

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED MAR 25 1977
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Paget House - Heigold House Facade
AND/OR COMMON
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 1562 Fulton Street (Paget House)
River Road (Heigold Facade) —NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN Louisville VICINITY OF 3 & 4 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Jefferson CODE 111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Metropolitan Park Department
STREET & NUMBER
1297 Trevillian Way
CITY, TOWN Louisville VICINITY OF Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Jefferson County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Jefferson Street
CITY, TOWN Louisville STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
State Survey of Historic Sites
DATE
—FEDERAL STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission KIPDA
CITY, TOWN Frankfort, and Louisville STATE Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE Paget House
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1953</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		Heigold House

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Paget House and the Heigold House Facade are located on adjacent lots in an area northeast of downtown Louisville long known as "The Point." Both are in Thruston Park and are owned and maintained by the Metropolitan Parks Department of the City of Louisville. (See Photo #1.)

The Paget House stands on Fulton Street facing the Ohio River and the Municipal Boat Harbor. The front section was built in 1838 for Margaret Wright Paget, and was attached to a house already on the site. This older structure, which may have been built as early as 1800 is the present rear section of the house. (See Map #1.)

The Paget House is a two-story, brick structure in a modified Georgian style with a five-bay, symmetrical facade. There is a superb inset doorway with Ionic columns and a fine paneled door. A rectangular triple-light window above the door has been filled in. Windows are double-hung, six-pane over six-pane on both stories. Lintels above the second-story windows have a Greek key design which repeats the shape of the door panels. A newspaper photograph of 1940 shows the same style lintels were once above the first-story windows but they have been replaced. A finely detailed cast-iron balcony at the second story is an original part of the 1838 construction. Two of the windows on the balcony were originally doors but have been altered. A simple white-painted cornice has recently been removed. The roof is pitched and each end gable contains a small attic window. The two-story rear section contains six-over-six pane, double-hung windows on the west side--four windows on each story. An unusual corbelled brick cornice remains on the west side of this section. In the ell formed by the two blocks of the structure, a two-story frame addition is at the east side of the rear section and a similar addition at the second story rear of the main block is supported by slender wood posts. (See Photos 2,2A,3,4&5.)

The interior of the Paget House has been extensively altered to accommodate the activities of the Riverview Boat Club. The front section contains two rooms on each story with a central hall. The first-story hall retains the original woodwork and doors, although one interior door has been shortened to conform to a lowered ceiling in the room adjoining. The woodwork is painted white and is in the Greek Revival style with deep-carved reeding and bulls-eye ornament at the corners. The interior doors are vertical, double-paneled. The first-story room at the east side of the house has not been drastically altered and most of the original woodwork remains, as does the original mantel. The west room on the first story has been remodeled, but some woodwork and part of the mantel are left. Second-story rooms have simpler woodwork and mantels which may not be original. There are closets in these rooms which are not common to this period, but the contract for building the house (discussed in Item 8) does mention closets in the bedroom. (See Photos 10,11,&12.)

The Heigold House Facade is located on the north side of River Road within a chain link fence enclosure. It was once part of a house on Marion Street just southeast of River Road. The house was built after 1853 and the facade was carved over several years, beginning in 1857, by the owner, Christian Heigold, a German immigrant stone mason. Houses on Marion and several neighboring streets were razed in the 1950s to make way for expansion of the city dump. The facade of the Heigold House was dismantled and reassembled on its present site.

(continued)

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 type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1838 Paget House BUILDER/ARCHITECT Jeremiah V. Hollingshead (Paget House)
 c. 1857 Heigold Facade

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Paget House and Heigold House facade are the only visual reminders of an area in Louisville known as "The Point." They are both excellent representative examples of their respective styles of architecture. The Heigold facade is an unusual vernacular structure which represents a patriotic portrayal of the historical events of the day.

