a one-story frame building built in the Bungalow style. It was constructed in 1928. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A full width porch, that has been fully enclosed, adorns the front façade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. The building is in good condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a detached garage topped by a front gable roof.

**105.** 6705 Shirley Avenue (JF-1892) is a split level frame building. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A ½ width porch adorns the front façade. It is inset beneath the main roof of the house which is supported by iron posts. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern vinyl. The building is in excellent condition.

**106.** 6707 Shirley Avenue (JF-1893) is a one-story five bay (w/w/w/d/w), frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1956. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in stone veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A ½ width porch adorns the front façade. It is inset beneath the main roof of the house which is supported by iron posts. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a frame garage topped by a front gable roof.

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**107.** 6708 Shirley Avenue (JF-1894) is a one-story three bay (w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1921. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a front gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. A ½ width porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a hip roof that is supported by iron posts. The porch decking is poured concrete. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl, modern replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. A shed addition is located along the southern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

**108.** 6710 Shirley Avenue (JF-1895) is a one-story four bay (w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1963. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are vinyl, modern replacements. The building is in good condition.

**109.** 6711 Shirley Avenue (JF-1896) is a one-story three bay (d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1930. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. The building is in good condition.

**110.** 6712 Shirley Avenue (JF-2862) is a vacant lot.

**111.** 6714 Shirley Avenue (JF-1897) is a one-story three bay (d/w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1963. The site sits on the west side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition.

**112.** 6715 Shirley Avenue (JF-1898) is a one-story five bay (w/w/d/w/d), frame building. It was constructed in 1963. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. An internal brick chimney is present. The building is in good condition.

**114.** The inclusion of "Intentional Tree Plantings," in the table correlates to local history which indicates that James T. Taylor planted trees and shrubs along the roads within his subdivision. That effort is further documented in the 2006 technical report, *Cultural Historic Assessment of the Bass-Shirley Sanitary Sewer and Drainage Improvement Project, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky* (Horlbeck and Edgeworth). The report states, "...that many trees along Shirley and Duroc Avenues have been planted by Taylor and thus contribute to the site's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association." The report goes on to say that, "Other trees that may not be planted along the roads, but appear to be intentional design elements, are also considered contributing features." For the purposes of this nomination, any mature tree over the age of 50 years old aligning Shirley Avenue, Bass Road and Duroc Avenue and along the original plot lines are

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recommended as a contributing element to the district. This vegetation helps screen the community from adjacent modern developments and protects the original rural feeling of the neighborhood.

### **Descriptions of Non-contributing Resources:**

2. 6409 Bass Road (JF-2818) is a one-story six bay (w/w/d/w/d/d), frame building. It was constructed in 1973. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in good condition.

3. 6411 Bass Road (JF- 2819) is a one-story four bay (w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1972. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in excellent condition.

4. 6413 Bass Road (JF- 2820) is a one-story six bay (w/w/d/w/d/d), frame building. It was constructed in 2002. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. A large, attached garage is present on the southern elevation. The building is in excellent condition.

5. 6415 Bass Road (JF- 2821) is a one-story four bay (w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1979. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in wood paneling that extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in good condition.

6. 6501 Bass Road (JF- 2822) is a one-story seven bay (w/w/w/d/w/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2013. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. A two bay porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

7. 6507 Bass Road (JF- 2823) is a one-story three bay (d/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2013. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

8. 6508 Bass Road (JF- 2824) is a one-story four bay (w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2014. The site sits on the west side of Bass Road and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in stone veneer which

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extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**10.** 6511 Bass Road (JF- 2825) is a two-story five bay (w/w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1996. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**11.** 6515 Bass Road (JF- 2826) is a two-story five bay (w/w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2008. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. An entryway porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**12.** 6517 Bass Road (JF-2827) is a one story, six bay (w/w/w/d/w/w) frame residence topped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The resource sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The house is clad in brick and stone veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**13.** 6519 Bass Road (JF- 2828) is a one-story six bay (w/w/w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2000. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**14.** 6521 Bass Road (JF- 2829) is a one-story five bay (w/w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1996. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. An entryway porch adorns the façade. It is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**15.** 6523 Bass Road (JF- 2830) is a one-story five bay (w/w/d/w/w), frame building built in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1986. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**16.** 6525 Bass Road (JF- 2831) is a two-story, frame building constructed in 1983. The site sits on the east side of Bass Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a cross gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in wood paneling and brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. An external chimney is present. The building is in excellent condition.

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**21.** 6406 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2833) is a two-story four bay (w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 1977. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered; however the windows are modern, vinyl replacements. The building is in excellent condition. There is one outbuilding associated with the main residence; a two car garage.

**23.** 6408 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2094) is a one-story four bay (w/d/w/w), frame building constructed in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1973. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer and rests on a continuous, poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.

**39.** 6514 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2835) is a one-story six bay (w/w/d/w/w/d), frame building. It was constructed in 2007. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**40.** 6515 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2836) is a one-story four bay (w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2005. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**41.** 6516 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2837) is a one-story five bay (w/w/d/w/d), frame building. It was constructed in 2007. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**42.** 6517 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2838) is a one-story four bay (w/d/w/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2004. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**43.** 6518 Duroc Avenue (JF- 2839) is a one-story five bay (w/w/w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2008. The site sits on the west side of Duroc Avenue and is oriented to the east. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**47.** 6601 Duroc Avenue (JF-2843) is a one story, three bay (w/d/w) frame residence. It was constructed in 2014. The resource sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

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**48.** 6603 Duroc Avenue (JF-2844) is a one story, three bay (w/d/w) frame residence. It was constructed in 2014. The resource sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**49.** 6607 Duroc Avenue (JF-2845) is a one story, three bay (d/d/w) frame residence. It was constructed in 2014. The resource sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**50.** 6609 Duroc Avenue (JF-2846) is a one story, three bay (w/d/d) frame residence. It was constructed in 2014. The resource sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**51.** 6611 Duroc Avenue (JF-2847) is a one story, three bay (d/d/w) frame residence. It was constructed in 2014. The resource sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**52.** 6613 Duroc Avenue (JF-2848) is a vacant lot.

**53.** 6615 Duroc Avenue (JF-2849) is a vacant lot.

**54.** 6617 Duroc Avenue (JF-2850) is a lot which has being currently constructed.

**59.** 7700-7722 Lazy Creek Court (JF- 2853) is a complex of townhomes. They were constructed in 2005. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue on Lazy Creek Court. The townhomes are topped by side gable roofs that are covered in asphalt shingles. They are clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The buildings are in excellent condition.

**62.** 7600 River Road (JF- 2854) is a one-story three bay (w/d/w), frame building. It was constructed in 2008. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**63.** 7602 River Road (JF-2855) is a one-story, frame building constructed in 2008. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a cross gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original. The building is in excellent condition.



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**68.** 7704 River Road (JF- 2856) is a two-story frame building. It was constructed in 1962. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**69.** 7706 River Road (JF- 2857) is a one-story frame building constructed in the Ranch style. It was constructed in 1958. The site sits on the north side of River Road and is oriented to the south. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**75.** 6407 Shirley Avenue (JF- 2858) is a one-story frame building. It was constructed in 1980. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**82.** 6421 Shirley Avenue (JF- 2859) is a one-story frame building. It was constructed in 2006. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**92.** 6515 Shirley Avenue (JF-2091) is a two story, seven bay (w/w/w/w/d/w/w) frame residence. The resource sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and faces west. It is topped by a side gable roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick which extends down to grade. A large two-story porch adorns the front façade. It is topped by a gable roof that is supported by large metal columns. The fenestration pattern appears unaltered and the windows are original to the house. It is in excellent condition.

**97.** 6607 Shirley Avenue (JF- 2091) is a one-story frame building. It was constructed in 1967. The site sits on the east side of Shirley Avenue and is oriented to the west. The residence is topped by a hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. The building is in excellent condition.

**113.** 7700-7834 Turtle Run Court (JF- 2863) is a complex of townhouses. They were constructed in 2004. The site sits on the east side of Duroc Avenue. They are clad in brick veneer which extends down to grade. They are in excellent condition.

