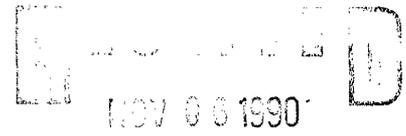


1835

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedarbrook Farm
other names/site number Harbold House; Castalia Farm; JF559

2. Location

street & number 4800 Springdale Road not for publication
city, town Louisville vicinity
state Kentucky code 40222 county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40222

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Louisville and Jefferson County Multiple Property Listing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date 10-24-90
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrus 12/21/90
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence:
agricultural field--orchard,
pasture

Domestic: single dwelling--residence,
outbuildings

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling--residence

Agriculture/Subsistence:
agricultural field--pasture

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal; Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; limestone Wood; log

walls Stone; limestone Wood; log

roof Stone; slate Wood; shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet 7.1

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1860-1940

Significant Dates

1932

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Elswick, Fred-log building, main house

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet 8.1A

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet 9.1

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Jefferson County Historic Pres. & Archives Division

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 30 Acres

UTM References

A 16 622960 4241640
Zone Easting Northing

B 16 623030 4241500
Zone Easting Northing

C 16 622800 4241360

D 16 622930 4241160

E 16 623310 4241400

See continuation sheet

Anchorage Quadrangle

Verbal Boundary Description

This property includes the entire 30 acres that comprise District 21, Block W-004, Lot 66, Sublot 1 in the unincorporated area in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet 10.1

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel G. Carey, Historic Preservation Analyst
organization Jeff.Co.Hist.Pres.&Archives Division date 24 July 1990
street & number Suite 204, Louisville Gardens telephone (502) 625-5761
city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
Jefferson County, Kentucky

The following inventory is a list of resources found within the Cedarbrook Farm property.

Setting

Front fields, contributing site
Orchard/gardens, contributing site
Cemetery, contributing site, ca. 1800

Domestic Complex

Main house, contributing building, ca. 1940 (1860)
Log building(s), contributing building, ca. 1790
Springhouse, contributing structure, ca. 1800

Agricultural Complex

Horse barn, contributing building, ca. 1932
Silo, contributing structure, ca. 1932
Garage, non-contributing structure, ca. 1940
Tenant house, contributing building, ca. 1932
Log shed, contributing building, ca. 1860

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Jefferson County, Kentucky

We ought to find, in every farm-house, indications of those virtues which adorn the farmer's character, and which, if expressed at all in his dwelling, must give the latter something of the same beauty as the former. His dwelling ought to suggest simplicity...showing breadth and extension on the ground, rather than height. That its proportions should aim at ampleness and polished symmetry. That its details should be simple and bold, and its materials should be strong and enduring, like stone, so that it may need repairs very seldom.

The Architecture of Country Houses, A.J. Downing, pp. 141, ff., 1850.

This passage was taken from Downing's above-cited 1850 publication, Chapter 5, "What a Farm-House Should Be." Simultaneous to this publication, the United States was addressing very serious economic issues, not the least of which was the status of the American farm unit. Amid this expansionist and introspective period, journals and books were published to serve as guides to farmers--offering advice on the care and maintenance of a "proper" farmstead. Evidently, at least in Jefferson County, these publications had a lasting effect on many farm properties. With regard to Cedarbrook, the residual benefits of responsible contributions by the Harbolds and the Kayes can still be witnessed today.

Cedarbrook Farm meets these above-mentioned "shoulds" as it meets the registration requirements of the gentleman farm property type. The timeless property not only retains much of its original integrity, but it evokes transcending memories of each of its development stages. Still featuring the main dwelling, dependencies, a mature wooded area, hearty grazing fields, and a managed landscape, a walk in any direction on the property reminds a visitor of a successful, yet historically sensitive, farming operation. The property contains 11 features to consider; all but one contribute to the property's significance. The features are divided into three groups: setting, domestic complex, and agricultural complex. Each will be addressed in its proper group as to its significance and contribution to the entire nominated property of 30 acres.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
Jefferson County, Kentucky**Setting (photos 1-7)**

Cedarbrook Farm lies in the fertile, rolling hills of eastern Jefferson County (USGS Anchorage Quadrant). Situated on the well-drained soils of the Crider-Corydon Association, and Little Goose Creek (reputedly named for the wild geese said to have inhabited its banks in pioneer times, or possibly for William Goose, a wagonmaker who lived in nearby Jeffersontown before 1800) the property enjoys a mixed topography capable of supporting a variety of crops and livestock.

Placed perpendicular to the historic north-south connection route of Springdale Road (before it bends to the west to avoid Interstate 265) is an impressive, yet understated entry to Cedarbrook Farm. Substantial wooden posts with pineapple-shaped tops frame the single lane entry that bisects the north and south grazing fields. The fields are delineated by a 3-board horizontal farm fence and an impressive, fence-like row of 50 mature cedar trees placed opposite each other on either side of the farm lane. The two large parcels of land used for grazing (each approximately 5 acres) have been cleared for some time. They were likely the principal growing fields for the Harbolds; later becoming the principal grazing fields when the farm turned to specialized livestock farming. Throughbred horses, quarterhorses, occupy the north field, while alpaca llamas retain the south field. The grasses are uniform in length and thickness--indicating no sign of overuse.

