

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 2 1976

DATE ENTERED JUN 30 1976

**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 *aka*

Cherokee Triangle Area Residential District

AND/OR COMMON

Cherokee Triangle

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map

*roughly bounded by Bardstown Rd., Sherwood Rd., Bwaders
E. & left of Grinstead Dr. & Cherokee Pkwy.*

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3rd

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

III

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple public and private owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Sixth and Jefferson Streets

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Metropolitan Preservation Plan

DATE

1973

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

(continued)

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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Essentially, the district consists of the irregularly-shaped area between Bardstown Road--originally the Bardstown Turnpike, a major highway from South Central Kentucky to the Ohio River at Louisville--and Cave Hill Cemetery (this important mid-19th-century rural cemetery has been nominated in its own right to the National Register at the State level; the nomination form will be forwarded to Washington in the near future) and the parks to its north. Although Bardstown Road itself is still bordered on both sides by many structures originally (and in some cases still) residential in use, with a few churches, its character has long been primarily commercial, providing valuable services for the adjacent residential areas, as well as for the whole inner eastern part of the city. Visually, however, Bardstown Road is now so mixed in function, scale, setback, period as to prevent its having a unified character like that of the residential area. It also serves to divide the Cherokee area from a somewhat more modest area to the southwest, on the edges of low hills that define the eastern edge of the extended downtown basin of Louisville.

The spine of the Cherokee area is Cherokee Road (once Upper or New, then East Broadway). It is parallel to Bardstown Road one block to the north, with an intervening alley (one of numerous interesting and still much-used alleys in the area) which forms the southern boundary of the nominated district. Parallel to Cherokee Road to its north are Everett and Willow, somewhat discontinuous, generally more modest in architectural scale and materials, but suffering less from through-traffic.

The two northeastern extensions of the area have more hilly terrain, being basically low promontories overlooking the valleys that define the cemetery and parkland beyond. This road system tends to follow the terrain. Cherokee Parkway, at the bottom of the hill, provides the dividing line from the northeastern tip of the district, winding along the bottom of the promontory southwest to its junction with Cherokee Road. There is a short boulevard, where the road and parkway seem to overlap, marked at the southern point of junction by a small circle containing the General Castleman monument. From this point eastward Cherokee Road takes over the parkway's function of defining the boundary between residential area and park. Along both, however, there are large houses (and a few compatible apartment buildings) perched along the brow of the hills overlooking the park. They tend to have both a more palatial and a more suburban character than the more densely-spaced houses elsewhere in the district.

The so-called Baringer Addition at the southeast corner of the district is defined by the eastward extension of Cherokee Road on the north and Eastern Parkway on the southeast. The latter is part of a system of parkways designed by Frederick Law Olmsted in the early 1890s and intended to link the three parks at the (then) eastern,

(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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input 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

The Cherokee Triangle Residential Area, composed of the Craycroft-Henning-Speed-Slaughter-Longest-Norris-Baringer-Barker Subdivisions, is a nearly intact, still vital example of the post Civil War/pre-World War I streetcar suburb and is a compendium of the eclectic styles of residential and ecclesiastical architecture which pervaded the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the "Historical Significance" section of the appended designation report, on pages 6-11, is a discussion of the philosophical, intellectual, and mechanical factors that aided the process of suburbanization in Louisville in the late nineteenth century. These factors included the development of the adjacent Cave Hill Cemetery, the advent of the streetcar and later the motorcar, the establishment of Cherokee Park to the east of the area, and the topographical attractions of the area.

The area's growth was stimulated by the development of subdivisions beginning in the 1870s and carrying over into the twentieth century. For a discussion of this progress of suburbanization see pages 11-15 of the appended designation report.

Although the suburbanization process is important, the Cherokee Triangle Area is also important in visual terms because of the array of late nineteenth-century eclectic architectural examples linked by an interesting street format and copious trees and plantings. A general discussion of architecture in the area can be found on pages 16 and 17 of the appended designation report. Succinctly, the architecture reflects the period of historicism and revivalism which culminated in an attempt at a "modern" style (Arts and Crafts) mitigated by traditional preferences.

Although many prominent citizens have made the Cherokee Triangle area their home for the last century--beginning with the members of the distinguished Speed and Henning families who first settled the northwestern portion of the district and including many other individuals and families referred to in both the descriptive portion of this text and the other sources on which the form is based--the primary quality being recognized herein is the architectural and urbanistic fabric. Moreover, although there are a number of individual structures of great distinction within the district--particularly the Church of the Advent (one of the last works of Frederick C. Withers of New York), several

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Catalogue of the First Architectural Exhibition: Louisville Chapter American Institute of Architects. (Louisville, 1912).
- Cherokee Triangle Area Preservation District Designation Report, Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, 1975.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

E. 16/611650/4233030

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 500

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	61,13,9,0	4,23,34,2,0	B	1,6	61,33,2,0	4,23,34,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	61,36,3,0	4,23,25,7,0	D	1,6	61,30,5,0	4,23,21,6,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

In general, the boundaries are defined on the north by the walls surrounding Cave Hill Cemetery from the entrance gate at the western tip northeast to the junction of Grinstead Drive and Cherokee Parkway; then south through the center line of Cherokee Road (between Willow and Everett not including the small playground at the intersection); then northeast and southeast through Cherokee Road to its intersection with Eastern Parkway at the Daniel

(continued)

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

Elizabeth F. Jones/Walter Langsam, Architectural Historian; Mary Cronan, Historian

ORGANIZATION

and Douglas Stern

DATE

Louisville Landmarks Comm./Kentucky Heritage Comm.

March 8, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

530 West Jefferson Street/104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

589-4230 ext. 434

CITY OR TOWN

Louisville/Frankfort

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

Eldred W. Melton

DATE

5/27/76

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Noting

Wm. Smith

DATE

6/30/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

Charles A. ...

DATE

6-25-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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western, and southern limits of the city. (The entire park system, including Cherokee Park as the eastern element, has been nominated at the State level to the National Register. Extensive damage from the April 1974 tornado, however, has delayed the nomination.) The development along both sides of the Eastern Parkway between Cherokee and Bardstown Roads was more or less simultaneous and compatible, and quite different from that of the adjacent streets to the southeast (not included in the district).

The main cross streets lie at an angle to Bardstown, Cherokee, and the other parallel streets listed above. The westernmost cross street is the earliest, Highland Avenue. It reaches a slight bend in Cherokee Road and disappears into the Cave Hill Cemetery wall two blocks beyond. The next main crossroad to the east is Grinstead Drive which extends north eastward along the Cemetery boundary and eventually joins the old Lexington Road leading to the central Bluegrass area of Kentucky. Patterson, Glenmary, Longest, and Ransdell extend out onto the first northeastern promontory; these tend to have more modest and recent houses in their southern portions and virtual estates at the northern ends near the park. The same is true of Baringer, along the ridge in the southeastern corner of the district. This area also has two tall multi-story apartment dwellings built between the World Wars (photos 53A and 62) and a third, still taller structure, in course of construction--now temporarily halted--at the junction of Cherokee Road and Parkway (photos 51-53). Earlier apartment houses in the district, as well as most of those built since World War II to replace older residences, are fairly compatible in scale, material, setback, and so forth, with their neighbors (see photos 56 and 64).

There are few effective intrusions. Along Cherokee Road there are three jarring apartment complexes, two of them in the important 1000 block (see photos 24 and 33). Both a small gasoline station on the northwest corner of Everett Avenue and Grinstead Drive (photo 38e), and a restaurant farther north on Grinstead Drive provide valuable neighborhood services and are not visually obtrusive. Two florist shops in the 900 block of Cherokee Road near the entrance to Cave Hill Cemetery and the Church of the Advent remain in a traditional and functional location (see photo 3). One large educational group of structures on Glenmary Avenue (currently being extended westward to Cherokee Parkway), the Louisville Collegiate School, is also an asset to the area, well-scaled and harmonious in material and detail (photo 44). A modern church complex on Eastern Parkway is less compatible, but relates more to Bardstown Road (outside the district) than to its residential neighbors (photo 61).

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Without conspicuous attempts at authentic restoration, the area has in recent years seen a quiet upgrading of condition, where continuity of habitation has not simply provided natural preservation. Although many of the larger dwellings, especially on Cherokee Road, have been converted from single-family residences to apartments, the tendency is now somewhat in the opposite direction.

One of the striking features of Cherokee Road is the number of early Italianate townhouses that were given new facades (see photo 16) or entirely--and sometimes extravagantly--recast at the turn-of-the-century (see photo 7). Moreover, a number of houses were converted in the early twentieth century into apartments by the addition of matching wings and heavy-handed porches on the facade. These are sometimes almost indistinguishable from apartment buildings of the same period (see especially the 1000 block of Cherokee Road, photo 24). Some of these early apartment buildings are particularly attractive and ingenious adaptations of the historical styles of surrounding residences (photo 15). Some more recent apartment complexes are also deserving of notice for the attempt to integrate them with their surroundings (photo 38a).

It has been thought that the Cherokee Triangle succeeded the Old Louisville Residential Area (listed on the National Register February 2, 1975) as the fashionable section to live. It appears from the dates and style of the earlier structures, however, that the northwestern part of the Highlands--at least the Henning-Speed subdivision--may originally have been seen rather as a quasi-rural alternative to the then-denser downtown area. It was only after the turn-of-the-century, as new additions, such as the Baringer, opened up to development, and the widely-spaced original lots were filled in, that by-then densely built-up Old Louisville (except for St. James Court) was definitely superseded. Thus, the northwestern tip of the Cherokee area closely resembles parts of Old Louisville, although winding roads and adjacent cemetery and parks create a difference even here; while the later southeastern portions have an altogether different character. Yet within the district there is a remarkable continuity from one end to the other, whatever the internal variations in period, material, and scale.

It is interesting that in its early years the area was inhabited by members of a few close-knit families in widely-spaced residences. As the area built up, they tended to erect houses for other members of the family nearby, but also gradually to move eastward into new (and presumably more fashionable) residences. The evolution--and transformations--of the styles of several prominent local architects, such as Mason

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Maury, D. X. Murphy, and John Bacon Hutchings and his son Eusebius T. Hutchings, can also be traced in series of houses they designed for their mobile clients.

The boundaries of the Cherokee Triangle Residential District conform almost exactly to those of the membership of the Cherokee Association, an active neighborhood group, and to those of the Cherokee Triangle Association Preservation District designated by the Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, whose Designation Report (enclosed) formed the basis of this nomination form. The aims of both the association and the local commission are abetted by mainly residential zoning, although the area is not yet immune to high-density intrusions. But, thus far, the citizens of the area have been quite successful in preventing visual and functional encroachments, retaining a special atmosphere suggestive of rural amenities within a fairly dense urban context adjacent to downtown Louisville--very much like that intended by the original developers of the Henning-Speed Subdivision and the later additions.

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The descriptions of individual structures following combine both Physical Description (#7) and Historical Context (#8). Examples chosen relate specifically to the photographs and are organized, as they are, in a general west to east sequence. Most of the information derives from the Designation Report enclosed; that report, in turn, although it includes the results of much new research and analysis, especially of the architectural heritage of the district, is based on the efforts of the residents of the area (and others) under the leadership of Mrs. Anne S. Karem who collected and recollected quantities of information about its history and published it as "The Cherokee Area, A History," which is now in its second edition.

Approximately thirty blocks and 840 primary structures are included in the proposed district. In addition, there are numerous interesting secondary structures, such as garages and former carriagehouses, within the district.

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No. 901 Baxter Avenue (photo 1), situated at the corner of Baxter and Cherokee Road, is the architectural and historical keystone of the district. The Episcopal Church of the Advent (see photos 2 and 2a), designed by Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901), renowned architect of New York's 1876 Jefferson Market Court House, was erected on land once owned by Cave Hill Cemetery and was finished in 1887. The church is constructed of rusticated limestone in a late Victorian Gothic mode suited to its originally quasi-rural location. It has an asymmetrical plan punctuated by a series of gables and a picturesque tower. A parish house and auditorium complete the complex.

At No. 831 Cherokee Road (photos 2, 3), adjacent to a subsidiary entrance to Cave Hill Cemetery, is a one-story commercial building constructed mainly of brick with some stucco evident over the entrance. Devoted to retail trade in flowers, the structure, built in 1921, contains rather large spans of glass for display purposes. Behind it (and presumably carrying the same address, as it is listed as being on the same tax lot) and not entirely visible from the roadway is a fine High Victorian edifice. It is three stories in height with an additional half-story given to its tower. The angular tower, topped by a castiron widow's walk, rises above a metal hipped roof. Mainly brick, the abode contains finely chiseled limestone lintels over its many windows. Its ample cornice is underscored by carved wooden brackets. City directories of the period reveal that this house, or more likely an earlier one made up-to-date reportedly in 1891, was used by Jacob Schulz, original owner of the adjacent floral business, as early as 1876, and it has remained in the family since. The rival floral shop opposite on Cherokee Road at No. 814, Marret and Miller, opened in 1876 on that location (not illustrated).

Nos. 902 and 904 Cherokee Road (photos 4-5) are located in the bend that effectively opens the district. A matched pair, they are irregularly composed with setbacks to fit the site. Entrance towers, porches, bays, and oriels, mostly intact and with interesting New Grecian, High-Victorian Gothic, and even Queen Anne detail, provide a preview of much of the earlier architecture of the district. No. 919 (photo 7) stands at the northwest corner of Cherokee Road and Eastern Star Drive. Brick with a later refined limestone facade suggestive of many once found south of downtown in Old Louisville, the building consists of two stories with several wings and additions stretching out to the rear. The original house, built in 1883 for John Baumeister, a master carpenter and builder, was designed by architect D. X. Murphy, who was responsible for a number of houses in the area.

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No. 923 Cherokee Road (photo 8), at the intersection of Eastern Star Drive and Watkins Avenue (one block north of the Road), is the Eastern Star Home of Kentucky, a two-story brick edifice executed in an architectural transition between the Greek Revival and the Italianate of mid-century. It has flat, imbedded lintels, a rather low roof, and a cornice underscored with ornate modillions. The structure was occupied as early as 1878 by the German Baptist Orphans' Home and may date, according to maps of the period, as early as 1865 or even earlier. It belonged originally to H. I. Craycroft, who donated it to the orphanage before subdividing his parcel of land in 1878.

No. 916 Cherokee Road (photo 9) is a two-story red-brick residence with prominent keystones and lintels. The porch has fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. No. 920 is a three-story red-brick residence with chipped-brick trim and a multi-gabled roofline. It dates from 1895. No. 922 is a two-and-one-half story red and buff brick residence with a half-timbered attic story, combining Tudor Revival with Arts and Crafts elements. No. 926 is an Italianate townhouse converted some time ago into an apartment house, with bold three-story porches across the front.

No. 928 Cherokee Road (photo 10), built in 1885 for organ-manufacturer Henry Pilcher, is a three-story red-brick residence divided into apartments. A later porch extends across the front with white fluted Doric columns. An iron fence surrounds the front yard. No. 932 is an identical three-story red brick residence with its original "Eastlake-style" porch across the front. Both have strikingly bare brick surfaces, especially on the third floor. No. 936 is a three-story brick Italianate townhouse painted white. An open porch with fluted Doric columns is on the first story while a stucco-faced screened-in porch is on the second floor. No. 940 is a three-story red-brick abode with a Doric-columned porch. This house was built in 1903 for H. H. Baumeister.

No. 933 Cherokee Road (photo 11) is a two-story white-painted brick structure with asymmetrical massing and a number of notable decorative and architectural features: a varied multivolume roof including a "beehive dome" and conch-shell gable, a Corinthian portico, exquisite beveled glass, urns set on balustrades which surmount a small porch over the entrance, a handsome iron railing on a lower terrace; some other features have been added. In spite of all the detail, however, the overall effect is fairly unified and impressive.

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No. 943 (photos 12 and 13) is a two-story brick structure with limestone trim in combination with some Eastlake features. Significant decorative items include a timbered gable, a sunburst executed in brick, and art glass in the entry. Erected for C. E. Wood, the house was initially occupied in about 1884. It was designed by Mason Maury and was considered the first Colonial Revival house in Louisville, according to a contemporary biography of the architect. In The City of Louisville (1887) the Wood House is described:

The first house of this modern style built by Mr. Maury was for Mr. Charles E. Wood, on the Highlands in which he introduced the colonial style of architecture. This was finished throughout in hardwood cabinet work, and, at the time of its completion, was considered the most beautiful residence, both from an outside and inside view, in the city. This house established Mr. Maury's reputation as an architect (p. 82).

Perhaps intended to be evocative of 17th-century New England architecture, it appears to us a remarkably original and powerful design, in spite of later alterations. No. 949, the William B. Fleming House, is one of the earliest residences in the district, built for a distinguished judge in 1878. It is a strikingly tall High Victorian Gothic structure, with original veranda and high hipped roof interrupted by attic dormers.

No. 953 Cherokee Road (photo 14) is a one-story brick edifice with a rather wide portico with fluted Ionic columns. A well proportioned set of side and fanlights accents the entry. Limestone trim is evident, yet a ceramic tile roof indicates a relatively late construction or addition date. Its Georgian-Federal trim and "English basement" suggest an attempt to evoke early Kentucky models.

No. 969 (photo 15), at the corner of Cherokee Road and Highland Avenue, is Parr's Rest, a home for aged women. Exceedingly well-maintained, the edifice is constructed of two and three stories of tan-colored brick, with refined limestone trim evident in lintels, arches, quoins, and the handsome balustraded terrace. A recent addition on the west side is fairly compatible.

No. 952 (photo 16) is a three-story red-brick townhouse with Federal motifs on the lower two stories of the facade. A sun-room with many small-paned windows is on the east side of the residence. Leaded-glass sidelights frame the doorway protected by a delicate portico. Hugh Nevin, a prominent Louisville architect in the second quarter of the 20th century, or his partner Frederick Morgan, modified an earlier Italianate house to evoke a Georgian-Federal mood. The apartment complex to the east, No. 958, was sympathetically adapted to its neighbor in trim, if not in scale.

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No. 966 (photos 17 and 18) at the corner of Highland and Cherokee Road is the Charles P. Moorman Home for Women, a large U-shaped structure of used brick with limestone trim and Tudor motifs. Built in 1929, it was designed by Eusebius T. Hutchings, in association with G. M. Grimes and E. R. Gregg, and is an excellent example of its type, with bold and free stylization of historical sources.

No. 1000 Cherokee Road, the Highland Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library (photos 17 and 19), is an excellent specimen of the Carnegie-endowed edifices built just after the turn-of-the-century. It has its origin in a library association organized by the forward-looking Triangle community in 1901. After the founding of the free public system in 1905, the residents of the district subscribed to a fund which led eventually to the selection of the site at the corner of Highland and Cherokee Road and the completion of the edifice in 1908 after plans by the prominent local architectural firm of (J. B. Hutchings and Hawes). The two-story buff building with limestone trim in a neo-classical style is ingeniously adapted to the corner site. The central portion of the structure is topped by a pediment filled with exquisite sculptural relief.

No. 1001, the Highland Presbyterian Church (photo 20), is situated on the northeastern corner of Cherokee Road and Highland. Taking full advantage of its corner site, the High Victorian Gothic edifice contains a prominent octagonal corner tower whose form is echoed on the ground floor by the bay additions on either side. Of brick with limestone trim, the design was no doubt intended to suggest a country parish church. The church is an outgrowth of a group organized in May 1874 which met on Craycroft's homestead (see Map I of the Designation Report), secured its present site, and erected a frame chapel in November 1876. Reorganized in 1882, the congregation dedicated its current facility on July 1, 1888. The work of the original architect, C. S. Mergell, was expanded by architect John Bacon Hutchings in 1904 and again in 1906. Another building in the church complex used for its school was added in 1916 and designed by Hugh L. Nevin.

Comparison of a 1903 view (photo 21 A) of the north side of the 1100 block of Cherokee Road with a contemporary view (photo 21) suggests the degree of survival in many portions of the district. Number 1023, now a nursing home, has been painted white and has undergone other alterations. The "modern" Smyser house (see below) appears beyond, its low profile deliberately contrasting with the vertical bulk of the pre-1900 designs. Note the uniformity of setback, broad unrailed front steps, unlandscaped front yards raised slightly above the sidewalk level and defined by stone curbs and bellards. All this conformity seems to have been achieved without public legislation or regulation, and permits extreme diversity of treatment of individual structures while preserving the integrity of the streetscape, one of the most valuable characteristics of the district, no matter what the socio-economic/architectural scale of a given segment.

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Somewhat of a departure for the 1000 block of Cherokee Road is No. 1035 (photos 23 and 24). This house represents an outstanding example of early 20th-century domestic architecture associated with the Arts and Crafts movement and even perhaps the Chicago "Prairie School" best exemplified by the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Its massing, fenestration, materials, and decorative detail combine to create an altogether harmonious and visually exciting edifice. It is a low brick structure whose two stories are overwhelmed by its wide, green ceramic-tile roof and punctuated with round-arch windows and other details suggesting a Spanish or Mexican Baroque inspiration. Jacob L. Smyser, a onetime president of Lithgow Manufacturing Company, built his then-modern house in 1903, opposite an earlier family home. The architect may well have been W. J. Dodd, a brilliant Louisville architect trained in Chicago in the 1880s. The large coachhouse (or perhaps early garage) behind is almost equally impressive.

No. 1016 Cherokee Road (photos 25 and 26) is a two-and-one-half-story, Italianate brick townhouse, painted white. A hexagonal tower on the east front extends above the shingled cornice. The small porch to the east of the facade is of filigreed iron-work. Leaded glass exists in the front door panes and transom. The house was built for Michael Muldoon by 1881. Substantial alterations occurred in 1891 according to plans by the firm of Drach and Thomas. Muldoon, a member of the prominent Lithgow family by marriage and an important and respected figure in his own right, had an international reputation in the field of architectural and cemetery stone supply and design. With Muldoon sarcophagi in nearly every section of the country, his magnum opus was the memorial for John C. Calhoun in South Carolina.

No. 1022 (photos 26 and 27) is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, painted gray, with rough limestone trim. The roofline is varied with gables and turrets. A Doric-columned porch wraps around the west side of the house. The porch roof is topped with iron work. A two-story, round bay window with leaded glass is on the east side of the house. This wonderfully eclectic structure also has exquisite relief work, some of it in a fleur-de-lis motif. A turreted carriage house extends behind the main structure. The original house was erected for Jacob L. Smyser in 1879 only a short period after the Lithgow firm's building at Third and Main was designed and built by Henry Whitestone (1819-1893); the latter later came into the possession of the Louisville Board of Trade. (Listed on National Register August 14, 1973. The building was destroyed in 1975.) Radical and enormously expensive alteration to this building occurred in 1893 according to plans by local architects Clarke and Loomis.

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No. 1067 (photos 29 and 33) is actually rather modest in scale, but evokes an asymmetrically-massed Italian country villa complete with accurate, yet scaled-down, historicisms. Its two stories of finely chiseled limestone with ceramic-tile roof appear to have been the result of a 20th-century refacing of an earlier structure.

No. 1073 (photos 30 and 33) is an intelligently-executed two-story Federal-style building with colossal portico constructed primarily of brick with white-painted trim. It was probably designed by D. X. Murphy.

No. 1074, known as the Hilliard house (photos 31 and 31a), located on the southwest corner of Cherokee Road and Grinstead Drive, is one of the focal points of the area. It is an asymmetrical brick Italianate villa with limestone trim. The fenestration consists of rectangular windows on the first floor with round-arched windows on the second. The tall gable is filled with wood trim and an ocular window. The restrained detail and carefully composed massing are unusual for the area. (Although one wonders whether there was ever a third-story tower over the entrance.) The structure is believed to have been the second new house built in the Henning-Speed subdivision (see Map I in the Designation Report). The house was first occupied by the J. J. B. Hilliards. Built by James W. Henning in 1871, the edifice was a wedding gift to his daughter Maria Henning Hobbs, upon her marriage to Hilliard; it is still occupied by their daughter-in-law. Located behind the house is a large two-story coachhouse both impressive in scale and charming in detail (photo 32).

On the northeast corner of Cherokee Road and Grinstead Drive, at No. 1100, is the Highland Baptist Church (photo 34), set at an angle to the corner. It is a rough limestone structure with a square tower at the rear. The Highland Baptist Church Educational Building to the east is a mid-twentieth-century cubic structure with a smooth limestone facade with brick trim and sides of brick. Although the congregation dates back to 1892, the present church edifice, a well-adapted ecclesiastical work by Hugh L. Nevin, was not dedicated until February 1908.

No. 1141 Cherokee Road (photo 35) is a two-story brick townhouse with incised trim. No. 1143 is similar to Nos. 1141 and 1145 in scale and style, although none of these appears to have its original porch. All three were built for Mrs. Jacob Krieger or her son Louis. Jacob Krieger, a prominent banker, was instrumental in the building of the Big Four Bridge across the Ohio River. No. 1145 is at the northwest corner of

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of Patterson Avenue and Cherokee Road. No. 1141, built about 1886, was first occupied by Fred Gernert, Jr., who later commissioned an important Prairie style house on Cherokee Parkway from architect Mason Maury. Wholesale grocer Victor H. Englehart, for whom a downtown school was named, was the original owner of No. 1143 in about 1896. 1896 is also the date when No. 1145, the home of Leo Weiscopef, was built.

No. 1311 Cherokee Road (photo 36) is a two-and-one-half story red brick structure of a very eclectic nature with limestone trim. The porch is of an extremely plastic quality, in that it is round, with three rusticated arches oddly combined with lush Ionic columns, and a tile roof. A round tower, which is on axis with the entrance, also has a tile roof and garlanded lintels. No. 1315 is a two-story buff brick block with limestone trim partly used in the cartouches over the windows. The Doric portico has a "correct" frieze of triglyphs and metopes. It was built in 1894 for Henry Bickel and designed by D. X. Murphy. No. 1317 is a two-story brick residence with limestone trim and a modest porch.

No. 1319 Cherokee Road (photo 36a) is a three-story brick residence with limestone trim, and a porch with fluted Doric columns and an arched doorway. The second-story bay window has relief work including a shell motif. The flat roofs of the facade and porch are underscored by relief-decorated cornices with a Sullivan²⁵⁰ flavor (see also the bargeboards of No. 1311).

No. 1000 Everett Avenue (photo 38a) is a two-and-one-half-story, green-shingled residence with small portico with square columns. No. 1002 is a two-and-one-half-story yellow frame abode with a highly decorative facade including a leaded and stained-glass window and cut shingle trim. The porch has compound Ionic columns and relief work. No. 1004 is a two-and-one-half-story white asymmetrical frame residence with an Eastlake-influenced porch and other imaginative detail. The first structures known to have been built on the south side of Everett Avenue are Nos. 1000 and 1002, for H. D. Gray, salesman for the C. C. Bickel Company, and R. C. Waggener, a treasurer at the Kentucky Refining Company, respectively. The 1000 block of Everett consists mainly of frame houses (in contrast to Cherokee Road, which is virtually all brick or stone). Because most of them are very similar in size and layout, there is all the more variety in superficial detail. On the north side are several compatible recent apartment complexes.

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Dearing Court (photos 38b and c) was originally known as Douglas Court or Place. It extends north a short block--in effect a cul-de-sac-- to the rear entrance gates of Cave Hill Cemetery, which provide access to the Superintendent's House within the grounds (not in the district). Several of the houses date back to the late 1880s and '90s. The fairly modest house at the northwest corner of Everett Avenue and Dearing Court (photos 38c & d), No. 1071 Everett, was featured in the 1912 exhibit of the Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as designed by Arthur Smith, who had worked in the offices of several of the earlier architects of the district.

On the south side of Everett opposite the entrance to Dearing Court is a U-shaped Tudor Revival complex, said to be one of the earliest condominiums in the city. Built between the world wars, it is ingeniously squeezed into a narrow lot and has imaginative period details.

Between Dearing Court and Grinstead Drive (photo 38e) a short distance to the east on the north side of Everett, there are several modest houses of the type known locally as "shotguns" and, on the northwest corner of Grinstead, a small gasoline station, not so much an intrusion as a neighborhood necessity, and itself already "dated."

No. 1259 (photo 39) is a two-story multi-gabled red brick structure with a three-story hexagonal tower on the right side of the facade. A porch with Tuscan columns surrounds the tower. Many decorative motifs such as leaded glass, limestone surrounds, and keystones adorn the structure. In 1904, Fred Weikel, president of Weikel Chair Company, is listed at the first owner of the house. The 1200 block of Everett includes a larger proportion of such imposing residences than the western end.

Willow Avenue (photo 40) extends east and west a block north of Everett between Grinstead Drive and Cherokee Parkway. No. 1281 Willow Avenue (not shown in photo 40) is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure which displays the usual Eastlake ornaments such as turrets, combination hipped and gable metal roof, wooden shingles, and an oriel bay window. Similar in many respects, No. 1285 is a clapboard two-and-one-half-story edifice with long, Victorian windows, a rounded porch, stained glass, a modified Palladian window, and some shingle-style ornament. Continuing in the same material, No. 1287

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is also two-and-one-half stories, contains a number of turrets, an octagonal porch, long rectangular windows, a round-arched window on the principal story, and fine stained glass. In No. 1289 similar elements are contained within a huge gable. These houses represent frame versions of the more elaborate fin-de-siècle mansions on Cherokee Road.

Well adapted to its conspicuous corner site as Willow and Longest Avenue, is No. 1300 (photos 41 and 42). This elaborate edifice is constructed primarily of wood and is mainly two stories in height with a prow-like gable rising to form a third. The acme of Steamboat Baroque woodcrafting, the edifice presents a seemingly infinite number of imaginative and well-designed embellishments: fine stained and beveled glass in more than a few locations, a jerkin-headed gable pierced by a brick chimney, a massive centralized gable covered with scalloped wooden shingles, an impressive entry porch which wraps neatly around the corner of the edifice along with a rear, enclosed porch visible from Longest Avenue, a spate of dormers, and a rusticated foundation. This house was erected for attorney Junius Klein in 1898.

Bassett Avenue (photo 43) is a short street, with houses on the north side set at an angle to the right-of-way. The houses on Bassett were constructed during the period of 1907-1920. They are generally not only smaller but more subdued in character than the residences on Cherokee Road, Everett, and Willow. Nevertheless, they have a substantial quality of their own. The Georgian Revival influence is most apparent, although there are Dutch gambrel and other "colonial" motifs as well.

Nos. 2409, 2421, 2423, and 2425 Glenmary Avenue (photo 44) bear a strong resemblance to one another. For the most part, they are brick and two-stories in height with a style primarily derived from early American sources. The structures on Glenmary Avenue date after 1920 and were developed by the Glenmary Land Co.

No. 2427 Glenmary, the Louisville Collegiate School (photo 44), is a rather large educational facility that, because of its domestic scale, materials, and trim, fits in well with the residential neighborhood. The main building, designed by Frederick Morgan, one of Louisville's leading traditionalist architects in the 2nd quarter of the century, is constructed of brick in a two-and-one-half-story Collegiate Georgian. Set in Flemish bond and white-trimmed, its walls are well-proportioned and carry some quoining

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in addition to a series of dormers and a cupola. The handsome entrance, with its broken pediment and panelled recess, is characteristic of Morgan's fine handling of historic sources. Its outbuildings are all rather small and interconnected and echo the mood, if not the main material or style, of the larger edifice. Louisville Collegiate School moved to Glenmary in 1926.

No. 2500 (photo 45), at the corner of Glenmary and Ray Avenues, is a multi-unit dwelling of recent construction, which blends admirably with its neighbors. Three stories in height and constructed of wood and brick veneer, this edifice is evidence that conformity with pre-existing structures is not necessarily achieved by borrowing historical details and superimposing them unimaginatively on nondescript exteriors. In this particular case, a conscious effort to enforce a horizontality through the placement of windows and cantilevered balconies has nearly matched that evoked by surrounding buildings. In addition, ample consideration has been given to the site's topography, which slopes back from Glenmary along Ray Avenue at the side. No. 2506 is a two-story brick abode with decorative features closely akin to those of the Collegiate School. No. 2516 is a two-and-a-half-story stone house carefully disguised as a "cottage." These two buildings show the greater diversity in massing, material, and period reference of the later residences in the northern extension of the district.

Nos. 2200 and 2206 Longest Avenue (photo 46) are two-story frame or brick residences set at an angle to the street, as are all the houses in this block. Basically cubic blocks, they have ample third stories with a variety of massing and somewhat diversified surfaces including a sunflower frieze and cut shingles. Broad porches relate the interiors to the street. This block was subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Co. in 1896. No. 2206 was built at this time and was first occupied by a popular Mayor of Louisville, Bruce Hoblitzel.

Nos. 2400, 2402, and 2406 Longest Avenue (photo 47) are two-and-one-half-story brick residences with chipped brick trim and Richardsonian characteristics. They seem to combine Romanesque with Georgian elements. The steeper slope of the street as it approaches Cherokee Parkway seems to have encouraged more dramatic massing (although these three are almost identical) and larger residences. No. 2400, built as a home for Harry G. Brownwell, a brass foundry superintendent with the Howe Manufacturing Company, was first occupied in 1903. That was also the date of construction for No. 2402. It was first lived in by G. W. Rogers, treasurer of the Louisville Packing Company. No. 2406 was originally the home of Harry B. Knowlton, manager of the Kentucky Traveler's Insurance Company.

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No. 2515 Longest (photo 48) is on a large lot at the northwest corner of Longest and Ray Avenues. It is a large two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a sloped pediment, peaked dormers, and a Doric-columned portico with balustrade. The rear of the structure has a marvelous iron filigree porch visible from Ransdell Avenue. The house was built for W. C. Nones in 1905-1908.

No. 2101 Cherokee Parkway (photo 49) is a two-and-one-half-story red brick with limestone trim, iron cresting, and leaded glass. A porte-cochère in the rear has a Cherokee Road address. The house first appears in the 1903 directory as the residence of Albert Reutlinger, although stylistically (particularly the rooftop cresting) it appears earlier.

No. 2102 (photo 50) is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence with a tile-roofed dormer and geometrically incised limestone trim. A circular portico with Doric columns and lion-heads relates to the circle in the Park. No. 2106 is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim and "Federal" motifs. The colossal portico has Ionic columns. No. 2110 is known as the Pennington Apartments and is a three-and-one-half-story red brick structure with a limestone foundation and limestone trim. It has a battlemented pediment and porches at both ends with iron trim. The east side of the Parkway was part of Norris' Highland addition of 1891. The very large residences here and elsewhere on the Parkway acknowledge the desirability of boulevard and park setting.

No. 1400 Cherokee Road (or Parkway) (photo 51) at the corner of Everett Avenue, is a three-story grey brick residence set on a hill with a "Baroque" stairway to the street. The tile-roofed structure has a porte-cochère on the Everett Avenue side. The extensive porch has double and triple Corinthian supports. The entire structure has a Japanese quality about it in spite of Western details. The house is listed as the Hewett Brown residence in the 1915 city directory.

No. 1402 Cherokee Road (photos 52 and 53) is a two-story light brown Prairie style brick residence with a tile roof and porch. No. 1408 next to the new high-rise apartment being constructed is a two-and-one-half-story tile-roofed red brick residence. The structure has dormers, shutters, and round-arched windows on the first story with "Federal" motifs. On the site of the high-rise apartment being constructed formerly stood a fine stucco residence. Nos. 1402 and 1408 were constructed after 1918.

No. 2201 Cherokee Parkway (photo 54) is a three-story red brick apartment house, newer than the surrounding structures. It turns the corner and has entrances on Everett Avenue. A colossal Ionic portico and Federal-style details complete the facade. No. 2211 is a two-and-one-half-story residence in a Tudor style with rusticated limestone on the

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first story, and stucco and timbering on the second story and gables. The gabled porch has a round arch. Diamond-leaded glass is used in the first-story windows. No. 2217 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode painted grey with painted beige trim. A semi-octagonal vestibule with inset door, a delicate bay, pedimented dormers, corner pilasters, and windows with gibbs surrounds above it; all suggest the free yet source-conscious work of F. Morgan, architect of the Collegiate School. The broad eaves and stucco surface nevertheless pay obeisance to the "Prairie School." No. 2223 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, painted green, with a tile roof. The porch has composite columns in pairs, pilasters and iron railings. The fan and sidelight windows are of leaded glass. Most of these houses were listed in the directories as early as 1904.

No. 2229, the Belvoir Apartments (photo 56), occupies the corner site at Willow Avenue and Cherokee Parkway. Its four stories are varied in surface. The first-story facade is of rusticated limestone and there are alternating bands of light brick near the cornice. The imaginative entrance suggests Art Nouveau motifs. The Belvoir Apartments were listed in the directories in 1904. One of the initial residents in 1905 was an architect named J. J. Gaffney, who may have been the designer, as he was of a number of other apartment buildings along the boulevard, several for developer Henry Besten.

No. 2303 Cherokee Parkway (photos 57 and 57a) is a two-and-one-half-story residence with Tudor motifs. The first story is red brick with limestone trim and the second story is stucco and timbering. The structure occupies a corner site on a hill and has a stone-walled terrace in front of the house. A porte-cochère in the rear is visible from Willow Avenue. The porch on the north side of the facade was added later. This large and fine residence was designed by J. B. Hutchings for George Kremer, one of the two sons-in-law of Frank Fehr, an affluent brewer who built this and an almost identical house overlooking Cherokee Park (on Lexington Avenue) for his daughters. The slightly Japanese cast of the roofs is carried out by the superb Arts and Crafts interiors.

No. 2307 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a tile roof and a dormer which is supported by large ornate iron brackets with Art Nouveau characteristics. The doorway is topped by a segmental-arched hood and flanked by columns and pilasters. A small terrace is to the side of the porch and slate steps with limestone walls that come down the hill. No. 2307 was built in 1907 for M. Warren.

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Between nearly all the streets in the Cherokee Triangle are alleys, which serve as driveways as well as for disposal of trash. Many old coachhouses and carriages remain, some of them on a very large scale (see photos 32, 58, and 59). The earlier examples have specialized features to accommodate stabling of horses and sometimes provide for both carriages and automobiles. The streets developed later tend to have more modest garages. Many of these structures of both types, which often have upper stories probably originally used as grooms' or chauffeurs' quarters, have been converted into apartments. Many stretches of fine brick surfacing survive, as on Ridgway, an alley that runs along the ridge between Cherokee Parkway and Longest Avenue. It serves as access to the large houses on both sides, and has a definite character of its own (photo 58).

No. 1259 Ray Avenue (photo 59) is a two-and-one-half-story brick edifice with half-timbered upper stories. Neo-Tudor Gothic in style, but with a definite Stick Style flavor, its notable features include steep roofs, a variety of acute gables, and a picturesque iron weathervane atop a prominent steeple. It has been converted into an attractive residence.

The Whiteside-Gernert House, 2409 Cherokee Parkway (photo 60a), is one of a number of Mason Maury's houses which reacted against the elaborate historicism of late 19th-century architecture. Instead of tall narrow houses, with formal layouts and high ceilings, the typical house inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement was low, ground-hugging, of wood, stucco, and naturally surfaced stone. There is a minimum of historical detail, though often a subtle Japanese flavor is evoked by sliding doors resembling "shoji" screens. Openings are extremely broad and tied into horizontal bands. Window seats are upholstered in corduroys and hand-woven fabrics; the dark woodwork is sometimes joined with wooden pegs; the glass partitions are leaded in simple geometric patterns, inset with lavender or yellow opalescent pieces. The Whiteside house is among the most impressive of local Arts & Crafts houses, with its wide-spreading eaves on heavy brackets and its stone foundations uniting the huge porch with its massive, asymmetrically placed columns to the walls of the house. The building barely rises from the crest of the slope, creating its own shadows and blending with the trees and shrubbery around.

Another notable exponent of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Louisville was architect George Herbert Gray, who later founded a school for American officers in France during the first World War and afterwards became an influential urban-planner-theorist in the East. His own residence on Cherokee Road was honored in the 1912 Architectural

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Exhibit by the Louisville Chapter of American Institute of Architects with three photographs, two of the exterior and one of the interior (photos 60 b and c). Although the exterior appears more conventional than Maury's design (both the house and site are considerably more modest in size), the fireproof reinforced concrete construction and obvious Japanese influence on the interior -- very similar to Frank Lloyd Wright's work at the turn-of-the-century, although more vertical in proportion--was obviously admired in its day.