The area where the Paget House and the Heigold House Facade now stand has been known as "The Point" since the nineteenth century. Prior to 1854 Beargrass Creek flowed into the Ohio River between Third and Fourth Streets. A narrow strip of land lay between the creek and the river and extended upriver for about two miles. The lower end of this strip was "The Point." After Beargrass Creek was rechanneled in 1854 it flowed into the river at the upper end of the peninsula near the present Letterle Street, the lower bed of the creek was gradually filled with earth and the lower "Point" disappeared. The name "The Point" was then applied to the upper part of the former peninsula. This is at present the area of land along River Road and the remains of Fulton Street eastward to the Cut-off Bridge which spans Beargrass Creek.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the lower "Point" was the site of Preston's Landing, where boats tied up, a woodland which served Louisvillians as a picnic ground, and such commercial enterprises as coffee houses, taverns, grocers, plank merchants, carpenters, clothiers, and some residences. Access to "The Point" was across a bridge spanning Beargrass Creek at the foot of Second Street. Further east on "The Point", along the river and on Fulton Street, were shipyards and saw mills, as well as small businesses. More residences were along Fulton Street on the upper "Point." The shipyards and saw mills flourished into the later nineteenth century. Many of the best known river boats of the day were built at these shipyards.

Twentieth century sources indicate that the upper "Point" was at one time during the nineteenth century an area of large, gracious homes, many built by residents of New Orleans who came upriver to Louisville to spend the summer months and escape the prevalent yellow fever. According to several of these sources, a house on Fulton Street near the Paget House was once known as "French Garden" and functioned as a summer hotel for a group of New Orleans residents as well as people who lived in Louisville. These sources note that Fulton Street, in the upper "Point", was once called "Frenchman's Row" because of the many New Orleans people who either built houses there or visited during the summer. No nineteenth century sources have been found to document these accounts.

"The Point" was regularly inundated by the flooding Ohio River, which contributed to its decline as a desirable area in which to live. Each flood destroyed many of the older structures and eventually the area became one of ramshackle frame houses, a shanty boat community tied up at the river's bank, and more industrial encroachment.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Annual Report of the Department of Public Parks and Recreation, 31 August 1943, City of Louisville, Kentucky.

"An Old Manse Lives Anew." The (Louisville) Courier-Journal, 18 September 1940.

Hammon, Stratton O. Telephone conversation, 27 August 1976. (continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Paget House and Heigold House Facade

The Paget House is located on the south side of Fulton Street in the Fourth City District, Block 18-H, Lot 24. The lot is a rectangular plot 65'X210'X65'X210'. The Heigold House Facade is located on the north side of River Road in the Fourth City District, Block 18-H, Lot 23. The lot is a rectangular plot 52.5' x 210' x 52.5' x 210'. Both sites are in a portion of Thruston Park which is owned and maintained by the Metropolitan Parks Department of the City of Louisville.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Jean Kinsman, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Commission

DATE

13 December 1976

STREET & NUMBER

617 W. Jefferson Street

TELEPHONE

587-3501

CITY OR TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

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

Charles W. Melton

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 3/18/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST:

Charles W. Melton
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11/12/78

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2-7-78

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Metropolitan Pres. Plan, 1973.

Kentuckiana Regional Planning Development Agency
County
Louisville, Kentucky

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The Heigold House Facade is of brick and stone decorated with elaborate carvings and inscriptions on a two-story, basic structure of Renaissance style with some Georgian features. Many of the inscriptions have been partially weathered away, but were recorded in newspaper articles of several years ago and in other sources. One newspaper story in 1936 referred to the polychromed carvings on the facade and their bright colors. Traces of color still can be detected on some of the designs. Prominent on the facade is a projecting central pavilion of stone which rises through the gable and extends above the roof. Below the squared peak is a niche containing a stone bust of James Buchanan. An arch above the bust is decorated with 31 stars (possibly representing the number of states then in the Union) and the following inscription: "James Buchanan (sic) 15th President of the U. S. in 1957 His Virtues And Patriotism Entitle Him To A Crown of Laurel From The Gratitude Of His Country. Hail To the Union Never Dissolve It." Below the bust is inscribed, "Hail to Buchanan Now And Forever."

The second-story balcony features a stone panel carved with figures of Liberty holding a shield and Justice holding scales flanking a small bust of George Washington. On either side is a wreath centered with a star. This panel is a replica of the original piece which was damaged during the dismantling of the facade. Beneath this ensemble is an encised inscription; "George Washington, the First President of the United States. The Man Whose Greatness Has Never Been Surpassed, To Whom Americans Thank Their Freedom and The World Owes Its Love and Esteem." A door opening onto the balcony has a flat-topped hood supported by carved brackets and the surround is carved in a motif of leaves which still bear traces of green paint. The doorway on the first story is deeply recessed and the paneled surround has a variety of carved wreath forms of flowers and leaves. The door has side-lights and a triple-light window above, although none now contain glass. At the top of pilasters flanking the door can be detected "18" on the left side and "57" on the right.