### **Changes within the James T. Taylor Subdivision since the Period of Significance**

As experienced by many historic hamlets in Jefferson County, recent development is transforming the once rural countryside. Modern in-fill is beginning to change the characteristics of the once-agrarian James Taylor subdivision, as large lots are subdivided and discordant modern houses are constructed. The homes filling the empty lots within the neighborhood are larger in scale and constructed in a modern style. Paralleling the changes in the built environment, the demographics of the neighborhood are changing too, replacing the initial collection of interrelated African American families with a less-cohesive community of people without historic connections to the district. Interviewees noted the irony of the situation: white neighbors can move freely into the James Taylor subdivision, which began in part because blacks were prohibited from moving into all-white neighborhoods.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Social History

### Period of Significance

1910-1965

### Significant Dates

1922, 1925

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

### Cultural Affiliation

NA

### Architect/Builder

Taylor, James T. (builder)

### Period of Significance (justification)

The dates chosen begin with the first residential building within the area that would become the subdivision and end after the majority of homes had been constructed in the original design established by James T. Taylor and his death in 1965.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary

The James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and is significant within the context of African American Communities in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1865-1965. The district grew from the efforts of James T. Taylor, an important member of the African American community of Harrods Creek and Prospect. During a large portion of the Period of Significance, racial segregation was the norm, extending to every aspect of life including where one lived, went to school and socialized. James Taylor embodies the spirit of self-reliance, dignity and vision that would eventually overcome forced segregation and other aspects of the Jim Crow social system. The James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District is unique among other African American communities in that it is the product of African American design impulses. It is a community that contains landscape characteristics specifically created for its African American residents. The lots combined both rural and urban qualities. The James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District possesses significance and the district possesses a high degree of integrity between its current physical condition and that significance.

## Historic Context: African American Communities in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1865-1965

### Postbellum Louisville and Jefferson County

Following the Civil War, Louisville emerged relatively undamaged, and the city's identity began to shift from a western city to a southern city with a strong Confederate identity where "it seemed that a part of the 'rite of passage' into the business world of the city was to have been an officer in the Confederacy. Nearly all of Louisville's journalists, lawyers, realtors, and merchants were former rebels" (Wright, 1985). Industry continued to grow and the population continued to expand, attracting both wealthy former Confederates fleeing the occupied South and recently-freed African Americans searching for a new life. Rapid population growth led to extreme crowding and resulting health concerns.

Although as a Union state, Kentucky was not subject to Reconstruction, the mounting discrimination and racial violence led the government to place the state under the jurisdiction of the Freedman's Bureau to protect the civil rights of African Americans. The Freedman's Bureau was a federal agency established to aid former slaves during the Reconstruction Period, championing education and fair trials for African Americans. Postbellum legislation created separate institutions by race for education, taxation, marriages, criminal penalties, and more, effectively

creating two separate worlds of race and, in the separate and unequal world forced upon African Americans, discrimination, poverty, poor housing, crime, and police brutality became commonplace... Life in the post-Civil War African American community had several defining characteristics. First, housing was inadequate and overcrowding was common. While more fortunate African Americans lived in single-family homes, most others lived in tenements and shacks. Diseases and unsanitary conditions were part of the urban landscape. Jobs were plentiful for African Americans in Louisville's strong economy, but wages were generally low. Consequently, these neighborhoods were crowded with folks who were moderately to extremely impoverished" (Aubespain, 2011).

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Despite these very real hardships in Louisville, African Americans elsewhere in the South faced worse hostilities. George Wright notes that

an essential aspect of Louisville life that kept racial friction to a minimum (and often gave the appearance of idyllic race relations when compared to the South) was the attitude of Louisville's upper-class whites and their desire to maintain racial order in the city. From the antebellum days, when most of the slaves had worked in close contact with their masters and mistresses, a form of paternalism had developed... Louisville's leading white citizens often seemed genuinely concerned about Afro-Americans and generously supported a number of black causes. But these whites were very selective about what to support, and in return they demanded that blacks be passive and remain in the place assigned to them in Louisville society... What existed in Louisville was racism in a polite form; it would remain polite as long as Afro-Americans willingly accepted 'their place,' which, of course, was at the bottom" (Wright, 1985).

Further, "Adequate housing was a continuing problem, with the poor being relegated to places not fit for animals and the middle-and upper-class blacks meeting sharp opposition to their attempts to move into better housing in white neighborhoods" (Wright, 1985). During the 1880s and 1890s, numerous Jim Crow laws were established throughout the state and country to legally establish a systematic system of racial segregation. In Kentucky, Jim Crow laws began in 1866 with a ban on interracial marriage. These provisions were predicated upon a "separate but equal" condition for institutions, such as education, public transportation, public accommodations, health care, housing, and more. At the close of the 19th century, African Americans in Louisville were generally segregated in schools, on streetcars, at restaurants, in theaters and entertainment venues, at welfare institutions, at public hospitals, and more (Wright, 1985). In 1896, the US Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal; this decision would stand until the mid-20th century.

Numerous developments and historic events occurred in Louisville during the decades of postbellum segregation that demonstrated a willingness among the black population to campaign for fairer treatment and a viable place for the African American community:

- In 1868, the 14th Amendment guaranteed African Americans citizenship and civil rights.
- In 1870, the 15th Amendment was ratified, providing suffrage for African American males.
- Alongside 15 private schools within the city, the first public school for African Americans in Louisville opened in October 1870. Numerous other schools followed.
- Also in 1870, Quinn Chapel organized "Freedom Rides" to protest segregation on streetcars. This is the first known protest of racial segregation in the state.
- In 1872, African Americans were permitted to testify in Kentucky courts.
- In 1873, the United Brothers of Friendship was chartered.
- The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1875. It was ruled unconstitutional in 1883.
- The first Kentucky Derby was run in 1875; the winner, Aristides, was ridden by African American jockey, Oliver Lewis.
- In 1877, the Colored Orphans Home was founded, making it the first social welfare institution for African Americans in Louisville.

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- In 1904, passage of the Day Law officially segregated all higher education in the state. The law would be amended in 1950 to allow individual universities to determine whether to admit African Americans and would be repealed in 1954.
- In 1905, the Western Branch Library opened to serve African Americans; three years after the Louisville Free Public Library was founded.
- In 1914, the Louisville Board of Aldermen adopted a housing segregation ordinance; the first branch of the NAACP in Kentucky was organized in Louisville in response. The ordinance was initially upheld by the Criminal Court, which was presided over by Judge James P. Gregory later that same year. However, in 1917, the ordinance was overturned by the Supreme Court.

Countywide, 1880-1900 was a turning point for agriculture. Total acreage in farms and the production of hay, horses, dairy cattle, and corn plateaued and fell during this period (Carey, 1990). Large scale production of a single cash crop became infeasible without the enslaved labor force; only tobacco farming expanded at a large-scale during this period. Smaller farms and tenant laborers became the norm in rural areas throughout the county. Russell Chamberlain recalls that tenant farmers in Harrods Creek, regardless of color, were “at the bottom end of the income and educational scale, and were desperate for any kind of work which they could obtain” (1994).

The decades following the Civil War also saw a major advancement in urban transportation. Extensive railroad expansions served the city’s growing economy. Construction of the Louisville, Harrods Creek, and Westport Railroad interurban line opened areas to accelerated suburban development. Commuter service between downtown Louisville and Harrods Creek began in 1875. Area residents now had a convenient way to live along the riverfront bluffs and still work in the city. By 1883, there were 21 stops along the 11-mile route, “many for prominent landowners who held shares in the railroad” (CTS, 2012). By 1904, the line was electrified and included stops at Glenview, Harrods Creek, Transylvania, and Prospect.

### **Residential Makeup of Louisville and Jefferson County: Postbellum to 1940**

After the Civil War, cities all over the country, including Louisville, saw vast numbers of African Americans moving into urban areas. Scott Cummings and Michael Price in their paper entitled; *Race Relations in Louisville: Southern Racial Traditions and Northern Class Dynamics*, called it the “... beginning of black American urbanization” (1990). By 1870, the number of African Americans living in cities had nearly doubled. The increase in Louisville’s African American population from 1870 to 1960 saw a steady rise from 14,956 to 70,075 (Cummings and Price 1990).