The macadam farm lane approaches the domestic complex after approximately 1/3 mile. The lane curves to the north and forms a semi-circle around the main building lot. The area is dotted with mature maples, cedars, hollies, evergreens, and what appears to be a very old buckeye. While remaining fairly level in front of the house (north and east), the rear (south) portion slopes dramatically to a feeder stream of Little Goose Creek (North Fork). The western edge of the domestic complex (bordering the agricultural complex) is in mixed use--providing hay in the far western section and retaining what remains of an orchard and formal garden nearer the main house. A few peach trees and cherry trees appear in this area, but a conscious planting of ornamental dogwoods dominates the area and frames the transition from the domestic space to the agricultural space.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
Jefferson County, Kentucky

The formal gardens also remain, though in a somewhat altered state. The current owner uncovered old family records that give credit to the formal garden, an herb garden, and a tree planting scheme to Cincinnati landscape architect, Henry Fletcher Kenney. A terraced brick patio is outlined with a series of taxus evergreens, hardwood flowering trees, and various screening shrubbery. Ground cover plants lie in bricked beddings, and the entire area ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre) spills out into the orchard area to the west. This more open area features a standing sundial carved from limestone. In addition, there is a row of maple trees that cordons off the area--separating it from the less formal open area connected with the agricultural complex. Several old farm implements (grass cutters) and small animal cages also appear on this line.

A unique feature peculiar to this farm, and as yet not discovered on similar gentleman farm properties, is the Harbold family cemetery. A contributing site, the cemetery offers itself as an inexhaustible source of family history, local history, funerary practices, and archaeological potential. Its location, distinct from the domestic complex, yet central to the farm unit, is very likely the result of a farming family choosing good level ground reminiscent of the fertile fields but within eye's view of the main house (75 yards to the northwest). It is surrounded by a 4' high cut limestone wall with an iron entry gate on the south side. Both John, Sr. and William Harbold are buried here as well as other Harbold family members. The layout is in two parallel rows, and the headstones face east.

Domestic Complex (photos 8-15)

The provenance of this tract of land is in some dispute according to the records. Lewis Kaye's recounting of Cedarbrook's history gives settlement credit to William Harbold who "took up a Revolutionary Soldier's grant of 99 acres in 1790." (Perhaps Kaye is referring to a military grant from Virginia from the French and Indian Wars?) Supposedly, he was to have constructed the front log cabin that remains on the property today. A deed search, however, uncovered contradictory evidence that Isaac Hite first settled the land in the mid 1770s before selling 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres "with appurtenances" to William and Jacob Harbold in 1831 (Jefferson County Deed Book EE, Page 308).

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Jefferson County, Kentucky

For purposes of this nomination and its period of significance, nevertheless, the property was in the Harbold's hands by 1860 and the log building they lived in was being replaced by a larger 1½ story frame building with weatherboard siding (probably standard "I-house" dimensions judging from the existing room layout on the east side of the present house. The construction of this second house precipitated the maturation of this farm from settlement or middle class to gentleman farm status in part because of the Harbold's success outside of farming (medicine) and because of the major improvement this meant to the farm property. It seems likely that the original cabin remained in use--either as a slave quarters or kitchen or possibly both. The present house absorbed the second Harbold house, and it was completed in 1940 under owner Lewis Kaye's direction.

Kaye acquired the subject property in 1932 and immediately began making improvements to the grounds. He purchased a stone house in Vevay, Indiana (ca. 1796) and had the stone removed and shipped to Louisville. The main block of the present house and chimneys were constructed of this stone. Work was supervised by Fred Elswick, a locally prominent architect who designed the Kentucky State Fairgrounds and Exposition Center, the Harmony Landing Country Club (present use) in Oldham County, and the Robert Frederick Louis House on Wolf Pen Branch Road. In addition, living room panelling, mantle and cabinets came out of the house in Vevay. The pine boards for this trim work were covered with paper in the attic and discovered by Elswick during the reconstruction.

The main dwelling is a large, 7-bay, 1½ story, center-hall plan, single pile building with Federal and Greek Revival influences. Predominantly constructed of stone, the ell addition and rear portion of the house is brick veneer coursed in a Flemish bond pattern. The brick veneer and wood framing explain the late date of construction for the ell and rear, but in fact the entire building was constructed at one time. Evidently, the Vevay building was of a smaller scale and thereby allowed only the main block or plainly visible section of the building to be veneered with the hand-cut limestone. The east side of the building juxtaposes the differing materials, yet also suggests that the white painted brick were intended to complement the stone and offer only the slightest of deviation. Furthermore, the care in coursing the brick and chimneys in Flemish bond lends credence to Kaye's concern for a sympathetic, yet distinct addition.