Nos. 2530, 2532, 2538, and 2540 Ransdell Avenue (photo 60), among the larger residences in the district, are perched high over Cherokee Parkway overlooking Cherokee Park with entrances on Ransdell Avenue, at the far northern tip of the promontory. Several of these were illustrated in the 1912 Exhibit of the Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The early photographs show them on their huge terraces before the foliage grew up to mask them. Although period in detail, they too have a Prairie School feeling, in the broader eaves and low roofs, wide window openings, and light-colored materials. The Robertson House (60d) is one of the grander efforts of Arthur R. Smith, designer of the stuccoed cottage at Dearing Court (photo 38c); the still more ambitious manorhouse of C. C. Stoll was the work of Val P. Collins, another local architect of modest ability but prolific commissions throughout Kentucky (he was the son and grandson of noted historians of the State).

Nos. 2003-2023 Eastern Parkway (photo 61), between Bardstown Road and Willow Avenue, consists of seven structures. Within this block there are four two-story red-brick residences, spaced between three apartment buildings, one of which is of recent construction. All of the structures in this section of Eastern Parkway (photos 61-64), which are mainly overgrown bungalows of Prairie School inspiration, are post-1918. The northern end of Eastern Parkway forms one of the main entrances to Cherokee Park and is climaxed by the circle and the Daniel Boone statue (photo 64). The Parkway is four lanes wide with parking allowed on both sides. There are sidewalks and grass medians flanking both sides of the commodious thoroughfare. Prior to the tornado of April 3, 1974, the Parkway was lined with majestic trees. Some of the tree line still exists but not at it did previously.

The far northeastern tip of the district lies between Cherokee Road and Sherwood Avenue at the rear (photo 64). Overlooking the sensitive Boone statue by well-known Louisville sculptress Enid Yandell are a well-scaled half-timbered Tudor Revival apartment house and several handsome low-roofed villas.

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other churches, a fine Carnegie branch library, some unusually well-designed early apartment buildings, and outstanding residences by major Louisville architects such as Mason Maury, D. X. Murphy, W. J. Dodd, Arthur Loomis, J. J. Gaffney, George Herbert Gray, J. B. and E. T. Hutchings, Hugh Nevin, and Frederick Morgan--the chief virtue of these designs is often their harmonious (and still viable) relationship to the whole. In its homogeneity, extent, integrity, and intrinsic quality of residential design within a relatively limited socio-economic range, the Cherokee Triangle Area Residential District is one of the most significant suburbs in Kentucky.

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Boone monument; then northeast to the junction of Cherokee Road and Sherwood Avenue; then southwest including the properties fronting on both sides of Eastern Parkway almost to Bardstown Road; then northwest along the rear of the property lines fronting on the north side of Bardstown Road to its intersection with Cherokee Road at the starting point (but including the Church of the Advent at the western tip of the district; between Highland and the cemetery gates, Bardstown Road joins Baxter Avenue and assumes its name); the center of the alley between Cherokee and Bardstown Road will thus form most of the southern boundary of the district.

See also page 2 of appended report. In addition to the boundaries given in the report the proposed district includes the east side of Eastern Parkway from 2016 to 2120, and 1500 Cherokee Road to the intersection of Sherwood Avenue.

**CHEROKEE
TRIANGLE AREA
PRESERVATION
DISTRICT
DESIGNATION
REPORT**

**HISTORIC LANDMARKS
AND
PRESERVATION
DISTRICTS
COMMISSION**

JANUARY - 1975.



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The Landmarks Commission members take great pleasure in making this designation of the Cherokee Triangle Area Preservation District and would like to express their gratitude to those who have assisted in the preparation of this report. They are: Anne Karem, Jane Pearce, Walter E. Langsam, Tooba K. Latham, Lee Martin, Alfred Joseph, Jr., and the staffs of The Filson Club, the Preservation Alliance, the Kentucky Division of the Louisville Free Public Library, and the Margaret M. Bridwell Art Library of the University of Louisville.

Special thanks to the Mayor's Office of Volunteers and the Cherokee Association for distributing the flyers announcing the Public Hearings.

The Commission is indebted to the Fourth Avenue United Methodist Church, Benny Handy, Donald Allen, the Cherokee Association Dr. and Mrs. Sterrett Foster for the bus tour, house tour and reception.

January 20, 1975

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

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Helen E. Abell, Vice-Chairman
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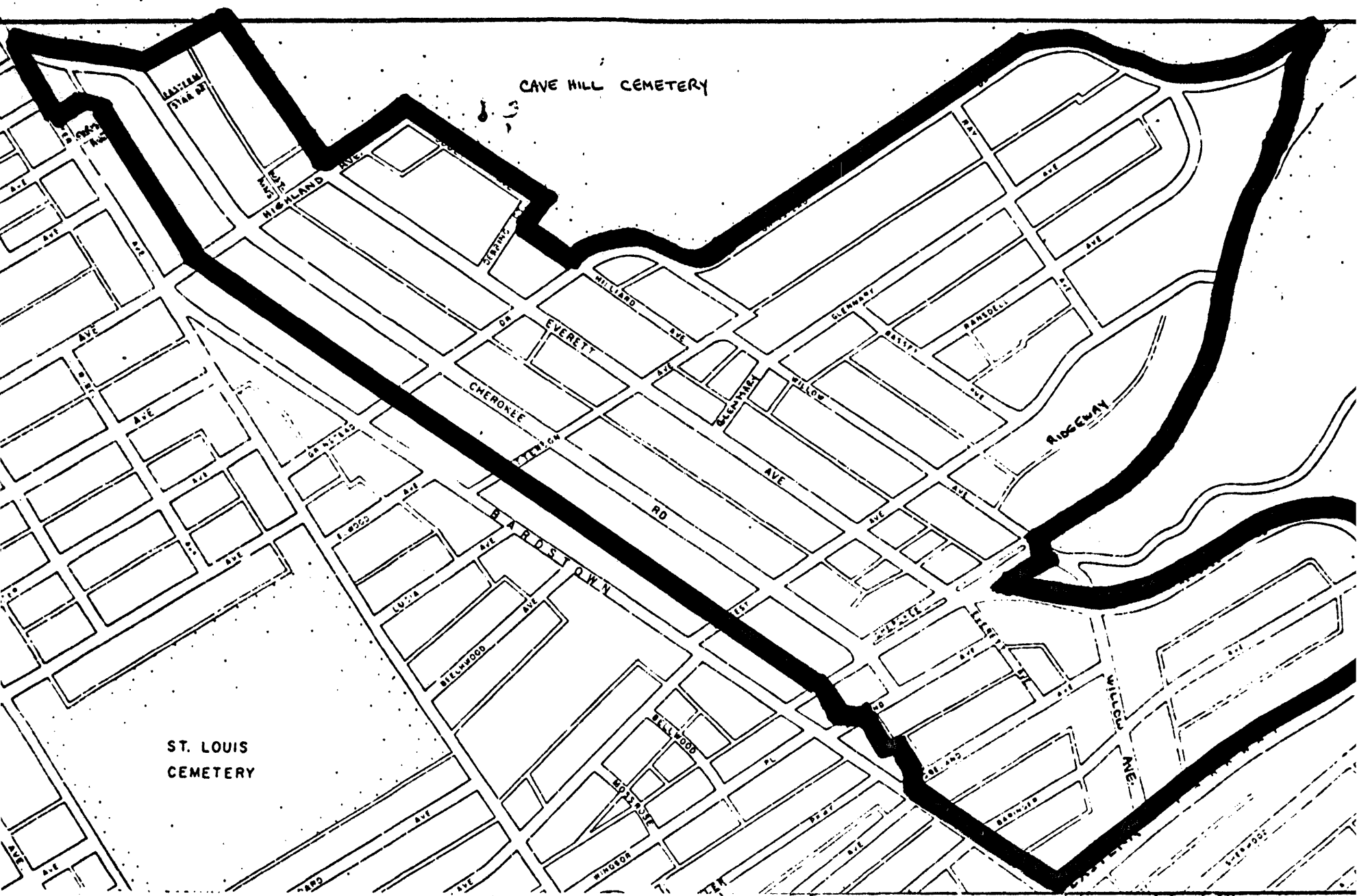
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*References are to the records of the Clerk of the County of Jefferson.



CAVE HILL CEMETERY

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY

CHEROKEE TRIANGLE AREA PRESERVATION DISTRICT -- DESIGNATED JANUARY 15, 1975

CHEROKEE TRIANGLE AREA
PRESERVATION DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES

Beginning at a point in the east line of Baxter Avenue where it intersects the south line of Cherokee Road; thence extending in a northeastwardly direction across Cherokee Road to a point in the north line of Cherokee Road; thence extending in an easterly direction with the north line of Cherokee Road to its intersection with a southwesterly corner of the Cave Hill Cemetery property; thence extending with the Cave Hill Cemetery line the following courses northeast and southeast to the north line of Highland Avenue; thence extending northcast with the Cave Hill property line and the north line of Highland Avenue to the northeast line of Dudley Avenue; thence extending southeast with the northeast line of Dudley Avenue and the Cave Hill property line to the east line of Dearing Court; thence extending southwest and southeast with the Cave Hill Cemetery property line to the north line of Grinstead Drive; thence extending in an easterly direction with the north line of Grinstead Drive to its intersection with the northern extension of the west line of Cherokee Parkway; thence in a southerly direction across Grinstead Drive with the northern extension of the west line of Cherokee Parkway to the south line of Grinstead Drive; thence extending south and southwest with the west line of Cherokee Parkway to its intersection with the north line of Willow Avenue; thence extending south across Cherokee Parkway to the southeast line of Cherokee Parkway; thence extending in a westerly direction with the southeast line of Cherokee Parkway to its intersection with the north line of Cherokee Road; thence extending in an easterly and southerly direction with the north line of Cherokee Road to its intersection with the northwest line of the circle at the Daniel Boone monument; thence west and south with the northwest line of the circle at the Daniel Boone monument to its intersection with the north line of Eastern Parkway; thence in a westerly direction with the north line of Eastern Parkway to its intersection with the southwest line of Lot 49, Block 77A; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the aforementioned lot line to its intersection with the south line of the first alley north of Eastern Parkway; thence extending in a westerly direction with the south line of the aforementioned alley to its intersection with the southern extension of the west line of Lot 36, Block 77A; thence northwest with the aforementioned line and its extension to the south line of Baringer Avenue; thence extending in a northwesterly direction across Baringer Avenue to a point in the north line of Baringer Avenue, said point being the intersection of the north line of Baringer Avenue with the west line of Lot 33, Block 77A, thence in a northwesterly direction with the west line of the aforementioned lot to the south line of the first alley north of Baringer Avenue, thence west with the south line of the aforementioned alley to a point, said point being the intersection of the southern extension of the west line of Lot 2, Block 77A; thence in a northwesterly direction with the aforementioned lot line and its extension, to the south line of Edgeland Avenue;

thence extending in a northerly direction across Edgeland Avenue to the north line of Edgeland Avenue where it is intersected by the west line of the first alley east of Bardstown Road; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the west line of the aforementioned alley to its intersection with the south line of the first alley north of Edgeland Avenue; thence in a westerly direction with the south line of the aforementioned alley to its intersection with the west line of the first alley east of Bardstown Road, said alley running south from Midland Avenue; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the west line of the aforementioned alley to the south line of Midland Avenue; thence extending in a westerly direction with the south line of Midland Avenue to its intersection with the southerly extension of the west line of the first alley east of Bardstown Road; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the west line of the aforementioned alley and its extension to the south, to the south line of Cherokee Parkway; thence extending in a northwesterly direction across Cherokee Parkway to the point where the north line of Cherokee Parkway is intersected by the southwest line of the first alley northeast of Bardstown Road; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the southwest line of the aforementioned alley, across Longest Avenue, Patterson Avenue, Grinstead Drive, and Highland Avenue to a point in the north line of Highland Avenue, said point being the intersection of the north line of Highland Avenue with the west line of the first alley east of Baxter Avenue; thence extending in a northwesterly direction with the west line of the first alley east of Baxter Avenue to its terminus at the north line of Lot 27, Block 68K; thence extending southwest with the north line of the aforementioned lot to its intersection with the west line of the first alley east of Baxter Avenue, said alley running south from Cherokee Road; thence extending northwest with the west line of the aforementioned alley to its intersection with the south line of Lot 31, Block 68K; thence extending in a westerly direction with the south line of the aforementioned lot to the east line of Baxter Avenue; thence extending in a northerly direction with the east line of Baxter Avenue to the point of beginning.

PUBLIC HEARING

Prior to the Public Hearing held on March 6, 1974, the Commission received a number of letters requesting that the Cherokee Triangle be considered a preservation district. The Public Hearing held in the Aldermanic Chambers at City Hall on March 6, 1974 was well attended and thirty two people spoke in favor of designation. Several people asked the Commission to consider extending the boundaries to include the Baringer area. The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the Kentucky public notice statute; flyers containing a map of the proposed district, notice of the hearing and information about the Commission were distributed by hand to occupants throughout the area.

The majority of the speakers discussed the "neighborhood feeling" of the area, the architecture, the charming tree-lined streets and the aura of history which prevades the area. Pleas were made for the Commission to designate the area a preservation district in order to protect it and preserve its special character.

On September 29, 1974, a bus tour was held of the Cherokee Triangle area transversing every street in the area and touring the Foster home on Longest Avenue. A reception was held afterwards at the Allen carriage house. The Commission members who did not attend the bus tour took private tours of the area.

After careful and lengthy consideration, a second hearing was scheduled on extended boundaries including the Baringer area. Flyers containing a map of the district, notice of the hearing and information about the Commission were distributed by the Cherokee Association. The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the Kentucky public notice statute. The hearing was held on December 4, 1974 and thirty-six individuals spoke. All were in favor of the boundaries as proposed except one owner in the 2100 block of Eastern Parkway, who objected only to the inclusion of the Baringer area, not to the rest of the proposed area becoming a preservation district. The speaker felt its historical and architectural merits were of a separate period and perhaps should be considered separately.

Other speakers were highly in favor of the designation pointing out the uniqueness and historical and architectural value of the total area.

On January 15, 1974, the Commission considered the designation of the Cherokee Triangle Area Preservation District. A representative of the owners of a recently constructed apartment house in the 1000 block of Cherokee Road objected to the 900, 1000 and 1100 blocks being included in the preservation district as they felt the structures had

deteriorated and were no longer worthy of inclusion in a preservation district.

The Commission then voted unanimously to accept the boundaries as proposed for the public hearing.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

To the hard-worked man nothing affords greater relief, gives greater strength, than the ability in one moment to turn his back on the din and turmoil, and dust and confusion -- the inevitable concomitants of busy quarters -- and from his own, hill-side cottage breathe the pure air of heaven.¹

These words, written to lure the city-dweller in 1891 to Louisville's beckoning hinterland, could have appeared as well, with necessary linguistic adjustments, in periodicals circulated when this place was only a crude trading village or in last week's classified advertisements. That impulse -- to relocate on the periphery of cities -- has persisted throughout this nation's urban experience. Yet it was in the last quarter of the nineteenth century that the suburban spirit, buoyed by marvelous technological advances, reached such a frenzied rate that even today's exodus might have been overshadowed. For this reason, the Cherokee Triangle, a nearly intact, living example of the post-bellum/pre-world war streetcar suburb, represents a sterling remnant of this city's, indeed this nation's, history and clearly demands credit aside from its exceedingly fine architectural assets.

The conflict between the city--often considered to be, as Sam Bass Warner, Jr., put it, "the home of feasts and orgies, of clothes cut to fashion alone, of men and women devoting their lives to the pursuit of money, power, and happiness in a setting not made in the image of nature but by the goals of the city itself"-- and the country -- regarded as "simple, full, and timeless" -- has sources as distant as ancient Rome. The manorial estate of seventeenth and eighteenth-century England, however, maintained simultaneously with property in the city for business and social contacts, served most heavily in establishing the notion of the rural ideal on this continent.² The "happy union of urbanity and rusticity" was limited necessarily in these early days, nonetheless, by the means of available transportation. "A Brooklyn real estate man in 1823," wrote Charles N. Glabb and A. Theodore Brown, "advertising lots on Brooklyn Heights" urged investors with the promise that it was a "distance not exceeding an average fifteen to twenty-five minute walk."³

It was not until mid-century, however, that improvements in the machinery of public conveyance allowed significant numbers of people to reside outside the limits of the pedestrian city. Up to this time, suburban living was extended only to those wealthy who could afford the expense of keeping a horse and carriage, two separate dwellings, and the time lost in commuting. The advent of the horse-drawn streetcar, beginning with the introduction of a line by the New York and Harlem Railroad in 1832, although affording some settlement beyond convenient walking distance, was still considered arduous and expensive and in itself not a great inducement to relocation. Average speed -- only five or six miles an hour -- and discomfort --

no cars carried heaters -- kept suburban investors to a minimum. "Even in the largest cities, where enterprising men began in the fifties to construct street railways," explains Blake McKelvey, "progress was spotty; their horsecar lines scarcely totaled 500 miles at the close of the decade."⁴ In Louisville as early as 1838, a line of steam-powered cars was run between the city and Portland at a distance then of about three miles, admittedly intended more for purposes of portage than suburbanization. The line, designed as a portion of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, was discontinued by October of that year because of an injunction brought by Main Street residents. Resold and renamed the Louisville and Portland Railroad, the line enjoyed increased popularity and eventually was extended through the eastern portion of the city linking it with the satellite communities of Crescent Hill and St. Matthews by 1851.⁵

Coinciding neatly with the growing popularity of the street railway in post-bellum Louisville and supplying the long-term attraction that would spell permanent settlement east of the old city was the establishment of a number of outlying improvements such as the Fair Grounds and Blind Asylum in Crescent Hill and the Cave Hill Cemetery near the present Triangle.⁶ The cemetery, a city farm, small, private burial ground, and homestead before receiving its charter and enabling legislation in 1848, would be, by the end of the seventies, "unsurpassed in every department of excellence -- a very Valhalla for the dead and a Mecca for the living." In the absence of permanent municipal parks prior to 1880, the cemetery at Cave Hill, landscaped in a large measure for the physical and spiritual refreshment of the city-dweller, brought the city's boundary, the car lines, and a growing number of people to its entrance near the Triangle. Owing much to the propitious efforts of its superintendents of this era -- brothers David and Robert Ross and Robert Campbell -- the cemetery drew the first residents to the nascent suburb in the 1870s and 1880s and signaled the area's first subdivision of land.⁷

As Cave Hill Cemetery and the widened availability of public conveyance contributed to the initial settlement of the Triangle, three other factors -- the place's then-newly realized topographical favorability, the perfection of rapid electric transit, and the establishment of Cherokee Park -- created, in addition to the seemingly timeless dislike for city residency,⁸ a major surge of Triangle building at the fin de siècle. The city of Louisville, situated as it is on a flood plain, has been, throughout its history, the object of periodic inundations, insufferably poor drainage and a concomitant degree of ill health and difficult development, and a somewhat mundane flatness. As rail transit made it practical, the population able to avoid these shortcomings did so, and to a great degree ventured a migration to what would become known as the Highlands. Although the city's reputation as the "Graveyard of the West" gained in the first quarter of

the century because of severe epidemics in 1817 and 1822 was dispelled largely by mid-century, the threat of flooding was realized continually. After three disastrous inundations in 1882, 1883, and 1884,⁹ the effect of ruined property in the flood plain was seen in the Triangle addition. Various city directories of the years immediately following the floods reveal clearly that families moved to the Highland locale from regions of the city prone to frequent flooding.

No other single factor, however, would incite suburbanization to the extent achieved by electric technology, especially rapid public conveyance. Following earlier experiments in Berlin, Thomas A. Edison and his associates developed and demonstrated successfully an electrified engine at Menlo Park, New Jersey in 1881. His interest in perfecting the electric light, however, diverted Edison from work on the motor. Nevertheless, one of his technicians continued the experimentation in pursuit of a practical electric motor. The associate, Frank J. Sprague, formed an independent company and work force and began a series of installations on an experimental basis. "Richmond, Virginia, which contracted with Sprague in 1887," writes McKelvey, "gained the credit of opening early the next year the first extended electric-trolley service. Twenty-five other electric lines," including one in Louisville in 1889,¹⁰ "commenced operation within a year."¹¹ Observers of the late-nineteenth-century scene agreed that suburbanization, unimpeded it seemed by the use of electric transit, would enable relief in congested American cities, swelled by then in a wave of European emigration. As the esteemed social statistician Adna F. Weber noted, "the 'rise of suburbs' it is, which furnishes the solid basis of hope that the evils of city life, so far as they result from overcrowding, may be in large part removed."¹² In addition, the perfection of high-voltage electric cables, demonstrated initially between Buffalo and Niagara Falls late in 1896, allowed power companies to extend transmission lines even farther and insured that the spreading of urban populations would occur quite relentlessly. Finally, in concert with this and other electric marvels of the period, the telephone -- essentially another distance reducer -- gained enthusiastic use during the eighties and nineties, unquestionably abetting the success of suburban life.¹³

The development of electric street railway in Louisville, and the suburban growth which occurred naturally as a result, presented a dramatic change in an era whose hallmark was progress in all things and furnished an occasion for sincere self-admiration and congratulation. "The ethical, social and hygienic influences can no longer be disavowed," exclaimed Carlton G. Haydon after witnessing the ascent of the aforementioned technology and suburbanization locally in a mere fraction of his lifetime. As Haydon put it most succinctly and cogently:

In the last decade of the nineteenth century any argument upon the value or desirability of street

railways, any statements as to its influence on all the material interests of a community might well be deemed superfluous. Experiment has attained success, enterprise has achieved results far beyond anticipation. The problem of the age has been solved by securing rapid transit in cities, thus laying the two broad foundations of prosperity -- dispatch and accuracy.

The once crowded city expands into healthful suburbs, with picturesque, tasteful homes, in which the most exact of business consciences may rest at ease, knowing that the never-failing electric line will bring him quickly and safely to his office at the appointed hour.

The thrifty mechanic need no longer swelter in the narrow space of the tenement house, but can own his half acre, or it may be, his acre lot, with his neat cottage upon it and yet lose not one moment from the time of exacted labor. The moral results of this change of abode and environment cannot be over-estimated, as under his own 'vine and fig tree,' with his wife and children about him, he dwells in peace and quiet far removed from disquieting influences.¹⁴

It was not until the establishment of Cherokee Park following the creation of a park commission in 1890, however, that electric lines would extend through the Triangle, thus permitting unrivaled settlement. The park, both conceived as an integral portion of a comprehensive arrangement of urban parks in 1887 and obtained primarily through the efforts of Andrew Cowan and his fellow members of the Salmagundi Club in the late eighties and early nineties, served not only as an attraction, much like Cave Hill before it, for new railway lines, the city limit, and a cohort of Triangle habitants, but was also associated directly with one of the greatest of the late nineteenth-century humanitarian impulses -- the free public park and boulevard movement of democratic environmentalism -- in addition to its most prolific promoter, Frederick Law Olmsted.¹⁵ Author and scientific farmer, architect of Central Park in New York and Jackson Park in Chicago, responsible for the siting and landscape plan for the nation's Capitol, collaborator with Henry Hobson Richardson and Leopold Eidlitz in the completion of the New York State Capitol at Albany, first director of the United States Sanitary Commission (later the American Red Cross), architect of landscape for portions of Boston's Back Bay project, designer of parks for Montreal, Detroit, and Cincinnati, and the campuses of Stanford and Berkeley in the West and Maine and Amherst in the East, Olmsted considered free public parks to be vital to both the physical and mental well-being of growing American cities. His large parks here -- Shawnee, Iroquois, and Cherokee -- afforded, according to Olmsted in advice given to

Louisville's commissioners against great spending in the establishment of small parks within the confines of each neighborhood, "the healthfully soothing and refreshing effect which experience proves is exercised upon people escaping the splendor and bustle, the confinement and disturbance of towns, into the midst of spacious natural scenery. Not into a succession of scenes," cautioned Olmsted, "but into scenery in a comprehensive sense."¹⁶ By juxtapositioning the rural release of the large, open park with the built-up city, Olmsted and others associated with the park and boulevard movement such as Henry W. S. Cleveland, George Kessler, and Sylvester Baxter, hoped to capture in a true sense what Warner claims "previously had been the pattern of life of a few rich families with two large houses and ample land."¹⁷

That union, however, could not be achieved fully without the parks being linked, first by the street railway and later by parkways, to the greatest percentage of the city's population. In the cases of Iroquois, radically isolated south of the city yet far-sightedly joined by the Southern Parkway from an early date and the western park, Shawnee, actually chosen to serve an already somewhat heavily populated region, there were obstacles; yet, the desire to increase their accessibility was not paramount. Regarding the condition of the eastern park, however, the likelihood of easy extension of the lines appeared remote while the longing to make readily within reach what was felt, at that time, to be "scenery in higher perfection than. . . is yet to be found in any public park in America" remained great. The difficulty, it seemed, stemmed from the inexpediency encountered in the procurement of right-of-way for lines in an area already settled to some degree in proximity to the cemetery and the park in addition to the poor condition of streets located between the city and the Triangle. In 1892, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville explained that they had hoped, in their annual report to the General Council for that year, to be able to announce "the completion of a line of electric cars to Cherokee Park, but up to this date the railroads are no closer to it than they were a year ago."¹⁸ Additionally, the Commissioners reported that there was a "necessity of providing at least one or two streets for driving purposes leading to this park. In our last report we urged that Breckenridge street be constructed so as to afford a drive from the south-westerly portion of the city to this park; (we) also urged the reconstruction of Broadway and East Broadway (now Cherokee Road) to the city limits."¹⁹ The following year the "serious defects in approaches" to the parks again were subjects reported to the Council. The Board, it was stated, had "made every effort in their power to secure from property owners on East Broadway a conveyance of the lands and the contribution of a fund which would properly improve that street; but here. . . there is no hope for improvement except such as will come with the right of the city along with extension of limits, and even then Broadway will only furnish convenient access from one section of the city."²⁰ The Board continued its argument

in favor of the extension of railway lines through annexation in 1893:

We beg leave to express the hope that the neighboring suburbs will soon have the benefit of growth and development which will accompany the extension of city limits to and around the public parks. The property in the immediate vicinity of the parks has been made valuable by expenditure borne exclusively by the citizens of Louisville, and there can be no good reason why it should not contribute to the city's tax. The extension of the city limits so as to embrace the public parks will, we think, be of material advantage to the suburbs thus acquired.²¹

The Park Commissioner's Annual Report for 1895 revealed, however, that even at that date the matter of fit approaches for Cherokee Park through the Triangle remained at an impasse. During the summer of that year, declared the Commissioners, "certain ones of the property owners living on New Broadway renewed the proposal to donate the use of said street for a public parkway provided that this Board would agree to construct said road to be paid for by said property owners at a specified price per foot, and when completed it should forever thereafter be maintained and kept in repair at the expense of the Park Board. The proposition," the Commissioners concluded, "was considered too onerous upon this Board and the same was declined."²² Annexation by the city of the aforementioned land would occur, nevertheless, by 1896, thus bringing the electric lines to the park and Triangle and causing Haydon to exclaim that "cities of moderate size," a category in which his Louisville could be included,

recognizing the tremendous advantage of adjacent parks, now made of practical benefit alike to the rich and to the poor, have given gladly generous appropriations to that purpose. All these conditions so desirable, so radical in their effect, have been brought about by the system of street railway.²³

Louisville was indeed on its way, as Warner would put it, to becoming "a two-part city -- a city of work separated from a city of homes."²⁴

Illustrative of this suburbanization process, beginning with the force generated by the realization of Cave Hill Cemetery in the 1870s and ending, in essence, with the completion of Cherokee Park as its parkway was finished and other distinct suburbs reached and overtook the Triangle in the first quarter of the new century, are the details of the various subdivisions of land which occurred within the tract and which reveal, in chronology, the factors discussed previously. (See Figure 1) The earliest subdivision occurred adjacent to Cave Hill near its entrance at Baxter Avenue in the late seventies. The

owner of the land, H. I. Craycroft, sensing as he must have the inevitable settlement which would follow the success of the "City of the Dead," the annexation of his land along with the cemetery by the city in 1852, the extension of Broadway, and the arrival of the horse car, began selling lots after a Hobbs and McGonigale survey in 1878. The tract was comparatively small -- a square located between Baxter Avenue, Cave Hill on two sides, and a line running perpendicular to Baxter near what is now Highland Avenue -- yet a large portion was left intact for Craycroft's own homestead, now the site of the Eastern Star Home, and for a long parcel for the florist Jacob Schulz, a tract still occupied by the firm and containing an expanded version of the Schulz home.²⁵ (See Figure 2)

The next, and best known, subdivision of land to occur in the Triangle was that by the real estate firm of James W. Henning and Josiah S. Speed in the eighties. Established in Louisville in 1846, the firm operated under the title of Henning and Speed during the period when the subdivision of their land, later to become known as Henning and Speed's Highland Addition, occurred. Shortly afterward, the firm, influential also in the subdivision and development of other suburbs in various sections of the county, was succeeded by J. W. Henning and Son, apparently marking the departure of Speed. Finally it became known, after the elder Henning's death in 1887, as simply J. W. Henning's Sons. The Highland tract -- roughly a parallelogram bounded by Craycroft's Subdivision, Bardstown Road, Patterson Avenue, and a line running between the intersection of Highland and Dudley Avenues and Patterson and Willow Avenues along with another block southwest of Ray Avenue between Grinstead Drive and the alley directly southeast of it -- was laid off in 1885, again after a Hobbs and McGonigale survey, and dedicated. However, it is clear from evidence gleaned from city directories of the period that the area owned by the firm here was subject to an occasional sale, perhaps to family or friends of the two men, prior to dedication to public use of the various thoroughfares and a concerted city-wide sales campaign.²⁶ (See Figure 3) Three re-subdivisions have occurred in the original Henning-Speed tract which assist in dating three widely separately sections of the Triangle. The first was Thomas James' subdivision of his purchase in September 1895. The parcel, part of Block 8 of the Highland Addition, was laid off in the areas fronting on Dearing Court (then Douglas Place) and the northwest side of Grinstead Drive (then Transit) between Everett Avenue and Cave Hill Cemetery.²⁷ (See Figure 4) The second was a re-subdivision by Fred Weikel of his Henning-Speed land in August 1907. Bounded by Hilliard and Everett Avenues and two lines perpendicular to those streets--one was one hundred-eight feet southeast of Grinstead on Everett and the other intersecting Everett sixty feet northwest of Patterson Avenue (then Slaughter Avenue). The tract was apparently for investment, as Weikel's own house is situated in the block of Everett northeast of his subdivision.²⁸ The last re-subdivision

of the Henning-Speed subdivision, indeed the entire Triangle, occurred almost simultaneously with the onset of United States involvement in the Second World War. The Willow Place Subdivision, a group of rather modest dwellings near the intersection of Grinstead Drive and Willow Avenue, was dedicated in February 1941.²⁹ (See Figure 6)

The next major subdivision was that of land owned by the Slaughter family. The earliest reference to the parcel regarding, one supposes, its subdivision exists in a court case involving a dispute over boundaries in 1884.³⁰ The long tract, running between Bardstown Road and a line near the curve of Ransdell Avenue and two lines formed by Patterson and Ransdell Avenues along with their imaginary extensions. (See Figure 7) Although it is possible that some subdivision of the Slaughter land occurred in these early days, no plat maps of it have been located. The only two divisions known currently are in the vicinity of Glenmary Avenue. Fannie L. Slaughter subdivided a portion of her homestead tract located between Patterson, Willow, and Everett Avenues, and a section of the southeasterly boundary of the larger area in February 1907.³¹ (See Figure 8) The final re-subdivision of the Slaughter land was on the entire parcel of land northeast of Willow by the Glenmary Land Company in September 1921.³² (See Figure 9)

Clayton Longest's addition to the Highland suburb, the tract adjacent to Slaughter and mentioned in the 1884 court case, was subdivided similarly in stages. The first was his own subdivision of land in about the same year. Everything in the tract -- stretching from Bardstown Road to a line perpendicular to and intersecting Ransdell at the beginning of its curve and between the line common to the Slaughter land and Cherokee Parkway -- was subdivided except for the portion between Willow Avenue, Longest Avenue, and the parkway.³³ (See Figure 10) This triangular tract, land containing the Longest homestead, was subdivided in 1893 and later revised in 1897.³⁴ (See Figure 11) In 1891 all the aforementioned subdivided land was conveyed to the Eastern Park Land Company.³⁵ (See Figure 12) A portion of their holdings -- the two blocks bounded by Longest and Willow Avenues and Cherokee Road and Parkway -- was transferred in 1894, after a Sidney J. Hobbs survey, to the Louisville Savings Investment Association.³⁶ (See Figure 13) Of greater importance, however, was that the bulk of the Longest Addition formed what was the only area of the Triangle ever to be incorporated by an entity other than the City of Louisville. This enclave, the Town of Enterprise, had a short-lived yet somewhat interesting existence in the last decade of the nineteenth century as it struggled for control of its own affairs much like other small cities in Louisville's hinterland did, and continue to do although now more with regard to the periphery of Jefferson County, following the Second World War. Sometime shortly after

Longest's decision to divide his land in 1884, most reasonably in the early nineties when city directories reveal an increase in the section's occupancy, residents decided to escape the burden of city taxes by incorporating. Quite independent, the town maintained its own school, fought the Park Board in its struggle to annex the region for the sake of satisfactory approaches and railway lines to the park, and, quite characteristically in view of the spiritual demands of the rural ideal, forbade traffic in liquor. Indeed, as Warner would put it, the Town of Enterprise must have held that "the city's ways and forms were conceived of as too artificial and of the wrong quality to support a moral life." The town, as previously implied, did suffer, to them one is certain, annexation in 1896.³⁷

A somewhat small subdivision of land southeast of the Longest Addition occurred almost simultaneously with the larger and certainly more attention-getting parcel's division and would serve to illustrate the intent, at least conceptually, to mitigate the harshness of city life for all people regardless of relative wealth; a goal so many, especially Olmsted and his fellow park designers, held. The land, called Norris' Highland Addition, was dedicated in 1891 and subsequently subdivided. It was then the property of John E. Norris, who, after acquiring the land from Charles Wetstein, a member by marriage of the prominent Baringer family of that area, divided the land bounded by Bardstown Road, Cherokee Parkway, and Everett and Edgeland Avenues.³⁸ (See Figure 14)

The subdivision of land belonging to the Baringer family was next. The site of various uses throughout its history with the family beginning in 1837, the tract was maintained as a farm immediately before being sold to the Baringer Land Company in 1904.³⁹ Subject to the same influences that resulted in the development of other Triangle parcels in their own temporal context, the Baringer Land Company's addition represents the final surge of Edwardian life peculiar to much of the Triangle and extant in preciously few other portions of the city. The completion of the eastern park, an unmistakable topographical allure, severe city flooding in 1913, revolutionary advances in transportation technology rivalling even the marvels of late-nineteenth-century industrialism, and growing anti-urbanism following an end-of-the-century wave of new European immigration were all factors strikingly similar to those which contributed to the initial impulse and long-term process whereby the Triangle went from wilderness to suburb. Well advanced toward becoming a densely settled and architecturally unique locale before the beginning of the First World War, the former Baringer Land unquestionably deserves recognition as a significant example of this period's contribution to urban development.⁴⁰ (See Figure 15)

Henry S. Barker's subdivision of his land followed. Located at the intersection of Cherokee Parkway and Grinstead Drive

and containing a curving Ransdell Avenue, the tract was Barker's homestead. In 1908, Barker, a prominent member of the judiciary, declared that he intended to subdivide his land. This plan was revised in 1915.⁴¹ (See Figure 16)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture in the United States during the nineteenth century underwent a series of revivals. This period of historicism and revivalism culminated in a period of eclecticism in the last quarter of the century when a combination of styles and/or revivals of styles would result in a hybrid, eclectic style. The gamut of architectural styles available visually in the Cherokee Triangle Area Preservation District is a vivid example of this wave of eclecticism.

The earlier houses on Cherokee Road manifest elements of late Victorian Gothicism, hard-edged Victorianism and Italianate Revivalism. Another style prevalent is the Stick Style and a modified Shingle Style' especially on Everett Avenue. The Colonial Revival widely influenced architects working in the Cherokee area in the 1880s and after. The Arts-and-Crafts Movement provides an architectural link between many of the structures and provides a temporal tie at the turn of the century. This Arts-and-Crafts motif fuses with a Wrightian Prairie Style approach at times. The Art Nouveau influence can also be seen combined with other motifs around 1900. A neo-Greek Revival is easy to observe, but usually in the form of individual motifs combined with other styles. The twentieth century brought forth a strong Beaux Arts influence coupled with a strong neo-Colonial Revivalism. The Baringer area reflects this with a strong use of the Arts-and-Crafts motifs.⁴²

Most of the architects in Louisville during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been linked with structures in the area. These include: D. X. Murphy and Brothers, Mason Maury, J. B. and E. T. Hutchings, George Gray, Arthur Smith, Val P. Collins, Joseph and Joseph, Arthur Loomis, Charles J. Clarke, Drach and Thomas, C. S. Mergell, Kenneth McDonald, J. J. Gaffney, Hugh L. Nevin, and Hieatt Brothers, Builders. Known out-of-town architects who worked in the area include Frederick C. Withers and Karl Ziegler.

Just as the area is not from one period nor does it reflect one architectural style or one architect, it also has a diverse use of building materials including brick, wood, and stone. The scale within the entire area varies greatly, but the scale, massing, setback, and cornice line continuity is fairly consistent within individual blocks.

The Cherokee area reflects in microcosm the developmental history of architecture in the eastern and midwestern sections of the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Cherokee area reflects an effort to combine the amenities of both rural and city life. Many of the structures are close together and thus akin to structures in Old Louisville, yet they emit a semi-rural ambience derived from the informality of massing and an attempt to achieve

an aura of a country villa or "cottage." The copious number of old trees and plantings adds much to the atmosphere. Thus, the Cherokee area does achieve the goal of comfortable suburb within ready access of the city.

HISTORICAL AND
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

NORTHWEST - SOUTHEAST STREETS

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Baxter and Highland Avenue

North Side 831-969

This block, the major portion of which was subdivided by H. I. Craycroft in about 1878, contains dwellings which are among the oldest in the entire Triangle. One of the more delightful of such edifices is No. 831. City directories of the period, used almost universally in this discussion to ascertain the first year of occupancy of these then-new structures, reveal that this house, or more likely an earlier one later made up-to-date reportedly in 1891, was used by Jacob Schulz, a florist, in about 1876. No. 911, it has been discovered, was erected for Frederick Wehrle in 1885. No. 919, built in 1883 for John Baumeister, a master carpenter and builder, was designed by architect D. X. Murphy. Situated at the terminus of Eastern Star Drive and on land reserved in the subdivision for Craycroft, No. 923 was occupied as early as 1878 by the German Baptist Orphans' Home and may date, according to maps of the period, as early as 1865. Designed by architect D. X. Murphy for J. W. Baird yet grossly disfigured by subsequent alterations, No. 927 was first occupied in 1886. Also designed by Murphy in about 1882 for W. C. Nones, then secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Wagon Works, No. 937 was remodeled by Murphy by 1912. Erected for C. E. Wood, No. 943 was initially occupied in about 1884. No. 949, built in 1881, was the residence of William B. Fleming, a prominent Louisville attorney.⁴³

At 831 Cherokee Road is a one-story commercial building constructed mainly of brick with some stucco evident over the entrance. Devoted to retail trade in flowers, the structure contains rather large spans of glass for display purposes in a vaguely late-Art Deco facade. Behind it (and presumably carrying the same address, as it is listed as being on the same tax lot) is a separate structure of a considerably distinct architectural and historical nature. Situated rather deeply on the lot and not entirely visible from the roadway is a fine High Victorian edifice. It is three stories in height with an additional half-story given to its tower. The angular tower, topped by a cast-iron widow's walk, rises above a metal hipped roof. Mainly brick, the abode contains finely chiseled limestone lintels over its many windows. Its ample cornice is underscored by nicely carved wooden brackets. No. 909 is a two-and-one-half-story brick structure. Geometric lintels, a Corinthian portico spanning the length of the first story, a somewhat prominent tower, and asymmetrical massing combine to give this edifice a slightly Adamesque mien. No. 911 is a three-story red brick building similar in many respects to improvements usually assigned to more ebullient Old Louisville. Rather tall and

somewhat attenuated, the edifice exhibits a characteristically Victorian prickliness yet manages, in spite of this, to evoke an overall simplified appearance. The entablature is especially noteworthy and evidence of the high degree of local craftsmanship involved in Louisville's nineteenth-century building. No. 915 is also constructed of brick. It is two stories in height with a gable and attic forming an additional half-story. Rather typical of Louisville's eclectic bent, this edifice contains some elements from Richardson's Romanesque Revival, the Steamboat Gothic of the mid-century vernacular, and somewhat common Victorianisms such as iron rails, long perpendicular windows, and rusticated foundation. At the western corner of Cherokee Road and Eastern Star Drive stands No. 919. Brick with a refined limestone facade suggestive of that seen in Old Louisville, the building consists of two stories with a number of supposed additions stretching out to the rear. A great many architectural features are evident and distinguish the work as truly significant: stained glass, Doric front portico, side oriel, bay windows, and leaded glass. No. 923 at the intersection of Eastern Star Drive and Watkins Avenue, is the Eastern Star Home of Kentucky, a two-story brick edifice executed as an architectural transition between the Greek Revival and the Italianate of mid-century. It has flat, imbedded lintels, a rather flat roof, and a cornice underscored with ornate modillions.

