

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 1 1980

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)
HISTORIC RESOURCES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

HISTORIC

(Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties,
AND/OR COMMON excluding the City of Louisville)

2 LOCATION

BOUNDARIES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

STREET & NUMBER

(excluding City of Louisville)

See individual inventory forms for location of sites.

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

3 & 4

STATE

CODE

021

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

111

3 CLASSIFICATION

Multiple Resources

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

☒ DISTRICT (8 bldgs)☒ PUBLIC☒ OCCUPIED☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ BUILDING(S) (141)☒ PRIVATE☒ UNOCCUPIED☒ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ STRUCTURE☐ BOTH☒ WORK IN PROGRESS☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ RELIGIOUS☐ OBJECT☐ IN PROCESS☒ YES: RESTRICTED☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☒ Theme (3 bldgs)☐ BEING CONSIDERED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ NO☐ MILITARY☒ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

see continuation sheets and individual inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

531 West Jefferson

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Louisville, KY

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Kentucky Survey of Historic Sites

DATE

1972-1979

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITOR
SURVEY P

OR

Kentucky Heritage Commission 104 Bridge Street

CITY, TO

Frankfort

STATE

KY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT

☒ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

See Continuation Sheets of Item 7

Number of buildings nominated:

141 Individual sites

1 District--Anchorage Historic District (8 bldgs)

3 Buildings within theme nomination--Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Historic Bldgs.

Total

145

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Jefferson County is situated in the extreme north-west portion of Kentucky's Bluegrass region and it is bordered by Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt Counties. Jefferson County has over fifty miles of Ohio River frontage. The middle and western part of the county is an almost unbroken level plain, while the gently rolling hills of the eastern uplands are bordered by the river knobs. Jefferson was one of three original counties formed from Virginia's County of Kentucky in 1780. The name Jefferson County was in honor of Thomas Jefferson then Governor of Virginia. The territory of the county has provided land for twenty-six other counties or portions of them.

The most important geographic feature is the Ohio River and the Falls of the Ohio. The Falls are the reason this community developed as travellers going down river had to stop and portage around the Falls or risk the various chutes during the periods of high water. The city of Louisville developed from 1778 when George Rogers Clark and his groups of settlers landed on Corn Island, and Jefferson County developed also with various stations which are shown on John Filson's map of 1784 (see map 1). Most of these stations developed along Beargrass Creek or its tributaries. Other important creeks along which settlement developed were Harrods Creek, Goose Creek, Pond Creek and Floyd's Fork.

The Wilderness Road which came west from the Cumberland Gap, came through the southeastern part of Jefferson County. Many settlers coming overland came into Jefferson along this route. Another important geographical feature was the presence of a vast alluvial plain in the south-central portion of the county. A great bed of New Albany shale, a result of the Denonian Age, lies close to the surface of the ground. The wetness of this area shows on the early maps such as Filson's (map 1) and Munsell's (map 2). This wet area was sparsely developed until the twentieth century.

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The vast majority of historic resources are structures which have architectural significance. These structures mostly are of a residential nature. The types and styles of buildings represented include Georgian, both double pile (JF225,260,458) and the I-style (JF 25, 72, 127, 148, 182,208,217,215,220,221,229,278,298,311,520). Several two-thirds, or hall-parlor plan, houses are in the County.(JF 214,282,66)

A number of these modified Georgian houses are transitional structures which exhibit Greek Revival characteristics (JF-452) and at mid-century begin to exhibit Italianate features (JF 377,629) both in single and double pile houses. Log structures are represented in the nomination but few are free standing(JF 110, 291,620,632). Most log structures have been incorporated into other structures or exist as dependencies.(JF38,96,463) A group of unique one-story brick houses exist, the majority of which are in the Jeffersontown area indicating perhaps a master-builder who lived in the area.(JF 209,223, 224,279,216). JF-356 is the same type of house but is frame.

Several one-and-one-half-story residences exist but they are a minority (JF-213,70,500). An unusual one-and-one-half-story house is JF-463, a stone structure with two front doors. The Italianate style is represented in several structures (JF-436,588) while the Italian Villa has only two examples.(JF 14 and 662).

The Gothic Revival is exhibited in a few structures in the Anchorage area (JF 602,612) and several others (JF 210,384) of which JF 310 and 599 are the best examples.

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The late nineteenth century and its variety of architectural styles is exhibited best in the Anchorage area where there are examples of Queen Anne (Jf-607), Shingle (JF 605) and Neo-Classical (JF 603, 310, 619). Other late nineteenth century structures are JF-154, 218, 640.

The early twentieth century is well represented in the Nitta Yuma, Glenview and Upper River Road area where there are a number of homes in Colonial Revival (JF 551*, 543*, 542*, 541*, 531*), Spanish Revival (JF 553*, 549*), Tudor Revival (JF 548*, 547*, 545*), Modified Shingle (JF 546*, 535*). JF 156 and 157 represent the Arts and Crafts in the twentieth century. The vast majority of the structures are of brick. There are a number of frame structures (JF 249, 230, 221, 235, 457, 453, 563, 566*, 621, 635, 646), and several stone structures. Many of the structures are not pure examples of their period but are vernacular structures.

The structures are spread across the county; however there is a higher concentration in the east and southeast portion of the county as these areas were more densely populated due to the terrain and watershed.

The approximate percentages of the use of buildings are Residential-84 %, Commercial-03 %, Religious-4.5%, Educational-1 %, Other-7.5%.

The survey was conducted by three teams from the Kentucky Heritage Commission in January and February of 1977. These teams included: Anthony James, architectural historian; Mary Cronen Oppel, historian; Carolyn Torma, historian; Dr. Kenneth Gibbs, architectural historian, William Broberg, historian.

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The survey was geographically complete. Every road was traveled and every structure indicated on USGS 15 minute quadrangle maps was visually examined. Individual structures that met certain minimum standards of architectural or historical significance were mapped, described, documented, photographed, and given a designation number, consisting of the Smithsonian designation for Jefferson County, JF, and a number. All of this information was recorded on a Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form.

Once the field survey was completed, historic research was conducted both to supplement the individual surveyed sites and in order to write a historical essay.

All survey material was then evaluated and each site evaluated against the National Register criteria.