As the influx of African Americans into the city of Louisville steadily increased from 1870 to 1920; the majority settled near the central business district. The accommodations were described as unsanitary, dilapidated and often considered to be a serious fire hazard (Wright 1985). As other groups migrated to Louisville and created their own communities based on ethnicity, such as Germantown and Limerick; the main factor in the make-up of the city’s neighborhoods was race.

By 1920 the west side of Louisville saw African American neighborhoods of Russell, California District, and along Walnut Street established. This was met by opposition by other residents which successfully passed a segregation ordinance to try and limit where African Americans could live. While this ordinance was later overturned in the court system, it was yet another visible sign of the

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attitude of residential segregation. Eventually, the West End would contain the highest concentration of African Americans in the city.

While African Americans were moving into the city in great numbers, other ethnic groups were moving out to the suburbs in the county. Improved transportation and the decline in agricultural production correlated with this drastic suburbanization of the surrounding county. During the 1930s and 1940s, the majority of the expansion occurred to the south and west.

Following the Civil War, many of the large farms in eastern Jefferson County were divided and sold to new owners. The wealth and exclusivity of the River Road corridor in eastern Jefferson County precluded the extensive development seen elsewhere in the county. A significant number of Louisville's upper economic class developed eastern Jefferson County by establishing an iconic type of property, a "Gentleman Farm," which combined a working farm with a lavish country estate. The Gentleman Farm property type is exemplified by the Country Estates of River Road Historic District (NR 1999; NRIS 99000495). This trend began with the farms providing summer retreats for the wealthy but quickly evolved to include architect-designed year-round residences with landscaped grounds. The domestic staffs to run these large estates were often African Americans, who settled nearby in small, humble hamlets.

### **African American Communities within Louisville and Jefferson County**

The following are brief descriptions of other African American communities once located within Jefferson County. Although many such communities arose and thrived throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, limited information about the day-to-day lives of each community has been documented. Few historic elements of these enclaves remain today. Many of these properties have been listed in the National Register, where a much fuller account of their story can be found. For those listed communities, a citation will be given to the year of listing and the National Register identification number, to aid in obtaining an electronic copy of the form.

*Park DuValle* is located southwest of downtown Louisville. The earliest development began in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century following the Civil War but the majority of the community was developed in the 1940s. The original residences were mostly replaced during urban renewal efforts with the construction of large housing projects which are themselves being replaced in a new revitalization effort (Kleber 2000).

*Limerick*, (NR 1978, expanded 1983; NRIS 78001360 & 83003715) while originally an Irish American neighborhood; always contained a large population of African Americans throughout its history. It is located one mile south of downtown Louisville and was originally developed in the 1860s for workers of the Louisville and Nashville freight yard. Housing was varied for the residents of the neighborhood. More wealthy families built large, two story homes while Irish workers lived in shotgun houses and the African American residents found housing in the alleyways of the neighborhood. As the Irish residents began moving out to newer subdivisions, African Americans moved from the alleyways to the vacant shotgun houses (Kleber 2000).

In addition the neighborhood was the location of the first state-supported public school for African Americans. It was opened in 1873 and was called Louisville Central Public School. The community

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boasted two successive baseball fields starting in 1874, both with the name of Eclipse Park. The ballpark was home to Louisville's major league team, the Louisville Colonels (Kleber 2000).

*Smoketown* (NR 1997; NRIS 97000661) is located southeast of downtown Louisville. Originally settled by German families in the 1850s, the neighborhood soon was the destination of thousands of freed slaves following the Civil War. By 1870, Smoketown was overwhelmingly African American in population. The area was home to several brick-making kilns, with nine being listed in 1871. Housing consisted of frame, shotgun houses that lined the narrow streets. The vast majority of these houses were rented and not owned by the African American families living in them (Hampton 1993). It was a densely populated neighborhood with a population of 15,000 in 1880.

By 1960, the area had experienced massive population loss with many families and businesses moving to other areas of the city. Many of the historic homes and buildings were demolished to make way for large housing projects. The neighborhood has a middle school, community center and a Baptist church to serve the residents (McClendon 1992).

As with other urban neighborhoods that have undergone development, only the larger, "nicer" buildings have a chance of survival while the smaller more "normal" buildings are seen as having little value and are quickly removed. Smoketown's historic fabric and character has been severely altered by the loss of a large number of buildings, including many of the smaller shotgun style residences that once lined the streets.

*Chickasaw* is located west of downtown Louisville. Born out of segregation, Chickasaw was reserved for African Americans, while to the north, Shawnee Park was reserved for whites.

*Russell* (NR 1980, expanded 2000; NRIS 80001617 & 00000273) is located west of downtown Louisville. In the 1870s, street car lines reached the area and the community's population began to climb. Originally the neighborhood was a mixture of affluent, white families and working class African Americans and whites. The housing reflected the mixture, with large homes along the main roadways and small shotgun style homes on side streets and alley ways.

Russell saw the exit of many of the wealthy families in the 1890s, and the influx of more working class African Americans. The area flourished through the 1940s and the community could boast of theaters, restaurants, churches, and night clubs. America's first public library exclusively for African Americans is located in Russell opening in 1908. The Russell area was described by a visiting report from Indianapolis in 1910 as, "extremely popular with black professionals and businessmen." He went on to say that the residences he visited in Russell had "all of the modern conveniences found in homes owned by whites" (Baye n.d).

Following World War II, Russell again saw an exodus, this time middle class African Americans left for neighborhoods to the east and south. Much of the historic fabric was lost in the community's eastern section when Urban Renewal occurred in the 1960s. Betty Winston Baye in her *Louisville Courier Journal* article entitled, "Russell with Influential Institutions, Glamorous Homes, the Area Served as Testimony to Heights of Black Achievement," says Russell is a mere shadow of its former self, with many vacant lots and abandoned buildings found throughout the community (n.d).



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*Park Hill* is located west of downtown Louisville. It dates back to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century where the southwestern portion of the neighborhood was farmland (Kleber 2000).

*Petersburg/Newburg* was originally two separate communities; one of African Americans and the other of German descent. Petersburg was the area in which the freed slaves began to settle while Newburg, originally spelled Newburgh, was originally settled by four German families in the 1820s. Both are located on the south side of the city of Louisville. The first African Americans to settle in the area, that would later be called Petersburg, were Eliza and Henry Tevis in 1851. They were free and owned a 40-acre farm. Following the Civil War, African Americans began buying land in the area and began farming.

The area remained rural, surrounded by farmland up until the 1950s when suburbia finally reached it. The biggest change occurred in the following decade, when in the 1960s Urban Renewal efforts, "wiped out the area's unpaved roads, outhouses, unlighted streets and substandard housing. It brought sidewalks, sewers, new roads, a community center and more than 100 new homes" (Goodwin n.d.). The 1970s proved to be a time of expansion not only for physical boundaries of the community but also the number of people calling it home.

*California* is located west of downtown Louisville and is thought to have first been settled by German immigrants around 1850. Following the Civil War, African Americans moved into the area and established a school. The community's population was a mixture of African Americans and German immigrants till around 1900, when many German families began moving. Over the next several decades nearly half the population had moved and 40% of its housing had been lost. California has been the subject of Urban Renewal efforts (Kleber 2000).

*Parkland* (NR 1980; NRIS 80001613), originally called Homestead, is located west of downtown Louisville and was settled in 1871. African American residents moved in early in the neighborhood's history with Joseph S. Cotter living there in 1876. As the neighborhood grew, two distinct areas emerged: Needmore, which was primarily African American, and Parkland, which was primarily white.

The area was hit by a tremendous tornado in 1890 which destroyed nearly all the residences and commercial businesses. However, as a sign of their resilience, the residents rebuilt their community and expanded their boundaries. A vast difference could be seen between the two areas of Parkland: the affluent white section had large homes built in the Queen Anne style while Needmore or Little Africa as it was called contained, "wood shacks, leaning shanties and public outhouses" (Pillow n.d.)