Situated on the eastern corner of Cherokee Road and Eastern Star Drive is 927 Cherokee Road. Woefully disfigured by periodic "modernizations," additions, and cosmetic face-liftings the structure may still possess some original features beneath its Georgian porch, imitation wood siding, and stucco. As it stands, one may note its original massing and polygonal metal roof. It is two stories in height and is relatively wide. No. 931 is considerably more intact. It is a three-story brick edifice which features a rather frenetic yet locally calculated and important compilation of historic styles and ornament: an Adamesque swag in an oriel, Richardsonian fenestration on the east side of the facade with a more rectilinear one on the west, a Corinthian portico, a "Beehive" dome, numerous stained and leaded-glass windows, brick corbeling, rough-hewn limestone arches and lintels, and a rusticated base. No. 933 Cherokee Road is a somewhat overly restored two-story white-painted brick structure with asymmetrical massing and a number of notable decorative and architectural features: A varied multivolume roof, a Corinthian portico, exquisite beveled-glass, urns set on balustrades which surmount a small porch over the entrance, an iron railing on a lower porch, two gaslights of either questionable historical integrity or an astonishing restoration, and a "Beehive" dome. No. 937 is a three-story structure with two porch wings of two stories each on either side. Windows on the first and second stories are long, while the ones on the third are short and round-headed. Materials in evidence include brick, limestone or

granite, and stucco. No. 943 is a two-story brick structure with limestone trim in combination with some Eastlake features. Significant decorative items include a sunburst executed in brick, an iron rail on the porch, and art glass in the entry. No. 949 represents an early phase of architectural growth with regard to building form and material. Brick with limestone porch and lintels, the edifice exhibits a perpendicular, angular quality often associated with the architecture of the 1880s. It is two stories with a recessed side portion allowing a porch on the east. Other features include an oriel on the west side, a recessed double doorway, and an intact brick walkway. No. 953 is a one-story brick edifice with a rather wide portico with fluted Ionic columns. A well-proportioned set of side and fanlights accents the entry. Limestone trim is evident yet a ceramic tile roof indicates a late construction or addition date. At the corner of Cherokee Road and Highland Avenue is No. 969, a home for aged women. Exceedingly well-maintained, the edifice is constructed of two and three stories of tan-colored brick, with very refined limestone trim evident in lintels, arches, and quoins.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Baxter and Highland Avenue

South Side 814 - 966

Close by the 1878 Craycroft Subdivision, the Church of the Advent located at the focal entrance of the Triangle between Baxter and Cherokee Road remains the architectural and historical treasure of the district. Designed by Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901), renowned architect of New York's 1876 Jefferson Market Court House, the church was erected on land once owned by Cave Hill Cemetery and was finished in 1887. No. 900, and 906 nearly identical and presumed to be erected at the same time, was also built in about 1887 for A. F. Mayo. No. 910, first occupied by J. E. Marret, was constructed in about 1882. Built for W. F. Gage, No. 920 dates from 1897. No. 926 was first occupied by H. F. Stucky in 1885. No. 928, also erected in 1885, was first the home of Henry Pilcher. Erected for G. S. Moore, No. 932 was first occupied in 1885. No. 940 was built in 1903 for H. H. Baumeister. No. 950, first occupied by Henry Besten, was erected by him in 1895. The Charles P. Moorman for Women, built in 1929, was designed by Eusebius T. Hutchings, son of noted Louisville architect John Bacon Hutchings, in association with G. M. Grimes and E. R. Gregg.⁴⁴

In the triangular space at the corner of Baxter and Cherokee Road is situated the Church of the Advent whose legal address is 901 Baxter Avenue. The Church is of rusticated limestone in a Victorian Gothic mode. It has an asymmetrical plan punctuated by a series of gables. A parish house and auditorium complete the complex. No. 814 is a contemporary two-story commercial structure built of orange brick with a perma-

stone facade. No. 822 is a two-story white frame residence that has had several additions. No. 824 is a two-story red brick residence of the mid-twentieth century cubic mode. Nos. 900 and 906 are two-and-one-half-story red brick residences which are quite similar. Each has a turret on axis with the door. No. 906 has an antique shop on the first story. No. 908 is a three-story red brick Italianate townhouse with an Ionic-columned porch and a leaded-glass transom. No. 910 is a two-story red brick structure housing the Louisville Women's City Club. The Ionic-columned portico protects a leaded-glass door. No. 912 is a two-story dark red brick bungalow of a later vintage than the majority of structures. No. 916 is a two-story red brick residence with the facade painted red. The portico has fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. No. 920 is a three-story red brick residence with chipped brick trim and a multi-gabled roofline. No. 922 is a two-and-one-half-story, red and buff brick residence with a half-timbered attic story. Limestone highlights the facade and Corinthian-columned porch. No. 924-926 is an apartment house with a buff brick facade with screened-in porches on each floor. No. 928, similar to No. 926, is a three-story red brick residence divided into apartments. A fine porch extends across the front with white fluted Doric columns. An iron fence surrounds the front yard. No. 932 is a three-story red brick residence with an "Eastlake-style" porch across the front. No. 936 is a three-story brick Italianate townhouse painted white. An open porch with fluted Doric columns is on the first story while a stucco-faced screened-in porch is on the second floor. No. 940 is a three-story red-brick abode with a Doric-columned porch. No. 944 is a one-and-one-half-story white frame residence much different from its neighbors in scale and style. The bungalow, with its overhanging eaves, exhibits some Japanese influence in its porch. No. 950 is a two-story red brick residence with a pitched roof and a Doric-columned open porch across the front. No. 952 is a three-story red-brick townhouse with Federal motifs. A sun room with many small-paned windows is on the east of the residence. Leaded-glass sidelights frame the doorway protected by a Doric-columned portico. No. 958-960 is a contemporary, two-story red brick apartment complex consisting of two structures which face each other with a courtyard between them. The building on the west has iron balconies and open stairways to the second floor. No. 966 at the corner of Highland and Cherokee Road, is the Charles P. Morgan Home For Women, a v-shaped structure of used red brick with limestone trim and Gothic motifs.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Highland Avenue and Grinstead Drive

North Side 1001 - 1083

Within part of Henning and Speed's 1885 subdivision of their Highland property, this block represents an early stage of Triangle growth. The Highland Presbyterian Church, an outgrowth of a group organized in May 1874 which met on Craycroft's homestead, secured its present site and erected a frame chapel

in November 1876. Reorganized in 1882, the congregation dedicated its current facility on 1 July 1888. The architect, C. S. Mergell, had his work expanded by architect John Bacon Hutchings in 1904 and again in 1908. Another building in the church complex used for its school was added in 1916 and designed by Hugh L. Nevin. No. 1011, erected for J. W. Van Cleave, was first occupied in 1884. 1896 was the date that No. 1019, built for Louis Zapp, a wholesaler in fancy groceries, was first lived in. George Fritschner was the original occupant of No. 1023, in about 1896. No. 1027 was originally the home of H. L. Smyser after its construction in 1896. His father, Jacob L. Smyser, a onetime president of the Lithgow Manufacturing Company, built his then-modern home at No. 1035 in 1903. No. 1039, built for Jennings R. Dortch of the firm N. F. Dortch and Sons and Evan T. Hammon, a salesman for the local piano dealing firm of Smith and Nixon, was first occupied by them in 1900. No. 1041 was erected in 1900 for J. S. White, a Main Street wholesaler in hides and wool. 1878 was the date when No. 1047, built for J. W. Baird, was first occupied. Baird, a bookkeeper for the City of Louisville, would have D. X. Murphy design another Triangle home for him in 1886. Although no longer extant, a home for Charles R. Long, then-president of the Louisville Water Company, was built near the first Baird home in 1880 and has now, ironically, been replaced by the startling Aquarius Apartments. No. 1075, first occupied by Gustave A. Breaux, Jr., was erected in 1901. 1901 was also the date that No. 1079, built for G. P. Walton, was first inhabited. J. B. Bonar was the first resident of No. 1083 in 1902. ⁴⁵

No. 1001 is situated on the northeastern corner of Cherokee Road and Highland. Taking full advantage of its corner site, the edifice contains a rather prominent corner tower whose form is echoed on the ground by the bay additions to either side. Construction of brick with simple limestone trim, the rural influence manifested in so much of the domestic work in the area is amplified in the creation here of a country parish church. At No. 1011 one may find a two-story villa-style edifice, stuccoed in great measure, with a rusticated basement story, asymmetrical roof-volumes, a tower rising on the east side, and iron window grills. No. 1013 is a two-and-one-half-story structure which exhibits a somewhat Richardsonian mien with its double-arched doorway. It also contains some very fine stained glass. No. 1019 is similar in many ways as it is also a commodious two-and-one-half-story edifice with a Corinthian portico, a centralized Palladian window, art glass, and sandstone swags and laurels. No. 1023 appears to have undergone an addition to its front portion. The rear rises three stories, is brick, and contains long Victorian windows. No. 1027 is an angular two-story edifice with a great many distinct decorative motifs which include: rounded corner bay, rusticaed foundation, segmental and flat-arched windows, and an iron widow's walk surmounting a hipped roof. Somewhat of a departure for this section of the Triangle area, No. 1035 represents an

outstanding example of the domestic architecture often associated with Frank Lloyd Wright. Its massing, fenestration, materials, and decorative detail combine to create an altogether harmonious and visually exciting edifice. It is a low brick structure whose two stories are overwhelmed by its wide, ceramic-tile roof and punctuated with round-arch windows. No. 1039 is a two-and-one-half-story brick structure with sandstone trim and very fine art glass in the windows and above the doors. No. 1041 is a brick two-and-one-half-story edifice with a straightforward appearance derived from its frank decor, simple fenestration, and subdued sandstone trim. No. 1047 is also brick and two-and-one-half stories. Somewhat attenuated with long rectangular windows and an attic story of three segmental-arch openings, the edifice constitutes a refined expression of Victorian aesthetics. The stone wall in front of No. 1049 at present outlines an anathematic admixture of eighteenth-century American "Colonial," seventeenth-century French Baroque, and twentieth-century machine age. Totally incongruous with its neighboring structures, the building's two stories of brick and tar shingle are delineated by an asphalt parking lot which covers nearly the entire setback square-footage. Originally used, for example, in an eight-story edifice to give it the illusion of being only six or seven, the "mansard" roof in No. 1049 is used with a two-story building making it appear as only one. No. 1065 is a three-story brick edifice with highly decorative features such as an attenuated fenestration which terminates on the third story in an arched rhythm, an elaborately detailed cornice, and a fine portico which extends across the front. No. 1067, an exceedingly handsome edifice, appears to have been the happy result of a local architectural interwar phenomenon: rather modest in scale, the structure evokes an asymmetrically massed Italian country villa complete with accurate, yet scaled-down, historicisms; however, its somewhat densely sited two stories of finely chiseled limestone with ceramic-tile roof appear to have been modern accommodations. No. 1073 is an intelligently executed two-story federal-style building constructed primarily of brick with white-painted trim. Nos. 1075, 1079, and 1083 may be viewed as a group with shared characteristics although each exhibits some singular quality. Constructed of brick and two stories in height, the buildings all contain a centralized gable above a wooden porch. The structure at the corner of Cherokee and Grinstead has a porch which conforms to the site by wrapping neatly around to the side.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Highland Avenue and Grinstead Drive

South Side 1000 - 1074

The Highland Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, an excellent specimen of the Carnegie-endowed edifices built after the turn of the century, has its origin in a library association organized by the forward-looking Triangle community in 1901.

After the founding of the free public system in 1905, the residents of the district subscribed to a fund which led eventually to the selection of a site at the corner of Highland and Cherokee Road and the completion of the edifice in 1908 after plans by the renowned architectural firm of Hutchings and Hawes. No. 1006, probably altered somewhat since its construction in 1882, was first a home for Horace T. Hanford, a member of the firm of Lewis, Gage, and Company. Built in about 1883, No. 1012 was originally a home for Zack Phelps, a principal in the firm of Jackson and Phelps. In addition, and especially meaningful to the development of the suburb, Phelps was also president of the Kentucky Street Railway Company. No. 1016 was built for Michael Muldoon by 1881. Substantial alterations occurred in 1891 according to plans by the firm of Drach and Thomas. Muldoon, a member of the prominent Lithgow family by marriage and an exceedingly important and respected figure in his own right, had an international reputation in the field of architectural and cemetery stone supply and design. With Muldoon sarcophagi in nearly every section of the country, his magnum opus was certainly the memorial for John C. Calhoun in South Carolina. No. 1022 was erected for Jacob L. Smyser, another with Lithgow connections as the foundry's president, in 1879 only a short period after the firm's building at Third and Main was designed and built by Louisville architect Henry Whitestone (1819-1893) and which later came into the possession of the Louisville Board of Trade. Radical alteration to this building occurred in 1893 according to the plans by local architects Clarke and Loomis. Built in 1877 and possibly altered, No. 1048 was originally the home of wholesale coal dealer Thomas James, who would himself subdivide another parcel of the Henning-Speed Addition owned by him in 1895. C. C. Bickel, progenitor of the Bickel family and an important Louisville commercial figure as a cigar manufacturer, had No. 1054 erected for him in about 1878.) In 1885, architect D. X. Murphy (1854-1933) produced plans for the alteration of this edifice. It is also interesting to note that another member of the Bickel family had a Triangle residence built in about 1903. It was also designed by Murphy, whose predecessor, Henry Whitestone, was active locally during the period when the elder Bickel's house was designed. No. 1058 was erected for Theodore F. Cummins, a clerk and debt collector for the Internal Revenue, and first occupied in 1877. 1898 was the date when No. 1062 was first lived in. The resident was Byron Hilliard, a member of the firm of J. J. B. Hilliard and Company. No. 1064 was built for Austin Ballard in about 1898. Designed by John Bacon Hutchings for J. K. Stewart, No. 1068 was first occupied in 1898. No. 1074 was first occupied in 1872 by J. J. B. Hilliard. Built by realtor and subdivider James W. Henning, the edifice was a wedding gift to his daughter, Maria Henning Hobbs, upon her marriage to Hilliard.⁴⁶

No. 1000, the Highland Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, angles across the southeast corner of Highland Avenue and Cherokee Road. The structure is a two-story buff building with limestone trim in a neo-classical style. The central

portion of the edifice is topped by a pediment filled with relief work; wings go off to each side. No. 1006 is a three-story red brick apartment house with sandstone trim. Each of the three stories has a screened-in porch at each end. Ionic columns are used on the ground floor. A round tower emphasizes the east side of the building from ground to roof. No. 1012 is a two-story brick residence with shingle trim, a gable, and a half-tower. The porch supports are "Eastlake" style. A carriage house behind the main structure has a shingled facade. No. 1016 is a two-and-one-half story, Italianate brick townhouse, painted white. A hexagonal tower on the east front extends above the shingled cornice. The small porch to the east of the facade is of filigreed iron-work. Leaded glass exists in the front door panes and transom. No. 1022 (old number on facade is 1418) is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, painted gray, with rough limestone trim. The roofline is varied with gables and turrets. A Doric-columned porch wraps around the west side of the house. The porch roof is topped with iron work. A two-story, round bay window with leaded glass is on the east side of the house. This wonderfully eclectic structure also has relief work, some of it in a fleur-de-lis motif. A carriage house sits behind the main structure. No. 1028 is a three-story buff-brick apartment house with a wealth of limestone trim. The cubic structure has a heavy iron hood which has glass insets over the door. An awning connects the structure to the street. No. 1040 is a contemporary three-story used-brick apartment house. It consists of two unattached buildings with entrances on the side and a swimming pool between them. There are no windows on the street facade and a parking area is in front of the structures. The scale is not compatible with the surrounding structures. No. 1048 is a large three-story brown brick apartment house with screened-in porches on each floor and on both ends of the facade. No. 1054 is a three-story brick Italianate townhouse, painted gray, with limestone sills and lintels. A porch, which may not have been original, has been removed. No. 1058 is a three-story red brick apartment-house with limestone and brick trim and incised lintels. A two-story open porch has an iron balcony railing on the second story and square brick Corinthian columns on the first. No. 1062 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick building with red brick sides. The triangular gabled structure has a rounded portico with Doric columns and pilasters protecting the leaded-glass door panes, transom, and side windows. A small opaque stained-glass window is under the porch on the east side. The structure has two dormers with Ionic pilasters and a porch across the front with pairs of fluted Doric columns at either end. A small oval leaded-glass window is on the second floor. No. 1064 is a two-story buff brick residence with red brick sides. No. 1068 is a two-and-one-half-story painted brick residence, with a turret-topped dormer. The porch has Doric columns and pilasters. The structure has a Greek key design decorating several portions of the facade. The residence has a leaded-glass door. No. 1074, known as the "Hilliard House,"

is one of the focal points of the area. It is a brick, asymmetrical Italianate villa with limestone trim. The fenestration consists of rectangular windows on the first floor with round-arched windows on the second. The tall gable is filled with wood trim and an ocular window. A deep porch on the east of the facade has Doric columns.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Grinstead Drive and Patterson Avenue

North Side 1101 - 1145

This block, the only not yet mentioned as part of the 1885 Henning-Speed subdivision, has ample introduction in No. 1101, the Highland Baptist Church. Although dating as a congregation to 1892, its present edifice, a strikingly well-adapted ecclesiastical work by architect Hugh L. Nevin, was not dedicated until February 1908. No. 1119, built for Jacob Senf, was first occupied by him in 1894. 1904 was the date that No. 1123-27 was erected, thus making it one of the earliest apartment dwellings in the Triangle. No. 1129 was built for S. M. Duncan, a dealer in wallpaper, and first occupied in 1901. 1899 was the date when No. 1133, a home for A. D. Weaver, was first lived in. Attorney Charles Johanboeke built No. 1135 as his home in 1899. No. 1141, built in about 1886, was first occupied by Fred Gernert, Jr. Wholesale grocer Victor H. Engelhard was the original owner of No. 1143 in about 1896. 1896 is also the date when No. 1145 was built. It was then the home of Leo Weiscopf.

On the northeast corner of Cherokee Road and Grinstead Drive, at No. 1101, is the Highland Baptist Church set at an angle to the corner. It is a rough limestone structure with a square tower at the rear. The Highland Baptist Church Educational Building is a mid-twentieth-century cubic structure with a smooth limestone facade with brick trim and sides of brick. No. 1119 is a two-story gabled red brick residence with chipped brick trim, a leaded-glass door and a Corinthian-columned portico. No. 1123-1125-1127 is a two-story asymmetrical red brick residence in an eclectic style with three separate and individualized entrances. There are two porches on either side of the structure, one on each story. No. 1129 is a two-story brick residence, painted green with unpainted sides and a two-story brick porch screened-in on the second story. No. 1133 is a two-story frame residence with a rounded Doric-columned portico on the east side of the facade. There are leaded-glass windows around the entrance door. No. 1135 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with brick trim, a gable with two small arched windows, a Doric-columned porch, and a leaded-glass window on the first story. No. 1139 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a porch with square supports and leaded-glass windows on the facade. No. 1141 is a two-story brick Italianate townhouse with relief work and incising in addition to a small porch. No. 1143 is similar to Nos. 1141 and 1145 in scale and style.

No. 1143 is a two-story brick gabled residence. The facade is decorated with wood relief shingles and incising. A portico on the west of the facade has been rebuilt after suffering tornado damage. No. 1145 is a two-story brick residence at the northwest corner of Patterson Avenue and Cherokee Road. There is a hood over the door and the facade is decorated with incising, wood relief, shingles, and a limestone course.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Grinstead Drive and Patterson Avenue

South Side 1100 - 1140

No. 1100, erected for P. W. Hardin, was first occupied in about 1892. That was also the date when No. 1102 was occupied originally. Its owner was J. R. Hamilton. No. 1106 dates to 1888, when it was announced as the residence of G. H. Straeffer. 1893 was the date when No. 1110 was first occupied by W. E. Kaye. No. 1114 predates the subdivision of Henning and Speed's land as it was originally the home of John Horn, a teacher of music, in 1881. No. 1120 is a particularly valuable edifice. It was erected in 1886 as a home for Robert Ross (d. 1890), renowned botanist, landscape gardener, and second superintendent of Cave Hill Cemetery. He shared the simply massive structure, according to the city directory's information, with A. H. Beckmann. No. 1140, the Highland United Methodist Church, is served by an edifice designed by architect Hugh L. Nevin and erected in 1919-24. The congregation had been housed previously as the Landers Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church as early as 1896 in another structure which had occupied the site.⁴⁸

No. 1100 is a two-story white frame residence with a hood over the door. No. 1102-1104 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence with a tower over the doorway and an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1106 is a two-story red brick residence with incised limestone lintels, a gable on the west side of the facade with half-timbering, and a Doric-columned porch, probably added later. No. 1110 is a three-story red brick building with chipped brick and rough limestone trim and an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1114 is a two-story red brick residence with a brick porch. No. 1120 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with a smooth limestone facade with red brick sides. The porch has large square, tapering columns, which are incised. There is also a leaded-glass door. No. 1124 is a newer three-story red brick apartment house of a cubic nature with shutters and a side entrance. No. 1128 is a three-story brick apartment house with an open brick porch on the east side of the facade on all three floors. No. 1132-1134 is a two-story red brick residence with an iron-crested square tower in the center and a two-story brick enclosed porch addition. The first story windows have been remodeled.

At the southwest corner of Cherokee Road and Patterson Avenue at No. 1140 is the Highland United Methodist Church built of red and brown brick with limestone trim in a neo-Gothic style.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Patterson Avenue and Longest Avenue

North Side 1207 - 1293

Within the subdivision of both the Slaughter and Longest families (the latter's land was dedicated in 1891), this block contains a number of structures connected with noteworthy local figures. J. S. Lithgow, manufacturer, Mayor of Louisville, and builder of the Board of Trade Building, erected a home at No. 1271 and first occupied it in 1900. In 1905, D. X. Murphy designed an apartment building for Georgia D. Whyne at what is currently No. 1275. No. 1289, built in about 1902, was first occupied by William G. Munn, then the vice-president of Brennan and Company, a firm representing the Southwestern Agricultural Works. 1892 appears to be the date when No. 1293, designed by the firm of Maury and Dodd for George T. Wood, was first occupied. Mason Maury's stature as an architect in late-nineteenth-century Louisville was unequalled. His projects include: a home for Judge Russell Houston in 1887 at Fourth and Park (then Weissinger), the now-demolished Kenyon Building of 1887, and the extant Louisville Trust Bank Building of 1891.⁴⁹

At the northeast corner of Cherokee Road and Patterson Avenue is No. 1207, a two-story buff brick residence with a steeply pitched green tile roof. The front porch has square columns. Around the entrance door are leaded-glass sidelights. No. 1209 is two stories, red brick, with a tile roof, limestone trim, and an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1211 is two stories, buff brick with limestone trim, leaded-glass sidelights around the entrance door, and a porch with square columns. No. 1213 is a two-story red brick residence with a tile roof and an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1215 is a two story red brick building with an extended cornice supported by brackets. There is also a brick porch with Japanese elements and Wrightian motifs. No. 1221 is a two-story dark red brick residence with Tudor-style motifs. No. 1225 is a two-story residence with dark brown brick on the first story and light tan brick on the second story highlighted with Arts-and-Crafts-Movement motifs. The entrance door is framed by leaded-glass sidelights. No. 1227 is a two-story dark red brick residence of a bungalow type with a brick porch. No. 1235 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence in an Arts-and-Crafts-Movement mode with limestone trim. The porch has rather squat Ionic columns and there are Ionic columns between the windows on the second floor. No. 1237 is a two-story red brick residence in a neo-Colonial Revival style with a porch which has colossal Ionic columns. There is an iron balcony on the second floor over the leaded-glass entrance door. No. 1241 is a two-story red brick residence with neo-Colonial

Revival motifs. No. 1243 is a three-story buff brick, asymmetrical residence with red brick on the sides. The porch has Corinthian columns and is rounded on the east side to comply with a round bay window. No. 1247 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a dormer containing leaded glass. No. 1251 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a pointed gable edged with dentils on the dormer. The portico has Ionic columns. No. 1253 is a two-story red brick neo-Colonial Revival style residence with an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1257 is a two-story red brick residence with an extended cornice and brackets and an Ionic-columned screened-in porch. No. 1261 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with fine brickwork trim and a Corinthian-columned porch. No. 1265 is a two-story red brick residence similar to structures in Old Louisville. No. 1267 is a two-story red brick neo-Colonial Revival style residence with an Ionic-columned porch with iron work. No. 1271 is a two-story residence with rusticated limestone on the first story and shingles on the second story. An Ionic-columned porch extends to the west side of the facade. Leaded glass is used conservatively. No. 1275 is a three-story buff brick neo-Colonial Revival apartment house with limestone trim used on elements such as the quoins. The porch has Doric columns. No. 1279 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a Doric-columned porch. No. 1283 is a two-story red brick residence with a rusticated limestone porch. No. 1289 is a two-story residence with the first story of brick and the second story of stucco, both painted white. The porch, windows, and side wing garage have iron trim. No. 1293, at the northwest corner of Cherokee Road and Longest Avenue, is a two-story red brick residence with a leaded-glass door and windows, shutters, and a Doric-columned porch.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Patterson Avenue and Longest Avenue

South Side 1200 - 1292

As with the remainder of this block, No. 1208 is on land subdivided by the Slaughter and Longest families. H. A. Winkler, for whom the abode was erected, first occupied it in 1904. No. 1214 was built for J. M. Ramsay, secretary-treasurer of the Louisville School Board, and occupied first in 1901. 1901 was also the date when No. 1216 was built for Harold U. Wallace, a superintendent for the Illinois Central Railroad. No. 1220 (1901) was built for Philip M. O'Bryan, a forwarding agent on Main Street. 1902 was the date when No. 1244 was first occupied; that was by Dudley Gregory, a building contractor. Fred Bicker was the first occupant of No. 1260 in 1904. 1902 was the date of original occupancy for No. 1264 by Robert M. Cunningham, a dealer in lumber.⁵⁰

At the southeast corner of Cherokee Road and Patterson Avenue, at No. 1200, is a two-story dark red brick residence with a two-story enclosed porch on the east side. No. 1202 is a two-story brown brick residence similar to No. 1200. No. 1206 is a three-story red brick townhouse with a Doric-columned porch enclosed on the west side. No. 1208 is a three-story red brick townhouse with chipped brick trim and an enclosed brick porch, probably a later addition, on the east side. A stained-glass bay window is on the west side. No. 1210 is a two-story red brick residence with a dormer and porch. No. 1214 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with limestone trim and a porch with iron columns and rails. No. 1216 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a brick porch and a leaded-glass door. This structure and the next three have a stone wall in front which is set back from the sidewalk. No. 1220 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with limestone trim and an Ionic portico. No. 1222 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick, gambrel-roofed structure with a very decorative facade including ornate brackets with wreaths, a cartouche, and a magnificent leaded-glass door. No. 1224 is the "Appleton Apartments," a three-story red brick structure with yellow brick trim for surrounds and quoins, and a porch with round columns with foliated capitals. No. 1228, occupied by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, is a two-story red brick structure with limestone trim and an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1232 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with limestone trim, a leaded-glass door and a Doric-columned porch. No. 1236 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a round tower with a loggia. The tower is balanced by a dormer and a round-columned porch. No. 1238 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a Doric-columned porch. No. 1242 is a two-story used brick apartment structure of relatively recent construction, which is smaller in scale than the surrounding structures. The entrance is on the side. No. 1244-1256 is a two-story, light brown brick residence with a pedimented tile roof. The two inset doorways are arched and have porches above them. No. 1248 is a two-story brick structure with orange brick on the first story, buff on the second, and red on the sides. There is a leaded-glass window on the first story. No. 1252 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence with limestone trim, a pediment with an arched window and antefixae, and a porch with square columns with relief work. No. 1256 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with brackets decorated with wreaths, two dormers with relief work, a porch with square columns, and a leaded-glass paned door. No. 1260 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick building with a dormer and a Doric-columned porch. No. 1264 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a Doric-columned porch. No. 1268 is occupied by the Kentuckiana Girl Scout Council, Inc. and is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with brick trim, a porch with foliated capitals, and a leaded-glass window above the door. No. 1272 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a dormer and leaded-glass windows around

the door. No. 1274 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a gabled dormer what an arched window, a decorated cornice, and a porch with Doric columns which are half-fluted and iron railings. No. 1278 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with an Ionic-columned portico and leaded-glass windows and door panes. No. 1280 is a two-story structure built recently of used brick, with shutters and a modicum of Tudor half-timbering. The scale is not consistent with the surrounding structures. No. 1284 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a dormer, leaded-glass windows and a portico with pairs of fluted Doric columns and pilasters. No. 1288 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with brackets, a dormer, and an Ionic porch. No. 1290-92, at the southeast corner of Cherokee Road and Longest Avenue, is a three-story red brick apartment with limestone trim and a Doric-columned porch.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Longest Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

North Side 1301 - 1321

This block was part of the development which occurred after the 1891 subdivision of Clayton Longest's Addition by the Eastern Park Land Company. It was re-subdivided by the Louisville Savings Investment Association in 1894. Within this 1894 reorganized tract, Henry Bickel had an abode No. 1315, erected for him in about 1903. This was designed by D. X. Murphy.⁵¹

At the northeast corner of Cherokee Road and Longest Avenue, at No. 1301, is a structure whose style is insensitive to its surroundings. The three story apartment of buff brick is of recent construction and is not compatible with the neighboring structures. There is an original rough stone wall remaining at the sidewalk. No. 1307 is a two-story red brick residence with buff brick trim used on the quoins. A portico and leaded-glass windows are on the facade. No. 1311 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure of a very eclectic nature with limestone trim. The porch is of an extremely plastic quality, in that it is round, with three rusticated arches, and a tile roof. A round tower, which is on axis with the entrance, also has a tile roof. Ionic pilasters complete the porch, as the garlands of relief work complete the facade. No. 1315 is a two-story buff brick with limestone trim partly used in the cartouches over the windows. The Doric-columned portico has an ornate frieze. No. 1317 is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim and a Doric-columned porch. No. 1319 is a three-story red brick residence with limestone trim, and a porch with fluted Doric columns and an arched doorway. The second story bay window has relief work including a shell motif. The

flat roof on the facade is underscored by a relief-decorated cornice. No. 1321 is a rear address for a property fronting on Cherokee Parkway.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Longest Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

South Side 1300 - 1334

Within this section of Clayton Longest's 1891 Addition which was subdivided and sold in that year by the Eastern Park Land Company, No. 1300 was erected. It was first occupied in 1903 by Joseph Pryor. No. 1302 was first lived in by W. E. Meyer in 1904. 1903 was the year which marked the completion of No. 1306, whose occupant was A. H. Marret. The Park-View Apartments, No. 1330-1334, were erected in 1907.⁵²

At the southeast corner of Cherokee Road and Longest Avenue, at No. 1300, is a two-story residence with red brick used on the first story and stucco on the second story. The porch site at an angle to mesh with the corner site. No. 1302 is a two-story red brick residence with a dormer, a half-enclosed porch, and a leaded-glass window. No. 1304 is a three-story red brick townhouse of an Italianate nature with a Doric-columned porch. No. 1306 is a three-story red brick townhouse with a Corinthian-columned porch and a shell motif over the doorway. No. 1310 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with some Richardsonian-Romanesque motifs. Rusticated limestone is used for trim and there are arched windows on the second floor. The entrance is arched, recessed, and has a leaded-glass paned door. The porch, possibly added later, has Corinthian columns. No. 1314 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with chipped brick trim, a leaded-glass paned door, a stained-glass window and a Doric-columned porch. No. 1318 is a three-story red brick townhouse with Italianate motifs with an Ionic-columned porch. No. 1320 is a three-story red brick townhouse similar to 1318 but the porch's Ionic columns go directly to the ground instead of to a porch base. No. 1324 is a two-story dark red brick residence of more recent construction than its neighbors. No. 1326 is a three-story painted brick townhouse with garlands in relief and an enclosed porch on the east side of the facade. No. 1330-1334 on the southwest corner of Cherokee Road and Cherokee Parkway is the Park-View Apartments, a three-story buff and red brick structure which wraps around the corner and has several entrances. A portico has colossal Ionic columns.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Cherokee Parkway and Midland Avenue

North Side Only 1353

At the northwest corner of Cherokee Road and Midland Avenue, at No. 1353, is a red brick carriage house.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

North Side - no structures

South Side 1400 - 1408

This block of Cherokee Road was originally a part of the Baringer land and was shown on the 1906 plat map of the Baringer Land Company as having been subdivided. This area first appeared in the Caron's City Directory (1912), but no structures were listed. The street had been dedicated in 1906. In the Courier-Journal for March 25, 1913, there is a photograph of the Hewett Brown house which currently stands at 1500 Cherokee Road. Brown is listed in the directories as early as 1915. The auction brochure and map from the 1918 sale of the remainder of the property in the Baringer Land Company shows only two lots had been sold prior to 1918, that of Hewett Brown and another to Anna Marschuetz, who is not listed in the directories as residing there. Thus, the structures standing were built after 1918 with the exception of No. 1400. At the site of the high-rise apartment there once stood a stucco residence designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, for Bertram H. Straus between 1918 and 1925.53

East of Everett Avenue at No. 1400 is a three-story grey brick residence set on a hill with a "Baroque" stairway to the street. The tile roofed structure has a porte-cochère on the Everett Avenue side. The extensive porch has Corinthian capitals. The entire structure has a Japanese or Oriental quality about it. No. 1402 is a two-story light brown Prairie Style brick residence with a tile roof and porch housing the Unification Church. No. 1408 next to the new high-rise apartment being constructed is a two-and-one-half-story tile-roofed red-brick residence. The structure has dormers, shutters and has round-arched windows on the first story with "Federal" motifs. On the site of the high-rise apartment being constructed formerly stood a fine stucco residence.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Willow Avenue and Baringer Avenue

North Side - no structures

South Side 1416 - 1476

The north side of this block is part of Cherokee Park. The south side is part of the Baringer Land Company subdivision laid out in 1906. A number of the lots, Nos. 1426-1454, had been sold and built upon by the auction of 1918. Nos. 1416 and 1418 were designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, between 1920 and 1929 for Sam and Harry Rosenbaum respectively. No. 1430 is perhaps one of the older structures in the block as

Charles Scholtz is identified as the owner of this lot in 1918 and was listed in the directories in this block as early as 1912, along with an F. A. Gruber at No. 1458. By 1914, there were five residents listed in the directory including A. M. Vissman at No. 1426, designed by Loomis and Hartman. In the 1915 directory, nine separate residences are listed. One of these belonged to George Kopmeier whose home was designed by Joseph and Joseph. Another structure first listed in 1915 was No. 1442, then occupied by J. Stoddard Johnston, Jr., but designed for his father, noted Civil War hero and author of several books including The Memorial History of Louisville (1896). Johnston had had the firm of J. B. Hutchings and Sons, architects, design the structure in 1913. The 1916 directory shows two new residents: Emler at No. 1462 and Bosler at No. 1476. No. 1436 was designed and built by Heatt Brothers for Clark H. Rae, listed in the directory at this address in 1921. No. 1420 was designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, for Arnold Levy in 1923. No. 1432 is attributed to E. T. Hutchings, architect.⁵⁴

No. 1416 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a green tile roof, shutters and limestone trim. Basically, the house is Georgian in style but exhibits other stylistic qualities of the early twentieth-century. The round portico has an iron balustrade and the open terrace has an iron railing. No. 1418 is similar to No. 1416 and is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with shutters and dormers. First-story windows have relief-filled round arches above them. The terrace and balustrade of the portico are of iron. No. 1420 is a two-and-one-half-story unpainted stucco residence with dormers and shutters. The first-story windows have round arches above filled with wreaths and swags. The engaged portico has fluted Doric columns which support an extended hood. A terrace with iron railings is across the facade. No. 1426 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick with Arts-and-Crafts motifs and a green tile roof with eaves and brackets. No. 1430 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with orange brick on the first story and unpainted stucco and timbering on the second and third stories. The porch has square brick columns with a terrace and large urns. No. 1432 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with shingled dormers, uneven brick quoins, and a Georgian-style doorway. No. 1434 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence in the Arts-and-Crafts Movement style. The highly plastic facade abounds with relief work and cartouches. A porch across the front has extremely plastic supports. A split "Baroque" stairway ascends the small rise. No. 1436 is a two-and-one-half-story dark red brick residence in the Arts-and-Crafts style with a red tile roof, eaves, brackets and dormer. No. 1440 is a two-story symmetrical brown brick residence in a modified Arts-and-Crafts-Movement style. No. 1442 is a two-story residence with a small dormer. It is of stucco, painted light green, in a modified Arts-and-Crafts-style with eaves and brackets and a small engaged portico with a hood and a balcony over

it. No. 1450 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a red tile roof and modified Arts-and-Crafts motifs. An engaged portico has square brick pilasters. No. 1452 is a two-and-one-half-story dark red brick residence in the Arts-and-Crafts mode with a red tile roof, an inset doorway with a leaded and opalescent glass fanlight, an engaged portico, wide eaves, and brackets. No. 1454 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with dormers and shutters. The engaged portico has fluted pilasters, sidelights and inverted stone volutes on either side of the structure. No. 1458 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with brown brick on the first story, orange brick on the second story, and a band of gray brick below the cornice. The facade is decorated in mosaic tile work around and above the arched window and on the front porch pillars. The porch is on the west side of the facade and an open terrace to the east. No. 1462 is a two-and-one-half-story dark red brick residence in the Arts-and-Crafts Movement style with a red tile roof. The second-floor bay windows have red tile roofs as does the gable. The low horizontal porch has a gable filled with aggregate stone. Two large doors are under the protection of the porch, the main door to the west has particularly lovely panels of leaded and opalescent glass. No. 1466 is a two-and-one-half-story dark red brick residence in the Arts-and-Crafts Movement style with a red tile roof. The porch has a gable and square brick pillars. No. 1474 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a tile roof, porch and Wrightian motifs. No. 1476 at the southwest corner of Barringer Avenue and Cherokee Road is a two-story brown brick residence with buff brick trim and Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs including a tile roof, brackets, and porch.