Inventory forms for each nominated site can be found under Item 8. The number of sites surveyed was 662; the number of sites being nominated in the Multiple Resource National Register nomination is 143.*

The sites selected as meeting the criteria for the National Register were reviewed with the staff of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation who prepared the Multiple Resource Nomination by completing research, providing technical data, ownership data and other pertinent material under a survey and planning grant from the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

Three historic districts were determined as being eligible as a district for the National Register. These include the Anchorage Historic District, Nitta Yuma Historic District and Glenview Historic District. The Anchorage Historic District had been submitted in 1976 but was returned. This area was evaluated and it was determined that a number of structures would meet the National Register criteria individually but that there were too many newer structures to make a large district. **
not
now

*Including within that total, 1 district (Anchorage Historic District with 8 buildings, and the Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanitarium Historic Buildings, which includes 3 structures). Excluded from the total is Glenview and Nitta Yuma Historic Districts and all other sites not approved by the Review Board

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A small district was defined which would meet the criteria with no intrusions. Individual structures which meet the criteria are included in the Jefferson County Multiple Resource Nomination as well as a small Anchorage Historic District.

The Nitta Yuma District is a residential district as is the Glenview Historic District. Description and the Statement of Significance can be found in Item 8 for each district.

A Middletown Multiple Resources District was submitted for the National Register in 1977. This Middletown District has been reevaluated and the individual structures which meet the criteria have been included in the Jefferson County Multiple Resources Nomination. Several structures in Middletown have been eliminated since the initial submission.

One individual site, Nunnlea (JF-224), had been submitted to the Department of Interior previously and was returned for further work. This site is resubmitted within the context of the county's development and its relationship to two other sites connected with the same family (JF 223 & 225).

The area was not surveyed for archeological resources at this time.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheets for item 8

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Jefferson County is celebrating its two-hundredth anniversary in 1980, for the County was chartered on May 1, 1780 by the Virginia Legislature. In two hundred years of development and progress there are still a substantial number of resources which are historically and architecturally significant.

The historic resources correspond to the development patterns in the county, to geographic and topographical configurations and the settlement trends. In terms of architectural history, Jefferson County reflects a continuum of architectural trends in the late eighteenth century, the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. Almost every major stylistic trend is represented. The structures are not always pure examples of a certain style but represent the area, the background of the building and are, in some cases, more of a vernacular nature. The historic resources range from a simple log cabin, to a brick I-style, to a Gothic Revival cottage, to an Italianate house, to a Tudor Revival mansion and end with a futuristic modern home.

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Early Settlement to 1800

The first settlers in Jefferson County were recipients of Virginia land grants for military service in the French and Indian War. They came from Virginia, Pennsylvania and the area which would become West Virginia. Surveyers were in the falls area in 1773 and two of these surveyers, Dr. John Connelly and Captain Thomas Bullitt laid out a town after surveying several thousand acres.

In May of 1778, George Rogers Clark led one hundred and fifty militia recruits to the falls to conquer the British in the Illinois country. Families accompanied Clark and settled on Corn Island. By 1782 a second fort had been built on shore, Jefferson County had been established by the Virginia legislature and Jefferson County's first court was held.

At the same time that Clark and his settlers were fortifying near the falls and establishing the city of Louisville, Jefferson County was beginning to develop. Because of the Indian problem small fortified stations were established at various sites (see map 1). None of these remain but the majority were in the northeast and southeast portions of the county where higher and more fertile ground could be found. The central portion of the county had to contend with the lowlands and marshes. There were settlers in the southwest portion of the county such as the Miller and Farnsley(JF-38) families.

One of the earliest industries was the production of salt in the southern part of the county. The Bullitt's Lick Saltwork in what is now part of Bullitt County was erected in 1779. Mann's Lick in Jefferson County began salt production about 1787. Salt was important for meat preservation. Early buffalo traces were visible in the area of the saltworks. None of the vestiges of this industry remain.

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Indian raids were intense during this early period. The most notable incidents included the Long Run Massacre, Floyd's Defeat, the murder of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather in 1786 and the Chenoweth family massacre (JF-657).

Early structures were built to withstand these attacks and according to oral tradition the "Old Wilderness Fort" had gun holes in the logs and numerous arrowheads were found inbedded in the log structure(JF-259). Another early fortification was the sturdy stone house at Soldiers Retreat of which only the outbuildings remain (JF-317).

During this same period Colonel Richard Taylor(JF-593), a Revolutionary War hero, and his family came from Virginia and settled in the eastern part of the county. His son Zachary lived there until the age of twenty-four and later became the twelfth President of the United States. Other early settlers were Alexander Scott Bullitt, nephew of Captain Thomas Bullitt, and his wife Priscilla who settled on a one-thousand acre farm in 1787 which they called Oxmoor(JF-313-314).

Louisville which had been incorporated in 1780 was at the heart of the county and was thriving. However before 1800 there were several other incorporated areas within the county. Transylvania was a town laid out by the trustees of Transylvania Seminary in 1798. They had received the land from the Virginia legislature in 1780. It was at the mouth of Harrods Creek(JF-452). The Creek had a number of mills on it and the town was active into the early nineteenth century after which it virtually disappeared. The inland waterway which Harrods Creek provided was not needed after the opening of the Portland Canal at the falls in 1830.

In 1794 the town of Newtown was laid out on land owned by James F. Moore(JF-96), an early settler. Newtown, near Mann's Lick, did not take hold probably because of the swamp and low-lands in this area. Two other towns were incorporated in 1797 in the eastern part of the county. Middletown was laid out by William White, a member of the state legislature who had emigrated from Virginia.

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Middletown prospered and was a thriving commercial center with a tavern (JF-354), many log (JF-352) and brick structures (JF-355-357) and a stone house (JF-349).

The other early town was Brunerstown or Jeffersontown. The land had been owned by Colonel Frederick Geiger who sold land to Abraham Bruner in 1794. Bruner platted the town. No known structures remain in the town proper from this very early period, although many from the early nineteenth century survive (JF-278-282).

Another industry that was important in addition to the salt works was the erection of mills. Mills provided the early settlers with a device for grinding their corn and wheat. George Hikes had come from Pennsylvania in about 1790 to the Buechel area. Hikes built a grist mill, a saw mill and a carding machine, in addition to planting orchards and operating a distillery. John Smith built a mill on Cedar Creek in the Fern Creek area in the 1780s. A man named Mundell operated a grist and saw mill on Floyd's Fork and later sold it to John and Peter Funk (JF-182).

During this early period of development the materials used for houses included log, brick, and stone. The majority of early log structures have vanished or have been drastically reworked, but the Multiple Resource Nomination includes several significant log buildings. The log structures which are free standing are the following: JF-363, 266, 20, 110, 259, 291, 352, 367, 652. Some have had clapboard added. Log structures which are dependencies or attached to other structures are the following: JF-38, 96, 230, 260, 359, 463. Architectural development until 1800 included the use of stone for building (JF-317, 333, 393, 657, 128, 196, 259, 260). Several significant brick structures remain such as JF-392 an I-Style house, JF-552 and 527, home of Zachary Taylor and JF-524 last home of George Rogers Clark and JF-208 home of early settler, Abraham Hite.