By 1916, the African American section of Parkland had 700 residences, six churches, seven groceries, one drug store, a county school and other professional services (Kleber 2000). However, in 1948 Urban Renewal removed older homes in favor of several housing projects. Overcrowding soon became an issue, the area started to decline, and businesses relocated in the 1960s. The original housing projects were replaced by new housing for the residents in the mid- to late- 1990s.

*Berrytown* is located along English Station Road, east of Louisville. The earliest settler was Alfred Berry, who bought a 10-acre parcel in 1874. The community grew as many of the African Americans who worked for the wealthy residents of the nearby community of Anchorage settled there (Muhammad n.d.).

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In the 1960s, Berrytown saw a loss of residents as families moved into Louisville for industrial jobs. As a result, “many of the old neighborhoods were left with vacant properties and overgrown lots. They received few services from the county, which eventually bought the vacant lots but left them undeveloped” (Mohammad n.d.). Urban Renewal expanded the southern portion of the community.

*Griffytown* is located along Old Harrods Creek Run. It traces its origins back to 1879 when Dan Griffy purchased the land where he had been living. Soon, other African Americans began settling in the area and a community was established. For the next 90 years, the area remained predominantly African American. Then in the 1960s, similar to Berrytown, many residents left for the city, taking industrial jobs. Eventually, the neighborhood was redeveloped through urban renewal at which time most of the older buildings and homes were replaced (Kleber 2000).

*Harrods Creek* (NR 1991; NRIS 91001679) is located along River Road north of Louisville in the area known as “The Neck.” By 1870, local census indicated that 176 African Americans lived in the area, including the free African American families of Thomas Taylor, Jeff Taylor, William Taylor, George Taylor, Jefferson Jacob, and Lewis Brooks. In 1890, Isaac and Mary Hall Merriweather purchased land and constructed their large home in the area (CDM Smith 2013).

By 1905 the area included a number of new homes and buildings. The pages from the 1913 Louisville Title Company mapping identify property owners in the Harrods Creek and Prospect area. Records indicate that the area “included an interesting mix of white, black, mulatto, and international residents” (Turley-Adams, n.d.).

Limited development occurred in the Harrods Creek area during the mid-20th century. James S. Taylor, son of James T. Taylor, created a 30-lot riverfront subdivision – Beachland – west of his father’s subdivision. A series of cabins and docks were constructed for African American use on the Merriwether property in the 1950s. With increased opportunities opening for minorities, the African American community at Harrods Creek began to experience an emigration of its youth. Increasing property values along the River Road corridor in Jefferson County contributed to further gentrification and, into the late-20th century, a loss of community in the historically African American settlement.

### **Early Settlement in the area of Harrods Creek**

The area that James T. Taylor called home prior to establishing his subdivision was Harrods Creek, locally known as “The Neck.” African Americans had begun settling there in the 1870s, establishing a community along Upper River Road north of Louisville. As the locale was well out of the city limits of Louisville, the majority of the area was used for agriculture, with large tracts of land owned by wealthy white farmers. It was this landscape where the residents of Harrods Creek lived and worked as many found employment on the surrounding farms and estates. By 1905 the area included a number of new homes and buildings. The pages from the 1913 Louisville Title Company mapping, identify property owners in the Harrods Creek and Prospect area. Records indicate that the area “included an interesting mix of white, black, mulatto, and international residents” (Turley-Adams, n.d.).

Up through the mid-1960s, the area of Prospect largely belonged to a few wealthy families and groups of farmers. Passenger rail service was completed to the Harrods Creek area by 1875; the line

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was electrified in 1904 and provided safe high-speed hourly service between downtown and the outlying rural community. The construction of the Interurban railroad spurred population growth within the area between the years 1910-1934 (CTS 2012).

### **Biographical Sketch of James T. Taylor**

James Thomas Thaddeus Alexander Taylor was born at "The Neck" community at Harrods Creek to Edward and Fannie (Lang) Taylor around 1885. Following the death of his mother, James was raised by his maternal grandparents, Thaddeus and Elizabeth Lang, at their home on Wolf Pen Branch Lane. He showed an early propensity towards entrepreneurialism, purchasing a pair of mules when he was 14 and operating as an independent contractor for local farmers by age 16. His daughter reports that James spent several years in his teens living with the family of Dr. Joseph Hopson, a member of the University of Louisville Medical School staff, which provided James with a "college-like" education. Standing 6'3" tall, he earned the nickname "Big Jim." Over the years, he began constructing roadways and tennis courts and operated a quarry off River Road between Mockingbird Valley Road and Zorn Avenue (Turley-Adams n.d., Miller 2007).

In 1905, James married J. Etta McAfee from Lexington, Kentucky. Over the next 15 years, they had three children: Minnie Alta (born 1911), James Stewart (1914-1941), and May Etta (1920-1927). The family built their first house in The Neck, which burned down in 1927. A replacement house was built on the same land, but shifted to a higher elevation, at 6209 Wolf Pen Branch Road (Turley-Adams n.d., Miller 2007).

By 1928, James Taylor constructed the house at 6600 Shirley Avenue and relocated his family. In addition to being a real estate developer, James T. Taylor was a civic leader who would help shape the local black community. He was instrumental in constructing the Jefferson Jacob School (NR 2012; NRIS 12000449) that would become a touchstone institution for generations of African Americans in the Harrods Creek area (Turley-Adams n.d., Miller 2007).

### **Evaluation of the Significance of the James T. Taylor Historic District within the context of African American Communities in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1865-1965**

Louisville and Jefferson County have a rich African American history. Since the years following the Civil War, African Americans have been creating for themselves communities/neighborhoods that they could call home. This occurred in the very urban areas of downtown Louisville (as seen in Smoketown and Parkland) and out in the more rural parts of the county (e.g., Griffytown and Harrods Creek). These communities span a large time period; while most have an earlier beginning than the James T. Taylor subdivision, all overlap in various degrees in their time of occupation.

When comparing the James T. Taylor subdivision with other African American communities in Louisville and Jefferson County, only a few commonalities appear.

- First, all were born out of necessity in response to the segregation practices of the day. A 1914 city ordinance (overturned three years later by the Supreme Court) prohibited blacks from buying real estate in predominantly white neighborhoods and vice versa.

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- Second, many of these communities' built environments contained similar resources. While largely comprised of single-family residences, other buildings included schools, churches, social gathering places and a number of residential and agricultural outbuildings. While the type of buildings was similar, it should be noted that the residences found within the James T. Taylor subdivision were different in regards to style and variety.

However and maybe more importantly, the comparison also reveals a number of differences between the James T. Taylor subdivision and other African American communities which highlight its importance and uniqueness.

The community's developer and designer, James T. Taylor, was an African American entrepreneur who owned his own real estate company. While other communities evolved over time into African American enclaves after being initially settled by other ethnic groups, the James T. Taylor subdivision was the intentional vision of an African American, James Taylor. This vision -- and Taylor's dedication to achieve it -- is doubly impressive when viewed in the context of racial discrimination that characterized the era.

A second significance is that the subdivision was specifically created only for African Americans. Potential residents were screened by James Taylor. Residents were selected intentionally to fulfill his vision of a place where African Americans could own their home instead of renting and where residents had an opportunity to be self-sufficient with a sense of dignity (Fiegel, 2002).

A third significance is the physical design of the neighborhood. Each lot would be an acre in size to allow residents to create a small farming subdivision. The lot would provide ample room for a residence, outbuildings, a large garden and livestock. The community would blend "the amenities of a modern suburb with the benefits of rural life" (Fiegel, 2002). No other documented African American community in Jefferson County boasted such design, which supported the lifestyle of rural self-sufficiency, nearly as well.

The sheer survival of a large number of its original resources is another difference when compared to the majority of other historic African American rural enclaves in Jefferson County. Extant resources are not limited to buildings but also include open spaces, transportation routes and vegetation. Many other historical African American communities have been subject to Urban Renewal, which replaced the original buildings with modern consolidated housing. Not only the buildings and structures were lost but also the open spaces, circulation patterns and vegetation. Prime examples of this are the rural African American hamlets of Griffytown and Berrytown. Both have experienced Urban Renewal and have lost many of their historic resources.