The four windows contain a framework of muntins without glass. The lintels and sills of the first-story windows are flat-topped projections supported by carved brackets. Beneath each of these windows is a panel with a bas relief garland of flowers and foliage. The second-story windows have projecting flat-topped cornices underscored by brackets with stylized leaf carvings. The window enframements contain regularly spaced, flat patera and the sills and lintels are elaborately carved. Beneath each second-story window is a stone panel bearing a carved laurel wreath. The wreath under the left window has in its center the encised name "TH. Lammlein" and the wreath under the right window has the name "CH. Heigold" inscribed. It is thought that Theresa Lammlein was the wife of Christian Heigold. Several small carved heads are part of the decoration and two of these were said to represent Mr. and Mrs. Heigold, but no proof of this is known.

A projecting stone course separates the two stories and a flat stone course is above the second-story windows. Two inscriptions are incised in this flat course: "Hail All Men of the U. States" and "Hail to the City of Louisville." Uneven, bushhammered stone quoins are at both corners of the facade. (See Photo # 6.)

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After the 1937 flood, plans were proposed by the City and County for acquiring the land along the river, relocating the remaining residents, and creating a landscaped, public park area. This was known as the Point Park Project. A small public park had existed near the Cut-off Bridge since 1919 when S. Thruston Ballard, Charles T. Ballard, and R. C. Ballard Thruston donated the land to the city and equipped a playground. It was named "Thruston Square" in honor of their mother's family. A public subscription drive was launched in 1937 and about \$50,000 was pledged by citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County and the city contributed about \$45,000. Condemnation of property began, not without some opposition from residents of the area, and a WPA project was set up to raze structures on lots acquired

Maps of the Point Park Project were published in the newspapers and they show a rather grandiose plan for a riverside park extending east from the Big Four Bridge to the water company's pumping station at Zorn Avenue. The project dragged on for a number of years and never really reached its once-stated goal. Today the park is essentially open green spaces lying along both sides of River Road from Adams Street to just east of the Cut-Off Bridge. It is known as Thruston Park. Recently Jefferson County Government has put forth a plan for extensive development of park and recreational facilities, including a marina, in this area.

The lot where the Paget House stands was part of a large tract of land owned by Jacob Geiger and his father, Frederick Geiger. The Geiger family operated a ferry on the Ohio River and a mill. In 1833 Jacob Geiger platted "Geiger's Addition" and began selling lots. This particular lot, the western 65 feet of Lot No. 8, was sold in 1837 to Lloyd White, who was listed in the 1836 city directory as a "gentleman" living on Main Street. White sold the lot to Mrs. Margaret Wright Paget and in May, 1838 she signed a contract with Jeremiah V. Hollinsead (also spelled Hollingshead), a carpenter, to have him build a two story brick tenement on this lot and attach it to an older house already there. Nothing is known about this older house or when it was built. The Geigers lived along the river and one deed refers to the "farm of Jacob Geiger" in this general area but the exact location has not been determined.

In June, 1842, Margaret Paget died, intestate, leaving six heirs. Suits were filed to settle the estate and one was filed by Jeremiah Hollinsead claiming that Mrs. Paget had failed to pay him in full for building the house. The case papers in this suit include the original agreement signed by Hollinsead and Mrs. "Paggett". The agreement lists the specifications for construction in some detail. The specifications called for a balcony with wooden rail and bannister, but a cast-iron balcony was used--a fact noted in a deposition given in Hollinsead's favor. The contract called for an "American made front door...trimmed (sic) in handsome style," "Mouldings not inferior to Dan'l Smith's house on Fifth Street," and "wooden lintels and sills as good as in the Kentucky Engine House." (See attached agreement

Nothing is known of Jeremiah V. Hollinsead other than he was listed in city directories as a carpenter from 1838 until 1852. He may have been involved in the construction of the buildings mentioned in the Paget contract.