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Early churches in the community included the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church founded in 1792 and a German Lutheran and German Presbyterian Reformed in Jeffersontown. In the southwestern part of the county a group of Presbyterian settlers from Pennsylvania built the Pennsylvania Run Church (JF-116). There were also early schools in the county but no structures remain from this period.

1800-1850

The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of rapid growth and development. Incorporated areas such as Middletown prospered. A fine general store opened in Middletown in 1813 known as the Head, Hobbs and Laurence General Store. The town also had a cigar factory, a comb factory, a cabinet shop, a blacksmith shop, a tailor and several manufacturers of leather and woolen goods. Middletown's commercial importance over Louisville faded after the opening of the Portland Canal at the falls in 1830.

The area in general after 1800 assumed a more civilized atmosphere, one that was conducive to the social, political and structural progress of the county. The number of mill sites multiplied on all the major streams; these mills included flour and saw mills. Other industries included expansion of the salt works in the southwestern part of the county but only until the appearance of steamboats on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. As it became cheaper to import, by 1830 the salt industry had ceased.

The City of Louisville had numerous factories such as tobacco, nail and carriage works. Louisville had a foundry, a sugar refinery, brick yards and other amenities which were used by the citizens in the county.

Churches and schools continued to develop. Although very few of these early church buildings remain, the Pennsylvania Run Church from 1840 does remain (JF-116).

The transportation routes included the Ohio River. Harrods Creek at Transylvania was a place where goods were shipped inland on timbered routes. The Lexington and Louisville turnpike, which became the oldest pike in the state, was built in 1820 and ran through Middletown from Louisville.

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It was the state's first road with a rock bed and tollgates provided one source of funds for its maintenance. Stagecoaches carried passengers, while freight wagons carried goods on the regular roads. Beside the regular stage route going east from Louisville, was the Salt River Road, part of which later became Dixie Highway. At first it ran to the Salt River at what later became known as West Point, and then, about 1837, it became the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike. Tolls were collected and stagecoaches made regular runs on the pike. Later, in 1849, construction began on the Louisville and Taylorsville Pike.

The structures built during this period, aside from churches and a few commercial structures, were sturdy farmhouses, the majority in brick burned on the place. The most popular style was a vernacular, Georgian, five-bay I-house although a few double pile existed. As the decades passed the detail became Greek Revival and then turned to the Italianate. The brick structures from about 1800 to 1850 include JF-357, 382, 391, 394, 395, 13, 25, 30, 434, 458, 148, 145, 38, 72, 127, 516, 520, 593, 659, 660, 212, 214, 215, 217, 220, 225, 229, 249, 260, 278, 282. There were several stone structures, the most substantial of which is the Benjamin Head House in Middletown (JF-349). Other stone buildings are JF-333, 463, 478, 492, 521, 171. JF-463, the Yager House, is unique in the county with its one-and-one-half-stories and two front doors. Frame structures from the first half of the nineteenth century include JF-116, 128, 221, 230, 235, all of which have very individual characteristics and do not fall into a specific type.

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1850-1900

Jefferson County continued to prosper in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the agricultural base of the economy flourished. Mills were still abundant. The remaining mill in the county was built at mid-century (JF-549-National Register-1978) on the Wolf Pen Branch by Herman Miller. Robert Fisher's mill in Fisherville was in operation by the 1840's as he had bought it from a man named Howard. Fisher's mill prospered and the town of Fisherville grew up near the mill site on Floyd's Fork in the 1850's (JF-249-245). Mid-century brought a substantial change in transportation modes for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was chartered by the Kentucky State Legislature in 1850. The network of tracks in the region was not complete until several decades later but this rapid mode of travel for both goods and passengers would bring about a change in development. The railroads played an important part in the development of small communities such as Hobb's Station, which later became the town of Anchorage. In 1851 the Louisville and Frankfort Railway was built and Hobb's station grew up at the tracks. This route allowed businessmen to commute to Louisville by train and establish country homes. Thus, the town of Anchorage blossomed. The section of the county to the north of Hobb's Station underwent similar development when the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad laid tracks through the area.

The town of Lyndon sprang up along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks just west of Anchorage. Lyndon was named by Alvin Wood who bought about two hundred acres there in 1865. Although the L&N tracks went through the community, travellers had to go to Gilman's Point, later known as St. Matthews, to catch a train. Wood and the L&N Railroad reached an agreement where he furnished the land and built a station, after which trains began stopping. In 1871, the station that Wood built became a regular stopping place for L&N trains. Also a Post Office was installed in the station.

In 1874 the Elizabethtown Paducah Railroad, later known as the Illinois Central (JF-4), was laid through the southwest portion of the county. Valley Station was built to serve it

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in the vicinity of a few houses and a nearby store; the residents adopted the name of the depot for their community.

The L&N tracks of course went south and they passed through the Wetwoods, across Big Island, bringing this section of the county in closer to the city of Louisville.

The Louisville, Harrods Creek and Westport Railroad company began operating in 1875. The tracks never reached their original destination of Westport in Oldham County; instead it terminated at Sand Hill, or Prospect, which is what the workers called the end of the line. In 1887 a new station was built at Glenview (JF-550) for the rail line. This contributed to the development of the community known as Glenview.

Another development at the end of the century was the area known as Nitta Yuma in the eastern part of the county. This area also depended on the train. On the opposite, southwest side of the county special excursion trains took people to Pleasure Ridge Park picnic area and dance hall which were located on Muldrough Ridge. A frame hotel, now gone, provided vacation rooms for summer guests.

The railroad had also been a crucial factor in Jefferson County during the Civil War. The area became a supply depot due to the network of tracks already in existence. There was little disruption except for the division between the Northern and Southern sympathizers. In 1862 the hills surrounding Middletown were the scene of the county's two most notable Civil War skirmishes. Union forces pushed back attacking Confederate troops several miles east to Floyd's Fork. The Southern troops' attempted assault on Louisville was resumed but the Northern troops prevailed. These encounters were among those that prefaced the Battle of Perryville. During the same year there were frequent guerrilla skirmishes in the Jeffersontown area. Soldiers from both armies camped in the extreme southeastern part of the county, the Fairmount precinct, and forced farmers of the area to supply them with food. Raids upon fields, orchards and stables occurred frequently. The war disrupted agricultural production and normal commercial activity in Jefferson County and repressive policies stifled economic and social development after the war.