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The facade features a 4-columned, Greek-Revival portico with triangular pediment and dentil work detailing. The front door is framed with leaded glass sidelights in a pineapple motif, a fanlight, and a basket-handled arch entry. Certainly the most striking feature on the facade, the portico is neither ostentatious nor out of character with the building, the grounds, or the property type.

The windows on the front of the building are 6/9 light double hung sash, while the right side has 9/9 light double hung sash openings. This likely can be explained by the use of existing openings already present in the previous dwelling--Harbold's second house. Vertically placed stones form a soldier's arch over each window opening. The roof line is graced with 6 symmetrically placed gable dormers with 6/6 light windows projecting from the slate roof. Large stone end chimneys are placed at either gable end.

The east side of the house features the ell addition where the contrast from stone to brick is most evident. The windows in this section are 4/9 light double hung sash, and the soldier's arches over the window are similar to those in front, except that these are brick; not stone. At the rear portion of the ell, on the southernmost facade, is a gable end chimney with two flanking $\frac{1}{4}$ -round lights in the gable.

The rear of the house assumes a more linear approach than the front facade; its horizontal feeling is strong despite its punctuation by two large, projecting gables. The easternmost gable has a Palladian window while the westernmost one simply has a rounded arch window with a milled lunette in the arch. Similar to the front, there are 4 gabled dormers in the roofline, but the double hung sash windows are only 4/4 lights. The full, screened porch has a low-pitched, shed roof leading to the main block's rear roofline. The columns supporting the porch imitate the columns on the front portico.

The eastern wing of the house is also brick, and it serves as the kitchen area and "mud room" for the current family. It is the figurative heart of the building, despite its segregation to the west portion of the floorplan. It, too, has gable end chimneys and a slate roof. It is set back approximately 2 feet from the main block, so as to delineate the distinction between the stone and brick portions--probably a conscious effort on the part of the architect, Elswick.

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Approximately 25 yards south of the main house lie two connected log buildings. The first (easternmost), as discussed in section 8, is the reputed first dwelling of the Harbold family. During Kaye's tenure as owner, the building served as a guest cottage. This a single pen cabin that uses half-dovetail notching at the corners. It sits on a covered log pier foundation, and each of the gable ends has a large hipped stone chimney. The roofing material is wood shake shingle. A small shed roof forms a porch over the front of the cabin--sheltering the two door openings and one window opening.

The rear cabin is connected to the front cabin by a horizontal weatherboard breezeway (enclosed dogtrot), and it sits on a poured concrete foundation. The rear cabin uses both square and V-notching in its corners; perhaps some adjustments occurred during the reconstruction. It rests on a concrete block foundation and features an interior, stone end chimney. A greenhouse was added to the rear of the cabin ca. 1940; its connection with the cabin should not preclude the entire cabin from being considered as contributing since it does serve an agricultural purpose. NOTE: It is this cabin which was reputedly the first schoolhouse in Jefferson County, and where Zachary Taylor was to have attended school. Its move from the southern fields in 1932 was supervised by Fred Elswick: the relocation was performed log by log. These two individual resources were considered as one, and together were considered to be contributing features to the entire nominated complex because of their connection to the Harbolds, their retention by subsequent owners, their use by subsequent owners, and their retention of original integrity.

Further down the slope from the cabins lies the stone springhouse. Situated in the lowpoint of a stream, the 15'x15' springhouse had a gable roof with wood shake shingles (lost to deterioration). The walls are still standing; this structure was likely original to either Hite or Harbold and is considered to be a contributing element.

Agricultural Complex (photos 16-20)

Approximately 30 yards northwest of the main house lies the agricultural complex, including horse barn, grain silo, garage/farm implement shed, tenant house, and slave quarters/shed. As discussed in section 8, the agricultural complex sets this property apart from similar country estates with no discernible active, agricultural enterprises. These resources, then, contribute to the entire nomination, and they make a decided difference in the perception of this property as a gentleman farm.

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Jefferson County, Kentucky

The horse barn is an elongated one story, frame building with low-pitched gable ends and a standing seam sheet metal roof. Creosoked clapboard siding provides a black contrast to the shiny red roof, and the 2/2 casement windows placed every 10 feet on either side of the barn's long walls offer a symmetrical appeal to the barn. The foundation is poured concrete, but the floor inside is dirt and hay. The building is capable of sheltering a dozen horses in individual stalls, and there is space for a trainer's office and tack room. The silo is situated to the northwest corner of the barn. It is constructed of concrete block held in place by a wrap-around 1" steel cable that spirals up the structure. The cylindrical shape covers a 12' diameter, 30' height, and is roofed by a rounded sheet metal dome. This structure is contributing in that it played a role in the support of this farm's integral operations as a stock farm.

The 4-bay concrete block garage is a non-contributing structure because it was built in the mid 1940s, and because it is not considered to be an essential element to the property's integrity or significance. It does serve as a convenient, auxilliary feeding stall for the horses in the grazing fields, but its primary function is merely to shelter automobiles.