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Margaret Wright Paget was born in 1791 in Fauquier County, Virginia, a daughter of John and Ann Mason Wright. John Wright was descendant of John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington and Ann Wright was a member of the prominent Mason family of Virginia. The Wrights came to Kentucky in 1793 and settled in Jefferson County. In 1810 Margaret married Jonathan Paget, whose father, Theophilus Paget, had come from Virginia to Jefferson County in 1785. Jonathan Paget owned a mercantile business on Market Street for a number of years. He and Margaret had six children. They were divorced in 1838 during the construction of Mrs. Paget's house on Fulton Street.

Margaret Paget's great-great grandson is Stratton O. Hammon, Louisville architect. In 1940 Mr. Hammon designed a replica of the Paget House for a client. The house was built at the fork of Lightfoot Road and Mayfair Lane in eastern Louisville and still exists.

In the court settlement of Margaret Paget's estate the house was acquired by one of her daughters. It subsequently had numerous owners and was purchased by the Board of Park Commissioners in 1941. For many years it has been a meeting place for members of the Riverview Boat Club.

The Heigold House Facade was once part of a structure which stood on Marion Street until 1953. Marion Street was located in an area about two blocks southeast of the present River Road, lying north of Butchertown and the old channel of Beargrass Creek. An 1884 atlas of the city of Louisville showed the Heigold house as the only structure on the west side of Marion Street between Lloyd and Lombard Streets. The area was not as built up as the Butchertown area in 1884. (See Map #2.)

In 1853 Christian Heighgold (later spelled Heigold) bought Lots 98 and 99 in Jacob Geiger's Addition for \$440. The lots were in a block bounded by Marion, Lombard and Lloyd Streets. Heigold was a stonemason who is supposed to have come from Germany to this country and settled in Louisville after the 1848 Revolution in Germany. He had two known children, Charles Heigold who died in 1925, and Sophia Heigold Perryman who died in 1929.

Presumably the house was built after 1853 and the carving of the facade was probably begun in 1857, that date being inscribed on the doorway. Various sources have indicated that Heigold spent seven to nine years, beginning in 1857, at the task of decorating the facade of his house. The first time Heigold was listed in the city directories was in 1858, living on the west side of Marion Street. He was listed in the 1859-60 directory, but was not listed in any directories after that, the next extant directory being that of 1864-65.

The years when Heigold was carving his decorative facade were exciting and tumultuous times both in Louisville and across the nation. The extreme nationalist views of the Know Nothing Party had, in 1855, led to widespread rioting and attacks on Irish and German citizens of Louisville. President James Buchanan was a nominal leader of the opposition to the Know Nothing advocates and was thus viewed by foreign-born citizens as their champion. Talk of states' rights and secession abounded in the Southern states. Christian Heigold, immigrant stonemason, found a unique way within his means to express his patriotism and

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his opinion of the political climate of the day.

Heigold supposedly died just after completing his house and was buried in St. Stephen's Cemetery on Preston Highway. The cemetery records prior to 1900 have been lost and the Department of Vital Statistics has no record of his death after 1866, that being the earliest year of record. No will was recorded, but an inventory and settlement of Christian Heigold's household effects was recorded in 1872. Members of the Heigold family owned and occupied the house until 1949. Charles Heigold, Christian's son, died in 1925, leaving his estate to his sister, Sophia Heigold Perryman. Her heirs sold the house to one of her daughters, Florence Perryman Huber, in 1935 and she occupied it for several years. In 1938 Mrs. Huber's brother, Edward Perryman, bought the house and was listed in the city directory as living there until 1949. (See Photo #7.)

In the early 1950s the city dump was located in this area south of River Road and the city began acquiring property to allow for expansion of the dump. In 1950 Edward Perryman sold the Heigold house to the City of Louisville. Gradually the dump grew, covering the surrounding streets. By 1953 the Heigold house stood alone on Marion Street completely surrounded by the dump. (See Photo #8.)