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However, Louisville and Jefferson County were quick to recover since Kentucky had maintained a politically advantageous position as a border state with an established railroad system. The area had the extra advantage of being an important trade route center with the accompanying commercial control. Consequently, the increased product demand that resulted from the Civil War eventually acted as a stimulus to economic activity throughout the county.

The racing tradition which began early in the city was enlivened with the founding of the Woodlawn Race Track, hailed as the "Saratoga of the West." It was built in 1866 in the St. Matthews area near the L&N Railroad tracks. The Woodlawn went bankrupt in 1871 but racing was revived in 1875 with the opening of the Louisville Jockey Club later known as Churchill Downs.

Various enterprises flourished including a tavern in the Buechel area which became a stopping place for drovers and their cattle on their way to the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville. Grocery stores sprang up along the Brownsboro Turnpike in 1885 and in 1899 in the Okolona community. A fair was held by the Farmers and Fruit Growers Association which had been established in 1880. The fair near Fern Creek encouraged agriculturists. The St. Matthews area also flourished in last quarter of the century and became known for its potato farms. A nursery began in 1880 called Nanz & Neuner Florists who cultivated thirty acres. Also a general store organized by the Bauer Brothers in 1887 soon became the largest in the county outside the city.

An increase in the number of schools in Jefferson County was another result of economic acceleration during the last half of the nineteenth century. There were three private schools in Anchorage. Bellewood Seminary, an exclusive school for girls, was famous throughout the South during the Civil War. Two other schools were Pine Hill Boarding School and Forest Military Academy (JF-650). The Jefferson Female Academy had been founded in Middletown in 1855. The East Cedar Hill Institute was begun in 1869 by Cleo F.C. Coon in her father's home near Fisherville (JF-235).

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A number of churches were begun after the Civil War but few remain. The Memorial Chapel in Anchorage has only a part of the structure standing (JF-637) while the Gothic Revival Cooper Memorial Church on Preston remains intact (JF-95).

Building continued in force after the Civil War, in fact the city of Louisville experienced a building boom. In the county new structures were built both before and after the war.

Substantial brick houses continued to be built. A number reflected the traditions of the I-house, , others espoused Greek Revival tendencies, while some displayed subtle Italianate features (JF-377, 213, 216, 222, 425, 513, 523, 224, 279, 309, 286). The Gothic Revival had made something of an impact in the county and there are a significant number of structures reflecting the influence of A.J. Downing (JF-384, 209, 210, 353, 599, 602, 612, 614, 629, 650, 95, 209). The Italianate and Italian Villa style were popular in the city of Louisville but relatively few structures in those styles were erected in the county (JF-436, 490, 643, 588, 662, 454, 14). Most of the above mentioned structures were of brick but there were also frame structures built in varying styles with a concentration of Neo-Colonial at the end of the century (JF-356, 566, 542, 608, 609, 610, 621). The Shingle Style was most popular in the Anchorage area where a considerable amount of building took place during the last decade of the nineteenth century (JF-154, 605, 606, 607, 615, 618). An interesting group of one-story brick houses with hipped roofs is clustered in the Jeffersontown area. They were built in the 1850s and 60s (JF-216, 224, 223, 279). Most of the revival styles in architecture of the nineteenth century are reflected to at least some degree in the county. The Richardsonian Romanesque, while not reflected in the county, was popular in the city of Louisville especially in the Old Louisville neighborhood (National Register 1976).

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1900-1978

The transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth century marked a distinctive change in lifestyles and activities of Jefferson County residents. Increases in financial activity, real estate turnover and utilization of leisure time for recreational pursuits were factors affecting the lives of citizens of the county in the early twentieth century.

The great impetus to all three of these changes was a more efficient and extensive transportation system that had developed in the county, based on the railroads and interurban lines. The L & N Railroad had substantially increases in size and holdings during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and by 1900 was providing extensive passenger service within Jefferson County. At the turn of the century, Electric Interurban Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Louisville and Interurban Railroad Company's Prospect line was unique in the sense that it was the company's only route that was standard gauge and which did not conform to the 5' gauge used by the city street cars.

After the turn of the century Louisville was the scene of operations for four trolley and interurban lines. Under the direction of the Louisville and Interurban Railroad seven interurban lines operated in Jefferson County in addition to five lines to Indiana. These lines provided a definite stimulus to the growth and development of county communities. Anchorage's first commercial zoning came with the advent of the electric interurban train in 1901. Business establishments were confined to the area adjoining the train station on Station Road and the adjoining block of Evergreen Road. When the community's first civic league solicited the services of the Olmsted Brothers, nationally known landscape architects, the interurban railway figured significantly in their plan for town planning.

In 1908 the interurban line ran along Bardstown Road to Fern Creek, where there was a terminal and freight house. In 1910 the first electric car of the Louisville and Eastern Railway, which became the Louisville and Interurban Railway in 1912, ran between Louisville and Shelbyville (JF-336). This line was significant

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in the history of Middletown in that it provided rapid and convenient transportation to and from Louisville. The interurban cars also ran from Louisville to Fern Creek with much the same effect as in other areas such as Jeffersontown, Valley Station and Okolona. By 1914 the electric interurban opened up all the way to Orell, a small settlement several miles south of Valley Station. The small communities along the interurban line route began to grow under the influence of the new impetus it provided. Lyndon, for example, came to be a more substantial community because of its location on the LaGrange line. The building of banks furthered the financial boost experienced by communities along the interurban lines. The bank of St. Matthews, organized in 1906 and presided over by Henry Bauer, conducted business in a small building next door to Bauer's Grocery. The Bank of Buechel was organized in 1909, chiefly to stimulate agricultural production, and the Bank of Middletown (JF-656) was created one year later.

The Railroads continued to carry passengers, but they were also concerned with freight, particularly imported products and the county's exports, which were loaded at various county produce centers. One such center was at St. Matthews, where a produce exchange was organized in 1905 to sell potatoes and onions cooperatively at better prices for the farmers. The organization was incorporated in 1910; by 1911 St. Matthews was the largest potato exchange in the world. At that time several hundred farmers were raising 5,000 acres of potatoes per year. Eastern Jefferson County's fertile fields of loam-type soil were suited for potatoes. In addition, the climate enabled the farmers to raise two crops per year.

Another indication of growth along the interurban routes was extension of public services. In the early 1900s telephone and electric services were begun for the Anchorage community.

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The Anchorage School began in 1911 (JF-611) and a free public school was opened in Middletown in 1909. In that same year Waverly Hills (JF-75,76,77) was built off Dixie Highway, thereby providing the county with a tuberculosis sanitorium. In 1911 the Louisville Gas and Electric Company provided services to Middletown and in 1914 a water company and fire department were established at Anchorage (JF-614).