CHEROKEE ROAD, between Barringer and Eastern Parkway

South Side 1478 - 1484

No. 1478 was built after 1918 as it was one of the lots sold in the Barringer Land Company auction. No. 1480 was designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, for Adolph Reutlinger. He was first listed at this address in the 1916 directory. No. 1482 was designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, for James McGill. A plumber, he was first listed at this address in 1916. At No. 1484, F. E. Short is listed for the first time in the 1915 directory, thus possibly making the date of the current structure about 1914.⁵⁵

No. 1478 at the southeast corner of Barringer Avenue and Cherokee Road is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim and Federal motifs. The recessed entrance has flanking Doric columns with an iron balcony above. A glassed-in side porch is on the north side of the house as the entrance actually is on Barringer Avenue. No. 1480 is a two-story buff brick residence with limestone trim and a partially

recessed porch. Pineapple urns are in front of the structure. No. 1482 is a two-story buff brick residence with Arts-and-Crafts-Movement motifs, a green tile roof, brackets, a front porch and a one-story side porch on the east side. No. 1484 is a two-and-one-half-story white stucco residence with three dormers, an angled wing, round-arched windows on the first story and a portico with iron railings.

WATKINS AVENUE, between Cave Hill Cemetery and Highland Avenue

North Side Only 961

No. 961 Watkins Avenue, is a two-story dark frame dwelling on a tree-studded lot.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Highland Avenue and Grinstead Drive

North Side 1005 - 1081

This area was originally a part of the Henning-Speed subdivision. At the northeast corner of Everett and Highland stands one of the oldest structures in the block. William Walker, a florist and gardener for Cave Hill Cemetery, is first listed in the directory in 1883. A Henry Werst had been listed as early as 1881, however it could not be ascertained as to which residence was his, and perhaps it no longer stands. By 1885, three additional residents are listed, with two additional in 1887 and one in 1888. In 1889, E. S. Burghard was listed on the north side of Everett on a portion of the land now occupied by the Camelot Apartments. Burghard was associated with Peters and Burghard Stone Company. The structure was designed by D. X. Murphy and Brothers and had a stone front in addition to an Eastlake style porch. Three other structures are listed in 1889, one for a C. T. Dearing at the current No. 1045. Dearing was a bookseller and printer who had D. X. Murphy design his residence in addition to commercial work. No. 1013 is first listed in 1903 for Ernest Richter, a superintendent for a foundry and machine company. No. 1071 was built prior to 1912 and designed by Authur R. Smith and No. 1061 was perhaps by the same architect. The 1904 directory first lists No. 1081. ⁵⁶

No. 1005 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with painted stone lintels and a dormer whose three small, square windows are separated by Doric columns. The wooden porch across the front is supported by Doric columns. No. 1009 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a glassed-in porch. No. 1013 is a two-story red brick residence with incised stone lintels. The porch across the front is supported by fluted Doric columns and Ionic pilasters. No. 1015 is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim and an Ionic-columned portico. No. 1019 is a relatively recent two-story apartment structure of used brick. The entrances are on the east side with wrought-

iron railings on the balconies and stairs. The facade has segmental-arched windows with closed shutters. Nos. 1021 - 1029 comprise a two-story apartment complex of somewhat recent construction, built of orange brick with a pair of sculptured lions in front. The two buildings face each other with "Federal" style entrances off the central yard area. Nos. 1031-1043, the contemporary complex called the "Camelot Apartments," are constructed of used brick. The two buildings are separated by a swimming pool and pool area screened from the street by a wrought-iron and brick fence. No. 1045 is a two-and-one-half-story, asymmetrical brick residence which is painted white. A segmental arched window on the first story has a leaded-glass transom. A portico has fluted Doric columns. No. 1061 is a two-story unpainted stucco residence at the northwest corner of Dearing Court and Everett. A brick sidewalk is in front of the structure. Horizontality prevails and Wrightian details adorn the structure. No. 1071 at the northeast corner of Dearing Court and Everett Avenue is a two-story stucco residence very similar to No. 1061. No. 1077 is a one-story white frame, modified "shotgun" type residence with a small Doric-columned porch. No. 1079 is a one-story "shotgun" type residence with beige aluminum siding. The porch has wrought-iron columns which replaced the original ones. No. 1081, similar to No. 1079, is a green frame residence with a side wing. The portico has Eastlake -type spindles over a small oval window. There is also an arched leaded window. At the corner of Everett Avenue and Grinstead Drive is a gas station.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Highland Avenue and Grinstead Drive

South Side 1000 - 1076

The first structure known to be built on the south side is at No. 1000 and 1002 for H. D. Gray, salesman for the C. C. Bickel Company, and R. C. Waggener, a treasurer at the Kentucky Refining Company, respectively. Other new numbers listed in 1892 include Nos. 1014, 1012, and 1064 (possibly incorporated into the current apartment structure). By 1894, there were twelve residences listed in the directory with one of the new listings being for Max Drach at No. 1030. Max Drach was an architect with the firm of Drach and Thomas and probably designed this structure for himself. Other structures that were listed in 1894 that still exist include No. 1016 and 1026. In 1895, four new residences are listed and one of these stands at No. 1008, constructed for an August Volz. In 1897, two new structures are listed at No. 1024 and 1034. In 1898, one new structure is listed at No. 1036. In 1901, the only addition was No. 1040 built for H. J. Eschmann, a bookkeeper. Thus, more than three-quarters of the structures were built prior to 1901.⁵⁷

No. 1000 is a two-and-one-half-story, green shingled residence with a small portico with square columns. No. 1002 is a two-and-one-half-story yellow frame abode with a highly decorative

facade including a leaded and stained-glass window. The porch has compound Ionic columns and relief work. No. 1004 is a two-and-one-half-story white, asymmetrical frame residence with an Eastlake-influenced porch. No. 1008 is the most highly decorative and plastic structure in the block; yet the two-and-one-half-story frame residence is badly in need of paint. The decorative elements include a Greek key band, garlands, round towers and turrets, leaded-glass windows and much relief work. The porch has four composite Corinthian fluted and decorated columns with another column on the east corner of the facade. No. 1012 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a shingled gable. A stained-glass transom decorates the first story of the facade in addition to the porch with Ionic pilasters and columns. No. 1014 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence, painted pink. A porch with square columns is across the first story of the facade. No. 1016 is a two-story frame residence with green aluminum siding. The structure is somewhat smaller in scale than its neighbors but also has a porch across the front. No. 1018 is a two-story frame duplex with white aluminum siding. A portico has square columns. No. 1020 is a two-and-one-half stories, yellow frame with a shingled gable, shingle details, a stained-glass window and an Eastlake-style portico. No. 1024 is a two-and-one-half-story green frame with a leaded-glass paned door and a portico with fluted Doric columns. No. 1026 is a two-story pink frame residence with a stained-glass window, and Doric-columned portico. No. 1028 is a two-story frame duplex, painted green, with "bargeboard" trim and a Doric-columned portico. No. 1030 is a two-story white frame duplex with an octagonal tower and turret on the west side of the facade. No. 1034 is a two-story red brick residence with chipped brick trim, stained-glass windows, and an Eastlake-type portico. No. 1036 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with pale green glazed brick trim and a decorative round portico with Doric columns on the west side of the facade. No. 1040 is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim, leaded and stained-glass windows and a Doric-columned portico. No. 1042 is a three-story red brick townhouse with limestone trim and a Doric-columned portico. No. 1044 is an asymmetrical two-story fieldstone cottage with a large chimney on the facade. No. 1046 is a two-story red brick residence with two dormers and a portico with pairs of Ionic columns and Doric pilasters. No. 1048 is a two-story buff brick residence with a dormer, stained-glass windows, and a porch with Doric columns. No. 1054 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence painted gold with brown shutters and trim. The dormer pediment is sheathed in shingles and the portico has Doric columns. No. 1056 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a large pediment and a Doric-columned porch. No. 1060 is a one-and-one-half-story white asbestos shingled residence with a glassed-in front porch across the front. No. 1062 is a two-story white frame residence with a porch with square columns. No. 1064-1068, across from Dearing Court, is a U-shaped apartment house of dark and red brick with a Tudor-

style details. The separate entrances each have an individual and distinctive entrance door. Leaded-glass is used on the facade. No. 1072 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a brick porch. An empty lot is to the east of No. 1072 where No. 1074 stood until several years ago, when it was demolished. There is a brick sidewalk from this point to Grinstead Drive. No. 1076 is a two-and-one-half-story green frame residence with a shingled gable. A tower and turret emphasize the west side of the facade. An Ionic-columned portico completes the facade.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Grinstead Avenue and Patterson Avenue

North Side 1107-1145

The easternmost portion of this block was subdivided by Fred Weikel in 1907. The first structures were listed in the 1901 directory but the earliest structure which remains is at No. 1113 from the 1902 directory. The majority of the structures probably date from after 1908.⁵⁸

No. 1107 is an asymmetrical one-and-one-half-story white frame structure. It has a recessed entrance door under a small porch with Doric columns. No. 1109 is a one-story white frame "shotgun-type" residence in poor condition. Small dormer windows are set in the roof and there is a porch across the front. No. 1111 Everett is a two-story frame house covered with gray shingles. It has two entrance doors and a porch supported by two red brick shafts. No. 1113 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence. It is an asymmetrical structure and has a small gable with a window. On the west side of the building is a shingled turret on axis with a small porch. No. 1115 is a one-and-one-half-story frame structure with a large shingled gable. A porch is across the front with two fluted Ionic columns on a stone plinth. No. 1117 is a one-and-one-half-story frame two-family residence. There is a porch across the front with fluted, round columns and wrought-iron railings. The roof line consists of four gables with the chimney in the center. The front gable has decorative scalloped frame siding. No. 1121 is a one-and-one-half-story white frame building with a recessed porch on the west side. The entrance door appears to have been removed. Nos. 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, and 1137 are all two-and-one-half-story frame structures with varying fenestration. All have porches across the front with various types of railings and supports, including wood and wrought iron; and most are in good condition. No. 1139 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame structure in poor condition. There is a chain-link fence around the front yard. No. 1141 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with two entrance doors recessed under the porch. On the west

side of the front is a room which extends and was probably added on to the porch. No. 1143 has a chain-link fence in the front yard and awnings on the porch and second and third-story windows. This two-and-one-half-story structure has a gable with a small window. The facade of the house has a perma-stone front and a small central porch with fluted columns. No. 1145, at the corner of Everett and Patterson, is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence. The second story and dormers are covered in brown shingles. The corner site is emphasized by a fluted Ionic-columned porch across the front and part of the side of the house.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Grinstead Avenue and Patterson Avenue

South Side 1114-1140

The first structure was listed in the 1896 directory but the first structure which still exists is listed in the 1899 directory at No. 1134. The next structures were listed in 1901 at No. 1112 and 1114. In 1904, No. 1140 is listed.⁵⁹

A parking lot for Highland Baptist Church occupies the first two lots on the south side. No. 1114 Everett is a two-story frame residence with aluminum siding. A triangular gable contains woodwork in a sunburst motif. The first story contains a small porch with round columns placed asymmetrically on the facade. No. 1116 is a two-story asymmetrical frame house with an open porch across the front. No. 1120 is a one-story frame structure with a brick-columned screened-in porch across the front. No. 1122 is a one-and-one-half-story frame residence with a dormer in the gable. The symmetrical three-bay structure has a recessed doorway and a small portico with round columns. No. 1124 is a one-and-one-half-story frame residence on a small hill. The shingled gable has two small windows. A porch with wrought-iron railings is across the front. No. 1126-1128, considerably different from the other structures in this block, is probably an older structure and is on a wider lot. The two-story red-brick asymmetrical structure is a double residence with two entrances. The gable has relief work in limestone and the sills and lintels also appear to be of limestone. The porch across the front, which wraps around the side to one of the entrances, is supported by square, white-fluted columns. No. 1132 is a two-story frame abode with a dormer and two entrance doors. The porch across the front has wrought-iron railings. No. 1134 is a well-kept one-and-one-half-story frame "shotgun-type" residence. The gable under the tin roof has scalloped frame siding and fan-shaped woodwork details. The side entrance has barge-board brackets under the roof. The porch across the front, with its two square columns, is undoubtedly a later addition. No. 1136 is a large, two-and-one-half-story asymmetrical frame house with a large dormer. There are two entrance doors and a porch across the front with round columns. No. 1140, at the corner

of Patterson, is a one-and-one-half-story frame abode with several gables and an unusual roof line. A round-columned porch on the left of the facade continues around the corner, complementing the corner site. The recessed entrance door has leaded-glass side windows.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Patterson Avenue and Longest

North Side 1201-1293

The first structures were listed in 1897 at the current Nos. 1277, 1281 and 1289. Then in 1898, No. 1283 and 1287 are listed for J. J. Saunders, an assistant manager for the R. G. Dunt Company and J. F. Downing, a clerk at Belknap and Company, respectively. In 1904, Fred Weikel, president of Weikel Chair Company, is first listed at the current No. 1259. It was designed by D. X. Murphy and Brothers in 1903. No. 1681 is first listed in 1904. No. 1283 was designed by Joseph and Joseph.⁶⁰

The structure at 1201 Everett is on a triangular corner lot which makes the two-and-one-half-story frame house narrow in the rear. A bay window and concrete block chimney mark the corner. The foundation is also concrete block. An iron fence, set on a base, surrounds the front yard. Nos. 1203 and 1205 are two-and-one-half-story frame structures with steeply sloped roofs and a very large dormer on the second floor of each. Both have a porch across the front, but No. 1203 is screened-in. No. 1207 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a green board-and-batten facade on the first-story front. It has an open Doric-columned porch across the front. No. 1209 is a two-and-one-half-story red-brick residence with a dormer. The open porch across the front has fluted, round Ionic columns. No. 1215 is a two-and-one-half-story frame building with shingles on the second floor and a dormer. The structure is painted gray with blue and red trim. The eaves and brackets of the residence give it an Arts-and-Crafts flavor. An open porch with square wooden columns is across the front. No. 1217 is a two-and-one-half-story yellow-frame duplex with a dormer and shutters. An open porch on the east side has fluted Ionic columns. No. 1219 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a shingled dormer. There are shutters on the house along with an extended cornice upheld by brackets. There is an open porch across the front with fluted Doric columns set on wooden plinths. No. 1227 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with solid concrete blocks as the foundation and first story. No. 1229, at the intersection of Glenmary, is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a dormer. The open porch across the front has fluted Ionic columns. No. 1239, at Glenmary, is a two-and-one-half-story residence with a dormer framed by Ionic columns. The open porch across the front has Ionic columns and pilasters. No. 1241 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick building with

a shingled dormer. The extended cornice is supported by brackets. An open Doric-columned porch is across the front. No. 1243 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure with a dormer. The extended cornice is supported by small brackets, and there are stone sills and lintels on the facade. The open porch across the front has Ionic columns. No. 1247 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a shingled dormer. The extended cornice has ornate brackets and dentils supporting it. The lintels on the second floor are incised but awnings restrict the view of them. The open porch across the front has fluted Doric columns. No. 1249 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick building with a large dormer with a decorated gable. The porch is the same as at No. 1247. No. 1253 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a dormer. The lintels are highlighted by stone keystones. An open porch on the east side has Ionic columns and pilasters. No. 1255 is a two-story brown brick abode with a green tile roof. No. 1259 is a two-story multi-gabled red brick structure with a three-story hexagonal tower on the right side of the facade. A porch with round Doric columns surrounds the tower. Many decorative motifs such as leaded glass, limestone surrounds, and keystones adorn the structure. No. 1263 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure with Arts-and-Crafts architectural elements. The four-windowed dormer is shingled, and the extended cornice is underscored by large brackets. The porch across the front also has a cornice supported by brackets and has square brick columns and railings. No. 1265 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame duplex with a shingled gable containing a sunburst detail. The open porch across the front has Doric columns. No. 1267 is a two-story white frame building with an open porch across the front including pairs of Doric columns and pilasters. No. 1269 is quite similar to No. 1267, except that the porch has wrought-iron railings and a chain-link fence surrounds the front yard. No. 1271 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame structure with a small dormer and shutters. The porch has been closed-in on the east side, but is open on the west side, with two square columns. No. 1275 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick building with a dormer topped by a shingled gable. The double door has leaded glass, a fan, and sidelights. A porch across the front is corbeled with blocks and square, incised columns at either end, and three, ringed columns with eclectically decorated capitals in the middle section. No. 1277 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame structure with shingles on the second floor and dormers with an overhang. Leaded glass and a cornice decorated with vines and swags adorn the residence. An open porch across the front has pairs of Doric columns supporting it. No. 1281 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame building with a large dormer containing a small oval window and topped by a shingled gable. The house is rich with triple windows, fanlights, and leaded glass. A porch with pairs of Ionic columns is on the west side. No. 1283 is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling painted brown with a darker brown trim. A gable is topped by a shingled overhang and underscored by a broken cornice. An open porch on the west side has columns and pilasters,

fluted on the upper portion. No. 1287 is a two-story frame residence with a small shingled gable with a sunburst detail. A porch across the front has a short fluted Ionic column set on a plinth. No. 1289 is a two-story brick residence painted white. There is a shingled gable with a small window and sunburst detail. The narrow windows, more vertical than others in the area, have decorated hoods over the second-story windows. The open porch across the front has pairs of Doric columns. No. 1291 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a triangular gable and shingled overhang. An open porch is across the front with Doric columns. No. 1293, at the corner of Longest, is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a dormer. An open porch across the front has wrought-iron columns.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Patterson Avenue and Longest Avenue

South Side 1200-1294

This was also part of the Slaughter and Longest subdivision. The 1902 directory first lists No. 1254 as the home of E. W. Alt. The next structures were first listed in 1903; they included Nos. 1256, 1262, 1290. In 1904, No. 1264 was first listed as the residence of C. H. Easum, a clerk at the Illinois Central Railroad. No. 1278 was first listed in 1904 as were Nos. 1282 and 1284 for Joseph L. Slater, Jr. and Joseph L. Slater, respectively, painters and glazers. No. 1288 was also new, as was No. 1294, built for G. W. Brown, a clerk for Mammoth Grocery Company. In the collection at The Filson Club are plans by D. X. Murphy and Brothers for a structure for Gustav Albrect on Everett Avenue, but the exact location is not known. 61

The corner site at No. 1200 is occupied by a marvelous "eclectic Victorian" structure. The two-and-one-half-story white frame building is an asymmetrical residence with an octagonal tower on the west side. The corner site is further marked by the fluted Ionic-columned porch across the front, which turns around the corner of the structure. The entrance door on the east side has both a fanlight and sidelights. No. 1202 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure with stone trim. The doorway on the top level has two small columns. The porch across the front is screened-in and has pairs of stone Ionic columns. Nos. 1204 and 1206 are two-and-one-half-story brick residences, of buff brick and red brick, respectively. They are in an Arts-and-Crafts style, both having extended, overhanging eaves and brackets. Both have a screened-in porch across the front, the first employing square brick supports and the second utilizing round stone Doric columns. No. 1210 is a two-and-one-half-story white stucco residence with a dormer. There is a screened-in porch with brick supports on the east side of both the first and second floors. No. 1222 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with eaves and large brackets and an open, Ionic-columned porch across the front. No. 1224 is a symmetrical two-and-one-half-story white frame building which includes a triangular gable

with a timber motif and small windows. A screened-in porch across the front has red brick supports and railings. No. 1226 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence, with shingles on the second floor and dormer. The residence has eaves and brackets and an open Ionic-columned porch across the front. No. 1228 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick, red tile-roofed structure in the Arts-and-Crafts style. There is stone aggregate material above the first-floor window and on the porch gable. A terrace is across the front of the structure with the west side made into a porch supported with ringed pairs of columns on each side. No. 1230 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick building with shingles on the second floor and dormer. The asymmetrical structure has a Doric-columned porch on the east side with the floor of the porch continuing across to the east side. A small leaded and stained-glass oriel is on the west side under the porch. At No. 1232, across from Glenmary, stands a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure in an Arts-and-Crafts motif. An unusual architectural feature is a horizontal course with chevron pattern in brick. No. 1236 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure with shingles on the second floor and dormer. The porch across the front has both round and square Doric columns. The front yard has a chain-link fence around it. No. 1240 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame building which has a large triangular gable. The porch across the front has round Doric columns. No. 1244 is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure with a dormer. The first story has been faced with perma-stone in a creek-stone pattern. No. 1246 is a two-and-one-half-story asymmetrical white frame residence with a Doric-columned porch on the west side. No. 1250 is a three-story red brick Italianate townhouse with limestone sills and lintels. This narrow house has two entrance doors and a Doric-columned portico on the east side. No. 1252 is a two-and-one-half-story gray frame residence with an open porch across the front with fluted Doric columns. Nos. 1254 and 1256 are also two-and-one-half-story frame residences with open porches across the front. No. 1260 is a green two-and-one-half-story, asymmetrical frame residence with a double door and a porch on the east side. No. 1262 is a white frame residence, different from the other structures in the block as it has a porch with two colossal Ionic columns. No. 1264 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a Doric-columned open porch across the front. No. 1266 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a small ornate dormer. The open porch on the west side has Doric columns. There is a leaded-glass fanlight. No. 1270 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a dormer and gable. An open porch is across the front with Doric columns. No. 1272 is a twin to No. 1270, with the exception that the east side of the porch has been enclosed. No. 1274 is as Nos. 1270 and 1272, except it has gold aluminum siding, the gable has been closed-up, and a new cornice and square supports added. No. 1278 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame house with a large, shingled dormer. The porch has been enclosed on the east side and has a wrought-iron railing. No. 1280 is a light gray, two-and-one-half-story frame residence with a Doric-

columned open porch across the front. No. 1282 is a two-and-one-half-story green frame building with white shutters. There is an open porch on the west side with round columns. No. 1284 is a two-and-one-half-story gray frame residence with a dormer which has a shingled gable. Scrolled woodwork decorates the cornice. There is an open Doric-columned porch across the front. No. 1288 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame building with aluminum siding. The open Doric-columned porch across the front is topped by decorated brackets. No. 1290 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame duplex which has a triangular gable with "Carpenter Gothic" woodwork details. The open porch across the front has pairs of fluted Doric columns with three columns in the center. No. 1294, at the intersection of Longest, is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with an octagonal tower marking the corner site. Shingles adorn the wood relief-decorated gable and form a horizontal course. An open porch has round wood columns.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Longest and Cherokee Parkway

North Side 1311 - 1321

The 1908 directory lists Nos. 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319 as being occupied. The electric car lines turned around at the northeast corner of Everett and Eastern Parkway.⁶²

The first structure in the block between Longest and Cherokee Parkway is to the east of the red brick alley which runs parallel to Longest Avenue. Nos. 1311, 1315, and 1317 sit at an angle to Everett Avenue on long, narrow lots. The three residences are two-and-one-half-story frame structures with dormers. They all have open porches across the front with differing types of supports and cornice details. Nos. 1311 and 1317 have "swag" details in wood on their porch cornices. No. 1319, also set at an angle to Everett, is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with an open Ionic-columned porch across the front. Immediately to the east is an alley paralleling Cherokee Parkway. At the corner of Everett and Cherokee Parkway, at 1321 Everett, is a three-story red brick apartment house of the mid-twentieth century with architectural details in the Federal style. The structure wraps around the corner, having entrances on both streets.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Longest and Cherokee Parkway

South Side 1300 - 1316

Nos. 1312 and 1314 were first listed in the 1899 directory for E. S. Boswell and E. F. Alt, respectively. This E. S. Boswell is probably the same man who marries Emma Baringer.⁶³

At the southeast corner of Everett and Longest is No. 1300-1304 which is a mid-twentieth century, three-story, brown brick apartment house with a battlemented roofline. No. 1308 is a mid-twentieth-century, three-story red brick apartment house. The remainder of the structures in this block are set at an angle to Everett and all three set between red brick alleyways running parallel to Longest and Cherokee Parkway. No. 1312 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick duplex with chipped-brick trim. A sunroom is on two stories on the west side, and a porch with square brick columns is on the first story on the east side. No. 1314 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick duplex with chipped brick trim. The structure is reminiscent of some of the structures in the Old Louisville Preservation District with its round-arch Richardsonian-Romanesque motifs. An Ionic-columned portico is on the east side. No. 1316 at the alley is a two-story red brick residence with a gambrel roof. The open porch across the front has round columns.

EVERETT AVENUE, between Cherokee Parkway and Edgeland Avenue

Everett Terrace appears on the 1906 subdivision of the Baringer Land Company, but not Everett Avenue. Everett Avenue is shown on the 1918 auction map of the Baringer Land Company, indicating the lots on both sides as belonging to E. S. Boswell, who had married one of the Baringer daughters, Emma. From the 1900 directory, through the 1914 directory, Sophia Baringer is listed on the north side of Everett Avenue. In 1915, E. S. Boswell is listed there alone until 1920 when Sophia reappears at the address along with Boswell. This was the site of the Baringer family home, which stood here until sometime during the last fifteen years. All of the structures currently on the north side of the street were built during this fifteen-year period. The south side was built up after 1920.

This two-block stretch of Everett, without sidewalks, consists of one block rising steeply from Cherokee Parkway to Everett Terrace on the north side and Midland Avenue on the south. The block contains only the sides of structures facing Cherokee Parkway. Both sides of the second block, from the cross streets to Edgeland Avenue, contain structures facing Everett. On the north side, the houses sit on small hills.

North Side 1423 - 1429

No. 1423, at Everett Terrace, is a recent two-story buff brick apartment house with neo-Federal-style trim. Nos. 1425, 1427, and 1429 are two-story red brick apartment houses with colossal square-columned porticos and neo-Federal trim. These structures are situated on what is thought to be the site of the Baringer house; the entire property is part of the Baringer dairy farm.

South Side 1418 - 1438

No. 1418 at Midland is a one-story white frame residence covered with aluminum siding and red brick trim. The porch is also red brick. A triangular gable on the east is contrasted with a round-arched hood over the door. No. 1420 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a garage underneath. A small porch is on the west side. No. 1422 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a brick-columned porch across the front. No. 1424, immediately west of the alley running parallel to Edgeland, is a one-and-one-half-story red brick dwelling with a symmetrical porch across the front. No. 1430 is an asymmetrical two-and-one-half-story dark red brick apartment house with Tudor-style trim. No. 1434-1436-1438, at Edgeland, is a two-story red brick apartment house with three separate entrances set on a hill. There are small porticos at either end with a triangular gabled hood over the center door.

HILLIARD AVENUE, between Grinstead Drive and Patterson Avenue

Hilliard is a one-block-long street which runs downhill between Patterson and Grinstead.

North Side 1113 - 1129

The north side was subdivided in 1941 in the Willow Place subdivision.⁶⁵

The structures on the north side were built in the mid-twentieth century.

No. 1113, at an alley, is a one-and-one-half-story white frame building with shutters and a porch with an awning cover. There is an open porch on the west side. No. 1115 is a one-story, red brick asymmetrical residence. No. 1117 is a one-and-one-half-story white frame abode with a rough limestone facade. A small portico has wrought-iron columns. No. 1119 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a wrought-iron-columned porch. No. 1121, like No. 1117, is a one-and-one-half-story white frame abode with a rough limestone facade. No. 1123 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a frame gable. No. 1125 is a one-story white frame house with a rough limestone facade. No. 1127 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence. No. 1129 at Patterson is a one-and-one-half-story red brick abode with a limestone chimney.

South Side 1104 - 1126

The south side was subdivided, in 1908, as part of Fred Weikel's subdivision.⁶⁶

No. 1104 is a two-story red brick apartment house of recent vintage. No. 1108 is also a two-story red brick apartment house with a Federal-style doorway. No. 1112 is a two-story red brick apartment house with a small portico. No. 1114 is similar to structures on Everett. It is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence with a dormer with shingle details. An open porch with Doric columns is across the front. No. 1116 is a one-story brown brick bungalow-type residence. No. 1118 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence. There is an open porch across the front with large square columns, an extended cornice, and brackets. No. 1120 is a one-and-one-half-story beige stucco residence with Arts-and-Crafts motifs. A screened-in porch is across the front. There is a large dormer with extended cornice and brackets on three sides. No. 1122 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with shingle trim. A porch across the front has red brick, square columns and walls. No. 1124 is a one-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a dormer. A porch across the front is of square concrete blocks, partially painted dark green. No. 1126 is to the west of the alley parallel to Patterson. It is a two-and-one-half-story frame house painted beige. The second story and dormer are shingled. The first story has a perma-stone facade and a porch with decorated wrought-iron columns.

DUDLEY AVENUE, between Highland Avenue and Dearing Court

North Side - No structures

South Side - No structures

WILLOW AVENUE, between Grinstead Drive and Glenmary Avenue

North side 1123 - 1124

This block was most likely developed as a result of the 1921 subdivision of the land by the Glenmary Land Company. 67

Occupying two large lots, No. 1123 - 1124 is composed of eleven apartment blocks separated into two major sections. The structures are constructed primarily of two stories of brick veneer in a rather banal "apartment Georgian" style. Happily, some attention has been given to landscaping as groups of umbrageous trees remain intact.

WILLOW AVENUE, between Grinstead Drive and Glenmary Avenue

South Side 1122 - 1130

This block, originally a portion of the 1885 Henning-Speed subdivision, was resubdivided in 1941 under the title of "Willow Place." 68

These five structures, 1122, 1224, 1126, 1128, and 1130, all feature similar characteristics and provide a unified architectural image. Typical of the style and construction often associated with post-World War II suburban density, the homes are compact, one story, and constructed of brick, clapboard, or a combination of the two materials.

WILLOW AVENUE, between Glenmary Avenue and Longest Avenue

North Side 1257 - 1299

Contained within a parcel of Clayton Longest's land subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891, this block represents a phase of modest, yet substantial construction associated with the fin de siècle vernacular evident elsewhere in the Triangle. No. 1271 was erected in about 1899 and occupied in that year by W. C. Brohm. H. H. Ainslie first lived in No. 1275, erected in 1899 for him. No. 1277 was first the home of another Ainslie and was built in 1897. 1893 is the date of construction for No. 1287, whose first occupant was D. E. Carroll. No. 1289, also built in 1893, was originally lived in by Thomas Malone. 1896 was the first year when No. 1291, a home for R. H. Finzer. No. 1293 was erected for J. T. Malone and first occupied in 1893. No. 1295 was the home of F. H. Clerget when it was constructed in 1893. No. 1297, built for J. W. Tucker, a building contractor, was first occupied in 1894. Built as a home for H. H. Bohannon, No. 1299 was completed in 1896.69

No. 1257 is a two-story residence constructed mainly of wood with a stucco exterior. A prominent roof with a centralized dormer adds a great deal of volume and interest to this otherwise modest edifice. Separated by a small alley, the next building, No. 1261, seems to be of the same ilk as No. 1257, only slightly more pretentious. Two-and-one-half stories in height, the wide edifice evokes an image which might be termed Chinese Chippendale because of its volume, brick construction, wide eaves, low double dormers, wood trim, and extensive porch. No. 1263 is an asymmetrically massed, two-and-one-half-story abode constructed of wood with a prominent Jerkin-headed gable, a stucco exterior, extremely wide eaves with radically extended roof-line, and an ornamentally landscaped lawn. These elements combine to provide an Oriental ambience. Another structure of this same period is No. 1265, a two-and-one-half-story brick edifice with a characteristic tile roof. A slightly earlier work, No. 1267 is also two-and-one-half stories with a stucco and wood-shingle exterior. Its gambrel roof is underscored by a corbeled pediment while a second-story bay provides a visible asymmetry. No. 1271 is a two-story brick edifice with rather straightforward features which include a hipped roof, radiating brick keys,

a rusticated stone foundation, and windows of varying size but symmetrical placement. No. 1275 presents an earlier architectural effort. It is two-and-one-half-stories in height, clapboard, has a rusticated foundation and metal roof, and bears some Eastlake design motifs. No. 1277 is a two-story edifice constructed primarily of wood and affords a seldom-rivaled exercise in terra-cotta and wood-crafted decoration. This relatively small Steamboat Baroque edifice manages to include an exquisite terra-cotta portico ornament, stylized acroteria, leaded and beveled art glass, Adamesque swags and laurels, and a fascinating interplay of horizontals and verticals in a very confined area. No. 1281 is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure (with unfortunate aluminum siding) which displays the usual Eastlake ornaments such as turrets, combination hipped and gable metal roof, wooden shingles, and an oriel and bay window. Similar in many respects to No. 1281, No. 1285 is a clapboard two-and-one-half-story edifice with long, Victorian windows, a rounded porch, stained glass, a Palladian-style window, and some Shingle Style ornament. Continuing in the same material, No. 1287 is also two-and-one-half stories, contains a number of turrets, an octagonal porch, long rectangular windows, a round-arched window on the principal story, and fine stained glass. As with many of the other structures in this half block—1281, 1285, 1287, 1293, 1295, and 1299—No. 1289 has a prominent tower which demarcates its entrance. It is three stories in height, clapboard construction, has a combination of round-arched and rectangular windows, angular roof-volumes, and a rusticated stone foundation. No. 1291 is the largest of the structures in this section and exhibits a range of styles which match. An Ionic porch, a rusticated foundation, copious woodwork in the tympanum, cut glass in the doorway, chaste clapboard construction, and a metal roof express the high degree of eclecticism apparent in the edifice. In addition, a rough masonry wall encloses the front portion of the lot as is the case with many of the structures in this section of Willow. Nos. 1293, 1295, 1297, and 1299 all bear striking similarities and provide a visual anchor for the block as it is intersected by Longest Avenue. All are of clapboard construction with rusticated stone foundations and are two stories in height, usually with a turret or attic forming a half-story. One may find any number of exquisite decorative details, such as rounded or octagonal porches art glass, fine scalloped shingles (especially interesting as seen on No. 1293's turret), weather vanes, Eastlake trim, and stone, property walls.

WILLOW AVENUE, between Glenmary Avenue and Longest Avenue

South Side 1252 - 1298

Also within a tract laid out and subdivided by both Fannie L. Slaughter and the Eastern Park Land Company, most of this block's edifices date from this latter development begun in 1891. No. 1268 was built in 1902 and its original occupant was Louis H. Brusselbach, the chief bookkeeper for the Central

Consumers Company. No. 1270 was erected by John C. Young, a travelling agent for the McIntosh-Wright Millinery Company, and first occupied in 1902. No. 1272 was constructed as a home for Florence Skene, then a widow of Severn Skene, in 1903. C. F. Taylor built No. 1274 and first lived there in 1896. No. 1284, erected in 1897, was originally the home of R. F. Vogt. 1898 was the date of construction for No. 1292. It was then occupied by O. H. German. No. 1296 was erected as an abode for B. F. Hicks and first occupied in 1896. W. C. Gates originally occupied No. 1298. That occurred in 1894. 70

At the corner of Willow and Glenmary Avenues are two structures, Nos. 1252 and 1256, which are similar in period and convey some similar physical characteristics. They appear to be bungalows, one-and-one-half or two stories in height, brick and stucco construction, rather spacious, lacking much in ornament, and of a pre-World War II vintage. No. 1258 is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure whose remodelers have captured the mood, if not the exact means, of late-nineteenth-century residential historicism. Retarded Carpenter's Gothic, the edifice is quite wide and carries a finely turned balustrade across the width of the second story, along with ample fenestration. No. 1260 is also in this Steamboat tyle with its two-story frame facade carrying Com osite capitals and an elaborate entablature, No. 1262 is two-and-one-half stories in height. Representative of the Stick Style of the fin de siecle, the edifice is also of clapboard construction and manifests a typical spindly quality. No. 1264, is a clapboard two-story structure with fine art glass, a Palladian-style window in its upper tympanum, and a metal roof. No. 1278 is a rather plain two-story frame dwelling with some noteworthy elements which include art glass and an interesting balustrade. No. 1270 is an exceedingly fanciful edifice whose frame two-story elevation contains Adamesque swags, a richly appointed portico, and a rusticated stone foundation. No. 1272 is also of clapboard construction, two-and-one-half stories in height, and contains a Palladian-style window in its dormer, a rather substantial portico, and a rusticated foundation. No. 1274 is a highly ornamental frame edifice which exhibits a decided Carpenter Gothic bent in its two stories. No. 1278 is an unfortunately altered two-and-one-half-story edifice whose original appearance may be indicated by its art glass, a Romanesque Revival turret, its massing, and a fine porch. No. 1280 is a brick, two-story dwelling with fine decorative features which include a wide, bracketed cornice, a portico with paired Doric columns, a rusticated stone foundation, and an oriel on its eastern elevation. A relatively rare example in this section of Richardson's Romanesque Revival, No. 1284 is a fine two-and-one-half-story brick edifice which features well-proportioned yet asymmetrical massing, a portico with paired Doric columns, finely crafted lintels and entablature, a rusticated stone foundation, and a rather steep hipped roof. Similarly, No. 1286 is a sturdy three-story brick abode with a combination of decorative elements selected, no doubt,

in a reserved but eclectic fashion. Its noteworthy features include fine art glass in the entry, a Doric porch extending the entire width of the facade, stylized acroteria in the keystones, and a Palladian-style window in the third story. No. 1290 approaches the type of development often associated with Old Louisville. It too is brick, three stories in height, contains some rustication, a fine cornice, and some quoining elements. No. 1292 is a two-and-one-half-story clapboard building with features which could be assigned to any number of late-nineteenth-century styles: Steamboat or Carpenter's Gothic, Stick Style, Steamboat Baroque, etc. -- any architectural effort associated historically with wood is evident. Some noteworthy ornament includes very fine stained glass, a metal roof, and an elaborately arranged entrance. No. 1294 is a two-and-one-half-story frame edifice in a neo-Carpenter's Gothic mode. Some features such as its rusticated foundation, oriel, and Ionic porch stand out in this subdued version of a usually exuberant style. No. 1296 is a three-story effort in the Shingle Style. Its frame exterior contains a rounded porch, stained glass, and a rusticated foundation. Willow is intersected by Longest just east of No. 1298. The corner is amply defined by the property's excellent stone wall and its rather large site. The structure itself is three stories in height, has a somewhat steep roof, and is covered with a gray stucco. Long windows, harmoniously applied trim colors, and unorthodox porch decor provide a welcomed visual contrast to the stoic material and building massing.

WILLOW AVENUE. between Longest Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

North Side 1303 - 1319

This block constitutes a portion of the land subdivided by Clayton Longest in 1897 and is within that larger tract which contained his homestead. Knowledge of this particular block's history beyond that, however, is scant. Nonetheless, an important element of the construction history of one of the dwellings is known. No. 1303, designed by noted Louisville architect D. X. Murphy, was the home of Henry Christman and was occupied originally in 1908.⁷¹

At the corner of Willow and Longest Avenues is No. 1303. Two-and-one-half stories in height, it is constructed primarily of brick with design elements which include a Doric entablature, a Federal dormer, brick quoining, a portico with clustered columns, and a rusticated foundation. No. 1307 is a relatively small brick edifice with a neo-Federal appearance with some Oriental (i.e., early twentieth-century) influences. Only one-and-one-half stories in height, a visible Eastern massing is clothed with a Doric portico, a classical entablature, and some Georgian appointments. Nos. 1311 and 1319 (the latter situated at the corner of Willow and Ridgeway Avenues) share

many architectural characteristics: they are both clapboard construction, two-and-one-half stories in height, have long Victorian windows, rusticated foundations, and notable Shingle Style ornament.