In 1953 two men began an effort to preserve the house. They were Dr. Walter Creese, professor of art history at the University of Louisville and a member of the State Commission for Preservation of Historic Sites and Buildings, and George A. Hendon, Jr., an executive assistant to Mayor Charles Farnsley. Creese said the facade made the house the second most important buildings in Louisville from the standpoint of art history. (He didn't mention the most important building but Louisville's City Hall would be the most likely candidate.) Mayor Farnsley was an enthusiastic supporter of the preservation effort. It was finally decided that the most feasible solution would be to dismantle the facade and reconstruct it on a suitable site. The Board of Aldermen appropriated \$5,000 to pay for the project, and in the summer of 1953 the facade was taken down in pieces and moved to its present location on River Road where the task of reconstruction began. Some problems developed. The carved panel on front of the balcony disappeared only to be found later broken in several pieces. A replica of the panel had to be carved at the cost of \$850. It was spring of 1954 before the work was completed and some time elapsed before an explanatory sign was erected. The sign and all of the newspaper articles in 1953 attributed the house and its carvings to Charles Heigold. However, the only Charles Heigold found was Christian Heigold's son who did not die until 1925. In addition a newspaper article written in 1936 when Florence Huber, granddaughter of Christian Heigold, was living in the house states that the facade was carved by Christian Heigold.

As architecture, the Heigold House Facade is perhaps not an outstanding example of any particular style. Its importance is in its expression of one man's patriotic feelings about his adopted country and the politics of the time in which he lived.

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_____. "Some Descendants of the Washington Family in Jefferson County, Kentucky."
Kentucky State Historical Society Register, Vol.51 (1953), p.248.

"Heigold House Gets 'Missing Link.'" The Louisville Times, 17 March 1954.

Jefferson County (Ky.) Deed Book 2599, p.80 (1950); Book 1662, p.388 (1938); Book 1577,
p.153 (1935); Book 89, p.400 (1835). (Heigold House)

Jefferson County (Ky.) Deed Book 1770, p.171 (1941); Book 1017, p.188 (1922); Book
918, p.565 (1919); Book 649, p.57 (1906); Book 191, p.270 (1875); Book 168, p.41
(1872); Book 120, p.524 (1865); Book 115, p. 531 (1863); Book 76, p. 182 (1850);
Book UU, p. 471 (1837); Book 49,p.259 (1837). (Paget House)

Jefferson County (Ky.) Inventory and Settlement Book 30, p.549 (1872).

Jefferson County (Ky.) Will Book 42, p.67 (1925); Book 44, p.314 (1929); Book 46
p. 562 (1933)

"Landmark at Dump in Peril." The (Louisville) Courier-Journal, 2 April 1953, sec.2,
p.1.

Letter from Dr. Walter Creese. The (Louisville) Courier-Journal, 11 April 1953.

Louisville Chancery Court. Case No. 3767, Paget et al vs. Paget, 1842; Case No. 4210,
Jeremiah V. Hollingshead vs. Margaret Paget Heirs, 1843.

Louisville Chancery Court. Commissioners' Deed Book No. 2, p.549 (1845)

Louisville City Directories 1832-1886.

"Louisville Saw-Mills." The Daily Courier, 1 March 1867, p.3.