The opening years of the twentieth century were a time of Sunday outings and summer vacations in the county. Anchorage was a popular spot for vacations (JF-662) as was Fisherville with its Blue Rock Hotel, now gone. In the 1890s and into the early years of the twentieth century, the South Park Fishing Club operated along a lake dug by the L&N Railroad as a water supply for steam locomotives. A ninety-eight room hotel behind the club was supposedly manufactured in Chicago and shipped to Jefferson County in sections. Both the Club and the hotel are not extant.

Real estate development began a significant change in the early part of the century. Land that was once strictly agricultural began to be subdivided. Subdivisions had occurred in the city of Louisville in the nineteenth century but the first true subdivision in the county did not come about until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The large tracts which been land grants in the eighteenth century were divided continuously over the years but were for the most part divided for farms and agricultural purposes along with residential purposes. This was different from the small, single purpose lots of a twentieth century subdivision.

The initial subdivision in the St. Matthews area was in 1907 when Henry and Emma Koeller divided their property into twenty lots and offered them for sale. The next subdivision in St. Matthews was in 1912 when Mary Nanz divided her land into thirty-five parcels. There had been earlier subdivisions in the Glenview area with Wood Side Place being platted in 1899. Generally every sizable community along the railway and interurban lines in the county underwent substantial development during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

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Great efforts were made to reclaim the Wet Woods area in the south central part of the county. Drainage ditch programs were initiated at great cost and some of the land was reclaimed although there are still major flooding and drainage problems in that section of the county.

Toll gates were removed at the beginning of the 1900s but it was not until the 1920s that significant improvements of county roads began to occur. The Bardstown Pike, originally a buffalo trail from the Ohio River to the Salt River, was paved in 1922; previously it had been of crushed rock sprayed with oil to keep down the dust. By 1937 U.S. 60, which connected Louisville and Middletown, was completed. Although it by-passed the main business district, a boom in Middletown's business life resulted in 1938 when Taylor Drug Store built a group of stores just off U.S. 60 as the county's first shopping center.

The stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression that followed were financially disruptive to the interurban system of transportation. The Interurban Company was still under the burden of construction debts and land holders began to demand their money. Having no hope of a substantial freight business with its non-standard track gauge and competition from the L&N, the Louisville and Interurban Company was essentially dependent upon passenger traffic. The spectacular increase in the popularity of the automobile and the extensive hard road projects of the 1930s drastically reduced the interurbans' passenger market. Branch-by-branch service was reduced beginning with Okolona in 1931 and ending with LaGrange, Orell and Prospect in 1935. Railroad passenger service was also reduced but managed to survive because of its freight business. Although in 1959 it too was discontinued.

With the coming of the automobile as the most popular mode of transportation in Jefferson County many changes took place in housing patterns, development and real estate. As the population grew in the city and county there were many instances of annexation of county land into the city to expand the city tax base. In addition numerous smaller cities were incorporated and carved out of the county. Currently there are over seventy small cities in the county outside the city of Louisville. The city of Shively, in the southwestern portion of the county, was incorporated in 1938 and quickly thereafter annexed the area that contained

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eight major distilleries which gave them a greatly expanded tax base. Louisville had planned to annex this area.

General Electric brought a plant into the Buechel area in 1951 and immediately the city attempted to annex it. This never was accomplished because of the creation of the city of West Buechel. These types of annexation fights are continuing at the present time.

During the 1940s St. Matthews continued to be a key shipping point for potatoes. During World War II German prisoners of war were pressed into service as laborers on the farms and at the exchange. But by 1952 few potatoes were being grown in St. Matthews and the exchange closed in 1953. Land became more valuable, the farms were subdivided into home sites and the few remaining farmers went into the dairy business.

The twentieth century ushered in some new building types and styles but also continued certain styles which had emerged at the end of the nineteenth century. One style which bridged the turn of the century was the Neo-Colonial Revival. By the late nineteenth century the community of Louisville and Jefferson County had a reasonable number of trained architects. A number of the houses built in the county in the last quarter of the nineteenth century were architect-designed. The structures from the early twentieth century which exhibit characteristics of the Neo-Colonial Revival include JF-318, 531*, 539*, 541*, 543*, 551*, 567*, 587, 568*, 603, 623, 624, 635, 642, 644, 646, 655, 658. The architects working in this style include J.B. & E.T. Hutchings. Eusebius Hutchings, son of John Bacon Hutchings, had trained at the Ecole-Des-Beaux Arts and was involved in numerous structures in the county and city especially in the Glenview area. The Hutchings also worked in other revival styles popular in the early twentieth century such as the Tudor Revival. Examples of this occur in the Glenview area (JF-546*, 547*, 548*). A group of houses in an "English Manor" style occurs in the eastern part of the county (JF-532*, 544*, 545*, 556*, 557, 565, 569*). A number of these were designed by the respected firm of Nevin & Morgan who specialize in various revival styles. The Cardinal Hill Reservoir building (JF-88) is a unique structure in the county built during the 1920s. The only truly "Modern" residence is by

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Bruce Goff (JF-118), it is an unusual and creative structure.

By the second half of the twentieth century very few communities, if any, had escaped from the intensive, promiscuous development that seemed to accompany big business and accelerated population growth. Most areas were not as fortunate as Anchorage, whose efforts to control growth and appearance led to the creation of a Planning and Zoning Commission in 1938, which effectively retained the original character of the Anchorage community through the following thirty years of explosive suburban growth. By the 1970s Jefferson County had undergone a major transition from agricultural to manufacturing and commercial orientation. The vast number of jobs created by the county's economic transformation replaced rural lifestyles with an intensive suburban use of land. But, interspersed with the suburban expanse, some of the structures of an earlier age remain, physical reminders of a different way of life.

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Nitta Yuma Residential Historic District (map 6)

Description

The Nitta Yuma Residential Historic District is set on bluffs overlooking the Ohio River in the far eastern part of Jefferson County. Nitta Yuma is an Indian phrase meaning "high ground".

This family enclave was founded in the 1890s when three Louisville business men bought the James Todd home and one hundred acres from his estate. It is eight miles from Louisville and was on the interurban line. Mr. George Garvin Brown, Mr. William Frederick Booker and Mr. Charles Peaslee were the purchasers. Mr. Booker and Mr. Peaslee were associated with the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint Company.

They hired the chief engineer of the city of Louisville to build the roads at Nitta Yuma. Major Joseph D. Claybrook moved into the Todd farm house, a frame structure (JF-566) which was the original structure at Nitta Yuma. A descendent of the Booker family now resides there.