WILLOW AVENUE, between Longest Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

South Side 1300 - 1318

Within the portion of Clayton Longest's original land subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891, this block presents an interesting array of examples of late-nineteenth century building. Certainly the focal point is No. 1300, erected for attorney Junius Klein in 1898. No. 1302 was originally the abode of C. N. Matthews in 1894. R. E. Strong was the first occupant of No. 1308 in the year 1899. 1890, one year prior to subdivision, was the first year which it was occupied. That way by H. McL. Coggeshall, a salesman with the mill and lumber firm of Bell and Coggeshall. W. T. Reager, a bookkeeper with the same firm, purchased No. 1314 in the same year. 1898 was the first year in which No. 1318, a home for S. J. M. Pettus, was occupied.⁷²

Exceedingly well-adapted to its corner site, No. 1300 defies a brief description. This well-endowed edifice is constructed primarily of wood and is mainly two stories in height with a prow-like gable rising to form a third. The acme of Steamboat Baroque woodcrafting, the edifice presents a seemingly infinite number of imaginative and well-designed embellishments: fine stained and beveled glass in more than a few locations, a Jerkin-headed gable pierced by a brick chimney, a massive centralized gable covered with scalloped wooden shingles, an impressive entry porch which wraps neatly around the corner of the edifice along with a rear, enclosed porch visible from Longest Avenue, a spate of dormers, and a rusticated foundation. No. 1302 is a two-story frame structure whose decorative details include stylized Adamesque volutes on the portico, an oval window in the second story, and a rusticated stone foundation. No. 1306 is also frame, two-and-one-half stories, and contains decorative elements which include a Palladian-style window in its upper pediment, a Doric porch, and a rusticated foundation. No. 1308 is a rather peculiar two-story frame abode. Asymmetrically massed, it contains a large dormer on one side and a small one on the other, a very large gambrel roof, a small arched window in an upper pediment, and paired Doric columns flanking the entrance. No. 1312 is a frame Shingle Style two-story dwelling with a large hipped roof and a Doric porch. No. 1314 is a clapboard two-story edifice with a bay window to one side, some shingles in the tympanum, and a stylized Doric porch. No. 1318 appears to be a later development. It is brick, two stories, has a rather prominent bracketed cornice, and bears additional Oriental influences.

WILLOW AVENUE between Cherokee Road and Baringer Avenue

Willow Avenue was known as Peter Avenue, named after Edward F. Peter, president of the Baringer Land Company, until 1923. There were no structures listed on Peter Avenue until 1922, and only two were then listed in this block. No. 1415 was designed by Joseph and Joseph, Architects for J. Saligman in 1922. No. 1419 was designed for John Wile by Joseph and Joseph, Architects, about 1922. Both Wile and Saligman were listed as residents in the 1923 directory. Both of the large apartment complexes, Willow Terrace and The Dartmouth, were designed by Joseph and Joseph, architects, in 1924 and 1928 respectively. The construction costs: \$712,000 for the Willow Terrace and \$450,000 for The Dartmouth.⁷³

North Side 1411 - 1419

No. 1411 is a brick multi-unit dwelling, four stories in height with concrete decoration in the entablature, a slight Arts-and-Crafts ambience, and metal-framed lattice windows. Nos. 1415 and 1419 both are constructed of brick, stand two and two-and-one-half stories, respectively, and present prototypical efforts in the neo-Federal Revival Style, so much the vogue today in residential design.

South Side 1406 - 1412

No. 1406, situated at the corner of Willow Avenue and Edgeland Avenue, is a two-and-one-half-story edifice with a stucco exterior, a large porch, three dormers, and fan and sidelights at the entry. On the other side of Edgeland and extending the entire block to Baringer are two structures with attendant service buildings. The westernmost, No. 1412, is an eight-story edifice constructed primarily of brick with a stucco foundation and terra-cotta ornament. It is arranged on its site in a "U" shape, thus forming a partially enclosed fountain/garden space with a garage of similar design to the rear. In scale, material, and ornament, the easternmost structure, No. 1416, compliments it neighbor entirely. Situated at the corner where Baringer intersects Willow, though slightly more set back on the tract than the remainder of the street facade, the edifice rises eleven stories, is constructed of brick with a stuccoed foundation, and also contains extravagant Beaux Arts terra-cotta ornament. Nonetheless, neither appears incongruous with regard to the larger neighborhood.

WILLOW AVENUE, between Baringer Avenue and Eastern Parkway

The lot at the northeast corner of Willow Avenue (formerly Peter Avenue) and Eastern Parkway had been sold prior to 1918 but the remainder were sold at the 1918 auction. The 1922 directory shows six residences in this block. By 1921, No. 1443 had been designed and built by Hieatt Brothers for

Louis C. Voss. No. 1436 had been designed for E. Tilden Parsons as early as 1919 by Hugh L. Nevin, architect. They are listed in the directory at this address in 1923. The Parsons had purchased the land at the 1918 auction.⁷⁴

North Side 1435 - 1445

Nos. 1435 and 1439 are both constructed of brick, are two and two-and-one-half-stories, respectively, and contain certain Oriental design motifs such as the use of stucco and wide, overhanging eaves. No. 1443 is similar, as it is also brick, two-and-one-half stories, and contains some stucco; however, its exterior is draped in the neo-Federal mode. At the corner of Willow Avenue and Eastern Parkway is a two-story brick edifice with wide eaves, large proportions, and lattice windows in the dormers.

South Side 1418 - 1430

At the corner of Willow and Baringer Avenues is a multi-unit apartment dwelling. It is constructed of brick veneer, three stories in height, and is situated in a "U" shape around a small court. The design is an admixture of various historic elements: French Chateau, Doric, Queen Anne, Rococo --all used in a totally unimaginative, inharmonious way. No. 1426 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode with a rusticated stone foundation, Doric columns, massive keys, and a large porch used in a neo-Federal fashion. At the corner of Willow and Eastern Parkway is a two-and-one-half story Chinese Chippendale building constructed of brick with wide overhanging eaves, lattice windows, and dormers.

BASSETT AVENUE, between Glenmary Avenue and Longest Avenue

Bassett is first listed in the directory in 1907 with ten residents and in 1908 has sixteen residents. By 1914, the directory lists twenty-one residents with some of the same residents as in 1907 being at Nos. 1262, 1280, 1288. In 1915, there is one additional structure at No. 1252. Thus, the street was complete prior to 1920.⁷⁵

North Side 1229 - 1283

Near the corner of Bassett and Glenmary is No. 1229, a one-and-one-half-story dwelling of a pre-World War II vintage (judging only from its massing and proportion), which has been covered with perma-stone and aluminum siding. No. 1259 is situated on the eastern side of Ransdell. It is two-and-one-half stories and wooden with a Doric porch, paired Oriental dormers, a gambrel roof, and large windows. Nos. 1261 and 1263 are nearly identical structures. They are both frame,

two-and-one-half-stories in height, and contain metal roofs, second-story bays, Doric porches, wide-eaves, and neo-Tudor Gothic windows. However, No. 1261 has a dormer on its third story while No. 1263 simply has a gable end with nice woodwork in the tympanum. Nos. 1265 and 1269 are quite similar as both are frame, two stories, and contain small Doric porticos and imaginative landscaping. No. 1265 has a small addition to its western side. Nos. 1277 and 1279 appear virtually alike as both are frame, two-and-one-half stories, and have little decoration except for a Doric porch and broken pediments. Nos. 1281 and 1283 are also similar. They are clapboard and two-and-one-half stories in height with hipped roofs, Shingle Style ornament, Palladian-style windows, and Doric porches.

South Side 1248 - 1288

No. 1248 is a one-story brick and stucco dwelling with a wide porch, low eaves, and other Oriental elements. No. 1250 is a two-story brick abode with a unique Jerkin-headed gable along with other rather bizarre Moorish and Oriental details. No. 1252 is a fine one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with wide eaves and other Eastern elements used along with stylized Tudor Gothic features. No. 1254 is a two-story brick bungalow with some stucco evident, in addition to characteristic overhanging eaves. No. 1256 is nearly the same as No. 1254 except for the use of more stucco. No. 1258 is a two-story brick dwelling with wide eaves, an Eastern ambience, and some stucco in evidence. No. 1260 is a frame one-and-one-half-story edifice with a rusticated stone foundation, wide eaves, and a shingled dormer. No. 1262 is a two-story clapboard dwelling with bracketed eaves, a rusticated foundation, some Shingle style ornament, and a wide Doric porch. No. 1264 is a pre-World War II vintage brick and stucco abode of one-and-one-half stories with a broad, long roofline. The next nine dwellings Nos. 1266, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, and 1288 bear a remarkable resemblance to one another and were evidently intended as a unified development. Identically massed, they are two or two-and-one-half stories in height and are constructed of wood, Nos. 1282 and 1284 are exceptions; they are brick. The decoration is largely the same (again, Nos. 1282 and 1284 are neo-Georgian exceptions): stylized Doric porches; wide, bracketed eaves; Palladian-style windows; rusticated stone foundations, and large windows.

RAY AVENUE, between Grinstead and Longport

Ray is first listed in the directory of 1907 but no residents are shown. By 1908, there is one resident, a J. D. Simpson on the west side. In 1909 and through to 1920, there is only one resident listed at a house No. 1210 which does not exist today. Ray was primarily an access street and the jog at Glenmary is probably owing to the fact that it evolved from separate subdivisions in different years.⁷⁶

RAY AVENUE, between Grinstead Drive and Glenmary Avenue

North Side 1105 - 1111

Located near Grinstead adjoining properties with that address is No. 1105, a one-story brick veneer structure devoted to commercial use. No. 1111 is a multi-unit dwelling located near Glenmary. It is "U"-shaped in layout, two-and-one-half stories in height, and follows some small degree of Eastern-style design influence.

RAY AVENUE, between Grinstead Drive and Glenmary Avenue

South Side 1108 - 1110

No. 1108 is a two-story brick dwelling with little ornament except for an Oriental-style entrance portico. No. 1110 is a two-story stucco edifice in a somewhat neo-Tudor style with a prominent Jerkin-headed gable.

RAY AVENUE, between Glenmary Avenue and Ransdell Avenue

North Side

There is only one edifice in this block, a two-and-one-half-story brick abode with wide eaves, a side bay, and an Eastern ambience.

RAY AVENUE, between Glenmary Avenue and Ransdell Avenue

South Side

The south side of this block consists of the sides of structures facing Glenmary and Ransdell Avenues.

RAY AVENUE, between Ransdell Avenue and Longest Avenue

North Side

There is only one address in this block, No. 1259, a two-and-one-half-story edifice constructed of brick with some stucco surfaces in evidence. Neo-Tudor Gothic in style, its notable features include a steep, polygonal roof, various plantings situated about the grounds, and a picturesque iron weathervane atop a prominent steeple.

RAY AVENUE, between Ransdell Avenue and Longest Avenue

South Side

The south side of this block contains the sides of structures facing Ransdell and Longest Avenues.

SOUTHWEST - NORTHEAST STREETS

EASTERN STAR DRIVE, between Cherokee Road and Watkins Avenue

East Side - no structures

West Side - no structures

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Dudley Avenue

These blocks were a part of the 1885 Henning-Speed Subdivision. One edifice, No. 2217, dates from 1900, when it was erected and first occupied by T. G. Watkins, commerce and finance editor for the Courier-Journal.⁷⁷

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between the first alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

East Side - 2012-2014

Only one structure faces Highland Avenue in this block. No. 2012-2014 is a two-story frame duplex with asphalt-shingle facing. The two separate entrances are protected by a small portico supported by wrought-iron columns. The Highland Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library sits at an angle at the southeast corner of Highland Avenue and Cherokee Road and is discussed in the Cherokee Road section of this report.

West Side 2013

No. 2013 is a side entrance to a wing of the Charles P. Moorman Home For Women, facing Cherokee Road. The structure is of red brick with limestone trim.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

East Side.

The Highland Presbyterian Church and annex are situated on the northeast corner of Highland Avenue and Cherokee Road. Facing Highland Avenue between the alley and Everett is the brick Educational Building with Tudor-style trim.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

West Side 2117 - 2123

At the northwest corner of Cherokee Road and Highland Avenue is Par's Best Home, which faces Cherokee Road. To the north of Watkins, at No. 2117, is a massive two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a front porch with square brick columns.

No. 2119 is a one-and-one-half-story brick and white painted stucco residence in the Arts-and-Crafts-style. It has a large dormer with an extended cornice and brackets. The open porch across the front has square brick columns and low walls.

No. 2121 is a two-story buff brick Wrightian-type residence with a tile roof. Dormer gables and window arches are filled in with an aggregate material. An open porch with square brick columns and low brick walls is across the front. No. 2123 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with alternating black header bricks. The dormer is shingled. The Arts-and-Crafts motif is emphasized by the projecting cornice on the front porch.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Dudley Avenue

East Side 2210 - 2218

No. 2210 is a one-and-one-half-story frame residence painted gold. The gable is emphasized by shingles and a sunburst medallion plus a broken cornice and dentils. The open porch across the front has round columns. Nos. 2218 to 2228 are modest one-story bungalows which face the Cave Hill Cemetery wall. They are of dark red brick with the exception of No. 2220 which is of buff brick. All have small porches.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Dudley Avenue

West Side

There are no structures on the west side of Highland Avenue in this block. It is marked by the brick wall of Cave Hill Cemetery.

DEARING COURT, between Everett Avenue and Dudley Avenue

Alford Kean is listed on the west side of Douglas Court (later Dearing) in the 1891 directory. He had been listed on Everett in the 1890 directory. He was a manager for Mantle and Cowan. In 1891, the west side was listed as vacant. In 1892, Kean is listed at the northeast corner of Everett. The 1893 directory lists Samuel James of James and Dugan coal dealer as a new resident. The 1894 directory lists two new numbers in 1894. By 1895, Robert Campbell was listed on the west side. In 1896, a new resident was listed on the west side. In 1899 another resident is listed on the east side. The 1902 directory lists a new structure on the east side. By 1902, there were eight structures. The land had been subdivided in 1895 by Thomas James. ⁷⁸

Dearing Court is a one-block-long dead-end street with parking allowed on both sides. There are sidewalks on both sides with a grass strip between the sidewalk and street. There is a uniform setback of about twenty feet with trees in some of the yards, although there is no established tree line. "Dearing Court" was named for Charles Dearing, a book merchant and publisher who had owned property on Everett and had had D. X. Murphy and Brothers design a residence for him in the late 1880s.

East Side - 2204-2220

No. 2204 is a two-story asymmetrical white frame residence with a Doric-columned portico on the north side. The south side of the first story has a segmental-arched window with a stained-glass transom. No. 2208 is a two-story white frame residence with shingle trim. The double-entranced house has a portico with Eastlake-type spindles and a leaded-glass window on the first story. No. 2212 is a two-story red brick wbole with both chipped brick and limestone trim. A two-story, round bay window in chipped brick accents the facade. A round-columned portico protects the leaded-glass door. Nos. 2214, 2218, and 2220 are one-and-one-half-story white frame bungalows with separate porch accents to give them individuality. At this point Dearing Court meets Douglas Place at the Cave Hill Cemetery wall at the northwest corner of Dudley Avenue. Inside the wall, but not within the preservation district, is a two-story brick structure in an Italian Villa style with round-arched windows and shutters.

West Side 2209 - 2229

No. 2209 is a two-story white frame, asymmetrical residence covered with aluminum siding. No. 2211 is a two-story frame residence painted light beige. Shingles decorate the house on the gable, window hoods, and the portico gable. The Doric-columned portico has wrought-iron railings. There is a leaded-glass window on the first story. No. 2213 is a two-story frame residence painted light beige with shingles on the gable and forming a course. The second story has a slight overhang. The Doric-columned portico has wrought-iron railings. No. 2217 is a two-story red brick residence with a shingled gable, chipped brick trim, and limestone lintels. A porch was added with round columns set on brick plinths. No. 2221 is of recent construction and is a two-story apartment house of used brick. It has side entrances with a wooden-railed balcony on the north side of the facade. The structure is compatible in scale with the other structures in the area. No. 2223 is a two-story white frame residence with a porch with Doric columns. No. 2225 is a two-story white frame building with a tower and turret on the north side of the second-story facade. An Ionic-columned porch completes the facade. No. 2227-2229, at the Cave Hill wall is a two-story frame house painted in two shades of gray. It has a Doric-columned porch.

GRINSTEAD DRIVE, between the first alley northeast of Bardstown Road
and Cherokee Road

East Side Only 2014 - 2016

No. 2014 is a one-and-one-half-story abode constructed of frame with a double hipped roof and dark-colored trim. No. 2016 is also frame and one-and-one-half-stories with a large gambrel roof and Arts-and-Crafts decorative detail. The other side of this block is occupied by a lot facing on Cherokee Road.

GRINSTEAD DRIVE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

Within the tract first subdivided by Messrs. Henning and Speed in 1885, this property has witnessed substantial changes in the name of its street; that is, prior to becoming known as Grinstead, it was Daisy Lane and before that it was Transit Avenue. No. 2120 is representative of the improvements of this parcel. It was completed in 1899 and occupied first by R. A. Rogers.⁷⁹

East Side 2120 - 2130

No. 2120 is a frame two-story dwelling with an attic, a rusticated stone foundation, a metal hipped roof, and a fine porch - all executed in the Stick Style. Nos. 2124, 2126, 2128, and 2130 are all two-and-one-half stories in height and frame construction with stone foundations and Eastlake detail such as sunbursts, acroteria, dormers with volutes, oriels, and swags on the porches.

West Side 2111 - 2127

No. 2111 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode with a stone foundation, dormer, hipped roof, and Oriental mien. No. 2113 is much the same although with wide eaves and a bracketed porch. No. 2115-17 comprises two edifices, both one-and-one-half-story frame dwellings with a slight Arts-and-Crafts ambience. No. 2119 is a frame one-and-one-half-story abode with a Gambrel roof and stone foundation. Nos. 2121, 2125, and 2127 are all one-and-one-half stories in height and clapboard construction. They are asymmetrically massed with metal roofs and very little decorative detail.

GRINSTEAD DRIVE, between Everett Avenue and Hilliard Avenue

East Side 2202 - 2216

These fine dwellings, nice specimens of the end-of-the-century vernacular urge, present an alternative to the more pretentious edifices also erected on the 1885 Henning-Speed Highland Addition. No. 2202, a delightful merger of styles and material,

was constructed in 1900 for Julius Holter, a salesman for Blum Brothers. No. 2210 was erected in 1899 as a dwelling for G. H. Stoepler. 1899 was also the date when No. 2214 was completed. It was occupied by W. F. Torbett. No. 2216, completed in the same year, was originally purchased by E. W. A. E. 80

No. 2202 is a rather bizarre abode, one-and-one-half stories in height and frame construction with an octagonal porch, a mansard roof, a number of elaborate dormers, and exquisite woodwork in the tympanum. No. 2206 is a frame dwelling, one-and-one-half stories in height with a brick foundation, a dormer, and a Richardsonian tower. Nos. 2210, 2212, 2214, and 2216 are nearly identical - all are frame construction, asymmetrically massed, and contain varying degrees of Eastlake ornament.

GRINSTEAD DRIVE, between Everett Avenue and the boundary of Cave Hill Cemetery

West Side 2201 - 2223

This block is within the land subdivided by the firm of Henning and Speed in 1885 and resubdivided by Thomas James in 1895. No. 2217, occupied originally by G. W. Bickel, was constructed in 1899. J. A. Riehlman was the first occupant of No. 2219, also in 1899. 81

No. 2201 is a service station, one story in height, with a stucco exterior. Executed in an Art Deco style, the edifice also fronts on Everett. No. 2215 is a one-and-one-half-story stucco edifice with wide eaves, dormer, and an Oriental ambience. No. 2217 is a brick two-and-one-half-story edifice erected in a vaguely Richardsonian vein with chipped brick, a hipped roof, a dormer, and a robust massing. Nos. 2219, 2221, and 2223 are nearly identical one-and-one-half-story abodes constructed of brick with stone foundations, Palladian-style windows, and saddleback roofs

GRINSTEAD DRIVE, between Hilliard Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

East Side 2224 - 2494

The knowledge of this tract, aside from its history as related to Messrs. Henning and Speed and their 1885 subdivision of land, is regrettably sparse. It is known from the various applicable city directories, however, that the parcel was at various times occupied by persons often employed at the cemetery as laborers in addition to the typical cohort of workers engaged in other manual professions. An exception would be the presence of renowned architect Charles D. Meyer who resided in this block

from an early date. His abode, presumed to be erected and designed by him, is unfortunately no longer extant or is "lost" in an historical labyrinth of changes in street nomenclature and numbering. If "found," the home would indeed be a prize since Meyer, architect of the 1884 cast-iron Hart Block on Main Street and the 1887 German-American Savings Bank on Market, was a figure of significant stature. The only verifiable statement which can currently be averred regarding existing edifices is concerned with No. 2366, erected in about 1903 for a Mr. Weyhing. Additionally, the distal end of the thoroughfare constitutes the original homestead land of Judge Henry S. Barker, a figure associated prominently with the development of the city.⁸²

Nos. 2224, 2230, 2232, and 2238 are all one-and-one-half stories in height and are constructed, in a large measure, of brick, stucco, or a combination of materials. Some of the decorative elements include wide eaves, dormers, and shoji-like windows. Nos. 2242, 2244, 2246, and 2248 are all one-and-one-half stories in height and rather compact. At the juncture of Grinstead and Willow Avenue is an apartment complex mentioned also with respect to Glenmary and Willow Avenues. Its address on Grinstead is No. 2314-16. Nos. 2318 and 2320 are one-and-one-half stories in height, brick and frame respectively, and contain saddleback roofs. No. 2322 is a vertical frame abode, two stories tall with little visual detail. No. 2326 is a one-and-one-half-story edifice with a metal roof, Arts-and-Crafts half-timber and stucco, and a Jerkin-headed gable. No. 2328 is a highly symmetrical dwelling, two stories in height and stucco construction with an Oriental mien. Nos. 2340 and 2342 are both brick and two stories with some Arts-and-Crafts detail. Grinstead Court, a cul-de-sac, intersects Grinstead Drive at this point and contains a number of recently constructed two-story brick veneer multi-unit dwellings with no assignable decorative scheme. No. 2348 is a Georgian-inspired dwelling, two stories in height and brick construction. No. 2354 is a recently erected two-story brick edifice. No. 2366 is a one-and-one-half-story abode constructed of frame with wide eaves. No. 2410 is an immense two-and-one-half-story clapboard edifice which presents an outstanding example of Eastlake architecture. It contains a stone foundation, Composite columns on its porch, and a hipped metal roof with a tower and gable. No. 2414 is at the corner of Ray Avenue. It is two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped metal roof and an underscaled, yet interesting, dormer. No. 2420 is a one-and-one-half-story brick edifice with white-painted Federal trim. No. 2440 is a two-story edifice constructed of brick, rough stone, metal, and glass. Its scale and appearance, albeit very modern, are entirely within the character of the immediate neighborhood. No. 2454 is a two-story brick veneer edifice with Georgian-inspired detail. No. 2460-66 is nearly identical to the immediately aforementioned dwelling. No. 2468 is a one-and-one-half-story Arts-and-Crafts-inspired edifice constructed of rough stone

and wood. Near the junction of Grinstead and Glenmary Avenue is No. 2490, a single story abode of recent brick veneer construction. Located at the intersection of Grinstead and Cherokee Parkway is No. 2494, also single story and recent brick veneer construction. The western side of Grinstead Drive between a point opposite Hilliard Avenue north to a point opposite Cherokee Parkway contains no improvements save the wall of the Cave Hill Cemetery and constitutes a district boundary.

PATTERSON AVENUE

Patterson Avenue, named in honor of John L. Patterson (d.1937), President of the University of Louisville from 1928 to 1929 and the Dean of its College of Arts and Sciences from 1908 to 1928, was originally called Slaughter Avenue after the family which owned the land at one time. Its first resident, whose address is currently unknown, moved to the street's west side in 1889, five years after its subdivision by the firm of Henning and Speed. His name was Gustav Erasme and his occupation was primarily as a gardener.⁸³

PATTERSON AVENUE, between the first alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

East Side 2014

The only structure facing Patterson Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a gambrel roof. An open porch across the front has Doric columns.

PATTERSON AVENUE, between the first alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

West Side

Facing Patterson on the west side of this block is the two-story red brick Educational Building of the Highland United Methodist Church.

PATTERSON AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

East Side 2116 - 2120

Southwest of the alley is a two-story brick and shingle carriage house structure for the residence at the northeast corner of Cherokee Road and Patterson Avenue. Northeast of the alley, at Nos. 2116 and 2120, are two almost identical structures. Each is two-and-one-half-stories and white frame with a porch on the south side with a balustrade on the porch roof.

PATTERSON AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

West Side 2113 - 2115

No. 2113 is a one-and-one-half-story frame residence painted yellow. It has a porch across the front and a side wing with an entrance. No. 2115 is a one-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a red brick porch across the front. It, like No. 2113, has a side wing and entrance. Northeast of the alley is a one-story frame garage in poor condition.

PATTERSON AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

East Side 2212 - 2228

No. 2212 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence painted white with a large triangular gable decorated with stucco and timbering. An open porch across the front with square-paneled supports protects the double entrance door. No. 2214 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence painted white and green. A porch with wrought-iron railing and "Carpenter Gothic" trim is on the north side of the facade. No. 2216 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence covered with large brown shingles with smaller scalloped shingles for detail in a basic Queen Anne motif. The second floor has an overhang on each corner. An open porch across the front has square columns and a triangular gable filled in with stucco and timbering. No. 2220 (?) is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence painted white, with green shingles on the second story and dormer. There is an octagonal porch on the north side with round columns and wrought-iron rails. No. 2222 is a two-story frame residence, painted brown, with overhanging eaves and brackets. The square-columned porch across the front has low frame walls. No. 2224 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick, gambrel roofed residence with green shingle details. The porch across the front has brick supports and low brick walls. No. 2226 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a large triangular gable covered with brown shingles. A screened-in porch with brick columns and rails is across the front. No. 2228 at Willow is a one-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a gambrel roof and gray shingles on the second story facade. An open porch with Doric columns and wrought-iron rails is across the front.

PATTERSON AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

West Side 2209 - 2217

Nos. 2209 to 2217 are all very similar in style. The five structures are one-and-one-half-story frame residences which have porches inset on the south of the facade. On Nos. 2211 and 2215, the porches have been enclosed. Nos. 2209, 2213, and 2217 have gambrel roofs.

GLENMARY AVENUE, between Everett and Willow Avenue

Glenmary was subdivided between Everett and Willow by Fanny L. Slaughter in 1907. The first two structures are listed on the south side in 1909. By 1914, there were six structures listed including Nos. 2211, 2213, 2216, 2226, 2228, 2229. In 1915, Nos. 2215 and 2217 are listed. ⁸⁴

East Side 2216 - 2228

Located near the corner of Everett, No. 2216 is a two-story clapboard edifice with a stylized Doric porch and wide, overhanging eaves. No. 2222 is two stories in height, constructed primarily of brick, and contains few distinguishing design elements except for its wide, low eaves and Eastern massing. Nos. 2226 and 2228 are essentially identical. Both are frame two-and-one-half-story abodes with notable decorative features which include Palladian-style windows, finely crafted balustrades, bracketed cornices, stylized Doric trim, and side oriels.

West Side 2211 - 2229

Nos. 2211 and 2213 are similar two-and-one-half-story dwellings constructed mainly of wood and whose decorative features include rather wide eaves, rusticated stone foundations, and pedimented dormers. No. 2215 is a two-story brick edifice with some Oriental influence evident mainly through its massing and wide eaves. No. 2217 is a frame two-story dwelling with a stylized Doric porch and wide eaves. No. 2219 - 2225 is a multi-unit two-story brick veneer building with a slight Oriental mien. No. 2229 is near the corner of Willow. It is two-and-one-half stories in height and is of frame construction. Its decorative details include wide, overhanging eaves, a pilastered porch, and a Palladian-style window.

GLENMARY, between Willow and Grinstead

The 1915 revised plan of Barker's Subdivision shows Glenmary as coming all the way through to Grinstead. The 1914 directory shows two structures in this section. This last part of Fanny Slaughter's land was subdivided by the Glenmary Land Company in 1921. Thus, the structures date after 1921. Louisville Collegiate School moved to Glenmary in 1926. The original building was designed by Frederick Morgan. ⁸⁵

GLENMARY AVENUE, between Willow Avenue and Ray Avenue

East Side 2300 - 2466

Nos. 2300-02, 2304-06, and 2308-10 are all located near the corner of Glenmary and Willow Avenues. Two stories in height and constructed of brick, these edifices carry some Oriental ornament such as wide eaves, dormers creating an upper half-story, and embellishment in the cornice soffit. No. 2312 is a one-and-one-half-story abode constructed primarily of brick in a style derived from Eastern sources which includes wide, bracketed eaves and a large porch and dormer. Its roof is covered with ceramic tile shingles. No. 2318 is a two-story brick edifice with lattice windows, a tile roof, and wide eaves. No. 2320 is a two-story abode constructed of brick and clapboard with decorative features creating an Oriental ambience. No. 2322 is a brick one-and-one-half-story edifice whose shoji-like windows, tile roof, dormer, and wide eaves combine to evoke a decidedly Eastern appearance. Quite similar in many respects is No. 2326 located at the southeast corner of Glenmary and Bassett Avenues. It is one-and-one-half stories in height with a ceramic tile roof, a large dormer, a prominent porch, and wide, bracketed eaves. Located on the northeast corner of Glenmary and Bassett Avenues is No. 2400, a two-story stucco abode executed in a variety of styles with a wide roofline, low, bracketed eaves, and tile shingles. Nos. 2406 and 2408 are both one-and-one-half stories in height and are constructed respectively of brick and frame. No. 2406 is notable for its rather wide eaves. The next five edifices -- Nos. 2412, 2418, 2422, 2424, and 2430--all share some characteristics. They are all two stories in height and are constructed of brick, stucco, or a combination of the two. In addition, they present a shared decorative scheme derived from Eastern, Tudor Gothic, and Arts-and-Crafts sources. No. 2432 is a two-story brick, multi-unit dwelling sited in a "U" shape and containing brick quoins. No. 2448 is also two stories in height, constructed of brick with a ceramic tile roof, and contains porches and pagoda-like eaves. Similarly, No. 2450 is two stories in height and is used as a multi-unit dwelling. Its brick exterior bears a combination of decorative elements including some Arts-and-Crafts brickwork, a ceramic tile roof, and the ubiquitous wide eaves. No. 2454 is a two-story red brick structure of a somewhat more recent date of construction. At the corner of Glenmary and Ray is No. 2466, a two-story light-colored brick abode with a ceramic tile roof, some Arts-and-Crafts ornament, and wide eaves.

GLENMARY AVENUE, between Willow Avenue and Ray Avenue

West Side 2315 - 2467

No. 2315-19 is a Neo-Georgian Revival multi-unit dwelling of brick veneer construction. Nos. 2321, 2325, and 2329 present

a unique group of apartment dwellings erected in a nearly identical fashion. Two stories in height, they are constructed of brick and feature a pleasing mixture of the Mission Style and Oriental. Arts-and-Crafts detail, lattice windows, tile roofs, and Eastern massing are all evident. No. 2231 is a frame multi-unit dwelling, two stories in height with a very slight "Colonial" stance. No. 2333 is also frame and two stories, yet is a single abode and bears some Eastern air. No. 2341 is a brick veneer, two-story structure with side eaves and a fanlight over the entry. No. 2405 is a two-story brick apartment dwelling with Tudor, Oriental, and Mission Style ornament all represented. Nos. 2409, 2421, 2423, and 2425 all bear a strong resemblance to one another. For the most part, they are brick and two stories in height with a style primarily derived from Federal and Oriental sources. No. 2427 is the address of a rather large educational facility. The main building is constructed of brick in a two-and-one-half story Collegiate Georgian. Set in a Flemish bond and white-trimmed, its walls are well-proportioned yet subdued and carry some quoining in addition to a series of dormers and a cupola. Its outbuildings are all rather small and interconnected and echo the mood, if not the main material or style of the larger edifice. No. 2453 is a stucco two-story abode done in a neo-Federal style. No. 2461 is a two-story brick edifice with decorative details such as its timber and stucco, and tile roof derived jointly from Tudor Gothic and Oriental sources. No. 2465 is a two-story abode constructed primarily of brick with wide eaves and large porch indicative of Oriental influence. At the corner of Glenmary and Ray Avenues is No. 2467, a brick two-story dwelling with timber and stucco ornament and wide, overhanging eaves.

GLENMARY AVENUE between Ray Avenue and Grinstead Drive

East Side 2500 - 2528

At the corner of Glenmary and Ray Avenues is No. 2500, a multi-unit dwelling of somewhat recent construction, which blends admirably with its neighbors. Three stories in height and constructed of wood and brick veneer, this edifice is evidence that conformity with pre-existing structures is not necessarily achieved by borrowing historical details and superimposing them unimaginatively on nondescript exteriors. In this particular case, a conscious effort to enforce a horizontality through the placement of windows and cantilevered balconies has nearly matched that evoked by surrounding buildings with their Oriental-inspired rooflines and fenestration. In addition, ample consideration has been given to the site's topography. No. 2506 is a two-story brick abode with decorative features closely akin to the neo-Federal of No. 2427. No. 2516 has a stone exterior and is one-and-one-half stories in height. A mixture of Georgian and Oriental influences appears. No. 2518 is similar in many ways, as it is the same height and carries

a slight Oriental mien. However, it is somewhat more Tudor, as it is constructed of stone, plaster, and half-timber. No. 2520 is a rather large, two-and-one-half-story edifice constructed of brick, stucco, and half-timber with ornamental details such as stained glass and a dormer giving it a Tudor or Arts-and-Crafts bent. No. 2522, nearly identical to No. 2518, is a one-and-one-half-stories in height. No. 2524 is a two-story abode constructed of stucco in a refined Mission Style with a gambrel roof and lattice windows. No. 2526 is situated quite a distance from the right-of-way and is a board-and-batten two-story structure of rather large proportions. Located near the corner of Glenmary and Grinstead Drive is No. 2528, a one-and-one-half-story dwelling erected of stone with wide eaves, some clapboard, Arts-and-Crafts ornament, and a dormer.

GLENMARY AVENUE, between Ray Avenue and Grinstead Drive

West Side 2501 - 2557

No. 2501 is a two-story abode located at the corner of Ray Avenue with a stucco exterior, lattice windows, a bracketed porch, and wide eaves, giving it a chaste Oriental mien. No. 2503 is a two-story brick structure with white-painted Federal trim. No. 2513 is a brick two-story dwelling with a ceramic tile roof, wide eaves, Arts-and-Crafts detail, and sidelights. Quite similar is No. 2515, a brick two-story edifice, light in color with wide eaves and Arts-and-Crafts decoration. Constructed of stone, No. 2519 is two-and-one-half stories in height and has wide eaves, paired dormers, and a penz. No. 2525 is a recently erected structure, two stories in height and of a style derived from Georgian sources. No. 2541 is a brick two-story dwelling with Arts-and-Crafts detail, wide eaves, and symmetrical massing. Dark-shingled and two stories tall, No. 2545 has a stone foundation and wide eaves. The remaining four structures in the block before Grinstead Drive, Nos. 2549, 2551, 2553-55, and 2557, are all two stories in height, of recent erection, and have in common a style derived from Federal sources: white columned porticos, pediments, brick quoins, and fanlights.

RANSELL AVENUE, between Bassett Avenue and Ray Avenue

This block of Ransdell was part of the lands owned by Fannie L. Slaughter, to the north, and Clayton Longest on the southeast. Ransdell is not listed in the directories in 1903 but by 1907 there are two residents. By 1908 there are eleven residents. In 1909, fifteen residents are listed in the directories. The 1914 directory places twenty structures in the block. It appears that the first two residents were E. H. Halland and F. C. Miller at No. 2423 and No. 2424 respectively. Two new residents are added in 1915, one in 1916 and one in 1918. The current structures in the block total twenty-eight and there were twenty-four by 1918, thus the great majority of structures pre-date 1918.⁸⁶

East Side 2418 - 2444

Located near the junction of Ransdell and Bassett Avenues is No. 2418, a two-and-one-half-story frame abode with dormer, stylized portico, and wide eaves underscored with dentils. Nos. 2420 and 2422 are both brick and one-and-one-half stories in height with a visibly Oriental bent apparent with their wide eaves and large dormers. An Arts-and-Crafts-inspired edifice is represented by No. 2424 with a dormer and wide eaves. Nos. 2426 and 2428 are constructed respectively of stucco and brick and are one-and-one-half stories in height with wide eaves and an Arts-and-Crafts ambience. No. 2430, frame and one-and-one-half stories, is somewhat Oriental in character with a low, wide dormer, some brick detail, and overhanging eaves. No. 2432 is a single story shingle-covered edifice with wide, Arts-and-Crafts eaves and a stucco chimney. No. 2438 is a two-and-one-half-story edifice, dark in color and covered with shingles with an open-bed pediment, enclosed porch, wide, bracketed eaves, and a Serliana window in the tympanum. No. 2440 is a two-story clapboard abode with an oriel over the entry, wide, bracketed eaves, and small-paned windows. Nearly two full stories in height, as a result of its enlarged, highly voluminous gambrel roof, No. 2442 presents a bizarre merger of Richardsonian as represented by one of its two dormers, a "Dutch Colonial" mien as evidenced by its farmhouse-like massing, and an Arts-and-Crafts bent, as a result of its shingled exterior, wide eaves, stylized porch, and fanlight. No. 2444, situated at the corner of Ransdell and Ray Avenues, is somewhat similar in form to 2442 as it is also two-and-one-half stories in height and shingle-covered. In addition, it has a hipped roof, some stucco (especially on the principal story), a projecting upper story, and wide eaves.

West Side 2401 - 2451

Located at the corner of Ransdell and Bassett Avenues is No. 2401, a two-and-one-half-story abode, shingle covered and with paired dormers. No. 2403 is a brick edifice, two stories in height with a brick porch and triangular pediment. No. 2407 is a frame two-and-one-half-story dwelling with a pair of high dormers. No. 2409 is a two-and-one-half-story edifice with a stucco exterior, a porch, and wide eaves. Similar in height, No. 2411 is of frame construction. No. 2415 is a frame, two-and-one-half-story abode with shutters and a dormer. No. 2419 is a frame dwelling, two-and-one-half stories in height, with a dormer and a Composite porch. No. 2421 is a two-and-one-half-story edifice constructed of frame and containing shutters, A dormer, and brick steps. No. 2423 is also two-and-one-half-stories in height and of frame construction with a dormer. No. 2425, two-and-one-half-stories tall and constructed of white frame, contains an extended and bracketed cornice, a partially enclosed porch,

and a dormer. No. 2433 is likewise two-and-one-half stories and of frame construction and has a small gabled portico, a dormer, and shutters. No. 2437 is a stucco abode, one-and-one-half-stories tall, with a wide dormer. No. 2439 is also stucco, two stories in height with a ceramic tile roof, shutters, and porch. No. 2449 is a frame edifice with stucco trim, one-and-one-half-stories tall and containing a large triangular gable and a porch. At the corner where Ray intersects Ransdell is No. 2451, a two-and-one-half-story brick abode with a shingled porch, a gabled Doric portico, and shutters.

RANSDALL AVENUE, between Ray Avenue and Grinstead Drive

The majority of this section of Ransdell is in the original subdivision of Henry S. Barker of 1908 and the revised Barker Subdivision of 1915 where Ransdell is curved and cut through to Grinstead Avenue. In 1909, this block had eight residents. No. 2542 is first listed in the 1911 directory. It was designed for Harrison Robertson, associate editor of the Courier-Journal, by Arthur Smith.⁸⁷

East Side 2530 - 2610

Located near the intersection of Ransdell and Ray Avenues, No. 2530 is a Mission Style abode constructed of stucco and standing two-and-one-half stories. A small courtyard is formed as the various blocks of the edifice converge under a spate of dormers and wide eaves. No. 2532 is a brick two-story edifice with large proportions, a variety of masses, and overhanging eaves supported by brick corbeling. No. 2538 is a two-story dwelling of brick construction with wide eaves, polygonal roof-volumes, and lattice windows. No. 2540 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode erected in a Beaux Arts mode with an aediculae surmounted by a Serliana window. This, in turn, is surmounted by a slate roof with paired dormers. No. 2542 is a low stucco dwelling, two stories in height with wide overhanging eaves, lattice windows, and asymmetrical fenestration giving it a Wrightesque bent. No. 2550 is a rusticated stone abode, two stories in height with adjustments to the site's topography and containing varied roof-volumes, a slate roof, and an asymmetrical massing. Near the junction of Ransdell and Grinstead Drive is No. 2610, a two-story stucco edifice with wide eaves and an Arts-and-Crafts mien. Nos. 2536, 2540, 2542, and 2550 also orient toward Cherokee Parkway.