The tenant house, situated approximately 20 yards west of the garage, provides some insight into the use (and by whom) of the outbuildings. This 1½ story bungalow features 4/1 vertical window lights, 4 gable ends, a center chimney with extended clay chimney pot, decorative shake shingles in the gables, and angled brackets supporting extended eaves. There is a projecting front porch made of poured concrete and fieldstone, and the porch roof is supported by two elephantine fieldstone piers. Wide weatherboard siding covers the exterior; an asphalt shingle roof tops the building. There is a small shed/porch attached to the rear of the main block. This contributing building reflects the role of the tenants and itinerant workers who helped maintain this sizeable gentry farm.

When the tenant house is considered together with the most remote building on the property--the slave quarters/shed--the developing role of farm hand can be discerned. The building is located about 50-60 yards from the main house; perhaps somewhat segregated from the domestic complex, yet lying in the heart of the agricultural complex among fields, orchards, and barns.

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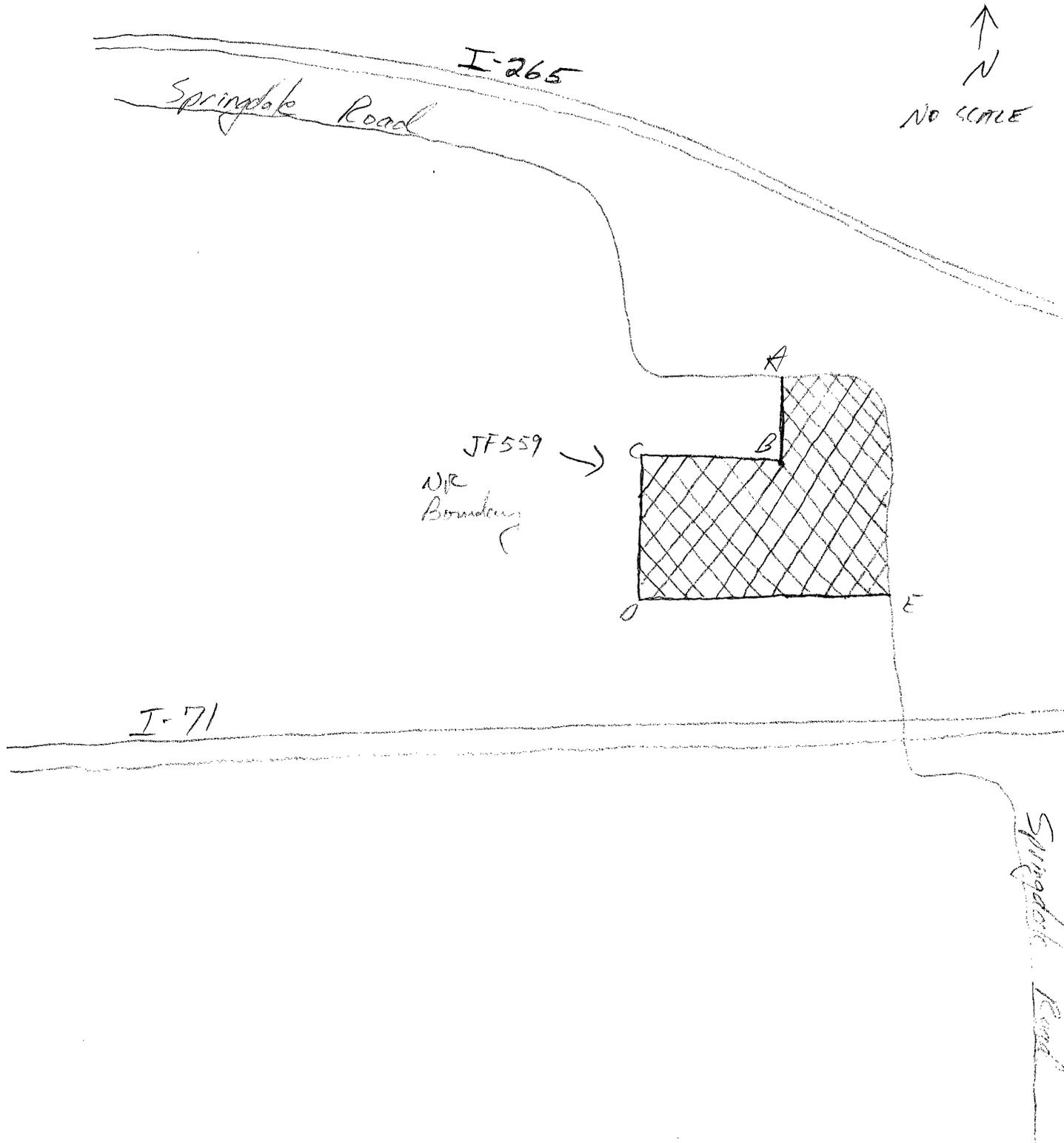
The single pen, gable end log structure has wide weatherboard siding over a log frame and a stone chimney at the eastern gable end. The building sits on stone piers, and it has a medium-pitched roof with corrugated metal--probably chosen to replace wood shake shingles. This building is considered contributing despite its present use as a shed because it is likely that Kaye replaced this building with the newer tenant house only 15 yards to the east. The wide weatherboard siding may have also been an attempt to beautify the building, and keep it in concert with the newer tenant house, perhaps intentionally disguising any connections to slavery.