The Bookers and Browns built summer homes both of which are now gone. Other houses were built for members of the family. The Nitta Yuma Company was set up and each family paid his prorata share of the upkeep of roads, barns, gardens, tennis court, etc.

In 1905 a Louisville architect E.T. Hutchings, who designed houses in Glenview and other locations, designed a Colonial Revival home for Maria L. Booker who married Alex Galt Robinson. This home is still owned by the same family (JF-567).

About 1900 another home was built for a member (JF-568). It, too, is in the Colonial Revival Style.

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The newest home in the Nitta Yuma District was built c.1923 for Robinson Brown.

The grounds at Nitta Yuma were designed by Olmsted Brothers who had designed Louisville's Cherokee Park and other parks in the 1890's.

Four houses are within the Nitta Yuma Historic District. There are other houses further along Nitta Yuma Road which are newer but they are not visible from the older part. The historic structures are melded together not only by family ties, but fine landscaping and the fine design of the structures. There are no intrusions.

Significance

The Nitta Yuma Historic District is a unique enclave in eastern Jefferson County. The older portion has been untouched by commercialism or many changes. It is still an idyllic setting overlooking the Ohio River and most of the homes are still lived in by descendants of the original families who founded Nitta Yuma. It was set up as a business with everyone paying their own expenses yet all enjoying all of the benefits. This atmosphere is still prevalent today.

The landscaping from the stone entrance gates to the magnificent old trees creates an ambience which is very special. The structures relate well to each other, all but the vernacular farm house being in a revival style.

The significance of the district lies in the combination of the family ties, the unique enclave, the finely designed structures and the landscape setting. The ambience has been preserved by the family members.

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Boundaries

The boundaries consist of the four (JF 566, 567, 568, 569) property lots as indicated on the property map (map 4). This indicates the significant structures in Nitta Yuma. There are no intrusions in the district.

Block w 7

Lots 18, 19, 24, 25

The acreage is 9.77

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Glenview Residential Historic District (map 5)

Description

Glenview is a residential community which is an outgrowth of the old Fincastle Club which was located on the hills rising above the meadow near the Ohio River at the Glenview Station.

The name Glenview had come from Berry Hill (JF-552) which had its name changed to Glenview by James C. McFerran the new owner of the Berry Hill Estate in the late 1860s.

The Louisville, Harrods Creek and Westport Railroad was begun in the mid 1870s. It was financed largely by subscription of residents along its right of way. It never made it to Westport. However, there was a station at Glenview by 1879 according to the 1879 Atlas. The current station dates to about 1887. It has served as the post office since the turn of the century. The interurban stopped running in 1935. This station is the only non-residential structure in the Glenview Residential Historic District; however, it is a charming structure which adds to the ambience.

The area is heavily wooded and a number of the structures are back from the road in the trees.

The Fincastle Club was an early country club which began in the late 1880s. The initial land for the club was donated by John Green owner of Berry Hill (JF552) at that time. The clubhouse was three stories and was of stucco and frame and had many verandas and porches. Around the clubhouse were five cottages which were summer homes for Louisville's finest families. Judge and Mrs. A.P. Humphrey decided to renovate the clubhouse after it had been empty for a few years. They turned it into a hospitable home.

In other parts of Glenview homes were also being built. The Allen family built three homes which form the core of the district (JF-546, 547, 548). Another home near by

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but not in the district was built for another family member (JF-539). Major Charles J.F. Allen (1834-1911) had graduated from Yale University and Harvard Law School and practiced in Louisiana until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was assigned to Louisville in the paymaster's department and became a major. After the war he was in the wholesale hardware business with William B. Belknap. Allen had married Caroline Belknap (1846-1897). He built a house (JF-546) after her death in Glenview overlooking the Ohio River. Allen hired a local architect, J.B. Hutchings (1859-1917), who designed an eclectic house which reflected the Shingle Style as well as combining Tudor and Georgian motifs. The interior is very open in plan.

A home was built for Lafon Allen (b.1871) son of C.J.F. Allen in about 1910. Lafon had graduated from Yale and the University of Louisville Law School. He practiced law locally and in 1921 became judge of the Chancery Court of the Jefferson Circuit Court. Lafon Allen's home is a Tudor Revival by J.B. Hutchings (JF-547). The third Allen home in the district is the Cook House (JF-548) which was built for Lafon Allen's daughter Caroline in 1938 by Nevin and Morgan, revival style architects. It is an especially fine structure.

These homes built for the Allen family form the core of the Glenview District. However, other structures are also important.

The most visually striking home (JF-551) was built for Charles T. Ballard, president of the Ballard Flour Mills. It was designed by the favored Glenview architect J.B. Hutchings in c.1910. Ballard had graduated from Yale and after several positions entered the milling business. He was president of the Louisville Board of Trade for four terms. It was then the home of Robert Worth Bingham, ambassador to the Court of St. James' and publisher of the Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

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This home with its vast grounds and entrance is a significant feature in Glenview. On the grounds is an amphitheater (JF-554) designed by Thomas Hastings of New York on the site of the Old Fincastle Club. An additional structure is a modified Spanish influenced structure (JF-549) on the entrance road near the interurban station.

A home called Lansdowne which had been built about 1899 by Thruston Ballard, brother of C.T. Ballard, was demolished in 1976.

There are no streetscape photographs because all of the structures sit well back from the road and are surrounded by trees and plantings.

Significance

This unspoiled enclave is significant both architecturally and historically. The wooded area and the hills offer an escape from the nearby city and this was the ambience the original Glenview families sought. The houses and the interurban station are all very fine structures, representative of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. The residences were designed by highly respected firms from Louisville. All of the structures were large but relatively unpretentious and seemed to blend with the natural but controlled landscape.

The presence of the interurban made it possible for these highly important Louisville businessmen to live in the suburban area of Glenview and commute easily to the city of Louisville.

The ambience of the landscape and the structures in communion with the site set on the bluffs above the Ohio River create a setting which is rarely found in an urban area.

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Boundaries

The boundaries are formed by the property lines of the lots containing the structures (see map 5). Other nearby historic structures have not been included in the district because of the presence of newer houses in between. These other historic structures are nominated individually within the Multiple Resource Nomination.

There as no intrusions in the Glenview Historic District.

Blocks 11 & w 7

Lots 128,6,30,23,12,11,10

The acreage is 16.

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Preservation and restoration activities are going on in every part of the Multiple Resource area, all over Jefferson County. Inasmuch as the majority of structures are residential and are private homes, they are being maintained on a continual basis. There are also a number which have recently been restored or are currently undergoing restoration and renovation. The owners of JF-196 have recently spent a great deal of time, effort and money to restore and renovate their stone and frame house. Another stone house, JF-171, is in the process of renovation and there are many other examples. A number of houses are in a continuous restoration and renovation process; this would include the majority of the residential structures.