West Side 2501 - 2625

No. 2501 is a one-and-one-half-story edifice constructed of frame and situated near the intersection of Ransdell and Ray Avenues. It contains a dormer and a partially screened-in porch. No. 2503 is a single-story dwelling of recent

construction with aluminum siding and white trim. No. 2509 is a two-story stucco abode with extended eaves and an open porch. No. 2511 is a two-and-one-half-story edifice with a shingled exterior, a stone foundation, and a low, wide dormer. No. 2515 is a one-and-one-half story bungalow constructed of clapboard with a small brick portico, a dormer, and a Prairie Style roof line. No. 2519, a one-and-one-half story abode constructed of a combination of shingles and stucco, has a porch on its northern elevation. No. 2521 is a two-and-one-half-story variegated brick dwelling with a gabled dormer, wide, bracketed eaves, and a gabled portico. No. 2523 nearly duplicates these features in a dark clapboard. No. 2525 is a two-and-one-half-story stucco abode which contains four dormers, a portico, and asymmetrical massing. No. 2531 is a stucco two-and-one-half-story abode with an Arts-and-Crafts ambience achieved because of its ceramic tile roof, opalescent glass around the entry, an open, terraced porch, and low, Mission Style massing. No. 2541 is a brick edifice, one-and-one-half stories in height, with a recessed porch, a dormer, and wrought-iron railing. No. 2551 is also one-and-one-half stories and is constructed of brick with paired dormers and ironwork at the entry. No. 2565 is one-and-one-half stories in height and brick with a large, triangular gable underscored with brackets, and a porch on its northern side. No. 2573 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick dwelling in a Federal vein. Near the junction of Ransdell and Grinstead Drive is No. 2625, a rather unique, two-story stone abode which combines the rustic quality evoked by its rusticated exterior with Beaux Arts decorative details, such as its Composite porch and the arched panels above the principal story's windows.

LONGEST AVENUE, between the alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

East Side 2016

At No. 2016 is a two-story structure with frame on the first story and stucco and half-timbering on the second story. The gambrel-roofed residence has an open porch across the front with three pairs of square columns.

LONGEST AVENUE, between the alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

West Side

The west side of this block consists of the sides of structures facing the alley and Cherokee Road.

LONGEST AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

East Side 2116 - 2124

Subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891, and revised by the Louisville Savings Investment Association in 1894, the tract was once the property of Clayton Longest, hence the reason for the street's name. No. 2116 was first purchased by Julia Keim in 1897. A. P. Hill was the original occupant of No. 2118. That was in 1897. No. 2122 was erected in 1896 and was first lived in by J. D. Ward. 1896 was also the date of original occupancy for No. 2124. The resident's name was Kate Hannon, a widow.⁸⁸

North of the alley, at No. 2116, is a one-story white frame residence with a small, recessed porch and a pitched roof on the north side of the facade. No. 2118 is a one-story blue frame residence with shingles on the gable and porch. A small porch on the north side of the facade has Eastlake details. No. 2122 is a two-and-one-half-story, gray stucco residence with white trim. A tower and turret are over the porch on the south side of the facade, on axis with an open porch on the north side of the facade. No. 2124 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame building with a gable with a sunburst, and a porch across the front with wrought-iron columns.

LONGEST AVENUE, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

West Side - 2115 - 2125

An element of the development begun in 1891 by the Eastern Park Land Company's subdivision of Clayton Longest's land, No. 2115 was erected in 1903 for Percy N. Booth, an attorney.⁸⁹

South of the alley parallel to Bardstown Road, at No. 2115, is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a shingled dormer, shutters, and a portico on the north side of the facade. North of the alley is No. 2125 which also has an Everett Avenue address.

LONGEST AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

East Side - 2200 - 2210

This block is contained within land once belonging to Clayton Longest and subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891. No. 2206 was erected in 1896 and was first occupied by a Mayor of Louisville, Bruce Hoblitzel. 1896 was also the date of construction for No. 2208. Its first resident was J. B. Floyd.⁹⁰

No. 2200 is a two-story white frame residence with a shingled penz. The building is set at an angle to the street, as are all of the structures in this block. There is a recessed porch on the south side of the facade. No. 2202 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame structure with a gable and dormer underscored by a broken cornice and dentils. An open porch across the front has a cornice with swag reliefs, round columns and wrought-iron railings. No. 2204 is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence painted blue with white trim. There are shingles on the dormer and the top section of the second story. An open porch across the front has round columns. No. 2206 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a large shingled gable and "Carpenter-Gothic" applied medallions. An open porch with round columns is across the front. No. 2208 is a two-and-one-half-story, bright blue frame building with white trim. Shingles are used extensively on the gable, tower, penz, and second-story facade. A porch on the south side has square columns. A first floor window is of stained and leaded glass. No. 2210 is south of the alley and is a two-and-one-half-story, gray frame and shingle residence with a gable and tower and a porch across the front.

LONGEST AVENUE, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

West Side 2211 - 2213

Subdivided by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891, this land was regarded, according to the office's sales brochure of that year, as the "Crown Center of all the Suburbs." In this atmosphere of health and perfection, H. G. Bow, a dentist, decided to erect an abode for himself. He did just that, for No. 2213 was first occupied by him in 1903.⁹¹

No. 2211 is a two-story white frame residence with a gambrel roof with shingles in the gable. An open, Doric-columned porch is across the front. No. 2213 is a two-story frame structure which has recently been renovated from deplorable condition. The structure is very similar to No. 2211 in form.

LONGEST AVENUE between Willow Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

East Side 2320 - 2514

This block contained at one time the homestead of Clayton Longest. It was the last parcel subdivided of the entire family holdings in the Triangle. This was by Longest himself in 1897. No. 2400, built as a home for Harry G. Brownell, a brass foundry superintendent with the Howe Manufacturing Company, was first occupied in 1903.

That was also the date of construction for No. 2402. It was first lived in by G. W. Rogers, treasurer of the Louisville Packing Company. No. 2406 was originally the home of Harry B. Knowlton, manager of the Kentucky Travelers Insurance Company. That occurred in 1903. No. 2408 was also erected and occupied in that year. Its first resident was R. C. Todd, a United States storekeeper and gauger. No. 2412 represents the work of Philadelphia architect Karl Ziegler. The project, one involving the transformation of three separate edifices, occurred in about 1936.⁹²

North of the alley at No. 2320 is a two-story brick structure with a tile roof and Arts-and-Crafts-Movement details and stained glass. No. 2324 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with "Federal" details. The Doric-columned portico has a balustrade and there is beveled glass on the door. No. 2326 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with a hipped roof, Tudor-style windows, and Composite capitals on the porch columns. Nos. 2400, 2402, 2406 are two-and-one-half-story brick residences with chipped brick trim and Richardsonian characteristics and porches. No. 2412 is a two-and-one-half-story stucco residence with a receding facade consisting of gable, entryway, and porch. No. 2420 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode with quoins, wide eaves and other Arts-and-Crafts motifs. No. 2424 is a two-story brick residence with Arts-and-Crafts details and an Oriental quality. No. 2428 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with wide eaves and brackets and a beveled glass door in the entry. No. 2434 is a two-and-one-half-story Federal-style frame residence with three dormers and wide bracketed eaves. No. 2438 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with a low, wide dormer and eaves. The entry has Georgian motifs. No. 2500 is a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with a dormer, wide eaves and a Doric-columned portico. No. 2502 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with three dormers wide eaves and "Federal" motifs. No. 2504 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with wide eaves and brackets. No. 2508 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and stucco residence with Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs, a large dormer and massive portico. Nos. 2512 and 2514 are quite similar. Both are two-and-one-half-story brick residences with dormers, wide eaves and enclosed porches.

LONGEST AVENUE, between Willow Avenue and Cherokee Parkway

West Side 2311 - 2515

Within this tract, subdivided and developed by the Eastern Park Land Company in about 1891, is No. 2515, erected for W. C. Nones in 1905-1908. It is interesting to note that architect D. X. Murphy designed and built an abode for Nones in 1881 on Cherokee Road.⁹³

Nos. 2311 and 2315 are two-and-one-half-story white frame residences with extended gables on the top story, a bay window on the second story, and a screened-in porch on the first story. A brick alley separates them from No. 2319 which is a white frame and shingle two-story carriage house with a residence on the second floor. The structure is topped by a small cupola. No. 2325 is a two-story white-shingled residence occupying the southwest corner of Bassett Avenue and Longest Avenue. The paired Doric-columned porch wraps around the structure with a rounded extension marking the corner site. The upper sections of the windows are leaded-glass tracery and there are beveled and leaded sidelights at the entrance door. No. 2401, at the northwest corner of Longest and Bassett Avenues, is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs. A deep porch is centered and goes three-quarters of the way across the front. A large dormer with brackets is on axis with the sidelighted door. No. 2403 is a two-story red brick house with a deep porch, shutters, brackets and a gable. No. 2407 is a narrow, two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with limestone trim and a dormer with shingles. A Doric-columned portico is on the north side of the facade. No. 2411 is a two-and-one-half-story brick building, painted beige, with a red tile roof in the Arts-and-Crafts Movement motif. The porch has a triangular pediment with relief work and two ornate brackets. No. 2415 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence with an extended cornice and large brackets, a dormer, shutters, and a pedimented porch with Corinthian columns. No. 2419 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a deep porch and eaves with definite Wrightian characteristics. No. 2429 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick and shingle residence with a large gable, shutters, and a central portico. No. 2433 is a two-and-one-half-story brick and shingle residence, painted white, with shutters, a gable, and a portico. No. 2437 is a two-and-one-half-story, tile-roofed stucco residence with brick trim which is painted white. Garlands decorate the facade above round-arched windows. A portico with a balustrade is centrally placed. No. 2515 is on a large lot at the northwest corner of Longest and Ray Avenues. It is a large, two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a high pediment, shutters, and a Doric-columned portico with a balustrade. The rear of the structure has a marvelous iron filigree porch visible from Ransdell Avenue.

CHEROKEE PARKWAY, between the alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road

This section of the parkway was laid out in the original Enterprise town plan, incorporated into the Longest subdivision of 1884 as Park Avenue and then became known as Finzer Avenue.

The land on the west side was purchased by the Eastern Park Land Company in 1891 and the land on the east side was part of the Norris Highland addition of 1891.⁹⁴

Between the alley northeast of Bardstown Road and Cherokee Road are several structures. These include the Besten Apartments first listed in the 1907 directory. They were designed by J. J. Gaffney. The Park-View Apartments across the street were built in 1907 and are first listed in the directory in 1908. Henry Besten is first listed at No. 2026 in the directory of 1905. Possibly, J. J. Gaffney, who built the apartment house for Besten in 1907, was the architect.⁹⁵

East Side 2014 - 2026

At the alley northeast of Bardstown Road is the four-story buff brick structure known as the "Besten Apartments." It has a red tile roof and a rusticated limestone base. There are dark brown brick courses and ornamental brick work on the fourth story. A round tower marks the junction of the building with Cherokee Parkway and forms a gatepost. No. 2026 is situated on the circle and is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with limestone trim and an entrance door of leaded glass. It has a circular porch and porte cochère and a round tower over the porch which echo the circle in the roadway. A fine brick carriage house is at the rear of the lot at Midland Avenue.

West Side 2017 - 2023

This corner site is occupied by No. 2017-2023 which is a three-story red and buff brick structure known as the "Park-View" Apartments. It turns the corner at General Jno. B. Castleman's statue.⁹⁶

CHEROKEE PARKWAY, between Cherokee Road and Everett Avenue

The west side of the block, originally part of the Longest holdings, was acquired by the Eastern Park Land Company and reconveyed to the Louisville Savings Investment Association in 1894. The east side was part of Norris' Highland addition of 1891.

In the 1901 Directory, the parkway is referred to as Cherokee Boulevard and two residents are listed; E. S. Boswell at 1405 and T. A. Bullington at 1407 (old numbering system). No. 1405 seems to correspond to the current No. 2105. No. 1401 (old -- No. 2101-new) first appears in the 1903 directory as the residence of Albert Reutlinger. The number of residences increases steadily during the first decade of the century

until 1909 when the new numbering system appears and there are nine structures on the west side, compared to the current number of ten structures. On the east side, there were nine structures in 1909, and there are seven today because of the loss of two residences for a recent two structure, connected apartment building at No. 2128. No. 2110, the "Pennington Apartment," is first listed in 1909. It was designed by George H. Gray.⁹⁷

East Side 2102 - 2136

No. 2102 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence with a tile-roofed dormer and geometrically incised limestone trim. A round portico with Doric-columns and lions heads relates to the circle in the Parkway. No. 2106 is a two-story red brick residence with limestone trim and "Federal" motifs. The colossal portico has Ionic columns. No. 2110 is known as the "Pennington Apartments" and is a three-and-one-half-story red brick structure with a limestone foundation and limestone trim. It has a battlemented pediment and porches as both ends with iron trim. No. 2116 is a two-story residence with limestone on the first story and stucco and half-timbering on the second story. There is a hexagonal tower on the south side of the second-story facade. No. 2120 is a two-story red brick residence with a porch with incised details. No. 2128 is the recently constructed "Cherokee Vista" apartments. It is two buildings connected by an archway. The structures are of red brick and are two-and-one-half stories in height. This recent intrusion is not compatible in scale but materials are of the same type as the neighborhood. Unfortunately, two structures were lost on this site. No. 2132 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a round bay window and tower, balcony, porch, and leaded-glass window. No. 2136 is a two-and-one-half-story painted-brick residence with a tile roof and a porch with brackets and relief work.

West Side 2101 - 2129

No. 2101 is a magnificent two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with limestone trim, iron cresting and leaded glass. A porte cochère in the rear has a Cherokee Road address. No. 2105 is a two-story red brick residence with chipped brick trim and a Doric-columned porch. No. 2109 is a two-story red brick structure with chipped brick trim and a porch with large pillars and a cartouche. No. 2111 is a two-and-one-half-story painted brick residence with chipped-brick trim, relief work and a Doric-columned portico. No. 2115 is a two-and-one-half-story buff brick residence with limestone trim, a dormer with wood relief work, cartouches on the lintels, and a stained-glass window. No. 2117 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with incised limestone trim, a leaded-glass door, and a porch with a tile roof. A round tower is on the second story on axis with the porch. No. 2121

is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, painted white, with a dormer, shutters, and an Ionic porch. No. 2125 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with rusticated limestone on the first story and painted brick on the second story. No. 2127 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with a dormer, brackets, and a porch. No. 2129 at Everett Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with dense trees. There is an Ionic-columned porch and a leaded-glass window.

CHEROKEE PARKWAY, between Everett Avenue and Willow Avenue

West Side Only 2201 - 2229

From Everett Avenue to Willow Avenue on Cherokee Parkway there were three structures listed as early as 1904 including the Belvoir Apartment. One of the initial residents of the Belvoir in 1905 was an architect named J. J. Gaffney, who may have been the designer.⁹⁸

No. 2201 is a three-story red brick apartment house, newer than the surrounding structures. It turns the corner and has entrances on Everett Avenue. A colossal Ionic portico and Federal - style details complete the facade. No. 2211 is a two-and-one-half-story residence in a Tudor style of architecture with rusticated limestone on the first story, and stucco and timbering on the second story and gables. The gabled porch has a round arch. Leaded glass is used in the first-story windows. No. 2217 is a two-and-one-half-story brick abode painted grey with painted beige brick trim. A triangular-shaped porch, and inset door with a bay above it. The structure sits on a hill with limestone steps. No. 2223 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, painted green, with a tile roof. The porch has Composite columns in pairs, pilasters and iron railings. The fan and sidelight windows are of leaded glass. No. 2227 is a four-story red-brick apartment house connected to the Belvoir. It has balconies with iron railings on a central protrusion on the second, third, and fourth stories. The corner site at Willow Avenue is a four-story red brick apartment house known as "Belvoir". The first story facade is of rusticated limestone and there are bands of light brick near the cornice. The structure has Art Nouveau motifs.

CHEROKEE PARKWAY, between Willow Avenue and Longest Avenue

West Side only 2303 - 2651

These lots facing Cherokee Parkway (then called Park Avenue) were laid out in the Revised Plan of the Longest Subdivision adjoining Cherokee Park in 1897. More lots than the current number of structures reflect are shown in the 1897 plan; thus,

some of the new owners purchased more than one lot. One of the first residents listed on Cherokee Boulevard was Emma Longest Moore as early as 1899. Designed by J. B. Hutchings and Sons, her residence number translates to No. 2427 perhaps making it one of the oldest structures in the block or on the site of the oldest structure. C. S. Longest, who had previously owned all of the land, is listed on Cherokee Parkway (formerly Cherokee Boulevard) in 1905. Earlier, he had been listed on Willow Avenue in the same vicinity, so whether No. 2315 was a new residence in 1905 or had been built earlier is not clear. Also in 1905, John Stites, president of the Eastern Land Company who subdivided some of the area, is first listed at what becomes No. 2325. By 1907, other residents are Lipscomb at No. 2417 (new) and M. Warren at No. 2507 (new). In 1909, No. 2517 (new) is first listed as is No. 2541. In 1910, No. 2303, built for George Kremer by J. B. Hutchings and Sons, architects, and No. 2409 are first listed. The latter was built for the Whiteside family and is attributed to Mason Maury, architect. No. 2503 is also listed for the first time in 1910 and was designed and occupied by the architect George H. Gray. By 1911, No. 2309 is listed for the first time but vacant. In 1912, Alexis J. Schulten, who was with the J. J. Schulten Company (wholesale shoes), was listed at No. 2307 (new). By 1912, C. C. Stoll of the Stoll Oil Company is listed at his new residence at No. 2335, designed by Val Collins. In 1913, No. 2331 is first listed (possibly same as 2327 today). In 1916, No. 2421 is first listed, occupied by the Terstegge family. In 1917, George Stoll is listed at No. 2539 which appears for the first time. After 1920, four structures were added, Nos. 2425, 2519, 2531, and 2533.⁹⁹

No. 2303 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with Tudor motifs. The first story is red brick with limestone trim and the second story is stucco and timbering. The structure occupies a corner site on a hill and has a stone-walled terrace in front of the house. A porte cochère is in the rear but visible from Willow Avenue. The porch on the north side of the facade was possibly added later. No. 2307 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a red tile roof and a dormer which is supported by large ornate iron brackets with Art Nouveau characteristics. The doorway is topped by a segmental-arched hood and flanked by columns and pilasters. A small terrace is to the side of the porch and slate steps with limestone walls that come down the hill. No. 2315 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick structure with a large gable centered with a small triple-arched window. Brick quoins form implied pilasters. A terrace is across the front of the house with a centered portico with square brick pillars and topped by a balustrade. There are leaded sidelights. A screened-in one-story porch is at either end. No. 2325 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence in a neo-Greek Revival style with a two-story porch with colossal fluted Ionic columns and fluted pilasters. The extended

cornice is underscored by brackets. There is a one-story rounded extension on the north side. No. 2327 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with creekstone on the first story and unpainted stucco and timbering on the second floor. The structure has Art Nouveau tendencies. No. 2409 is a two-and-one-half-story low, horizontal-lined residence with Wrightian influences. The deep porch is screened-in on the far south side of the facade. The structure has dormers, eaves, and brackets. No. 2417 is a two-story unpainted stucco residence with horizontal Wrightian lines, wide eaves and brackets. A porch on the north side of the structure is partially filled in. No. 2421 is a two-and-one-half-story white stucco Beaux-Arts residence with a tile roof. No. 2425 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with "Georgian" motifs. Screened-in porches form wings on both sides of the symmetrical facade. No. 2427 is a two-story brick residence with Georgian motifs. Details include the Doric order radiating window caps in brick. There is a stone wall on the street. No. 2503 is a two-story unpainted stucco residence with a tile roof, an arched door and window on the first story and a central bay window from ground to roof. No. 2507 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a shingled dormer, a gabled open porch. No. 2517 is a one-and-one-half-story brick residence with wide eaves and a wide porch. In front of the house is a magnificent "Baroque" double stairway winding up the hill at right angles. No. 2519 is the "Cherokee View Apartments" a three-story buff-brick structure with a red tile roof. There are four small dormers topped by pinnacles. The symmetrical structure has a gothic arch doorway with leaded glass and a large, round-arched window on the second floor on axis with the entrance. A ceremonial stairway with terraces and urns climbs the hill. No. 2529 is a one-and-one-half-story stucco residence with dark wood trim. It has double Jerkin-head gables and has an Oriental air about it. No. 2531 is a two-story unpainted stucco abode similar to No. 2503 with a large, round-arch opening on either side of the first story. No. 2533 is a two-and-one-half-story light brown brick and stucco residence with a slate roof and Arts-and-Crafts-motifs. No. 2535 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a tile roof, shutters eaves and brackets. The house is almost invisible due to a large fir tree. No. 2541 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with wide eaves, a low dormer and a two-story portico.

CHEROKEE PARKWAY, between Longest Avenue and Grinstead Drive

Henry S. Barker, a lawyer who served as City Attorney and Judge of the Criminal Court, lived in the area of what became Cherokee Parkway and Grinstead Avenue in the mid-1890s. His residence at No. 2647 was built prior to 1897 and designed by Kenneth McDonald of McDonald Brothers. Barker's son, Maxwell, also resided at this address. Barker owned the entire point between the Slaughter's and Longest's holdings

and the tip where Grinstead and Cherokee Parkway meet. In 1908, he extended Ransdell Avenue and in 1915 revised his subdivision to make Ransdell go all the way through to Grinstead with lots on both sides.¹⁰⁰ No. 2647 is a two-and-one half-story red-brick residence with rusticated limestone trim on the round tower on the west side of the facade. An open porch wraps around the east side of the building. A large flowing lawn is enclosed by a rough limestone fence. There is a rear entrance off of Ransdell. No. 2651 is a two-story rusticated stone residence with Oriental motifs.

MIDLAND AVENUE, between Bardstown Road and Everett Avenue

Midland Avenue was laid out on Norris' Highland Addition in 1891. Midland is listed in the 1892 directory with no occupants but by 1893, there are two occupants. There are three in 1894 which remains constant until 1903 with an increase of one resident. In 1909, when the addresses change, there are nine structures on Midland including the Cherokee Livery Stable at No. 2034 where the garage shop is currently located. By 1910, the block was nearly filled with modest structures.¹⁰¹

East Side 2020 - 2060

No. 2020 is a recently constructed brick veneer structure, two stories in height with no fenestration evident on the street facade. Nos. 2024 and 2026 are both two-and-one-half stories in height and frame construction. Each is highly decorative with various Shingle Style ornaments, fluted Doric columns, stone foundations, open-bedded pediments, a Jerkin-headed gable, and a hipped metal roof. No. 2030 is a frame dwelling, one-and-one-half stories in height with a stucco foundation, wide eaves, shoji-like windows, and a dormer. No. 2036 is a single-story garage executed in a Mission mode with a stucco, brick, and frame exterior. No. 2040 is a frame edifice, one-and-one-half stories tall with a stone foundation and porch, wide eaves, and Arts-and-Crafts-inspired brackets. Also one-and-one-half stories tall, No. 2042 is of frame construction with a stone foundation and Shingle Style ornament. No. 2044 is a one-and-one-half-story edifice constructed of frame with an Oriental mien. No. 2048 is also one-and-one-half stories, yet is of brick construction and has flat lintels, wide eaves, and an open-bed pediment. No. 2050 has a stone foundation, is one-and-one-half stories in height, and has an Oriental mien. No. 2052 is a stucco exterior abode, one-and-one-half stories tall with a saddleback roof and a Composite order porch. No. 2054 is a one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a stucco exterior, a Doric porch, and a steep metal gambrel roof. No. 2056 is a single-story edifice, symmetrically massed and frame built. Near Everett is No. 2060, a frame abode, one-and-one-half stories in height with Shingle Style decoration.

half-story red brick duplex with an extended cornice and brackets. The two-story porch is open on both stories, with square brick supports; there are low brick walls on the first story and wrought-iron rails on the second story. No. 2114 is a contemporary two-story red brick apartment house in the cubic mode. No. 2122 is a two-story red brick residence with a brick porch across the front. No. 2124 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with an extended cornice supported by brackets, a dormer with round arched windows, and a screened-in porch across the front. No. 2126 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence in poor condition with a screened-in porch with low stone walls. No. 2128 is a two-and-one-half-story red brick residence with a bay window on the second floor. A porch across the front has red brick supports and low brick walls. No. 2130 is on a hill and has a retaining wall in front of it. It is a two-story, brown and red brick, asymmetrical duplex with a "Federal" style doorway. There is an enclosed sunroom on the first and second stories on the south side of the facade.

EDGELAND AVENUE, between Bardstown Road and Willow Avenue

West Side 2011 - 2139

The west side of Edgeland was part of Norris' Highland Addition laid out in 1891 and owned by John E. Norris. By 1897 the directory lists two residents on the west side: Ochsner and Roemer. By 1898 there are three residents. By 1902, seven residences are listed and they are for the first time assigned street numbers. Ochsner is at 1409 and Roemer at 1419. In 1909 new numbers are assigned and Ochsner is at No. 2011, thus making it one of the two oldest structures on the block; as early as 1897 if it is the original structure. By 1914, the lots are almost filled with thirteen residences on the west side.¹⁰³

North of the first alley north of Bardstown Road is a two-and-one-half-story frame residence, painted yellow, with a triangular gable. The open porch across the front has Doric columns. No. 2013 is a two-and-one-half-story gray frame duplex with a dormer underscored by a broken cornice and dentils. The open porch across the front has Doric columns. No. 2017 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame duplex with an open porch. No. 2021 is a two-story red brick duplex with limestone trim and an open porch across the front. No. 2107 is a two-story white frame duplex with a gable filled with a sunburst detail. An open porch across the front has round columns. No. 2103 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame residence with a shingled gable and an open porch across the front. No. 2105 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame

building with a dormer, double entrance door and an open, Doric-columned porch across the front. No. 2107 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame duplex with a small dormer with a sunburst detail. The double door is protected by a small portico on the north side of the facade with round columns on brick plinths. No. 2109 is a contemporary two-story red brick apartment house with side entrance and side yard with entrance gained through a wrought-iron gate and railings. No. 2111 is a two-story red brick "cubic" residence with a tile roof and a porch terrace across the front which has a portico in the middle. No. 2119 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence painted ivory and gold. The dormer has a sunburst detail and is underscored by an extended cornice and brackets. The open porch across the front has Ionic columns. No. 2121 is a two-and-one-half-story white frame duplex with a large extended gable which is shingled and decorated with a sunburst detail. The decorative elements of the facade include an extended cornice underscored by brackets an Ionic-columned open porch and uneven wooden quoins. No. 2123 is a two-and-one-half-story frame and shingle residence, painted yellow and gray. Decorative elements include a dormer, bay window, brackets, dentils and an open Ionic-columned porch across the front. No. 2127 is a two-story white frame residence which sits on a hill with a retaining wall in front. A gabled porch on the south side of the facade is extended beyond the structure. North of Everett Avenue, at 2139, is "The Edgeland" apartment house which sits on a hill with a series of steps to the dark red brick, white-trimmed structure. There are four separate entrances to the tile-roofed building in addition to two entrances on Everett Avenue.

BARINGER AVENUE, between Bardstown Road and Willow Avenue

This street was part of the subdivision of the Baringer Land Company laid out in 1906 and was named after the family who had had a dairy farm on the land. The land was originally purchased in 1839 and 1841 from Robert Turner and William Pope by John Jacob Baringer and his son John Engelhardt Baringer. Frederick Baringer acquired the land in 1870 from his stepdaughter and niece Caroline. He had married Catherine, the widow of his brother John Engelhardt Baringer. After her death in 1858, Frederick married Sophia B. Edinger from Pennsylvania. Their home was located on Everett Avenue on the hill on the north side. It stood until sometime in the last fifteen years and had Pennsylvania Dutch characteristics which had been added to it after Sophia's arrival. Sophia lived on Everett until at least 1920.¹⁰⁴

Sophia's daughter, Lydia, married Edward F. Peter who was president of the Baringer Land Company and laid out the subdivision of the land in 1906.¹⁰⁵

Baringer Avenue was first listed in the 1910 directory, but there were no residents then or in 1911. By 1912, several structures are listed on the west side, including the Edenside Christian Church which was supposedly the first structure built in the Baringer subdivision. The residents include B. Peck, H. C. Gruber, a contractor, at No. 2017 and J. L. Gruber at No. 2019, the only frame structure in the block. By 1913, there are several more structures on the west side and by 1914 a total of eleven on the west side and seven on the east side. No. 2018 was designed by Arthur Loomis and Julius Hartman, architects, for James G. Clarke. No. 2020 was also designed by Loomis and Hartman for William F. Clarke. By the 1918 auction, all of the lots on the north side had been sold and were occupied by a residence except the lot at the alley, and all of the lots on the east side were owned and occupied except for the two end lots, one at Bardstown Road and one at the alley. 106

East Side 2006 - 2026

Located near the corner of Baringer Avenue and Bardstown Road is No. 2006, a one-and-one-half-story brick abode with a stone foundation, large brackets in the cornice soffit, a tile roof, wide eaves, and Oriental massing. The next nine edifices, Nos. 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024, all share major design features, yet each, nevertheless, is stamped with some individualizing element or decoration. They are two-and-one-half-stories in height, constructed of brick, and bear, for the most part, a decidedly Oriental quality in their material, massing, fenestration, roofline, and embellishments. Many have stained glass, stone foundations, ceramic tile roofs, wide overhanging eaves, shoji-like windows, and often oversized brackets. No. 2026 is a two-story edifice constructed of brick with a mixture of Federal and Oriental elements.

West Side 2003 - 2029

No. 2003-3005 is situated near Bardstown Road. It is two-and-one-half stories tall, constructed of brick, and contains certain Eastern elements which include a stone foundation, wide bracketed eaves, and symmetrical massing. The following eight edifices may be treated as a unit considering their high degree of shared characteristics. Nos. 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, (2019 is frame) and 2021 are of brick, stand two-and-one-half stories, and contain a number of Eastern and Arts-and-Crafts decorative details: wide, bracketed eaves; stone foundations; shoji-like windows; broad porches; low dormers; tile roofs; stained and opalescent glass; and symmetrical, Oriental massing. No. 2023 is brick and two stories in height. It, too, manifests many of the

same immediately aforementioned design features. No. 2025 is entirely within this Eastern-inspired architectural ilk combining Federal details such as sidelights at the entry in a unique blend. No. 2027 is a two-and-one-half-story dwelling constructed of a light-colored brick with darker brick in the rear and wide eaves, stone foundation, a dormer, and an ornamented roof gutter. Near the corner of Baringer and Willow Avenues is No. 2029, similar in many respects to other structures in this block, as its brick two-and-one-half stories feature a commodious porch, wide eaves, and a dormer.

BARINGER AVENUE, between Willow Avenue and Cherokee Road

This block had two residents listed on the west side in the 1916 directory at Nos. 2127 and 2129. These were the only two lots that had been sold in the entire block prior to the 1918 auction. Thus, with the exception of the above mentioned, all structures date from after 1918. By 1920 the directory shows an additional nine structures in the block.¹⁰⁷

East Side 2100 - 2174

Located at the corner of Baringer and Willow Avenues is No. 2100-2108, a three-story brick multi-unit dwelling constructed largely in a style derived from Tudor Gothic and Arts-and-Crafts sources. Some details include lattice windows, chiseled stone in the entry, and Arts-and-Crafts brickwork. No. 2110 is a brick two-and-one-half-story dwelling, symmetrically massed, with wide, bracketed eaves, and Arts-and-Crafts-inspired ornament. Nos. 2118 and 2120 are both two-and-one-half stories in height, constructed of brick with a stucco foundation, wide eaves, a low dormer, and a pedimented porch. No. 2122 is a one-and-one-half-story abode constructed of both brick and stucco with wide eaves, and shoji-like windows. No. 2128 is the same height as No. 2122 and erected of a combination of brick and stucco with Arts-and-Crafts, "Dutch Colonial", and Georgian detail. No. 2130, a two-and-one-half-story stone and brick dwelling, has wide eaves, a low dormer, and Arts-and-Crafts ornament. Nos. 2132 and 2134 are both two-and-one-half stories in height and constructed primarily of brick with a dormer, wide eaves, and an Oriental mien. No. 2138 is a rather impressive abode, two stories with attic, brick construction, ceramic tile roof, and featuring a Mission Style massing in combination with Beaux Arts embellishments. The following three edifices, Nos. 2144, 2146, and 2150, are brick constructed and two-and-one-half stories in height with wide porches, shoji-like windows, wide eaves, and low dormers. No. 2152 is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with radically overhanging eaves, small-paned windows, a low dormer, and a somewhat Wrightesque massing. No. 2158 is a light brick edifice of the same height, with a high degree of

verticality achieved by Tudor-inspired design features. No. 2160 is a large, two-story brick dwelling with wide eaves and Arts-and-Crafts brickwork. No. 2164 is a one-and-one-half-story edifice constructed primarily of brick and stucco with an Oriental mien achieved by the use of a ceramic tile roof, pagoda-like massing, an enclosed side-porch, and overhanging eaves. No. 2166 is a brick one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a dormer, wide eaves, small-paned windows, and an ornamental roof gutter. No. 2170 is a brick structure, one-and-one-half stories in height, with wide, overhanging eaves, some Arts-and-Crafts ornament, and a Federal fanlight. No. 2174 is a one-and-one-half-story edifice constructed primarily of brick with a tile roof, a notable collection of gables, and wide eaves. This abode is situated near the corner of Baringer and Cherokee Parkway.

West Side 2119 - 2191

Situated near the corner of Baringer and Willow Avenues, Nos. 2119 and 2121 are both two-and-one-half stories in height and constructed mainly of brick. In each one may be seen tile roofing, dormers, wide eaves, a pedimented porch, art glass, and Arts-and-Crafts brickwork. Nos. 2125 and 2129 are somewhat similar: both are two stories and brick construction with tile roofs. Large dormers with Jerkin-headed gables, wide, bracketed eaves, small-paned windows, and Arts-and-Crafts brickwork. No. 2135 is a two-story brick edifice with similar appointments. No. 2139 is two-and-one-half stories in height and constructed of brick with an oriel on its north side, shoji-like windows, wide bracketed eaves, a prominent dormer, and a commodious porch. No. 2141 is a two-and-one-half-story dwelling constructed in a large measure of light brown brick with a rusticated stone foundation, wide bracketed eaves, and an oriel. Similarly constructed, No. 2143 is brick and two-and-one-half stories with shoji-like windows, wide eaves, symmetrical massing, and a large porch. No. 2145 is a brick one-and-one-half-story abode with a tile roof, a dormer, Oriental massing, and a stucco foundation. No. 2151 is two-and-one-half stories in height with wide eaves, a tile roof, and a brick exterior. Likewise, No. 2153 is two-and-one-half stories of brick and symmetrically massed with wide eaves and a dormer. No. 2157 is a two-story brick edifice with lattice windows and half-timber detail. No. 2161 is a two-story abode constructed of brick and stucco and appearing to have been derived from "Dutch Colonial" sources. No. 2163 is a brick and stucco abode with stained glass, wide eaves, a dormer, and is two-and-one-half stories in height. No. 2167 is a two-story dwelling with a dormer, wide eaves, and pagodalike massing. No. 2171 is a two-story edifice, constructed mainly of brick with a stucco foundation and containing Eastern design elements such as wide, overhanging eaves, a Jerkin-headed dormer, and a large porch. No. 2173-

2177 is a two-story dwelling constructed of brick with wide eaves underscored by oversized modillions. No. 2189, a newly erected structure, is two stories in height and brick veneer with no apparent style or fenestration on the street facade. Located near the intersection of Baringer and Cherokee Road, No. 2191 is brick with a stucco foundation, two stories in height and contains wide eaves and a Jerkin-headed dormer.

EASTERN PARKWAY, between Bardstown Road and Willow Avenue

West Side only 2003 - 2023

A plat map dated April 1905 shows the outline of Cherokee Road and Eastern Parkway in an agreement between the Board of Park Commissioners and the Baringer family.¹⁰⁸

Eastern Parkway on the west side was shown subdivided by the Baringer Land Company in 1906. The portion closest to Bardstown Road had been previously known as Melrose Avenue and also Ferndale. Melrose Avenue had had structures on the east side as early as 1908. Eastern Parkway was first listed in the directory in 1910 with four structures only on the east side. The 1918 auction map of the Baringer Land Company holdings shows all of the lots on the west side available for purchase. Therefore, all structures are post-1918. At No. 2019, where a newly constructed apartment house stands, formerly stood a residence designed and built by Hiatt Brothers for A. B. Freville in about 1921.¹⁰⁹

This section of Eastern Parkway forms one of the main entrances to Cherokee Park and is climaxed by the circle and the Daniel Boone statue. The parkway is four lanes wide with parking allowed on both sides. There are sidewalks and grass medians flanking both sides of the commodious thoroughfare. Prior to the tornado of April 3, 1974, the parkway was lined with majestic trees. Some of the tree line still exists but not as it did previously.

No. 2003 is a two-story dark red brick structure which is now being used as an insurance office. The structure has modified Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs. No. 2005 is a one-and-one-half-story dark red brick residence with a large dormer, pitched roof, and porch. No. 2011 is a two-story dark red brick residence almost identical to No. 2003 except that the door at No. 2011 is at the center of the house instead of the side. No. 2013 is the "Marion Gray" Apartments, occupying a three-story red brick structure on a limestone base and with limestone trim. The building is decorated with pilasters and garlands in relief. No. 2017 is a two-story dark red duplex with separate entrances topped by gabled hoods. There are

enclosed porches on the side. No. 2019 is a recently completed three-story red brick apartment house, which is compatible with the area. No. 2023, at Willow Avenue is a three-story large red brick apartment house which is set at an angle to the street. It has limestone trim, a round arched window over the main entrance, and relief work on the cornice.