### **Evaluation of the Integrity of James T. Taylor Historic District**

A significant African American neighborhood in Jefferson County will become eligible for the National Register if it retains the following factors which convey its significance: location, setting, design, and some materials. With these four integrity factors, the district will possess the most important integrity factor related to Criterion A, integrity of association. The following examines the James T. Taylor Historic district in relation to the seven aspects of integrity.

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**Integrity of Location:** The district displays integrity of **location** as it occupies the same place since its creation in 1922.

**Integrity of Design:** As stated earlier, James Taylor's vision for the subdivision was one of large lots that allowed ample room for gardens and small livestock to help the home owners create a more idyllic, self-sufficient lifestyle. The **design** of James T. Taylor's subdivision remains largely intact, as the three parallel streets are in their original positions lined with residences. The layout of the house lots has not changed since the period of significance: residences are built close to the street with large back yards. James Taylor is also credited with planting trees and shrubs along the roads that serve the neighborhood. Mature trees are still present within the James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District which preserves the character of his design.

It should be noted that some subdividing of these lots have occurred with the back half being sold as lots for new houses. Many of these new "lots" remain empty, which allows James Taylor's design to still be seen within the district. In addition, the vast majority of the new construction within the district, while not contributing, serves the same purpose as the older contributing buildings: single-family residences. Even the modern townhouses that have been recently constructed along Duroc Avenue, while again not contributing to the district, preserve the parcel size and unified land use of the former park space. The placement of the townhomes here has kept the large lot from being completely divided into smaller residential plots, which would change the design aspect present during the district's Period of Significance.

**Integrity of Setting:** The rural character dominated the original setting of the James T. Taylor neighborhood. Even though today it is surrounded by new neighborhoods and commercial development, buffers provided by River Road, Jacob School Road and intervening vegetation have sheltered the neighborhood from drastic change. Further, a number of properties remain in the same family as their original ownership, handed down through the generations. These factors all work together to retain the rural setting of the district.

**Integrity of Materials:** The historic materials of the district are still present in many of the buildings contributing to the district. Materials such as brick, stone, concrete, standing seam metal are all still seen on the various residences lining the streets of Shirley, Bass and Duroc. Though new residences have been constructed and older ones have been altered with more modern materials such as vinyl siding, the overall structure of the residences remains the same.

**Integrity of Workmanship:** The evidence of workmanship within the James T. Taylor Historic District is still found in the historic buildings that line its streets. Houses, some nearing 100 years old, constructed in styles such as Cape Cod, Bungalow, Minimal Traditional and Ranch, as well as vernacular form, all stand as a testimony to the craft of the builders and to James T. Taylor as the overall architect of the subdivision.

The **Integrity of feeling** of a rural subdivision can still be felt when you enter the James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District. The narrow streets, mature trees, single family homes, large yards and prominent church bring thoughts of a simpler time, a time where a neighborhood was an extension of one's family, neighbors were family and friends not just mere acquaintances, and the neighborhood was a place to be and not simply a place to park one's car and stay inside one's

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home. Longtime residents embrace this feeling with their stories and memories of life in the early neighborhood; they tell stories full of family and community.

**Integrity of Association:** The James T. Taylor Subdivision Historic District is associated with an important part time in our nation's history; a time that cannot be forgotten, where lessons were learned about such important concepts as human worth, independence, community, and self-reliance. Through the struggle of segregation and racism, a vibrant and thriving neighborhood was conceived, planned and developed. The James T. Taylor Historic District embodies the struggle and triumph of this period in history. In addition, the district is associated with its namesake and developer; James T. Taylor. James Taylor was a visionary and leader among the African American population of Jefferson County, KY. His vision for a place that African Americans could not only live but thrive is seen in the subdivision he created.

The investigation of the Harrods Creek/Prospect area completed by Turley-Adams states that "currently the James Taylor Subdivision remains the only known example of a modern sub-division originally owned, designed, developed, and maintained for and by African Americans from the Progressive Era, making the James T. Taylor Sub-division a unique part of Kentucky and American history" (Turley-Adams, n.d.).

The fear of losing the complete historic identity of this African American community is real and tangible. A prime example of the loss of these cultural markers can be seen at the former location of Smalling's Park on Duroc Avenue. Once the scene of organized baseball games and later a retired servicemen's club, it is now the location of a complex of modern townhomes and apartments. The sense of place uniting the neighborhood has become less pronounced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with the infill of modern housing, condos, and a retirement home into the neighborhood, resulting in some loss of community identity.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): JF 1877, JF 1878, JF 1879, JF 1880, JF 1882, JF 1883, JF 1884, JF 1885, JF 1886, JF 1887, JF 1888, JF 1889, JF 1890, JF 1891, JF 1892, JF 1893, JF 1894, JF 1895, JF 1896, JF 1897, JF 1898, JF 1899, JF 1900, JF 1901, JF 1902, JF 1903, JF 1904, JF 1905, JF 1906, JF 1907, JF 1908, JF 1909, JF 1910, JF 1911, JF 1912, JF 1913, JF 1914, JF 1915, JF 1916, JF 1917, JF 1991, JF 1950, JF 1951, JF 1992, JF 1993, JF 1994, JF 2065, JF 2069, JF 2083, JF 2084, JF 2085, JF 2086, JF 2087, JF 2089, JF 2090, JF 2092, JF 2093, JF 2095, JF 2096, JF 2097, JF 2098, JF 2099, JF 2100, JF 2799, JF 2800, JF 2832, JF 2834, JF 2840, JF 2841, JF 2842, JF 2851, JF 2852, JF 2861, JF 2862, JF 2864

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 80.16

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	620368.6	4245654.5	3	16	620466	4244805.3
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	620819.8	4244987.8	4	16	619975.8	4245407.1
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary follows the 1923 and 1925 plats laid out by James T. Taylor when he established the subdivision. The boundary is roughly bounded by River Road to the south, the rear property lines west of Shirley Avenue to the west, rear property lines east of Duroc Avenue to the east and the end of Duroc Avenue to the north. See attached maps.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the James T. Taylor Historic District encompass the acreage that was platted by James Taylor when he established the subdivision. It contains the remaining resources from the district's Period of Significance and reflects the development of the subdivision over time.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert W. Ball

organization CDM Smith

date 9/30/2014

street & number 1648 McGrathiana Parkway, Suite 340

telephone 859 254 5759

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40511

e-mail ballrw@cdmsmith.com

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



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A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** James T. Taylor Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** Prospect

**County:** Jefferson

**State:** Kentucky

**Photographer:** Chris Rankin

**Date Photographed:** June 12, 13 & 14, 2014

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1. 6413 Duroc Avenue façade, camera facing east.
2. 6505 Duroc Avenue façade, camera facing east
3. 6510 Duroc Avenue façade, camera facing west.
4. 6712 Duroc Avenue façade, camera facing west.
5. 7516 River Road façade, camera facing north.
6. 7518 River Road façade, camera facing northwest.
7. 7610 River Road Harrods Creek Baptist Church façade, camera facing northwest.
8. 7616 River Road façade, camera facing northwest.
9. 6411 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing east.
10. 6411 Shirley Avenue Garage façade, camera facing east.
11. 6509 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing east.
12. 6600 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing west.
13. 6700 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing west.
14. 6700 Shirley Avenue Garage façade, camera facing west.
15. 6705 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing east.

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16. 6707 Shirley Avenue façade, camera facing east.
17. 6707 Shirley Avenue Garage façade, camera facing east.
18. Duroc Avenue, streetscape view, camera looking southeast.
19. Bass Road, streetscape view, camera looking northwest.
20. Shirley Avenue, streetscape view, camera looking northwest.
21. 6513 Duroc Avenue façade, camera looking east.
22. 6506 Shirley Avenue façade, camera looking west.
23. 6602-6606 Shirley Avenue façade, camera looking west.
24. 6507 Duroc Avenue, camera looking east.
25. 6515 Shirley Avenue façade, camera looking east.
26. Lazy Creek Court Complex, camera looking northeast.