Several structures in Jefferson County have been aided by HCRS funds including Springfields (JF-527), Clover Hill (JF-30), and the Eight Mile House (JF-333). Springfields (JF-527), President Zachary Taylor's home, has been meticulously restored and renovated after damage from a tornado in 1974.

Preservation activities will be continued, promoted and monitored by the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation which was created by County Judge/Executive Mitch McConnell in July of 1978. Since that time a Historic Preservation ordinance has been passed and a Historic Preservation Commission created. In addition, Community Development funds are being used in the county to create a revolving fund to aid endangered properties.

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The nomination includes three small districts in addition to 168 individual structures. Most of the sites are distributed throughout the county with a majority in the eastern and southeastern sections. Due to developmental patterns and the presence of large agricultural holdings until late in the nineteenth and into the twentieth century there are numerous newer structures, commercial areas, highways, etc. which separate the historic structures from one another. However, several cohesive areas do exist: Glenview, Nitta Yuma and Anchorage. All are residential in character and are well-landscaped and heavily treed. The Glenview District has eight structures and is that size mostly because of the fact that newer houses have been interspersed among the old and create too high a percentage of newer buildings. The Glenview District does represent the central essence of Glenview and its development. The Nitta Yuma

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Historic District was chosen because it is a unique enclave for one group of families of significant structures. It is a small district, four structures, because the compound was restricted and private. The Anchorage Historic District has a great concentration of historically and architecturally significant structures. A relatively small district was chosen due to a number of newer structures in close proximity. All of the historic resources of the Anchorage community are nominated within the Multiple Resource Nomination. The Anchorage District is quite pure and only contains eight structures which form a cohesive unit.

The results of the survey and inventory process have been integrated into the planning process. A new comprehensive plan which has recently been implemented does take into account the presence and significance of structures listed on or eligible for the National Register and/or designated under local ordinance.

The area of significance for each structure may be found under Item 30 on each individual form.

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UPPER RIVER ROAD

NOTE: The following is an addendum to the Statement of Significance for the Multiple Resources Area nomination prepared in October 1979. It treats the collection of early 20th century resources located generally in the Upper River Road region of north-eastern Jefferson County which were not submitted originally but held instead for informal review by the National Register and SHPO. There Upper River Road submissions were proposed for nomination as an amendment to the MRA on 20 May 1983.

The thirteen individual early 20th century dwellings of the Upper River Road area (as well as the Nitta Yuma--National Register, 1983--and Glenview historic districts) represent important illustrations of several major historical and architectural trends. All designed and constructed with the highest architectural standards in mind, these grand country estates were meant to furnish prominent city-dwellers with access to country living, an urban and cultural phenomenon with parallels in the park and boulevard movement and the garden suburb.

The architectural values expressed in the Upper River Road houses of the period stressed traditionalism and correctness. The styles were by and large based on Georgian models, reinterpreted in individual cases to conform better to semi-rural sites. In some instances, Tudor Revival or Arts and Crafts-inspired dwellings answered owners' interest in finding a style appropriate for manor life. In any event, the choices were all related to English architectural sources, for anything else would not create a relaxed yet tasteful impression.

Aside from using the proper architectural style to project the right image, the owners of the Upper River Road estates sought out the proper designers. These local--and sometimes out-of-town--firms seem to have developed design in traditional modes into a speciality. The names of Louisville firms active in the area include John Bacon Hutchings, E.T. Hutchings and McDonald and Dodd. The availability of numerous other able architects to these wealthy consumers implies that owners not only stuck with familiar and proven designers but probably also attached some status to the selection of the same handful of choices. (Townsend and Fleming of Buffalo designed one Upper River Road residence; Bryant Fleming alone is credited with several gardens; Thomas Hastings had one Glenview commission; and Josephe E. Chandler of Boston did one house.) In every instance, the houses are outstanding in terms of their workmanship and quality of materials, are all intelligently planned and sited, and are all of considerable--and sometimes monumental--scale as well as size.

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Continuation sheet Historic Resources of Jeff Co Item number

8

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29

Life in the sylvan countryside northeast of Louisville meant more, however, than just status for wealthy urbanites. The migration of these city-dwellers--who remained active in the City's affairs--illustrates a reform impulse found elsewhere in the early 20th-century American city. The residents of the Upper River Road area found the countryside peaceful, morally and physically regenerative, and even educational. But every owner remained linked to the city, either through its business or its culture. Like the garden suburb or the development of urban parks, the resident of the Upper River Road estate sought to combine the benefits of both city and rural life while also reducing the disadvantages. The isolated estates of the Upper River Road area marked the genesis of modern suburbanization locally, preceeding by only a few years the widespread development of Louisville's outer subdivisions.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets for item 9




UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA




ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
C			

B   

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D   

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The inclusive geographic boundary for the Multiple Resource Nomination is the Jefferson County boundary outside the City of Louisville. See District Maps for boundary descriptions. See Individual forms for boundary descriptions. See Continuation Sheets for description of boundaries on individual forms.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

COF

C

11 FORM PREPARED BY Elizabeth F. Jones, Director; Mary Jean K

NAME / TITLE Researcher; Carol B. Tobe, Researcher; See continuation
Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation, 22 October 1991

DATE _____

(502)-581-5761

TELEPHONE

Kentucky
STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

DATE 5-13-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/5/80

DATE 12/4/50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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George C. Eady

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R.B. Fenley

Nelson Goodwin

Mrs. Henry Groves

Charles Horner

Mrs. Charles Horner

R.J. Kennedy, Sr.

Iris Peers

Mary Oeschli Ruckriegel

Mrs. Frank Simon

Col. Frank Thompson

William Tway

Miss Edith Wood

George H. Yater

Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh

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Boundaries

Lot and Block

Where possible, all sites (with several exceptions) are identified by lot and block number as recorded.

Boundaries of certain specified individually nominated sites are those recorded for the given lot and block number in the map books at the Office of Property Valuation, Jefferson County.

Boundaries of sites within a district are identified by block and lot number as recorded in the map books at the Office of Property Valuation of Jefferson County and are delineated on the appropriate district map.

House centered in one-half or one acre square

Boundaries of individually-nominated rural sites are determined by a square space of either one acre or $\frac{1}{2}$ acre with the house at the approximate center, and may include significant outbuildings mentioned on the individual inventory forms.

Perimeter

Significant outbuildings outside the specified acreage centered on the house and within the specified block and lot are bounded by a line parallel to and ten feet outside their perimeters.