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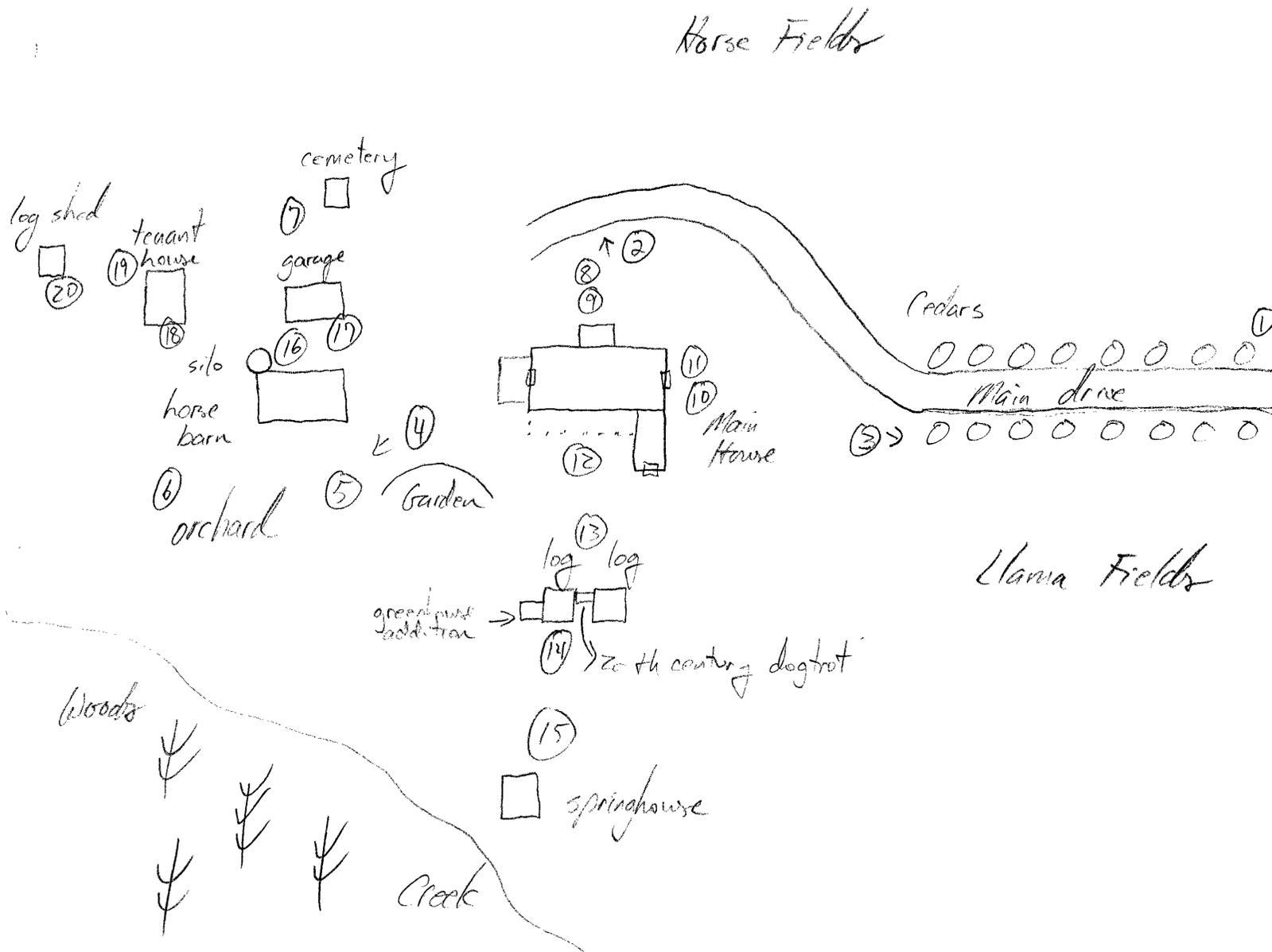
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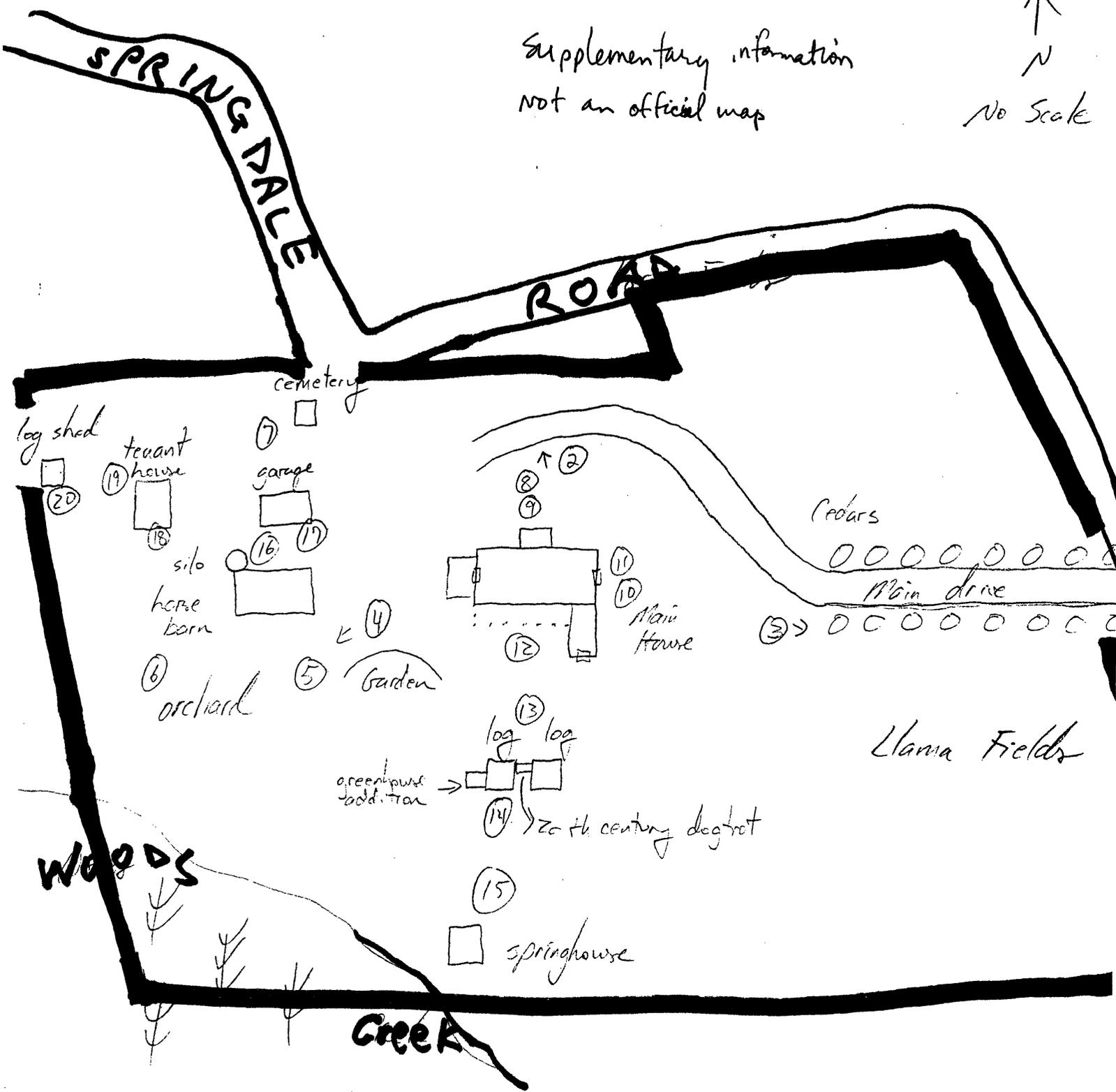
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Supplementary information
Not an official map