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

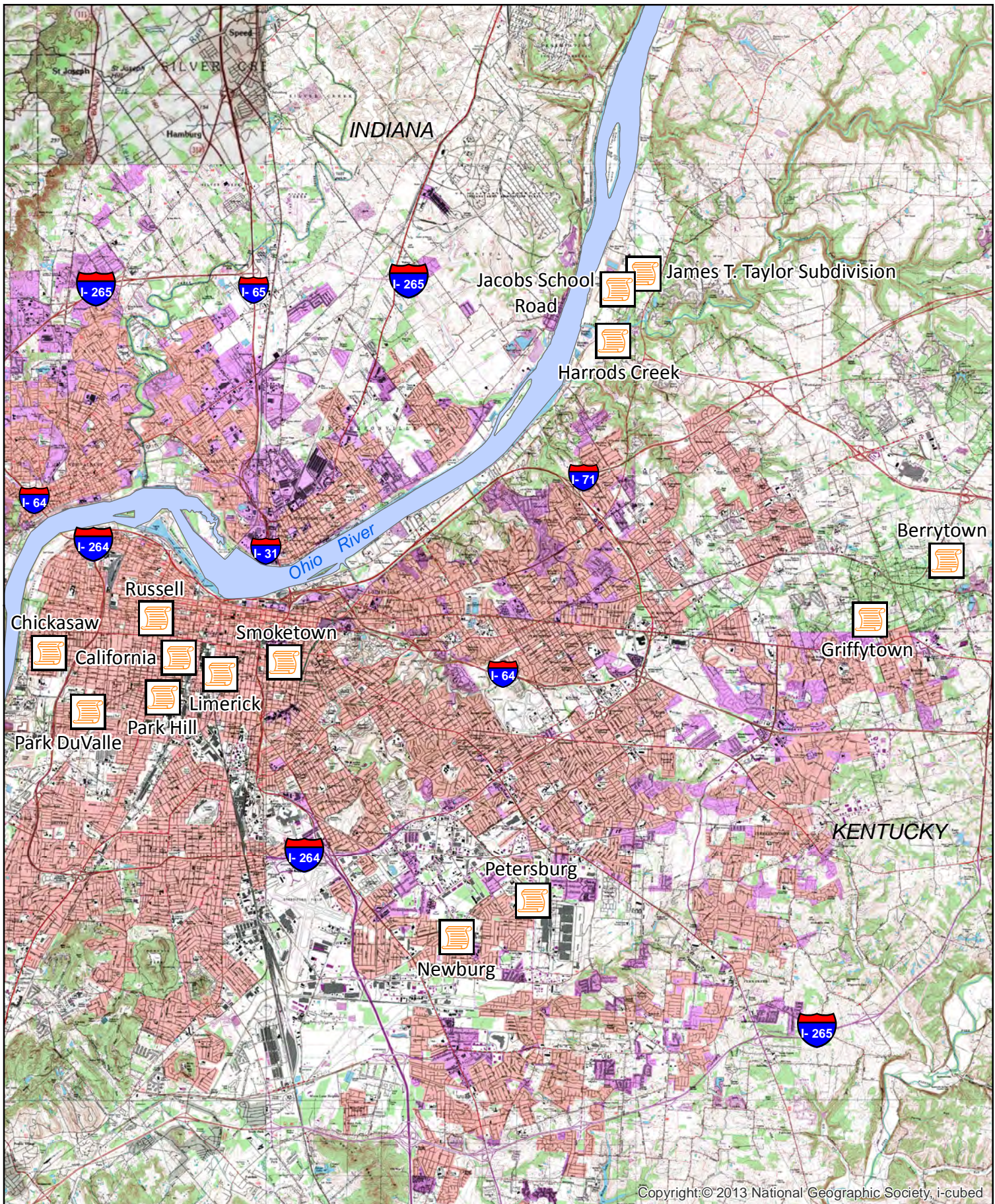
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