The perimeter method was also used to determine the boundaries of the following irregular sites.

JF-75,76,77 Waverly Hills
JF-279 Leatherman House
JF-434 Ormsby House
JF-521 Indian Hill Stock Farm Springhouse
JF-336 Hurstbourne Farm Gatehouse
JF-634 Kentucky Lunatic Asylum
JF-550 Glenview Interurban Station

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Kentucky Heritage Commission
William Broberg-Historian
Anthony James-Arch. Historian
Kenneth Gibbs-Arch. Historian
Carolyn Torma-Historian
Mary Cronen Oppel-Historian
Lee Walker-Historian
James Oppel-Historian

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area (Addendum)
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Glenview Historic District

Substantive Review

for Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 8/16/83
Attest

2. Lincliff

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

3. Ladless Hill

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

4. Wilkworth

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

5. Woodside/John T. Bate House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

6. Atherton Carriage House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

7. Edgewood

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

8. Horner House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

9. Hewett House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

10. Pirtle House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83
Attest

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received

date entered

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Page 1 of 8

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Kosmosdale Depot | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Carl Dunbar 4/9/84</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 2. Farnsley, David, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 3. Jones House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 4. Waverly Hills Tuberculosis
Sanatorium Historic Buildings | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 5. Fishpool Plantation | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| ✓ 6. Bates, John, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 7. Pennsylvania Run Presbyterian
Church | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 8. Triaero | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>reject PWA 7/15/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 9. Locust Avenue
(Clearwater Farm) | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |
| 10. Seebolt-Wilhoite-
Pendergrass House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83</u> |
| | | Attest | |

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

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Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Gaffney House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Helmut Byers 12/8/83

2. Haldeman House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Helmut Byers 12/8/83

3. Ballard, Rogers Clark,
Memorial School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Helmut Byers 12/8/83

4.

Keeper

Attest

5.

Keeper

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Lynnford/Lyndon Hall

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Beth Groover 4/12/85

Attest

ASchlagel 4/16/85

2. Tyler Settlement Rural
Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

ASchlagel 5/1/86

Attest

3. Tucker, Hazael, Farm
(Boundary increase)

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

ASchlagel 5/1/86

Attest

4. Merriwether House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Patrick Andrus 3/22/89

Attest

5. Nock House (Boundary
Increase)

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 3/22/89

Attest

6. Stitzel, Arthur P.,
House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 3/22/89

Attest

7. Kennedy-Munsinger Farm (Boundary Increase)

Substantive Review

Keeper

10/11/90

Attest

8. Avery, B. F., and Sons Industrial District

Keeper

12/21/90

Attest

9. Dolfinger, J. and Company Building

Keeper

12/21/90

Attest

10. Cedarbrook Farm

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

12/21/90

Attest

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Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| ✓ 11. Stout, Ben, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 12. Omer/Pound House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 13. Gaar-Fenton, Ben, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 14. Judge Kirby House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 15. Beechland | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 16. Diamond Fruit Farm | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 17. Westwood Farm, B.S.
Alderson | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 18. Allen House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 19. Hunsinger-Kennedy House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 20. Yenowine-Kennedy House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | Linda McClelland 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

301 11. Rockledge

Substantive Review

for Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 8/16/83

Attest

12. Shwab House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83

Attest

13. Shady Brook Farm

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83

Attest

306 14. Midlands

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Delores Byers 8/16/83

Attest

307 15. Reel, Jacob, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Delores Byers 8/19/83

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature
Determined Eligible

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------|
| 21. Funk's Branch/Funk House | Substantive Review
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | for Keeper | Eligible Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 22. Carmichael House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 23. Masonic Hall | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 24. Fisher House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 25. Tyler, Robert, Place | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 26. Rockdale | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 27. Seaton House | Substantive Review | Keeper | Reject PWA 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 28. Gilliland House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 29. Tyler, Moses, House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |
| 30. Bryan, William F., House | Substantive Review | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83 |
| | | Attest | |

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State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Winchester House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

32. Brown, Theodore, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

33. Brown, James, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

34. Lynnford/Lyndon Hall

Substantive Review

Keeper

Return PWA 7/12/83

Attest

35. Soldiers Retreat

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

36. Middletown Inn

Substantive Review

Keeper

Lynn D. Dine 4/9/84

Attest

37. Davis Tavern

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

38. Marders, Jefferson, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

39. Beynroth House

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible
for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

40. Hord, Robert, House

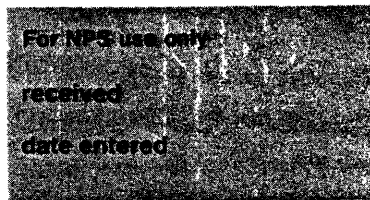
Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 7/12/83

Attest

Bygones
entered in the
National Register 5/31/84
owner objection withdrawn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Dr. John Lewis House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carl Dink 4/9/1984

42. Croghan-Blakenbaker House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Eligible Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

43. Yager House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

44. Nachand House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

accept Dink 7/28/84

45. Dr. John Murray Farm

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

46. Murray, Jesse, House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Reject47. Indian Hill Stock Farm/
Veech House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Reject PWA 7/12/8348. Indian Hill Stock Farm
Springhouse

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Return PWA 7/14/8349. Taylor, Zachary, National
Cemetery/Taylor Burial Ground

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Beth Garrison 11/3/83
Return PWA 7/12/83

50. Berry Hill

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area

State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

51. Allison-Barrickman House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

52. Fitzhugh House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

53. Ashbourne

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

54. Forrester House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Amn. Online 4/9/1984

Attest

55. Williams, Eustace, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

56. May, Robert, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

57. Bonnycot

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

58. Hausgen House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

59. Presbyterian Manse

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

60. Newland Log House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

61. Bonavita-Weller House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

62. Walker, James, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

63. Garr House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

64. Central Kentucky Lunatic
Asylum

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

65. Twin Gates Carriage House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 7/14/83

Attest

66. Sherley Mansion

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

67. Gwathmey, Richard, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

68. Bank of Middletown

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 7/12/83

Attest

69. Hoke, Andrew, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 7/14/83

Attest

70. Gardener's Cottage/
Sherley Mansion

Substantive Review

Keeper

Return PWA 7/12/83

Attest

L-21

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

71. Carriage House/Sherley Mansion

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

72. Clore, James, House

*Added to the
National Register*

for Keeper

Attest

73. Jeffersontown Colored School

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

74. Temple Bodley Summer House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

[Signature]

Melrose Byers 11/15/84

Beth Grosvenor 3/29/85

Beth Grosvenor 3/29/85