EASTERN PARKWAY, between Willow Avenue and Cherokee Road

West Side only 2025 - 2127

This block had also been shown as subdivided by the Baringer Land Company in 1906 and prior to 1918 seven lots had been purchased. In 1914 two of these had residences on them: No. 2049, W. Ruedeman, and No. 2051, H. Barrett. The numbering changed somewhat in this block and No. 2049 is now 2101. It was designed for William Ruedeman by the architect George H. Gray. In 1915, there are several more structures in existence including No. 2067 designed by George H. Gray for the Schlegel family. After the 1918 auction, other lots are purchased. No. 2055 was designed for H. N. Newmark by Joseph and Joseph, architects, prior to 1925. The Ambassador Apartments at No. 2111, is first listed in the 1928 directory.¹¹⁰

No. 2025 is a two-story brown brick residence whose main entrance is on Willow Avenue. No. 2029 with an alley to the north is a two-story red brick symmetrical residence in a Federal style. No. 2031-2033-2035-2037 is a two-story, yellow brick, tile-roofed apartment house with Arts-and-Crafts Movement influence. It has four separate entrances, with porches at either end of the structure and a gabled hood in the center covering two of the entrances. No. 2055 is a two-story, asymmetrical, unpainted stucco residence. The round-arched windows on the first floor have blue awnings on them and are topped by relief work. The round-arched entrance door to the north of the facade has an iron balcony over it. An enclosed porch is on the south of the facade. A red tile roof covers the structure. No. 2057 is a two-story dark brick building with a porch across the front and a side porch on the south side. No. 2059 is a two-story red brick Federal style residence. A small screened-in porch is at the centrally located entrance door. No. 2061 is a two-story dark red brick structure in a modified Arts-and-Crafts Movement style. A small open porch is on the front of the house. No. 2063 is a two-story dark red brick residence with limestone trim. The modified Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs include the tile roof on the small front porch. No. 2065 is a two-story dark red brick residence with an Art-Nouveau-influenced dormer. No. 2067 is a two-story red brick Arts-and-Crafts Movement style residence with a tile roof and triangular gables. No. 2101

is a two-and-one-half-story residence in yellow brick and is one of the most noteworthy structures in the block. It has both Art Nouveau and Arts-and-Crafts Movement motifs. No. 2103 is a one-story red brick residence with horizontal Prairie style influences. No. 2107 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a tile roof, extended cornice, and dormers. No. 2109 is a two-story dark red brick residence in a modified Arts-and-Crafts Movement style, with segmental-arch windows on the first story. No. 2111 is the "Ambassador Apartment," a four-story red brick structure which sits on a hill and has a ceremonial divided stairway up to the courtyard. Stylistically, the structure is eclectic and has Tudor motifs of half-timbering and stucco, in addition to relief work trim. Twisted columns and lions are other decorative features. No. 2117 is a one-and-one-half-story red brick residence with Wrightian motifs and a large pediment faced with stucco and timbering. No. 2125 is a two-story dark red brick residence with a tile roof, dormer, and a small porch. No. 2127, at the circle, is a two-story contemporary red brick apartment building.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Illustrated Louisville: Kentucky's Metropolis (Chicago: Acme Publishing and Engraving Company, 1891), p. 74.
- ² Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870 -1910 (New York: Atheneum, 1969), pp. 11-13. Warner's paradigm, the use of building permit records in order to pinpoint the character of development in suburban areas, would contain limited applicability in Louisville's case as most records of that nature have been destroyed. Nonetheless, his astute evaluation of the nature of that growth process is particularly useful conceptually.
- ³ Charles N. Glaab and A. Theodore Brown, A History of Urban America (Toronto: The Macmillian Company, 1967), p. 154.
- ⁴ Sam Bass Warner, Jr., The Urban Wilderness: A History of the American City (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1972), p. 38; and Blake McKelvey, The Urbanization of America (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1963), p. 14.
- ⁵ A fascinating contemporary account of the growth of urban transportation in Louisville exists in Carlton G. Haydon, "The Street Railway System," in Memorial History of Louisville From Its First Settlement to the Year 1896, ed: Josiah Stoddard Johnston (Chicago: American Biographical Publishing Company, 1896), 1:326. A slightly expanded version of this rail history may be found in Milo Martin Meadows, Jr., "Urban Transportation in Louisville From 1830 to 1910." (Master's thesis, University of Louisville, 1967).
- ⁶ The effect of this and other phenomena on the growth of the Louisville hinterland receives a sympathetic, if not somewhat abortive, treatment in Judith Hart English, "Louisville's Nineteenth-Century Suburban Growth: Parkland, Crescent Hill, Cherokee Triangle, Beechmont and Highland Park." (Master's thesis, University of Louisville, 1972).
- ⁷ For an ample introduction into the remarkable history of Cave Hill Cemetery see Josiah Stoddard Johnston, "History of Cave Hill Cemetery," in Memorial History, 2:344-53.
- ⁸ "Instead of centralizing," explained the Courier-Journal of 19 March 1887 at a stage when the city's suburban spirit was growing to a fever-pitch, "Louisville has grown along the river and back over the healthful plain toward the splendid hills that cluster around at a short distance. Even on the Highland~~s~~ above town," the paper continued with reference specifically to the Triangle, "where so many handsome places are being erected, the same liberal provision is made."

- ⁹ Louisville's early reputation as a somewhat unhealthy locale was doubtless well-earned despite the glowing commentary of real estate speculators. Nevertheless, what is much more notable is the fact that the new town confronted its geographically-related health problems as early as 1832 with the establishment of a City Board of Health. For a review of the first period of town growth see Richard C. Wade, The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1959). The flooding which occurred in the early eighties is documented in Samuel Wilson Thomas, ed., Views of Louisville Since 1766 (Louisville: Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, 1971), pp. 192-93.
- ¹⁰ Meadows "Transportation."
- ¹¹ McKelvey Urbanization, p. 79.
- ¹² Quoted in Glaab and Brown Urban America, p. 158.
- ¹³ McKelvey Urbanization, pp. 236 and 8.
- ¹⁴ Haydon "Street Railway," p. 326.
- ¹⁵ Three works have been done on Louisville parks. The earliest, and contemporaneous with the institutionalization of the existing interconnected system, is Andrew Cowan, "The Public Parks and Parkways," in Memorial History, 2:338-43. A review of the peculiar reform spirit behind the popular acceptance of the public park idea locally may be found in Douglas L. Stern, "A History of Parks in Louisville From 1779 to 1890," work paper, University of Louisville, March 1974 (Mimeographed). Olmsted Associates, consultants in the redevelopment of Cherokee Park because of storm damage received in April 1974, have produced a rather thorough documentation of the evolution of that park since 1891 in its "Journal of the Development of Cherokee Park," December 1974 (Mimeographed).
- ¹⁶ Olmsted's simply astonishing achievements have been enumerated in a few works. Most exhaustive of the lot is Laura Wood Roper, FLO: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973). Some of Olmsted's notions on the subject of park architecture are scattered throughout the early annual reports of Louisville's Board of Park Commissioners. His warning against wasteful duplication of services, especially those having to do with sports and recreation, and design features may be seen in Board of Park Commissioners, City of Louisville, First Annual Report (Louisville: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, 1892), pp. 51-57.
- ¹⁷ A concise overview of the park and boulevard movement's participants and their activities is located in Glaab and Brown Urban America, pp. 254-57. Warner Streetcar Suburbs, p. 14.

- ¹⁸ Board of Park Commissioners, City of Louisville, Second Annual Report (Louisville: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, 1893), p. 6.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., p. 7.
- ²⁰ Board of Park Commissioners, City of Louisville, Third Annual Report (Louisville: John P. Morton, Publisher, 1894), p. 67.
- ²¹ Ibid., pp. 67-68.
- ²² Board of Park Commissioners, City of Louisville, Fifth Annual Report (Louisville: John P. Morton, Publisher, 1896), pp. 71-72.
- ²³ Haydon "Street Railway," p. 326.
- ²⁴ Warner Streetcar Suburbs, p. 4. Used as a convenient historical index of population affairs, it is important to note that the Federal Census first recognized the separate categories of urban and metropolitan groups in its 1880 New York census; however, it was not until 1910 that this tabular segregation was applied more generally (see McKelvey Urbanization, p. 51), thus partially confirming Warner's hypothesis.
- ²⁵ A few maps of the Triangle area exist which are helpful in delineating ownership and boundaries prior to and during subdivision. Most useful is a map within an atlas produced for tax reference; see Louisville Title Company, New Map of Louisville, Kentucky and Environs (Chicago: George F. Gram, 1906). Other maps which may be helpful, especially with regard to the relationship of the rail system to the new suburb, include: Commercial Club, Triennial Conclave Guide Map, Grand Encampment (N.p., /1901/); Louisville, Ky.: Best Place in the World to Live (Louisville: A. C. Dudderar, n. d.); William B. Hunter, comp., New Map of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky (N.p.: Louisville Title Company; 1913); and Board of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Ward and Precinct Map of the City of Louisville, Kentucky (N.p., 1917). In order to ascertain the dates of annexation of various parts of the city, consult City Planning Commission, City of Louisville, A Major Street Plan for Louisville, Kentucky (St. Louis: Harland Bartholomew, 1929), p. 12. Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 214, page 641. Craycroft remains somewhat of a mystery. Difficulty encountered in attempting to research his life through city directories may stem from discrepancies in the spelling of his name.
- ²⁶ A brief biography of the firm may be found in Louisville of To-Day (N.p.: Consolidated Illustrating Company, 1895), p. 192. Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 278, page 638.
- ²⁷ Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 451, page 460.
- ²⁸ Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, page 143.
- ²⁹ Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 8, page 70.

- ³⁰ Clayton Longest, Case Number 38204, Louisville Chancery Court, 12 June 1884.
- ³¹ Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, page 127.
- ³² Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 2, pages 322-23.
- ³³ Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, pages 65-66.
- ³⁴ Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, page 12.
- ³⁵ Plat Book 1, pages 65-66. An advertisement calling for the purchase of lots from the Eastern Park Land Company may be found in The Critic, 7 June 1891. Echoing the appeal employed by many other subdividers, the auctioneers characterized the land as "the most delightful, healthy and elevated locality, surrounded by every element called desirable."
- ³⁶ The Hobbs name has been connected with a number of significant projects. A sympathetic treatment by Walter E. Langsam of Edward Dorsey Hobbs' involvement in the planning of Anchorage exists in the Falls of the Ohio Metropolitan Council of Governments, Metropolitan Preservation Plan (Louisville: Falls of the Ohio Metropolitan Council of Governments, 1973), p. 153. Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 429, page 639.
- ³⁷ A glimpse of the Town of Enterprise may be found in two sources: English "Suburban Growth," passim.; and The Town of Enterprise v. The City of Louisville, Suit 3493, Common Pleas Division, Jefferson Circuit Court. Warner Streetcar Suburbs, p. 11. Planning Commission "Street Plan," p. 12.
- ³⁸ Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 362, page 640; and Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 298, page 617. Evidence of the separate stages of development may be seen on Edgeland Avenue where one side, that subdivided by Norris, contains mostly wooden edifices while the other, developed by Baringer, possesses mainly brick abodes.
- ³⁹ Particularly useful in unraveling the events of the Baringer land's transfer is Anne S. Karem, The Cherokee Area: A History (Louisville: The Cherokee Association, 1971, revised ed.), h.p. Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Book 620, page 458; and Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, pages 113 and 151.
- ⁴⁰ The flooding of 1913 is vividly depicted in Thomas Views, pp. 224-25. Situated "in the very best residential section of Louisville . . . and free from all assessments," the unsold Baringer land was auctioned in May 1918 with the assurance to potential buyers that "numerous costly residences have already been built."

- ⁴¹ Barker, according to data gleaned from various city directories of the period, was a City Attorney and a Circuit Court Judge. Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 1, page 164; and Jefferson County, Kentucky Plat Book 3, page 85.
- ⁴² Works on the history of architecture which may help additionally in understanding that dimension of the Triangle's appeal include: Vincent J. Scully, Jr., The Shingle Style and the Stick Style: Architectural Theory and Design from Downing to the Origins of Wright (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971); and Robert Furneaux Jordan, Victorian Architecture (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1966).
- ⁴³ Deed Book 214, page 641. Admittedly, the level of success in dating edifices by city directory information is usually limited; however, in the case of the Triangle, where the span of growth was relatively short and the number of buildings replaced few, there is a high degree of reliability in using this technique. Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville for 1878 (Louisville: C. K. Caron, 1878), 8:253. Karem Cherokee, p. 5. Caron's 1885, 15:845. Caron's 1884, 14:821. Plans for a residence for John Baumeister from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1878, 8:253. Thomas Views, pp. 126-27. Plans for a residence for William C. Nones from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1882, 12:549. Catalogue of the First Architectural Exhibition: Louisville Chapter American Institute of Architects (N.p., 1912), n.p. Caron's 1885, 15:845. Caron's 1881, 11:267.
- ⁴⁴ Montgomery Schuyler, American Architecture and Other Writings, eds. William H. Jordy and Ralph Coe (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1961), p. 252. Council of Governments, Preservation Plan, p. 70. Atlas of the City of Louisville and Environs, Kentucky (Louisville: G. M. Hopkins, 1884). Caron's 1887, 17:982. Caron's 1882, 12:495. Caron's 1897, 27:1248. Caron's 1886, 16:855. Caron's 1903, 33:1477. Caron's 1895, 25:1221. Courier-Journal, 27 May 1929.
- ⁴⁵ See page 12, Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, City of Louisville, Transcript of Public Hearing, meeting of 6 March 1974. Caron's 1885, 15:846. Caron's 1897, 27:1248. Caron's 1904, 34:1545. Caron's 1901, 31:1376. It is worth noting that Henry Whitestone, popularizer of the Italianate locally, was active elsewhere in the city at the time of No. 1047's construction. His firm was succeeded by Murphy, architect of the second Baird house during his former employer's retirement. For the complete work on the life and career of this important figure, consult Elizabeth Fitzpatrick Jones. "Henry Whitestone: Nineteenth-Century Louisville Architect." (Master's thesis, University of Louisville, May 1974). Caron's 1881, 11:454. Caron's 1902, 32:1450. Caron's 1903, 33:1477.

⁴⁶The Highland Branch of the Free Public Library was opened with a dedicatory address given on 8 February 1906. The cost of the irregular-shaped site, donated to the Library Board by Triangle citizens, amounted to \$4,000. Contracted by builder Jacob Bornstein on 14 November 1906, the edifice itself would eventually cost \$31,281. It was the first Carnegie-endowed branch library erected in the South. For further details, see Louisville Free Public Library, Fifth Annual Report (Louisville Free Public Library, 1910), p. 17; and Louisville Free Public Library, Second Annual Report (Louisville Free Public Library, 1907), pp. 84-85. Caron's 1883, 13:352. The Inland Architect and News Record 18 (August 1891):14. A précis of the firm may be found in Louisville of To-Day, p. 194. Muldoon was quite a figure. His biography was included in two works: see The City of Louisville and a Glimpse of Kentucky (Louisville: Louisville Board of Trade, 1887), p. 127; and Josiah Stoddard Johnston "Personal History and Biography," in Memorial History, 2:581. Caron's 1880, 10:622. Inland Architect 21 (February 1893):18. For a look into this important firm, consult appropriate sections of Langsam's text and selection in the Council of Government's Preservation Plan. It is worth noting that this productive pair actually dates back to 1873, when Loomis began serving Clarke as a draughtsman. This was only shortly after the latter initiated a private practice. For further evidence, see Caron's 1874, 4:354. Caron's 1878, 8:328. Some ten years after the erection of James' Triangle abode, D. X. Murphy would perform some commercial design work for him. This took the form of improvements for an edifice at Third and Jefferson Streets in 1888. Again, it was Murphy's predecessor, Whitestone, who was active during the period of the first project. For confirmation of this work arrangement, see D. X. Murphy, Project Expenditure Journal, 1886-1891, records from the office of Lockett and Farley, Louisville, Kentucky. See page 12. Caron's 1879, 8:111. Plans for alterations of a residence for C. C. Bickel from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1878, 8:181. Caron's 1899, 29:1249. Catalogue of the First Exhibition. Caron's 1899, 29:1249. Caron's 1873, 3:203. Because of the popularity of the abode and general interest regarding its date of construction, the following data gleaned from city directories may help erase some doubt. Indeed, J. J. B. Hilliard is listed at the corner in the directory for the year 1873. The basis for that information, however, was gathered in 1872 for reporting the following year. In the 1872 directory Hilliard is listed as being a boarder on Broadway near Third Street. The year before that, Hilliard is not even listed.

- 47 Landmarks Commission, Transcript. Caron's 1895, 25:1221. Caron's 1905, 35:1477. Caron's 1902, 32:1450. Caron's 1900, 30:1298. Illustrative of the character of Triangle mobility, or the lack thereof, is the fact that the elder Johanboeke, a wholesale dealer in hats, caps, umbrellas, and fur gloves, and his son, a prominent attorney, settled only one block apart on Cherokee Road. Caron's 1887, 17:982. Caron's 1897, 27:1248.
- 48 Caron's 1892, 22:1196. It may be noted that Hardin was a feed and seed merchant with H. W. Middleton and Company. Caron's 1888, 18:1042. Caron's 1894, 24:1233. Caron's 1883, 13:396. Caron's 1887, 17:982; see also Johnston "Cave Hill" 2:344-53. Landmarks Commission, Transcript.
- 49 See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1901, 31:1377. Caron's 1905, 35:1478. D. X. Murphy, Project Index, Records from the office of Lockett and Farley, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1903, 33:1477. Caron's 1894, 24:1233. For a guide to the work and life of Maury, the reader is advised of a forthcoming master's thesis for the University of Louisville by Tooba K. Latham. W. J. Dodd was an outstanding figure in his own right. Trained in Chicago by William LeBaron Jenney and S. S. Beman, Dodd carried back to Louisville the revolutionary order of the modern skyscraper.
- 50 Caron's 1905, 35:1477. Caron's 1902, 32:1450. Caron's 1903, 33:1477. Caron's 1905, 35:1477. Caron's 1903, 33:1477.
- 51 See pages 13 and 14. Plans for a residence for Henry Bickel from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 52 Caron's 1904, 34:1545. Pryor was a Judge in the Criminal Division of the Jefferson Circuit Court. Caron's 1905, 35:1478. The date of completion for this edifice is visible above the entry inscribed in a cartouche.
- 53 See page 14. Baringer Land Company, "Map of Auction Sale," 25 May 1918, Map Collection (uncatalogued), Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Louisville, Kentucky. Joseph and Joseph, Architects and Engineers (New York: Architectural Catalogue Company, 1925), n.p.
- 54 See page 14. Baringer "Map of Sale." Selections from the Work of Joseph and Joseph (New York: Architectural Catalogue Company, 1929), n.p. The Vissman residence was featured in the Herald-Post of 16 March 1930 in its "Beautiful Homes of Louisville" series. Joseph and Joseph (1925). As mentioned, the elder Johnston did produce a mammoth history of Louisville in 1896. His biography appears in the first volume of that work. Plans for a residence for Josiah Stoddard Johnston from the office of John Bacon Hutchings and Sons, Harold E. Richardson

- Records, Louisville, Kentucky. Hieatt Brothers, Home Builders. Beautiful Louisville Homes (Louisville: Arthur W. Brown, Publisher, 1921?), n.p. Plans for a residence for Arnold Levy from the office of Joseph and Joseph, John T. Ballantine Records, Louisville, Kentucky. The attribution to Hutchings is on the basis of information given to Anne Karem by Mrs. Jesse Hawkins, current resident of No. 1432.
- ⁵⁵ Baringer "Map of Auction." Joseph and Joseph (1925). Caron's 1915, vol. 45.
- ⁵⁶ See page 12. Caron's 1883, 13:789. Atlas (1884) Caron's 1881, 11:751. Caron's 1889, 19:1122. Plans for a residence for E. R. Burghard from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1889, 19:1122. D. X. Murphy, Project Expenditure Journal, 1886-1891; Records from the firm of Lockett and Farley, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1903, 33:1526. Catalogue of the First Exhibition. Caron's 1904, 34:1579.
- ⁵⁷ Caron's 1892, 22:1230. Caron's 1894, 24:1269. Caron's 1895, 25:1260. Caron's 1897, 27:1288. Caron's 1898, 28:1295. Caron's 1901, 31:1421.
- ⁵⁸ See page 12. Caron's 1902, 32:1421.
- ⁵⁹ Caron's 1896, 26:1349. Caron's 1899, 29:1290. Caron's 1901, 31:1421. Caron's 1904, 34:1579.
- ⁶⁰ Caron's 1897, 27:1288. Caron's 1898, 28:1295. Caron's 1904, 34:1579. Plans for a residence for Fred Weikel from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Joseph and Joseph, Tracings Index, Records from the office of Joseph and Joseph, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1906, vol. 36.
- ⁶¹ See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1902, 32:1495. Caron's 1903, 33:1526. Caron's 1904, 34:1579.
- ⁶² Caron's 1908, vol. 38. Various street railway maps of this era confirm the location of the loop (see note 25).
- ⁶³ Caron's 1899, 29:1291:
- ⁶⁴ Baringer "Map of Auction."
- ⁶⁵ See pages 12 and 13.
- ⁶⁶ See page 12.
- ⁶⁷ See page 13.

- ⁶⁸ See pages 12 and 13.
- ⁶⁹ See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1900, 30:1551. Caron's 1898, 28:1499. Caron's 1894, 24:1459. Caron's 1897, 27:1492. Caron's 1894, 24:1459. Caron's 1895, 25:1463. Caron's 1897, 27:1492.
- ⁷⁰ See page 13. Caron's 1903, vol. 33. Caron's 1904, 34:1819. Caron's 1897, 27:1492. Caron's 1898, 28:1499. Caron's 1899, 29:1499. Caron's 1897, 27:1492. Caron's 1895, 25:1463.
- ⁷¹ See pages 13 and 14. Specifications for a residence for Henry Christman from the office of D. X. Murphy, D. X. Murphy and Brothers Collection (uncatalogued), The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.
- ⁷² See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1899, 29:1499. Caron's 1895, 25:1463. Caron's 1900, 30:1551. Caron's 1891, 21:1336. Caron's 1899, 29:1499.
- ⁷³ Baringer "Map of Auction." Joseph and Joseph (1925). Louisville Times, 23 May 1941.
- ⁷⁴ Baringer "Map of Auction." Hieatt Brothers Homes. Plans for a residence for E. Tilden Parsons from the office of Hugh L. Nevin, John C. Parsons Records, Louisville, Kentucky.
- ⁷⁵ Caron's 1907, vol. 37. Caron's 1908, vol. 38. Caron's 1914, vol. 44. Caron's 1915, vol. 45.
- ⁷⁶ Caron's 1908, vol. 38.
- ⁷⁷ See page 12. Caron's 1901, 31:1474.
- ⁷⁸ Caron's 1891, 21:1221. Caron's 1890, 20:1138. Caron's 1892, 22:1212. Caron's 1893, 23:1268. Caron's 1894, 24:1268. Caron's 1895, 25:1249. Campbell was the third, and possibly most influential, of Cave Hill's early superintendents. Caron's 1899, 29:1278. Caron's 1902, 32:1422. See page 12.
- ⁷⁹ See page 12. Karem Cherokee, pp. 12-13. Caron's 1900, 30:1524.
- ⁸⁰ Caron's 1901, 31:1616. Caron's 1900, 30:1524.
- ⁸¹ See page 12. Caron's 1900, 30:1524.
- ⁸² See pages 12 and 13. Caron's 1886-1904, passim. Meyer first located on Transit Avenue (now Grinstead) in about 1885. His name appears on one of the lots delineated on the Henning-Speed plat map; see Deed Book 451, page 460. Council of Governments Preservation Plan, pp. 86-87. Caron's 1904, 34:1789. See pages 14 and 15.

- 83 Leslie Shively, Belknap Campus: Its History (Louisville: University of Louisville, 1959), n.p. Caron's 1890, 20:1267.
- 84 See page 13. Caron's 1909, vol. 39. Caron's 1914, vol. 44. Caron's 1915, vol. 45.
- 85 See pages 14 and 15; and Plat Book 3, page 85. See page 13. Landmarks Commission, Transcript. Morgan's own home, though not yet confirmed in this research, is reportedly on Cherokee Road near Highland Avenue at No. 952.
- 86 See page 13. Caron's 1907, vol. 37. Caron's 1909, vol. 39. Caron's 1914, vol. 44. Caron's 1915, vol. 45. Caron's 1916, vol. 46. Caron's 1918, vol. 48.
- 87 See pages 14 and 15. Caron's 1909, vol. 39. Caron's 1911, vol. 41. Catalogue of the First Exhibition. No. 2531, then the residence of Ashton Harcourt, was featured in the "Beautiful Homes of Louisville" column of the 30 March 1930 Herald-Post.
- 88 See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1898, 28:1367. Caron's 1897, 27:1360.
- 89 Caron's 1904, 34:1667.
- 90 Caron's 1897, 27:1360.
- 91 The Critic, 7 June 1891. Caron's 1904, 34:1667.
- 92 Ibid. American Architect, April 1936, p. 44.
- 93 Caron's 1908, 38:1820. See page 18.
- 94 See pages 13 and 14.
- 95 Caron's 1907, vol. 37. Catalogue of the First Exhibition.
- 96 Castleman's statue, dedicated in February 1913, was sculpted by R. Hinton Perry of New York.
- 97 Caron's 1901, vol. 31. Caron's 1903, vol. 33. Caron's 1909, vol. 39. George H. Gray Collection, The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky (Typewritten list); Hereinafter, Gray Collection.
- 98 Caron's 1905, vol. 35.
- 99 See pages 13 and 14. Caron's 1899, vol. 29. Caron's 1905, vol. 35. Caron's 1907, vol. 37. Caron's 1909, vol. 39. Caron's 1910, vol. 40. Catalogue of the First Exhibition. Adrian Alexander, "A Study of Mason Maury, Louisville Architect from 1883 to 1919," work paper, University of Louisville, 1952; and Tooba K. Latham, "Mason Maury and the Influence of the Chicago School." Master's thesis (in progress), University of Louisville. Catalogue of the First Exhibition; and Gray

Collection. Caron's 1911, vol. 41. Caron's 1912, vol. 42. Catalogue of the First Exhibition. Caron's 1913, vol. 43. Caron's 1916, vol. 46. Caron's 1917, vol. 47. Caron's 1920, vol. 50.

¹⁰⁰ Caron's 1895, 25:1437. Kenneth McDonald and J. F. Sheblessy, Architects (St. Louis: D. B. Foster, /19007), p. 13. See pages 14 and 15. Catalogue of the First Exhibition.

¹⁰¹ See page 14. Caron's 1892, vol. 22. Caron's 1893, vol. 23. Caron's 1909, vol 39. Caron's 1910, vol. 40.

¹⁰² See page 14. Caron's 1912, vol. 42. Baringer "Map of Auction." Caron's 1914, vol. 44.

¹⁰³ See page 14. Caron's 1897, vol. 27. Caron's 1898, vol. 28. Caron's 1902, vol. 32. Caron's 1914, vol. 34.

¹⁰⁴ See page 14. Karem Cherokee, n.p.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

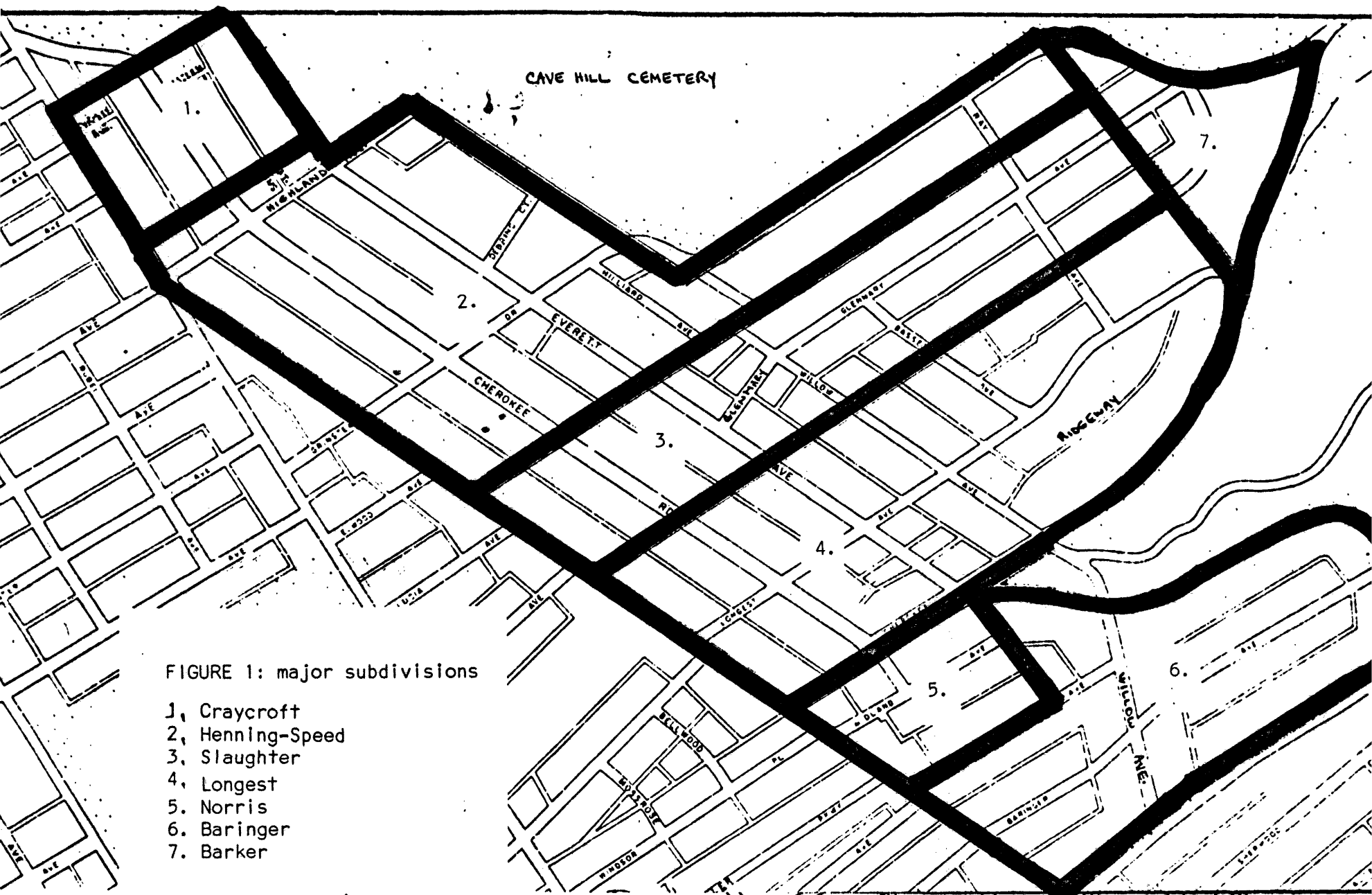
¹⁰⁶ Caron's 1910, vol. 40. Caron's 1911, vol. 41. Reverend Robert E. Kirkland to Elizabeth F. Jones, 18 October 1974, Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Louisville, Kentucky. Caron's 1912, vol. 42. Caron's 1913, vol. 43. Caron's 1914, vol. 44. Plans and specifications for a residence for James G. Clarke from the office of Arthur Loomis and Julius Hartman, Charles Pearce Records, Louisville, Kentucky. Plans for a residence for William F. Clarke from the office of Arthur Loomis and Julius Hartman, Jennings Watkins Records, Louisville, Kentucky.

¹⁰⁷ Caron's 1916, vol. 46. Baringer "Map of Auction."

¹⁰⁸ Deed Book 620, page 458.

¹⁰⁹ Deed Book 620, page 458. Plat Book 1, page 113. Caron's 1908, vol. 38. Caron's 1910, vol. 40. Baringer "Map of Auction." Hieatt Brothers Homes. Caron's 1921, vol. 51.

¹¹⁰ See page 14. Caron's 1914, vol. 44. Gray Collection. Ibid. Joseph and Joseph (1925). Caron's 1928, vol. 58.



CAVE HILL CEMETERY

FIGURE 1: major subdivisions

- 1. Craycroft
- 2. Henning-Speed
- 3. Slaughter
- 4. Longest
- 5. Norris
- 6. Baringer
- 7. Barker

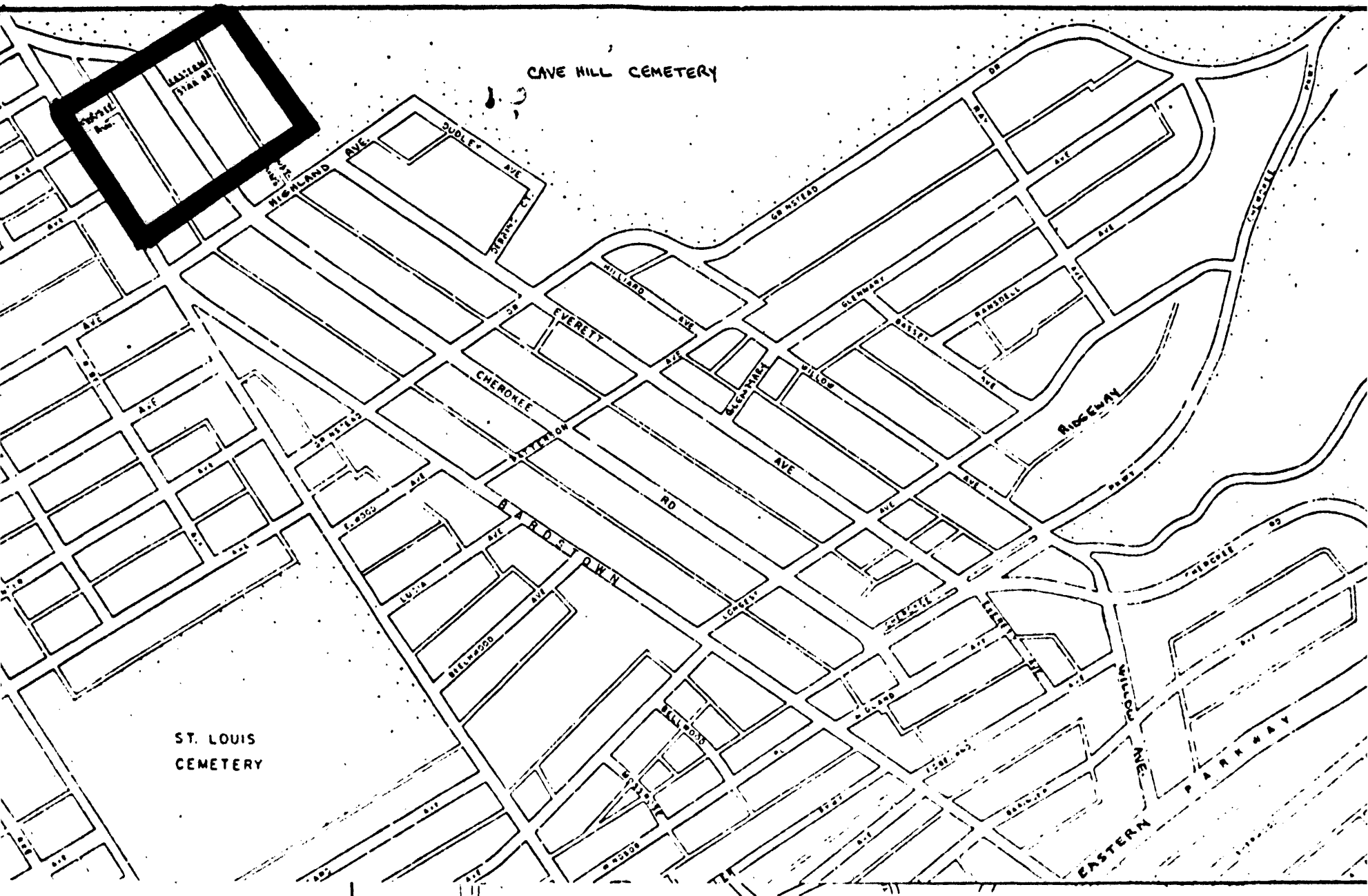
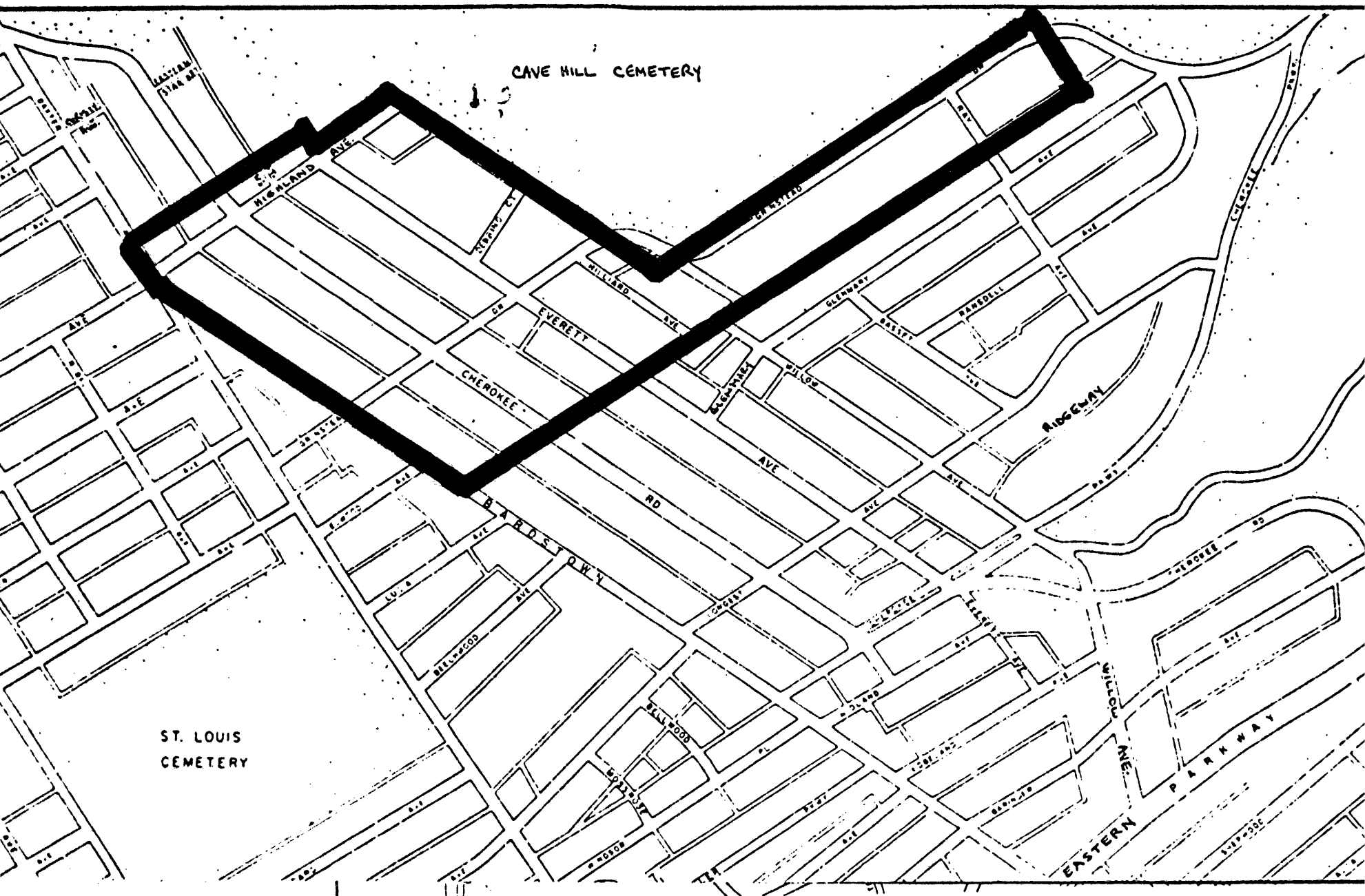