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#### Legend

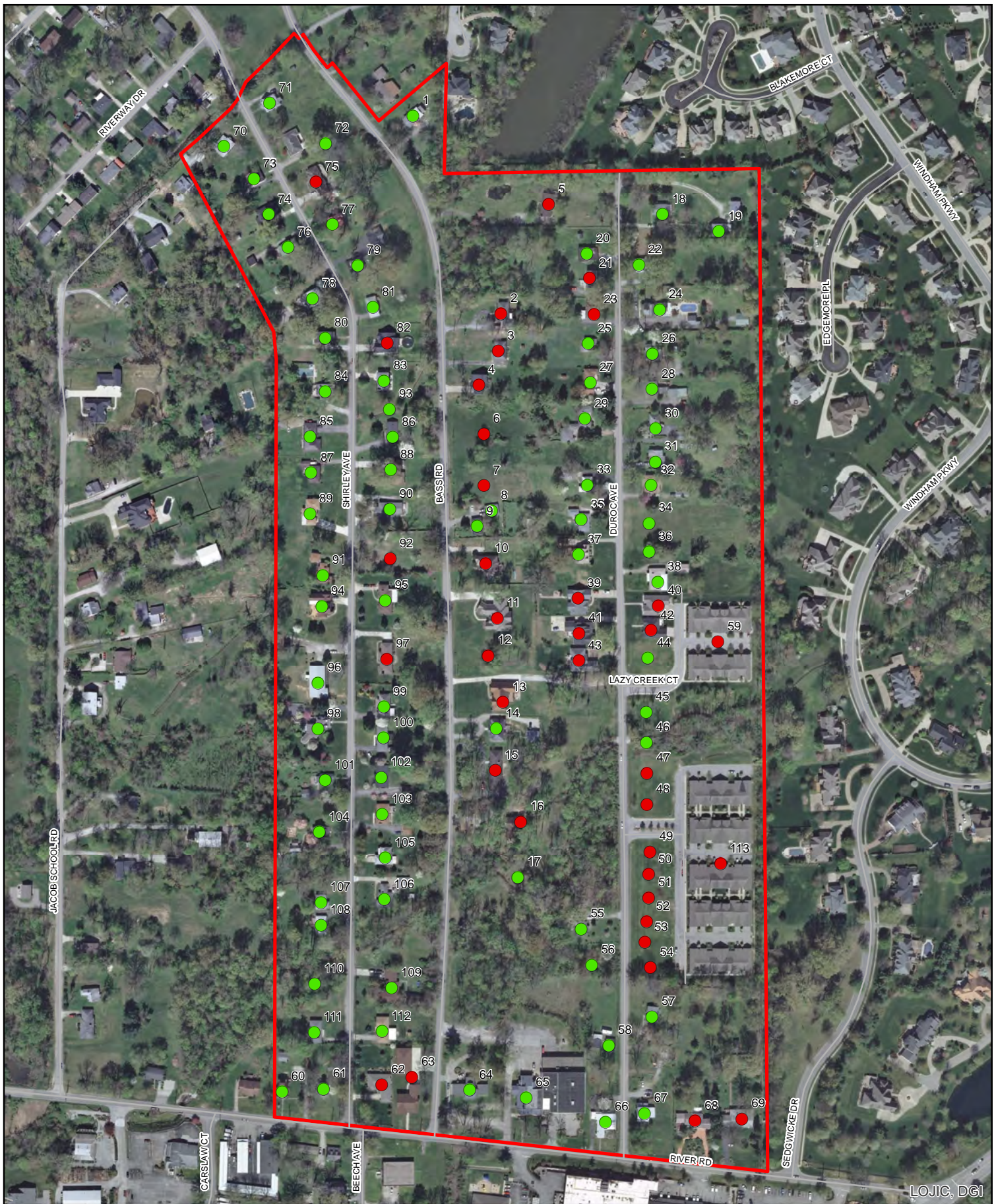


Neighborhoods/Hamlets



**CDM  
Smith**





LOJIC, DGI

# Legend



NRHP Boundary

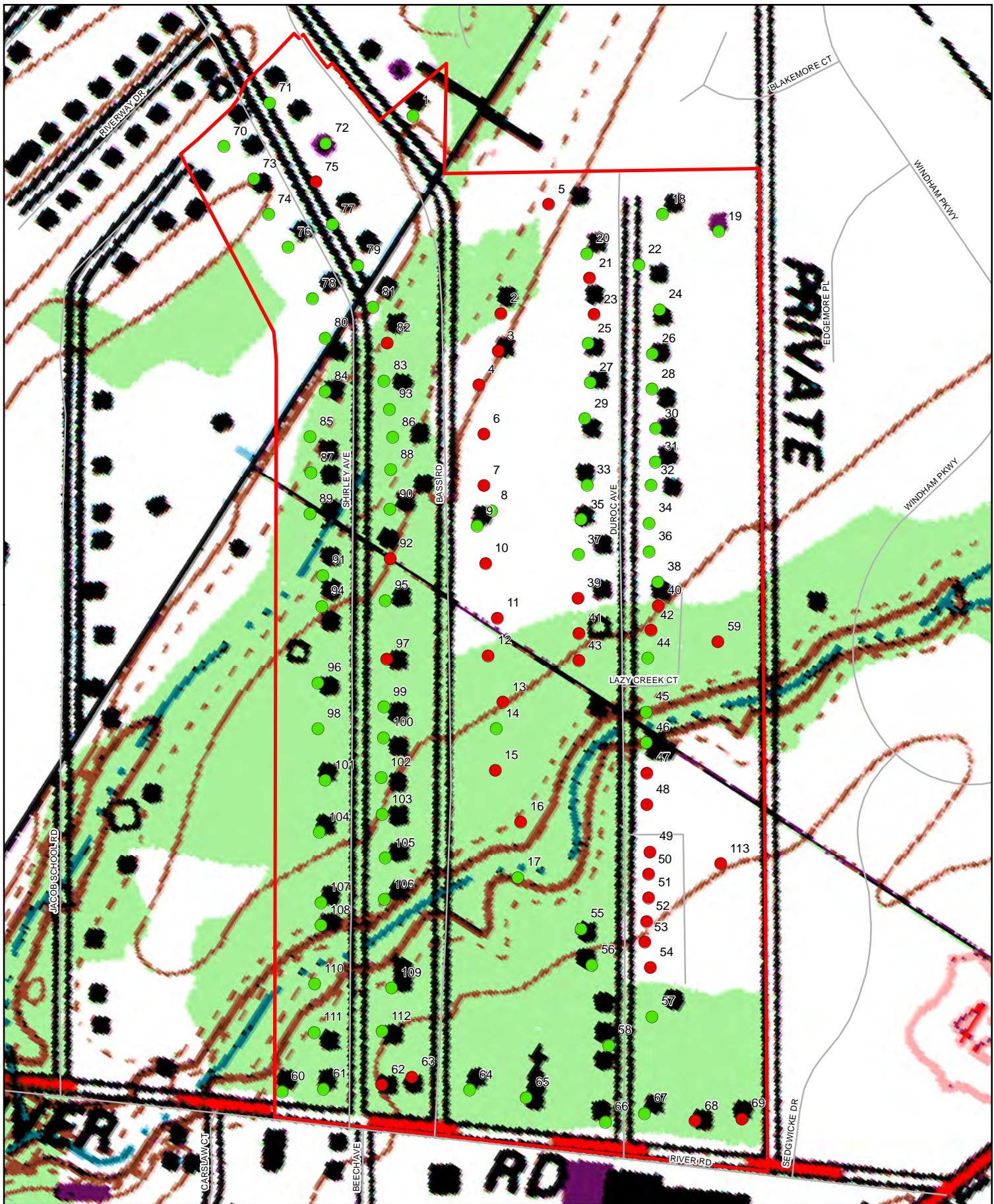
● Contributing

● Non-Contributing



**CDM**  
**Smith**





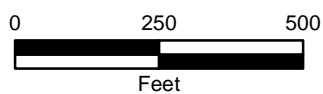
Legend



NRHP Boundary

● Contributing

● Non-Contributing



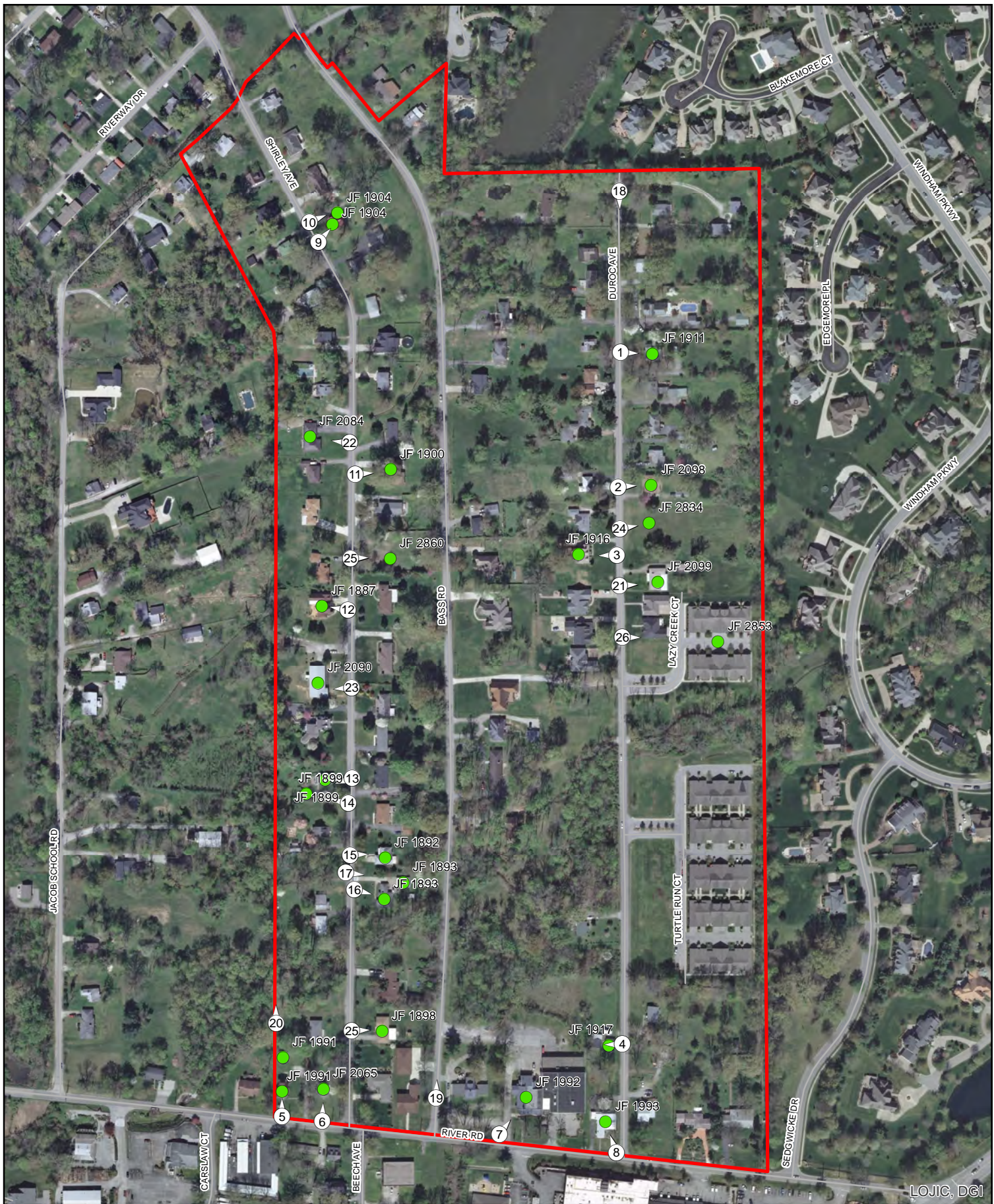
**CDM  
Smith**





／ National Register Boundary



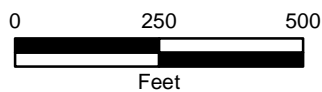


LOJIC, DGI



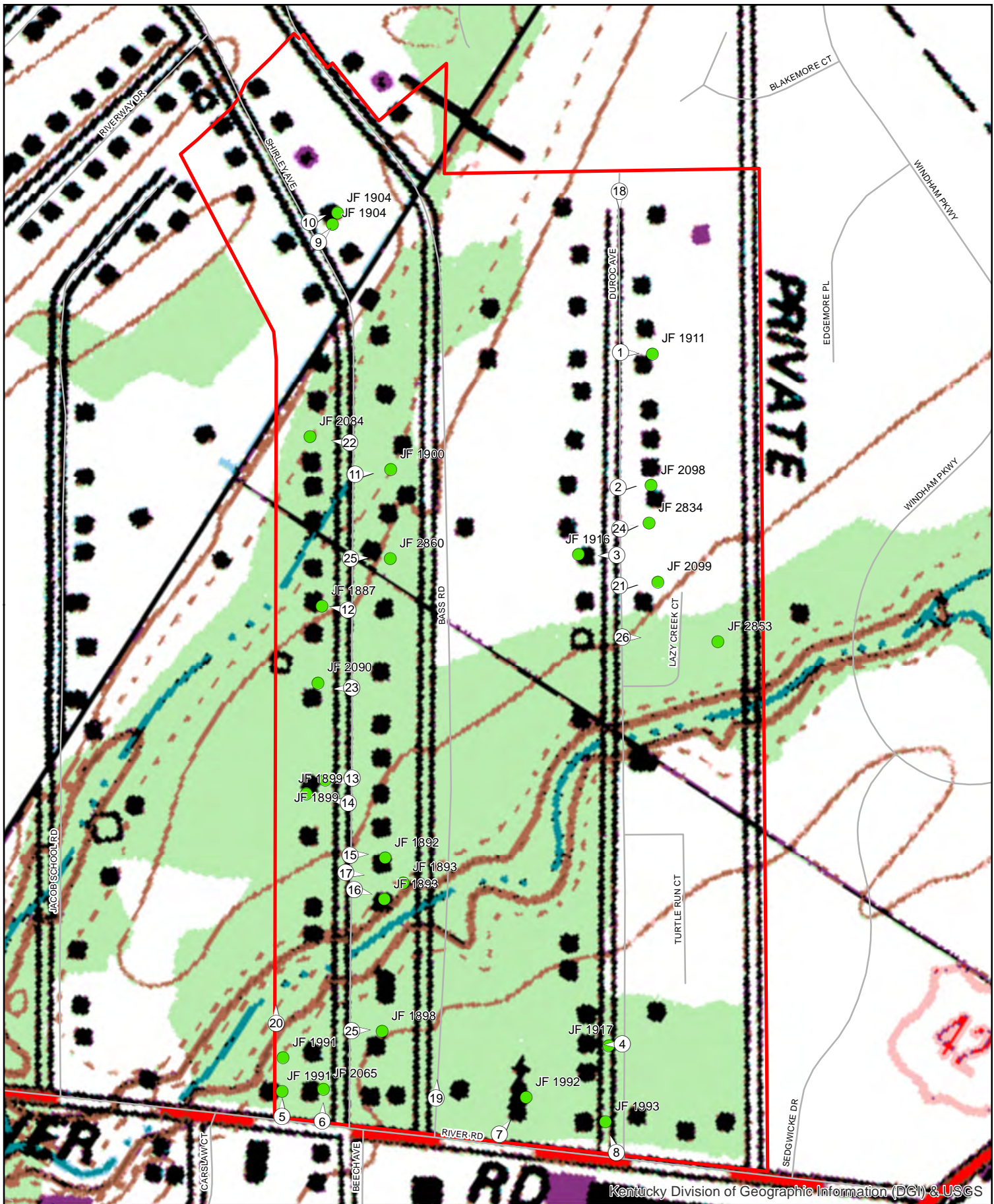
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NRHP Boundary