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No Scale



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Jefferson County, Kentucky

Cedarbrook Farm (hereinafter referred to as "Cedarbrook") is significant at the local level under Criterion A as an active and evolving example of a gentleman farm. As part of the Gentleman Farm property type, this nominated property befits the description, significance, and registration requirements of the associated property type. The Gentleman Farm property type is found in the context Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930 (Agriculture Context). This, in turn, is part of the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky Multiple Property Listing (MPL). Within this framework, Cedarbrook draws its significance under criterion A as a property that reflects the economic and cultural progression of Jefferson County from an 18th century agricultural settlement to a 20th century urban metropolis with extensive perimeter suburban development.

Today, Cedarbrook continues to pronounce the attributes of a typical gentleman farm despite an extremely dynamic rural periphery. The geographical setting; design, workmanship, and materials; and the feeling and association of this property meet the required elements of a gentleman farm property type by blending an architectural/agricultural complex that sets itself apart from more prevalent, ordinary subsistence and middle-class farms. And while it remains possible to witness the lasting impacts of stylized architectural influence and managed landscape, this property maintains equally strong evidence of an active agricultural enterprise. Therefore, and in consideration of the predominant repercussions of agriculture's role in local history, the examination of this property's significance should focus on its survival as a showcase farm depicting several stages of growth in Jefferson County's history. Specifically, Cedarbrook represents the maturation of a 1790s settlement farm, to a mid-19th century gentleman farm, to an early 20th century country estate.