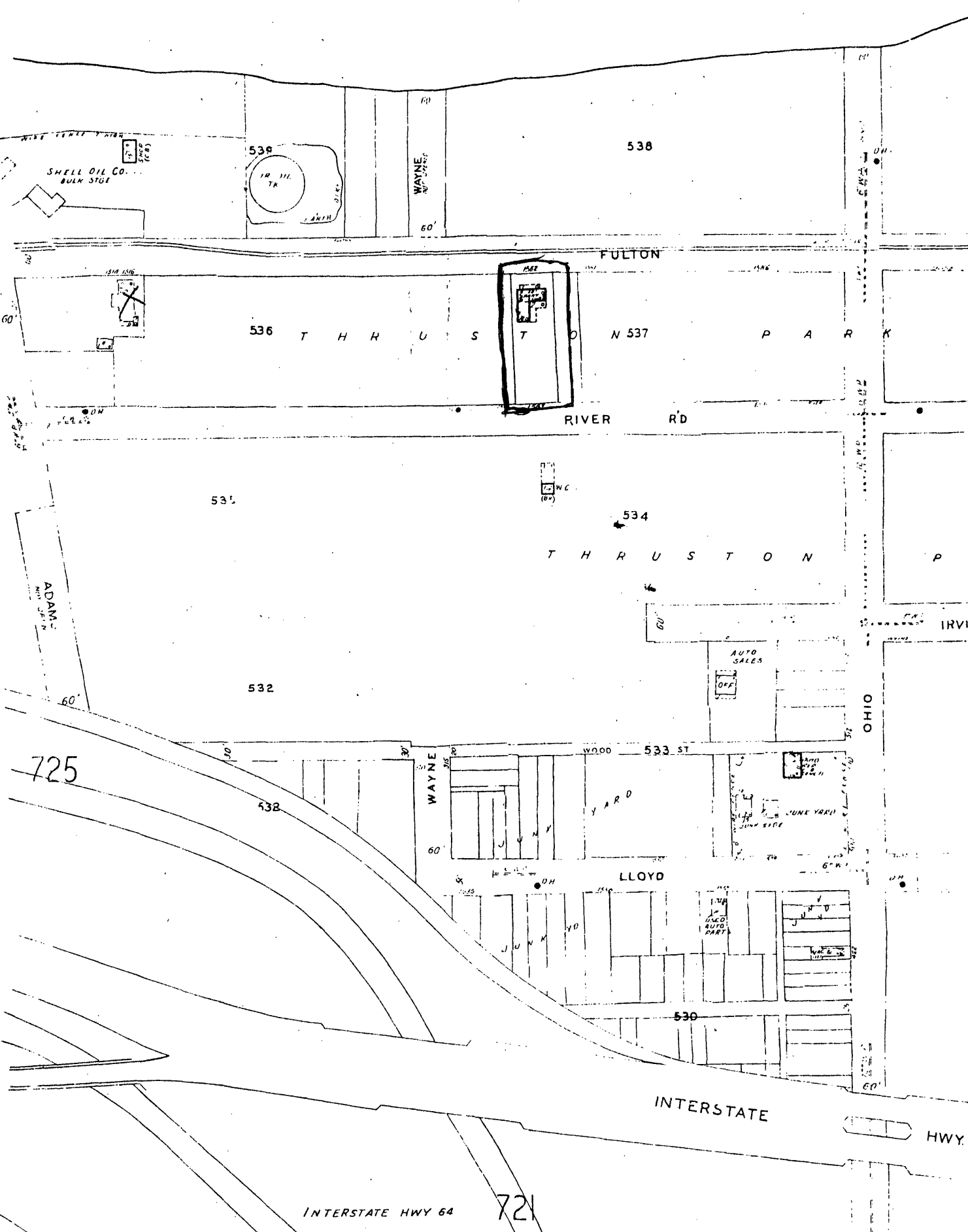
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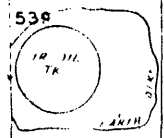
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The Filson Club History Quarterly, Vol. 2 (1927), p.19.

Speed, James. "Fulton St. House Has Long History." The (Louisville) Courier-Journal
7 September 1937, Sec. 1, p.2.

O h i o R i v e r



SHELL OIL CO. BULK STGE

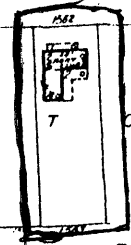


WAYNE

538

FULTON

536 T H R U S T O N 537



RIVER RD

535



534

T H R U S T O N

IRVIN

ADAM

532

AUTO SALES

OHIO

725

WAYNE

WOOD 533 ST

538

YARD

JUNK YARD

LLOYD

AUTO PART

530

INTERSTATE

HWY.