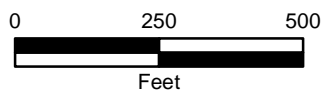
**CDM  
Smith**





# Legend

NRHP Boundary



**CDM  
Smith**





Photo 1



Photo 2





Photo 3



Photo 4





Photo 5



Photo 6





Photo 7



Photo 8





Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12





Photo 13



Photo 14





Photo 15



Photo 16





Photo 17



Photo 18





Photo 19



Photo 20





Photo 21



Photo 22





Photo 23



Photo 24





Photo 25

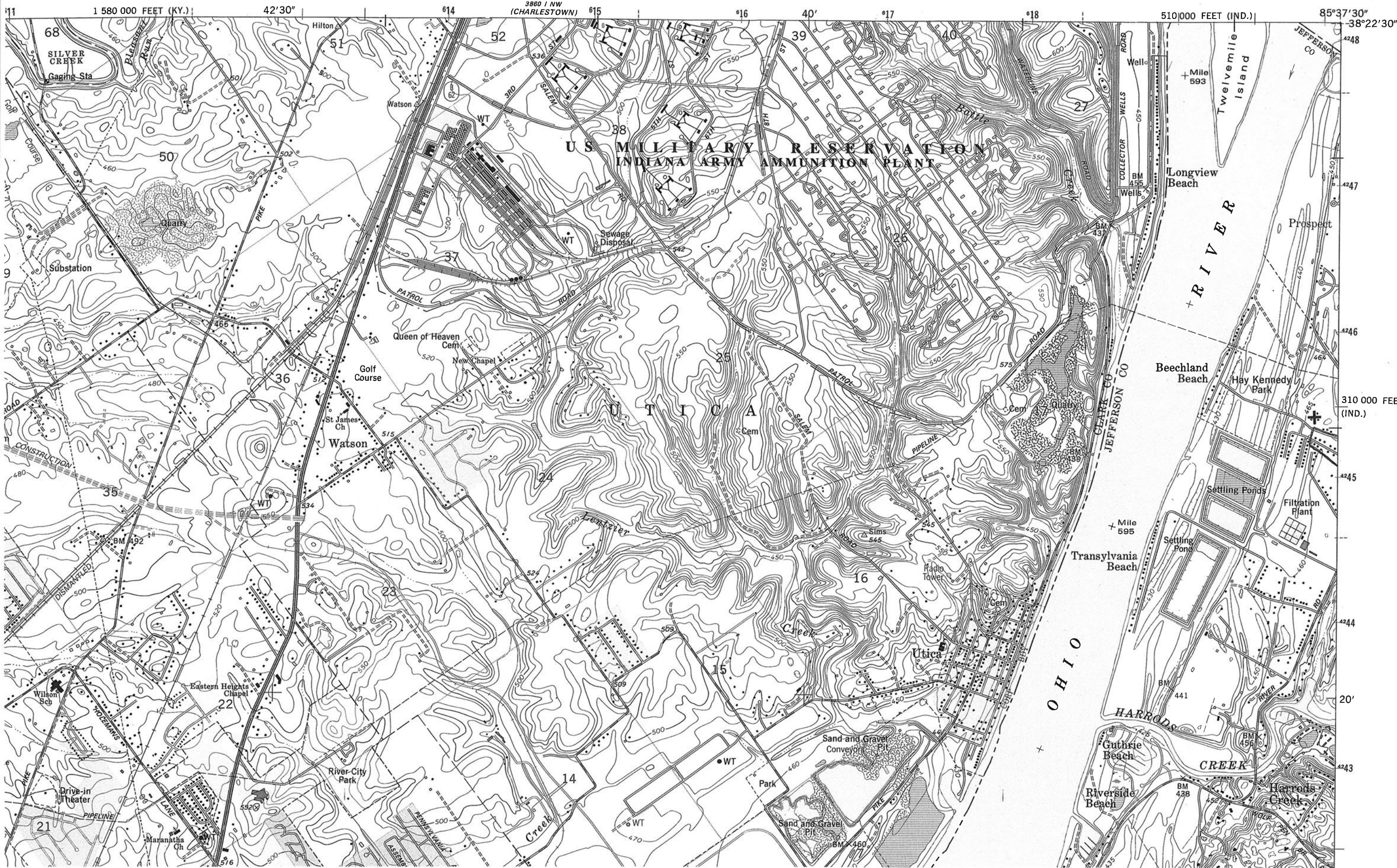


Photo 26



JEFFERSONVILLE QUADRANGLE  
INDIANA-KENTUCKY  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3860 1 NE  
(LOWEN)





3860 1 NW  
(CHARLESTOWN)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