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
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Relevant Deed History to Subject Property

Isaac Hite was a member of Thomas Bullitt's original surveying party of 1773 in Jefferson County. In 1774 he joined John Floyd's party. Hite's extensive tracts of land included tens of thousands of acres in various Kentucky counties, much of which fell in the Goose Creek watershed, so it seems plausible to conclude that John Harbold's grant of 99 acres from Revolutionary War service was in reality a transfer from Hite as the following line indicates. Although a final footnote should be added. John Harbold, Sr. saw service in the War of 1812 in Calloway's Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia at the Battle of Thames in 1813. Perhaps Kaye's diary means to cite this as Harbold's grant?

1774 Isaac Hite, 1000 acres

1831 Isaac Hite to Jacob and John Harbold, 286 acres

1865 John Harbold, Sr. dies; leaves property to his son William

1879 Atlas shows Dr. John Harbold as owner--William's son

1880 John Harbold to Burrett, 103 acres

1897 Burrett to Reuling, 103 acres

1927 Moody to Reynolds, 103 acres

1932 Reynolds to Kaye, 103 acres

1966 Kaye to Cohen, 103 acres

1984 Cohen to Castalia Partners, 30 acres

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Defense of Property Type Inclusion

This nomination is presented under one property type, although a close examination of Cedarbrook avails itself to three distinct property types spanning 140 years. The period of significance chosen to define this property is 1860-1940, and though this falls within the requirements placed by the gentleman farm property type and the agricultural context (1800-1930), it extends beyond the closing period by 10 years. In fact, this nomination spans what, in all likelihood, will be the three pivotal property types associated with the agricultural context: Subsistence Farms, Middle-Class Farms, and Gentleman Farms (to include the years 1790-1940).

This discrepancy between what has already been accepted as the defining period of significance and the proposed, more inclusive period of significance can be explained, nevertheless, in terms of an individual property's continuous development; the need to constantly amend contexts and property types to account for oversights and inclusions; and the need to constantly revise dates so as to remain consistent with the 50 year exception. Furthermore, the existence of dominant resources peculiar to each type indicates that Cedarbrook passed through stages, but retained elements of the previous stage, thereby providing visible segues from each stage to the next.

For example, the original Harbold log cabin (ca. 1790) remains an actively used building on the property. Concurrently, the second Harbold house (1½ story clapboard, ca. 1860) provides the framework for the present stone and brick house which was completed in 1940. Each principal owner's impact and contribution to the property is evinced in the present farm--from the original cabin, to Dr. Harbold practicing medicine and farming on the side, and lastly to the additions of formal gardens and an architected house by Lewis Kaye in the 1930s. These examples indicate cogent arguments for the consideration of portions of this property under a variety of viable property types, but when the property is considered in toto, the crux of this nomination as a gentleman farm rests on its active role in agricultural pursuits. So while the core 5 acres (domestic area) could pass as a country estate, that would ignore the significant contributions of the remainder of the farm.

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Thus, the decision to place this nomination with the gentleman farm property type lies in the property's overriding activity as a specialty farm owned and operated by independently wealthy, erstwhile farmers. It is this evaluation which best represents the heyday of Cedarbrook Farm (1860-1940). In anticipated response to skeptics who might challenge this increase in period of significance, an argument for the invocation of criteria consideration (exception) G is implied here for two reasons: (1) this nomination falls on the cusp of the 50 year exclusion because of its last major revision in 1940; and (2) the preclusion of the presence and impact of the owners during the last 50 years would effectively deny the contribution of these owners. In particular, Dr. and Mrs. DuBou have continued to manage the property in a manner consistent with previous owners. Furthermore, their addition of thoroughbreds horses, goats, sheep, and llamas have advanced the causes of the farm as a specialized gentleman farm.

Significance

Concentrating attention on this individual property within the larger system reveals the "hand in glove" fit that Cedarbrook shares with its brethren gentleman farms. The 1844 Inventory and Settlement record of Jacob Harbold (brother of William) indicates the success this farming enterprise enjoyed and would enjoy as the ownership and management of the farm passed to his heirs: John Harbold and later his son William Harbold. Several slaves, half a dozen cows and steers, a bull, ample inventoried supplies of wheat, corn, hay, and potatoes, 10 sheep, and 40 hogs, suggest the makings of a well-to-do farm in eastern Jefferson County. This, coupled with the other "niceties" listed in the settlement records (brass candlesticks, cherry bureau, and several wagons and carriages) amounted to a sizeable fortune.

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This fortune passed to Dr. John Harbold and then to his son Dr. William Harbold. Both of these men were practicing physicians (William graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine) and both of these men "gave some attention to farming." (History of the Ohio Falls, p. 37). The Harbolds were prominent figures in the make-up of the Springdale Precinct and they were active members of the Baptist Church. It is precisely this generational influence which lifted the original Harbold farm to its level of prominence in the mid to late 19th century. The addition of a new house and flattering tax records for the years 1858 through 1875 lead to logical conclusions about its evolving status as a gentleman farm. As such, it compares favorably with similar National Register listed gentleman farms: Glenmary, JF144; Happy Ridge Farm, JF382 (delisted in 1989); Chenoweth House, JF384; Abraham L. Williams House, JF513; and the Killinure Stock Farm, JF571.