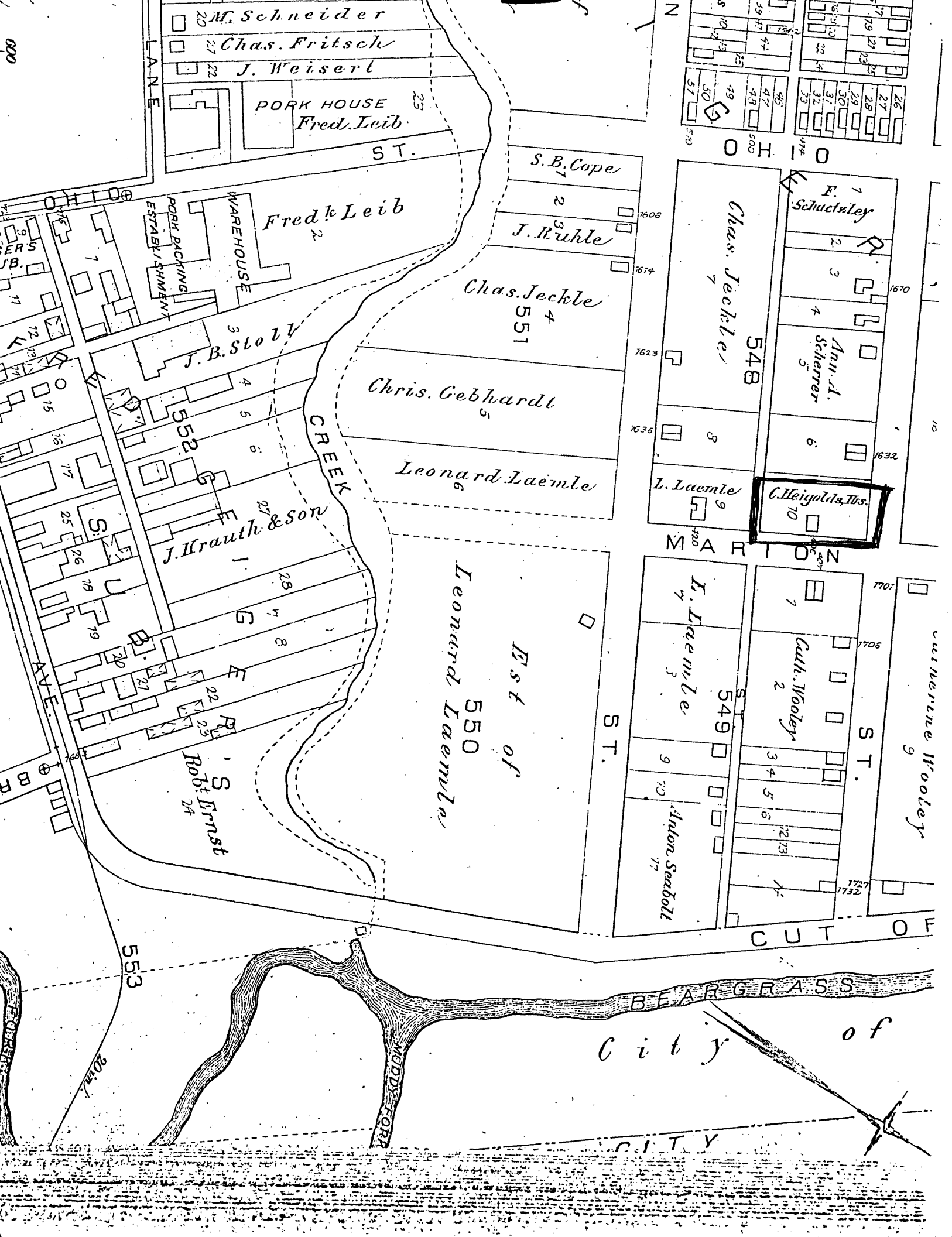
INTERSTATE HWY 64

721

NOV 17 1978

Paget House--Heigold House Facade
Louisville, KY Jefferson County
Sanborn Map Company
Map #1: Sanborn Map of site.

MAR 25 1977



M. Schneider
Chas. Fritsch
J. Weisert
PORK HOUSE
Fred Leib

WAREHOUSE
FRED & LEIB
PORT PACKING ESTABLISHMENT

J. B. Stoll
J. Krauth & Son

Robt Ernst

S. B. Cope
J. Rühle
Chas. Jeckle
Chris. Gebhardt
Leonard Laemle

East of
Leonard Laemle

OHIO

Chas. Jeckle
Ann. J. Schierer
L. Laemle
C. Heigolds, Mrs.

MARION
I. Laemle
Cuth. Wooley
Anton Seabolt

CUT OF BEAR GRASS

City of
CITY

NOV 17 1978

Paget House--Heigold House Facade
Louisville, KY Jefferson County
Atlas of the City of Louisville
and Environs, 1884. G. M.
Hopkins, Louisville, Ky.

MAR 25 1977

Map #2: Map showing original
location of Heigold house.