Cedarbrook's significance transcends tax numbers and visual similarities with other properties, though. The economic and cultural contributions undertaken by Lewis Kaye in the 1930s also speak well of the property. His initiation of wholesale building and landscaping improvements and the advancing of the cattle breeding industry bespeak of ethics distinct to the gentleman farmer of the late 19th and early 20th century. Kaye operated two large stock farms, one in southern Indiana and Cedarbrook. According to descendants, he brought his prize stock to Cedarbrook for showcasing, breeding, and likely for the availability of an accessible and high-paying market at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville. Paralleling his interest in his stock, Kaye took great pride in the property at Cedarbrook. He organized plantings, added new buildings, retained old buildings, and consulted with an architect to beautify the grounds and main house. Clearly by 1940, then, the farm was evolving into an exemplary agricultural enterprise and rural retreat.

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
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Registration Requirements

The following outline clearly illustrates both the registration requirements and individual property identities that coincide to define Cedarbrook as a gentleman farm when referred to the pages FIV, 1-3.

- I. Location and Setting
 - A. Eastern Jefferson County
 - 1. Anchorage quadrangle; Springdale-Worthington vicinity
 - 2. Proximity to creeks, rails, good roads
 - a. Little Goose Creek watershed
 - b. Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RR, 1879
 - c. Louisville & Brownsborough Pike (E-W) and Springdale Road (N-S)
 - 3. Proximity to other similar complexes
 - a. Killinure Stock Farm, JF571
 - b. Abraham L. Williams House, JF513
 - B. Soil Composition
 - 1. Cryder-Corydon soils, well-drained, very fertile
 - C. Topography
 - 1. Watershed of Little Goose Creek and Wolf Pen Branch
 - 2. Varied and flexibly used topography
 - a. Front grazing fields are flat and cleared
 - b. Southern portion is wooded and steep
 - c. Western edge is rolling and treed

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
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II. Design, Workmanship, and Materials

A. Main block is Federal with Greek-Revival influences

B. Ell additions and improvements

1. Brick ell done at time of initial construction
 - a. Scale and materials compliment main block
 - b. Stone foundation, brick walls, slate roof

2. Improvements made to 1860s clapboard house

- a. Existing stone house--1930s reproduction of mid-19th century style

C. Outbuildings

1. Original log buildings intact, 18th cent.
2. Springhouse, early 19th cent.
3. Barn and silo, early 20th cent. shows ag. use
4. Organized land use: grazing, hay, gardens

III. Feeling and Association

A. Presence of interested and involved owner

1. Harbold, Kaye, DuBou

B. Sympathetic treatment of land and buildings

1. Retain use of original buildings
2. Maintenance of property: cemetery and lawn
3. Prudent use of front fields for grazing--not overused

C. Retains rural atmosphere

1. Active farm
2. Relative isolation by I-71 and I-265
3. Property poses contrast to impending suburban development

D. Ability to discern dominant human activity

1. Breeding farm for horses and llamas, rural retreat
2. Sense of farming and wealth is present in built environment and designed landscape

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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*includes bibliographies of these works

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the main house, associated outbuildings, stream, fields, and woods that have historically and consistently been a part of Cedarbrook Farm. This property was overlooked in the 1983 Multiple Resource Area, the 1988 Multiple Property Listing, the 1990 Agriculture Context, and the 1990 Gentleman Farm Property Type. Its inclusion, as proposed, will remedy and amend each of the aforementioned works.

The property is a polygonally shaped "L" (see USGS map). Essentially, the property is bounded to the east and south by Interstates 265 and 71 respectively. This allows these perimeters to remain relatively free from large-scale development, although there is a proposed single-family subdivision immediately south of Cedarbrook. The plan proposes 5-acre lots to create an "estate" residential atmosphere. (The very real fear for the subject property involves a similar future.) The northern edge of the property is also bounded by I-265, though Springdale Road provides some buffer. The western edge of the property remains open despite some significant residential development that has already occurred along the southwest corner.

The property, as nominated, bears significance beyond its built environment. The designed landscape, planned field use, woods, and garden/orchard areas each contribute to the understanding and appreciation for this gentleman farm property. The entire 30 acres, then, reflects the responsible human impact of prudent, foresighted owners/operators. And, while the current owners wish to retain the entire acreage, financial limitations and the likelihood of development pressure may force a sale of some property. The determination of National Register status can allay those concerns by providing an avenue for a preservation easement and tax savings for the owners.

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Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
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For the enclosed photographs, the information listed below is accurate for each photo. Information peculiar to any one photograph is detailed in the upper left corner of the back of each photo.

Nominated Property: Cedarbrook Farm, JF559
4800 Springdale Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40222

Photographer: Daniel G. Carey
Date of Photos: July, 1990
Location of Negatives: Jefferson County Historic Preservation
& Archives Division
Suite 204, Louisville Gardens
Louisville, KY 40202