FIGURE 2: H. I. Craycroft 1878



CAVE HILL CEMETERY

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY

FIGURE 3: Henning and Speed 1885

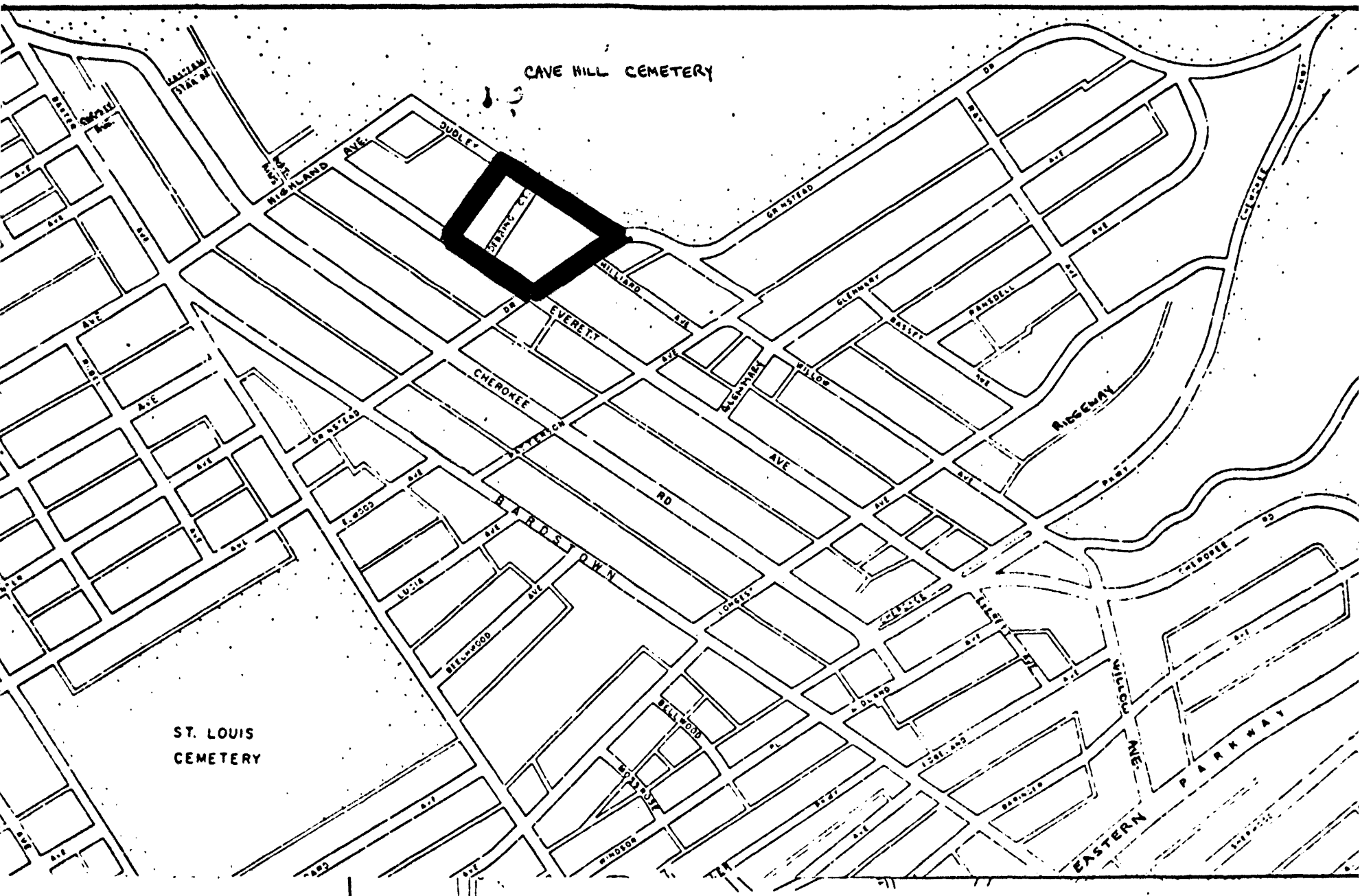


FIGURE 4: Thomas James 1895

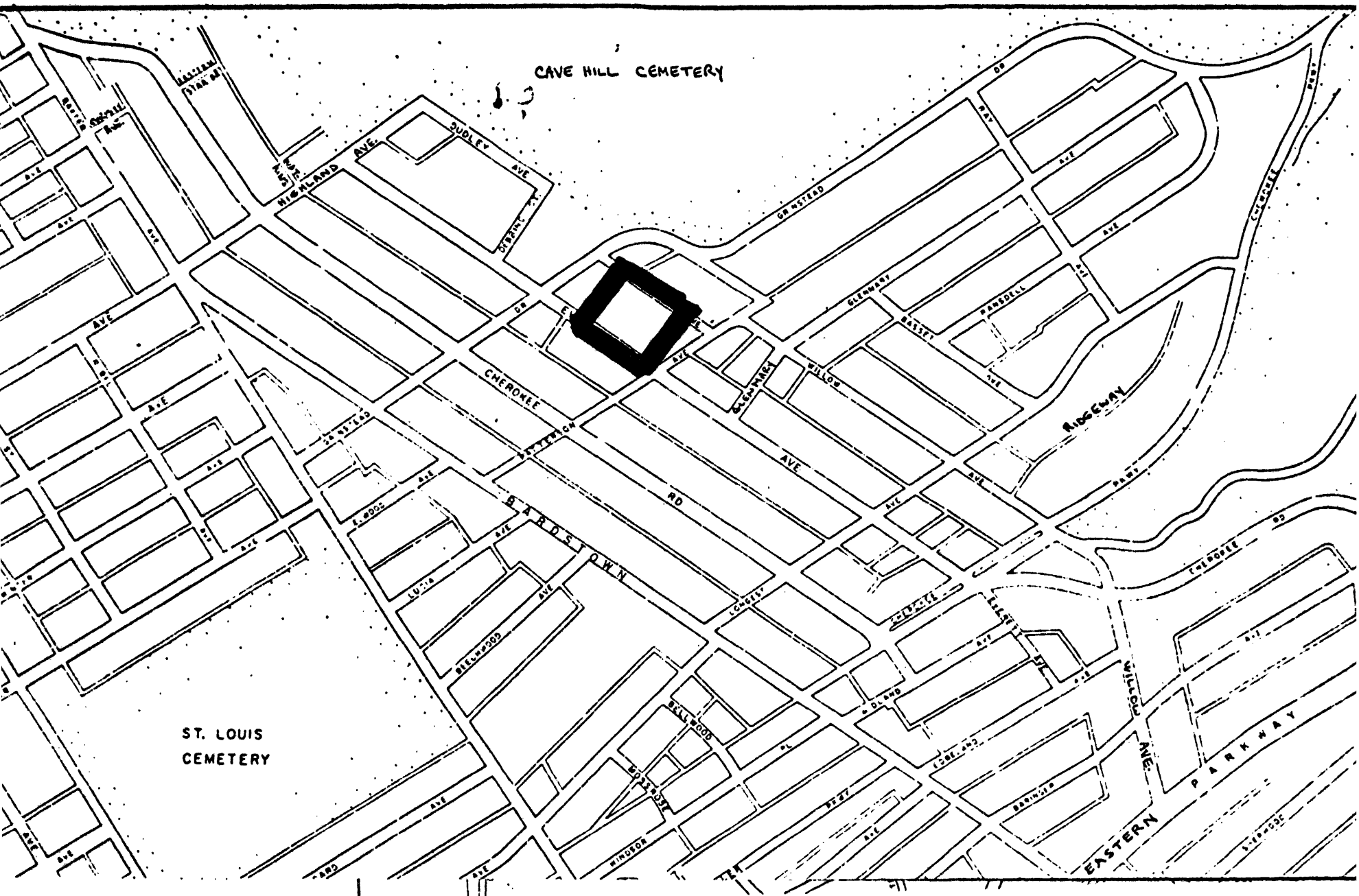


FIGURE 5: Fred Weikel 1907

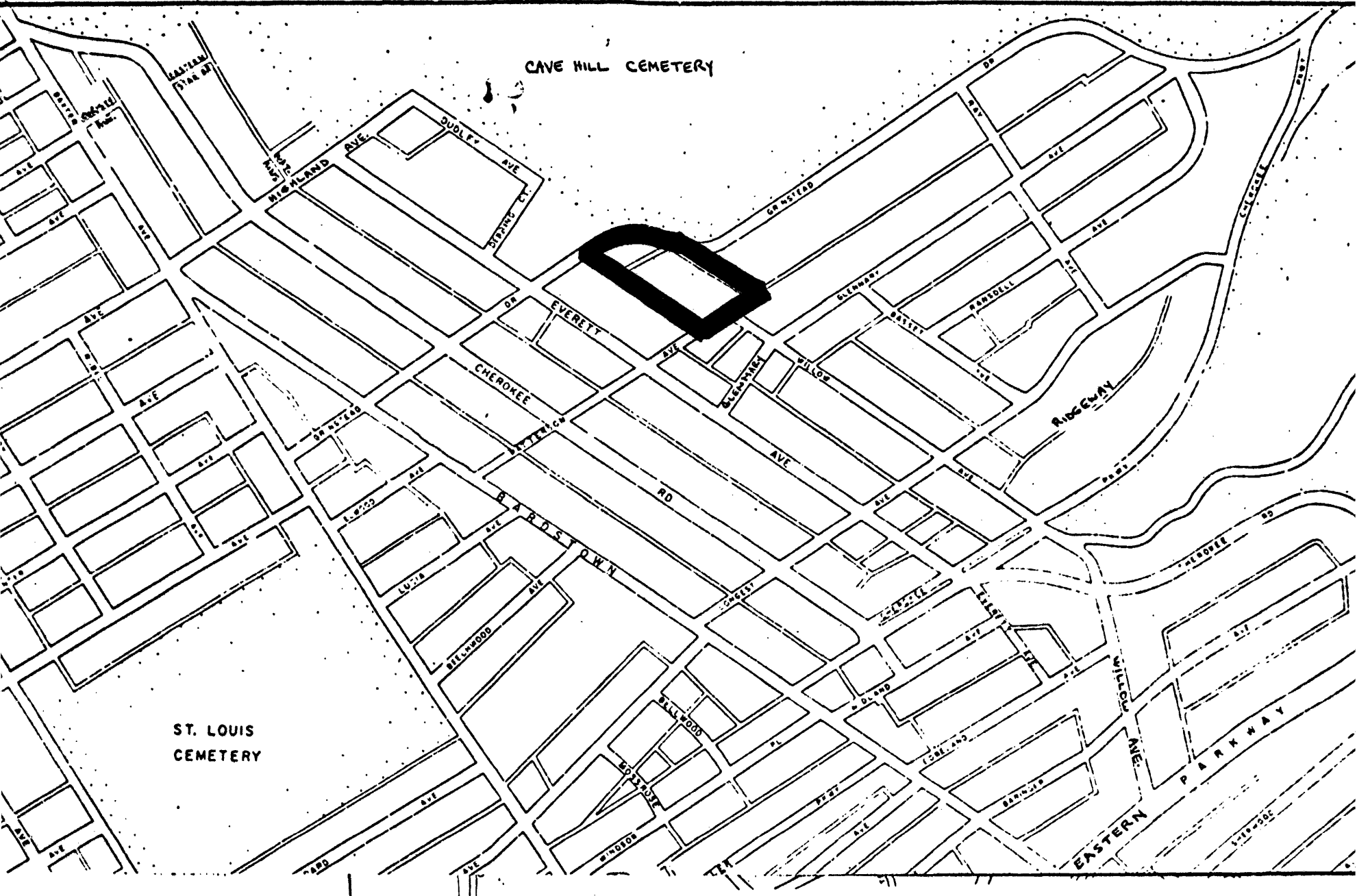


FIGURE 6: Willow Place 1941

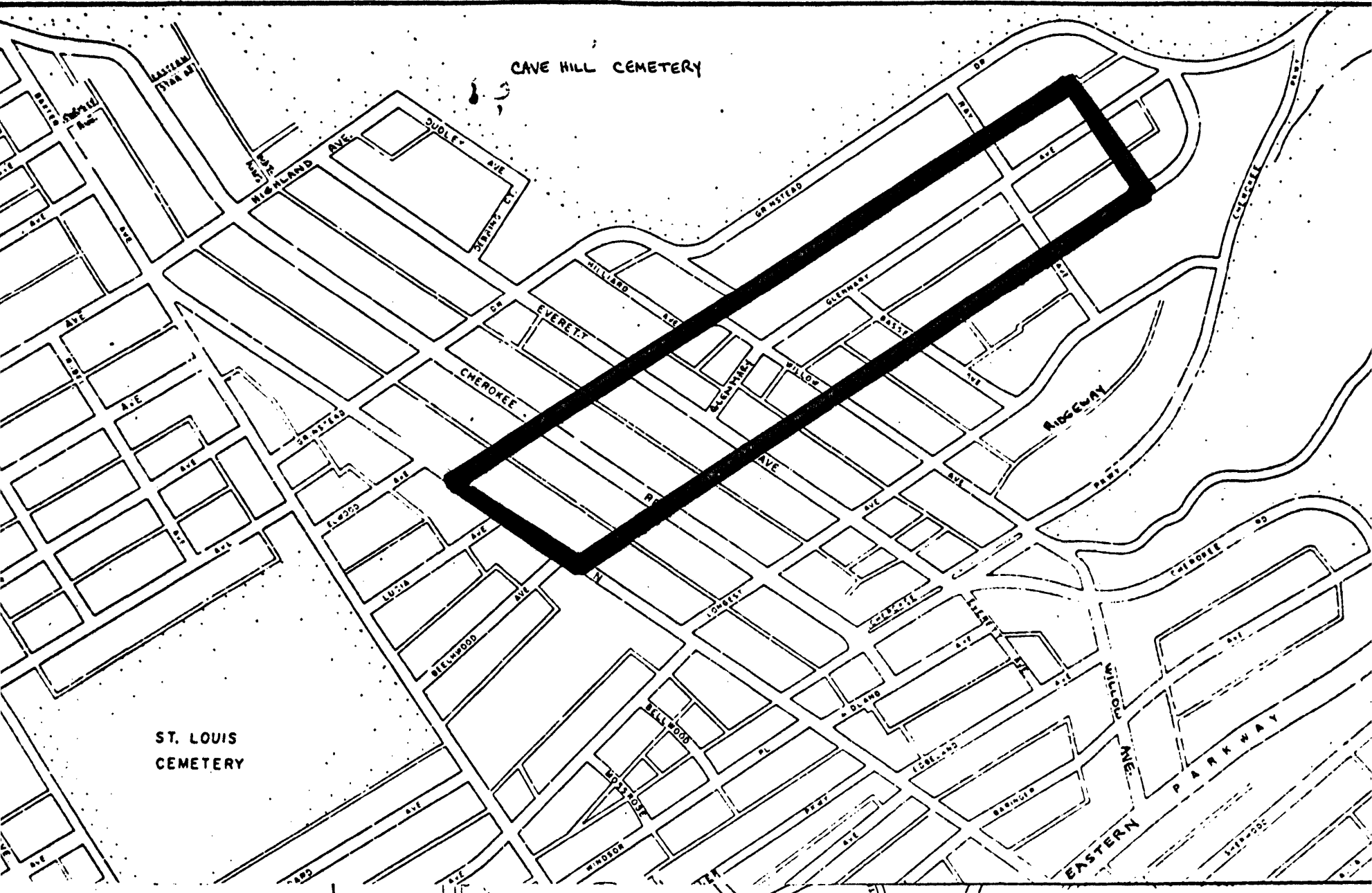


FIGURE 7: Slaughter Family 1884

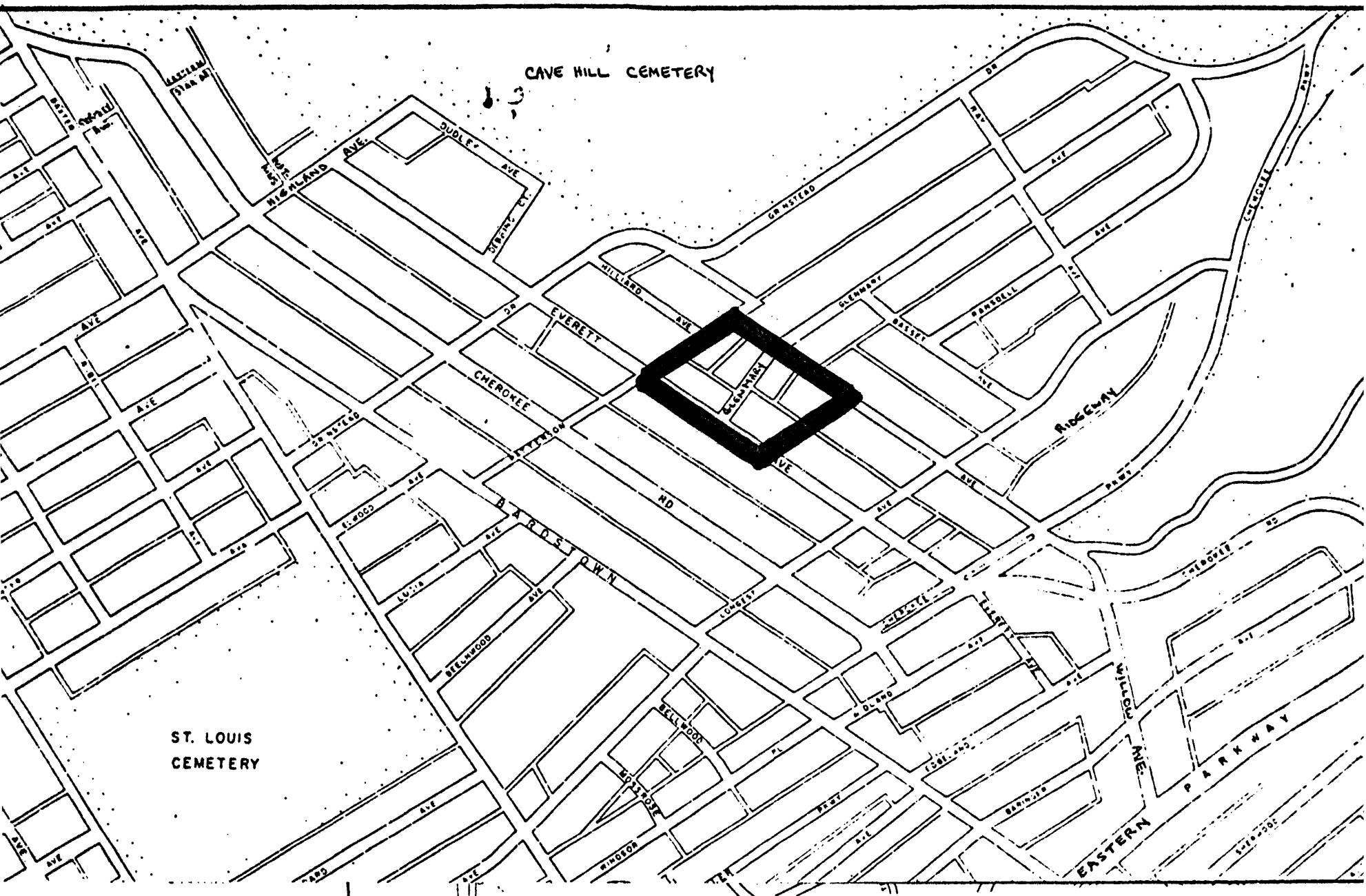


FIGURE 8: Fannie L. Slaughter 1907

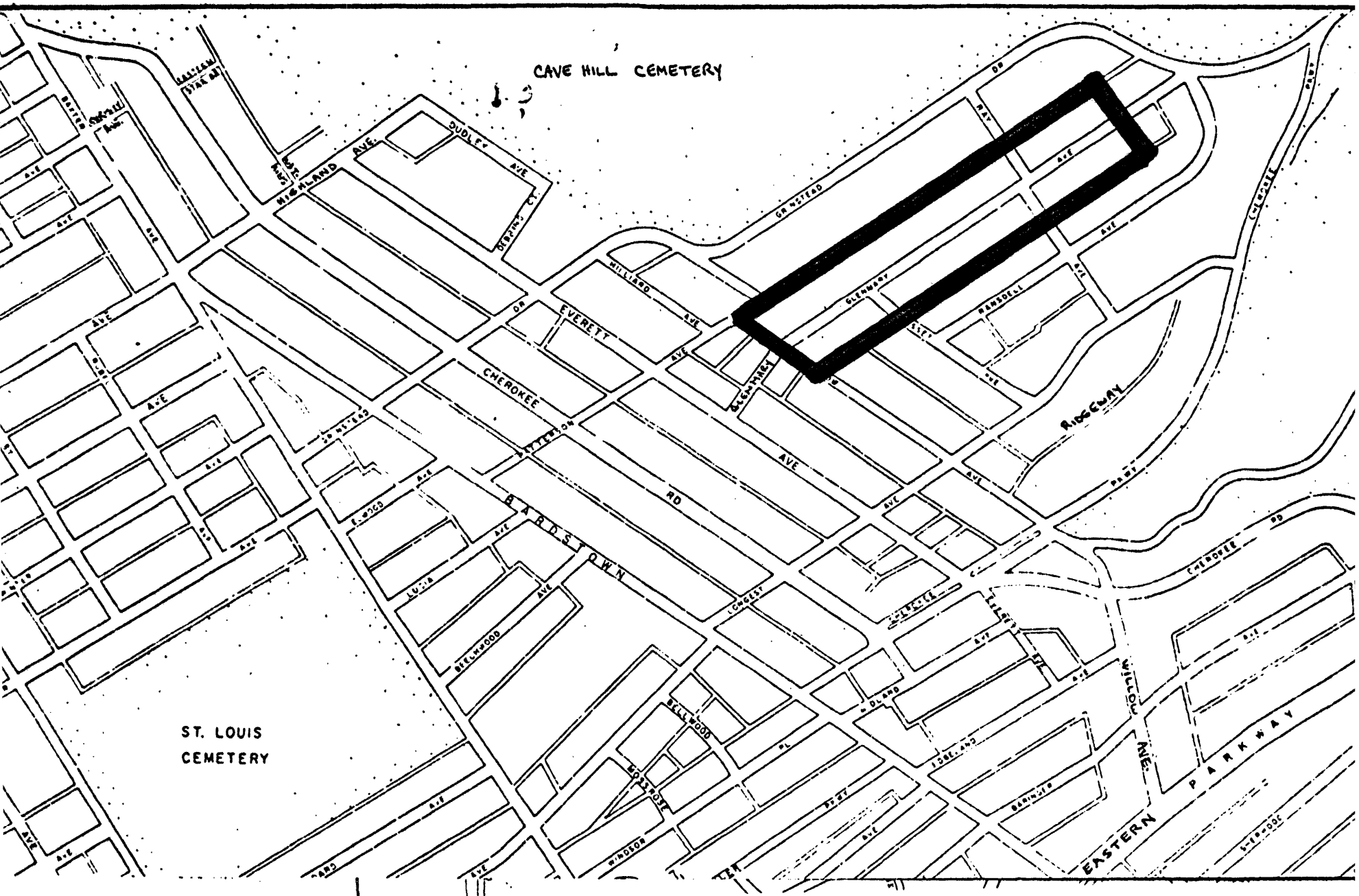
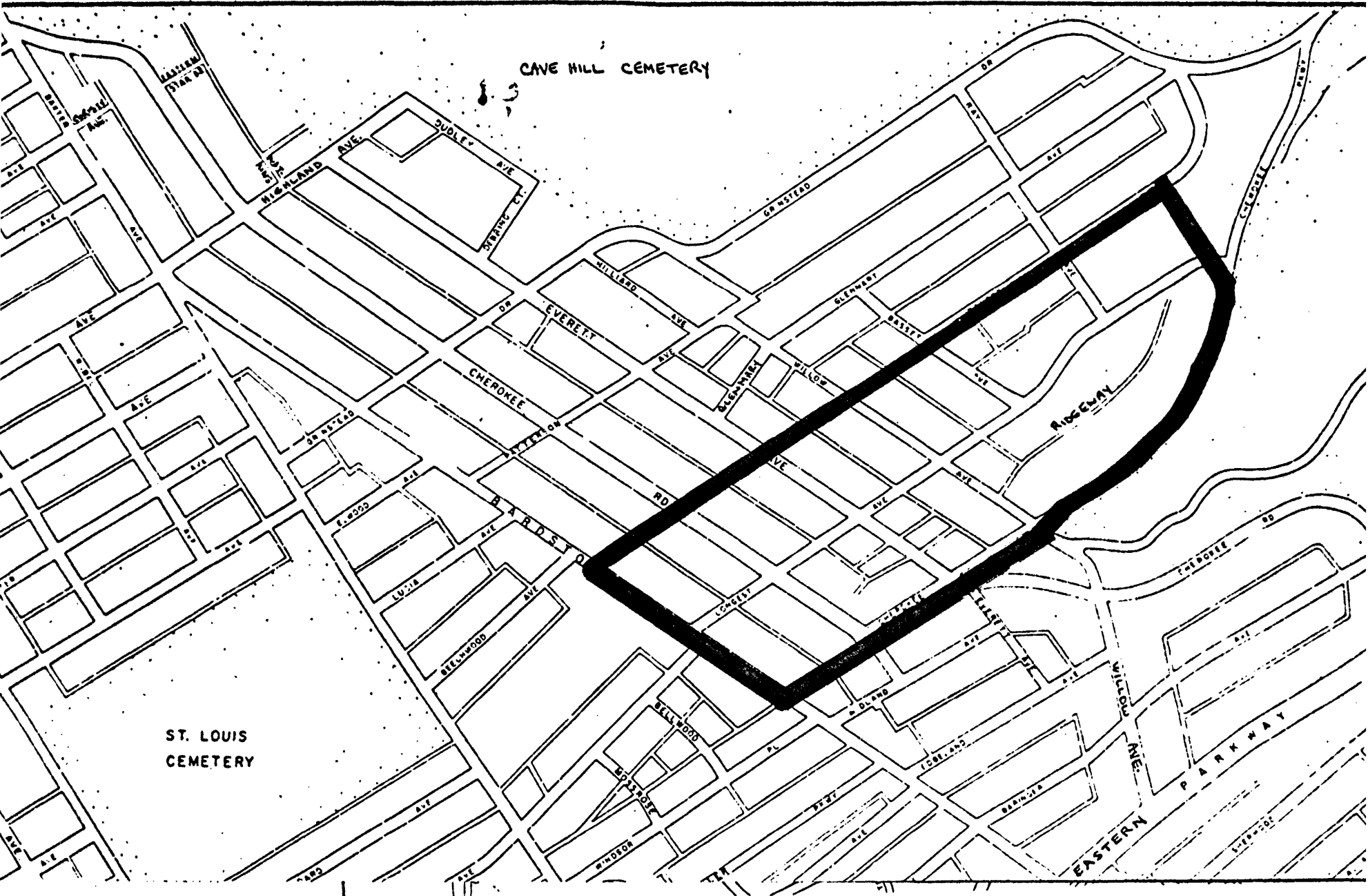


FIGURE 9: Glenmary Land Company 1921



CAVE HILL CEMETERY

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY

FIGURE 10: Longest 1884

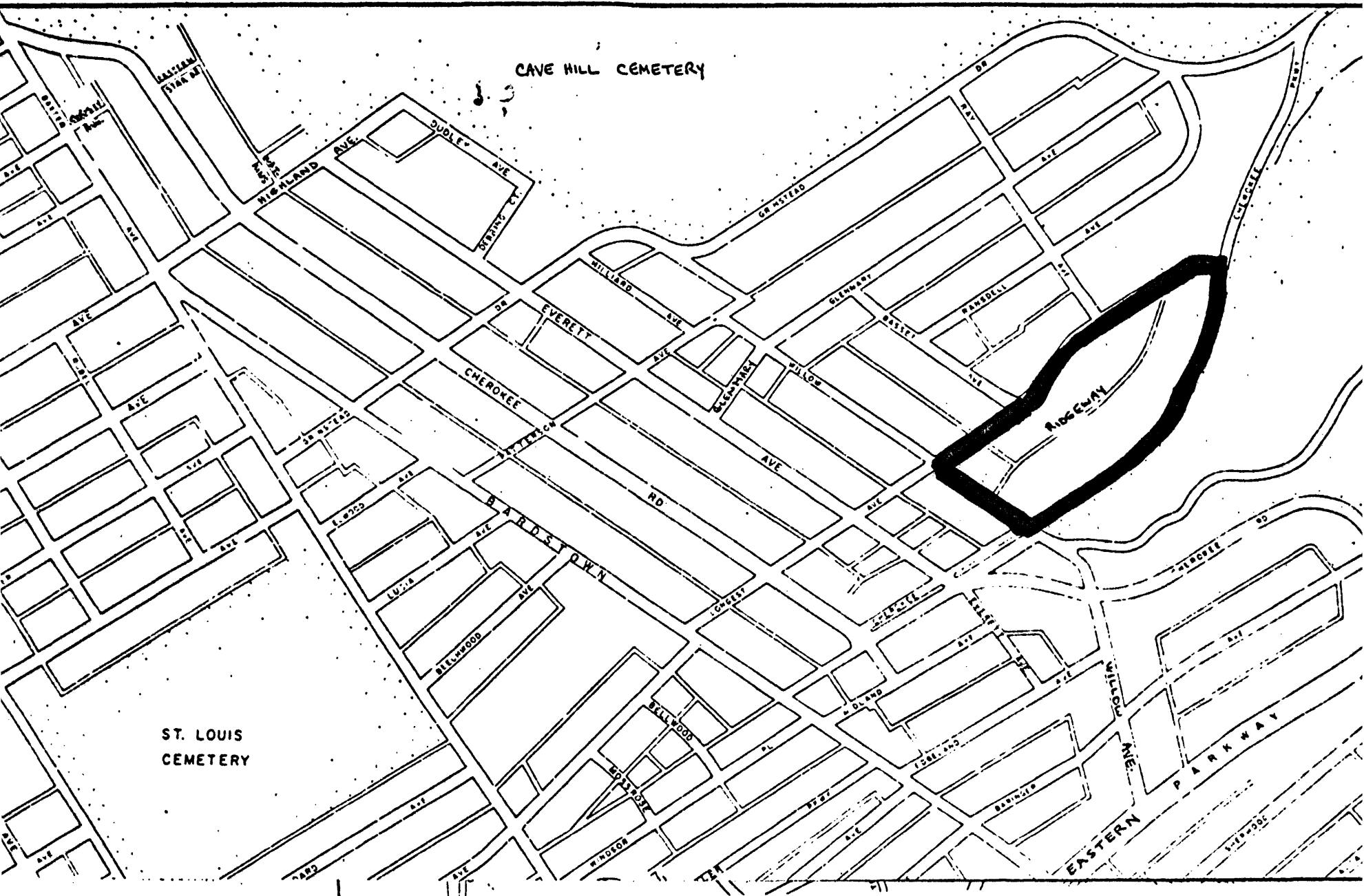
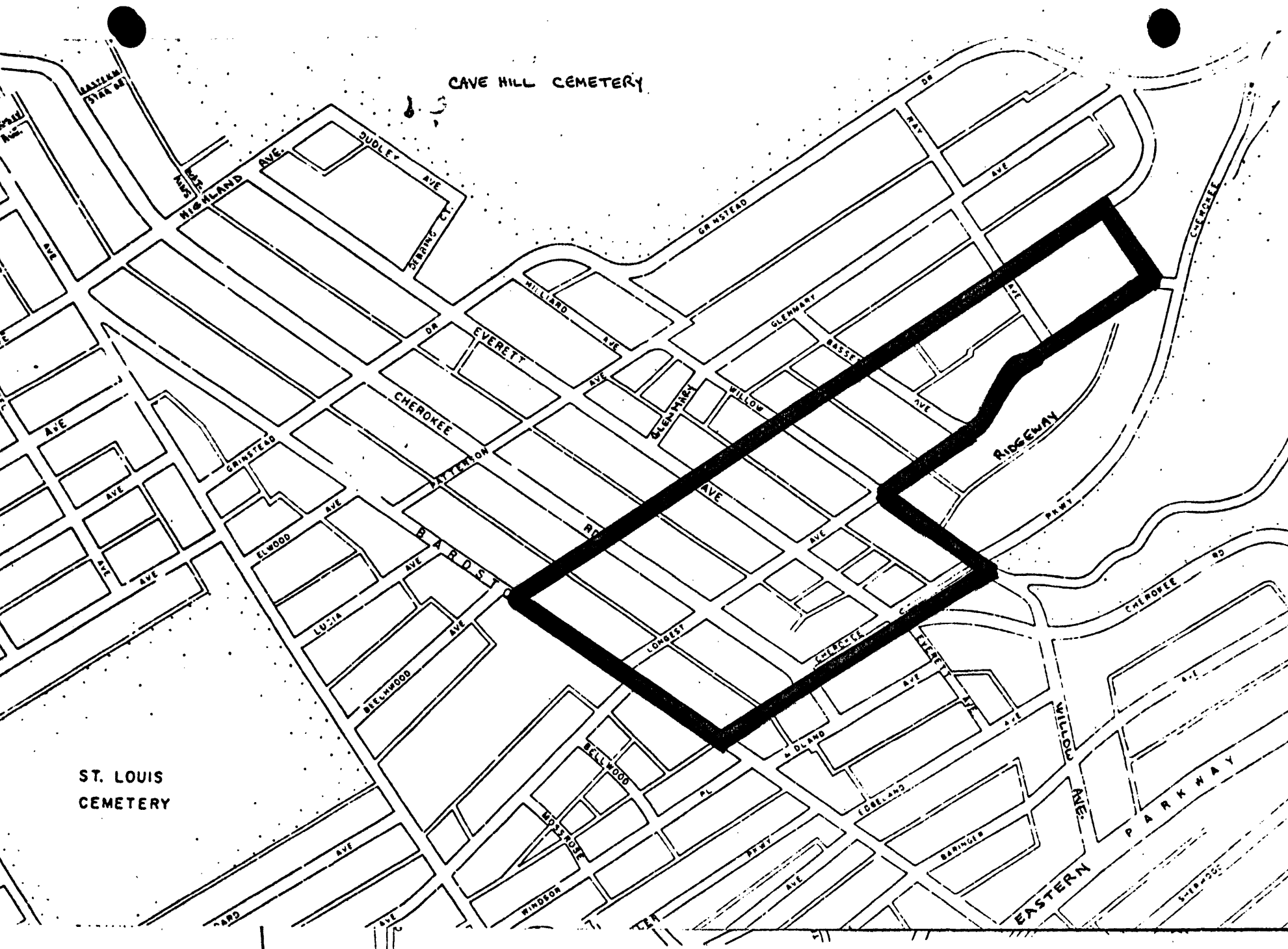


FIGURE 11: Clayton Longest 1897



CAVE HILL CEMETERY

ST. LOUIS
CEMETERY

FIGURE 12: Eastern Park Land Company 1891

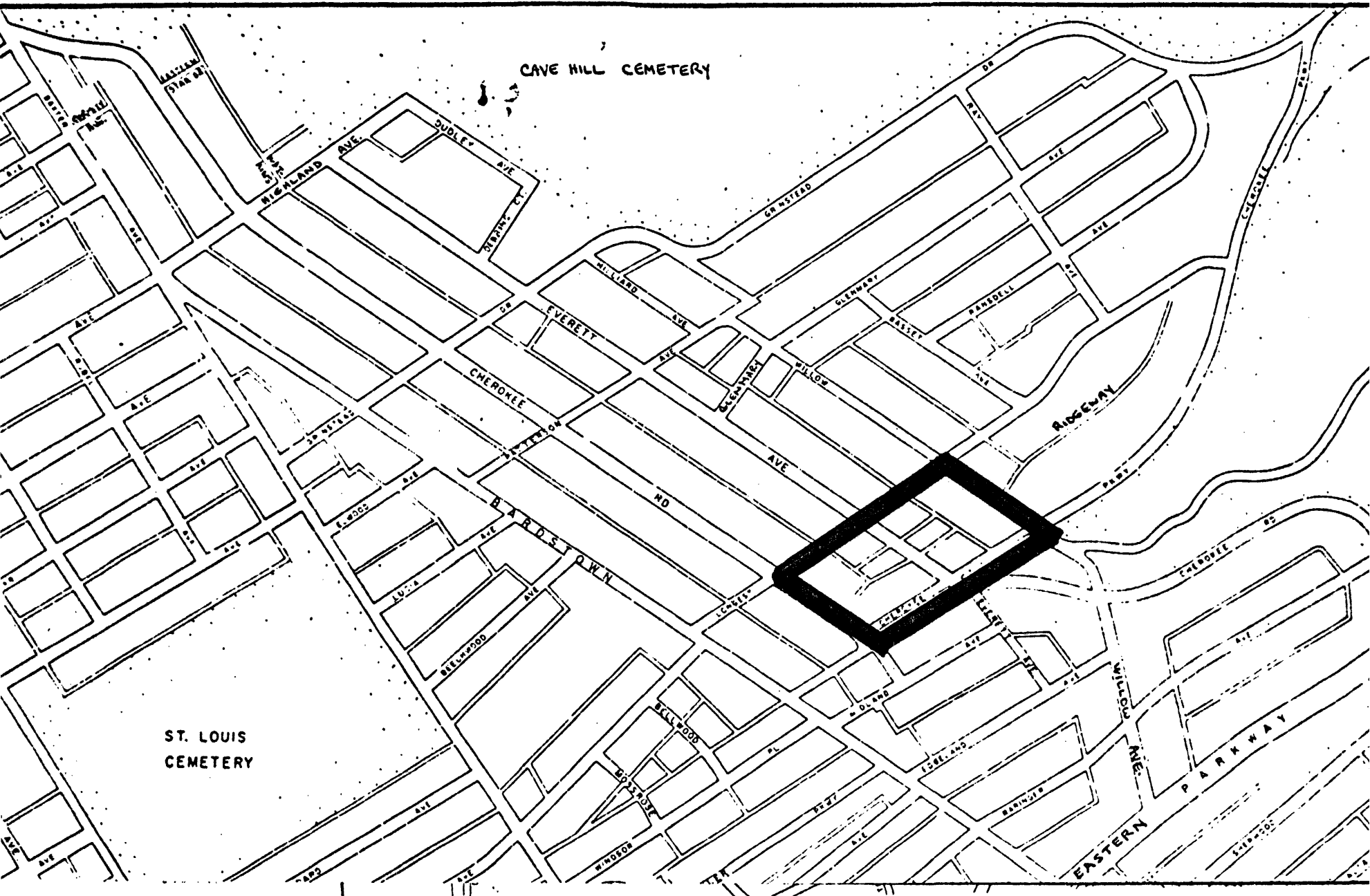


FIGURE 13: Louisville Savings Investment Association 1894

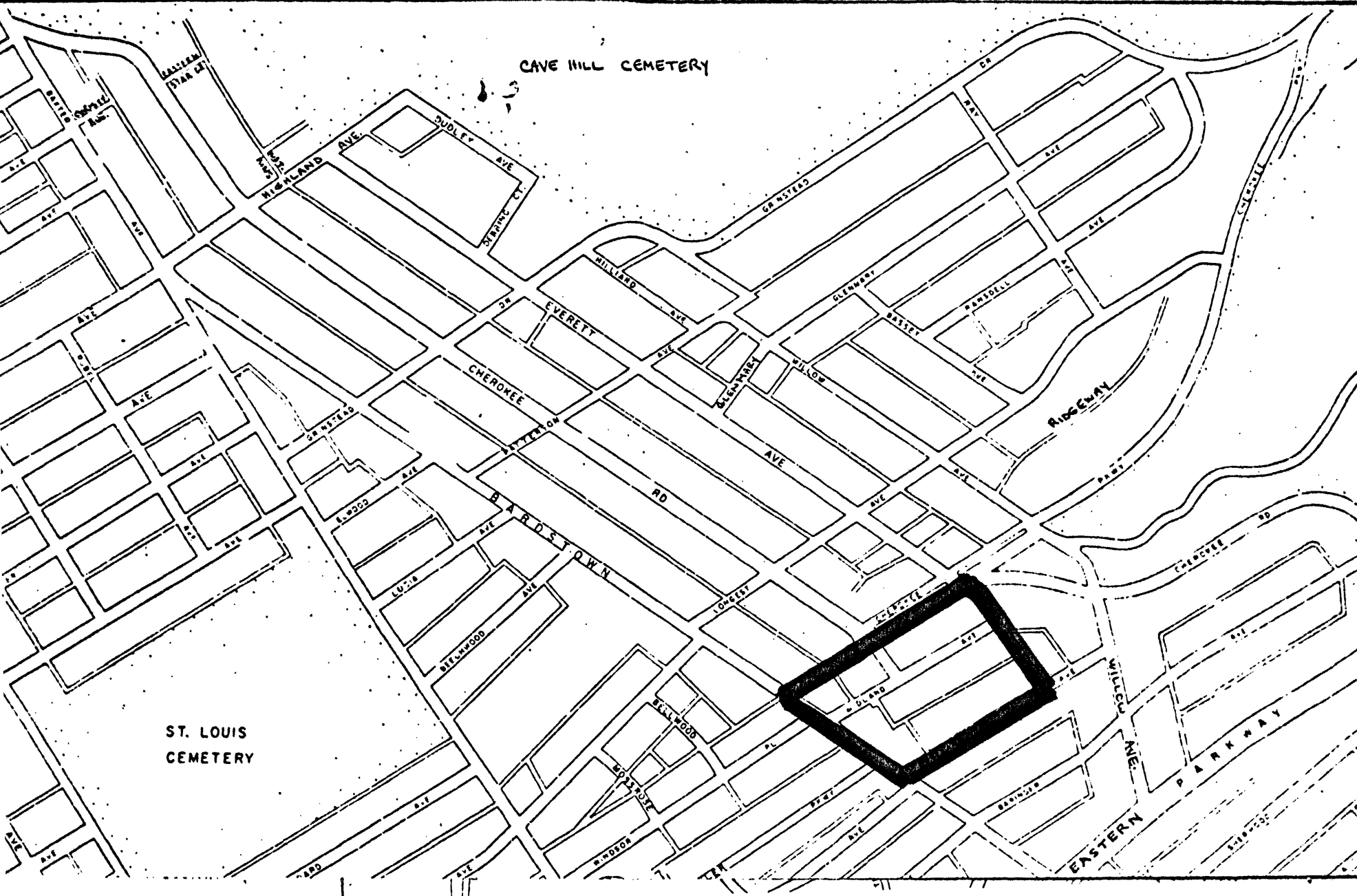


FIGURE 14: John E. Norris' Highland Addition 1891

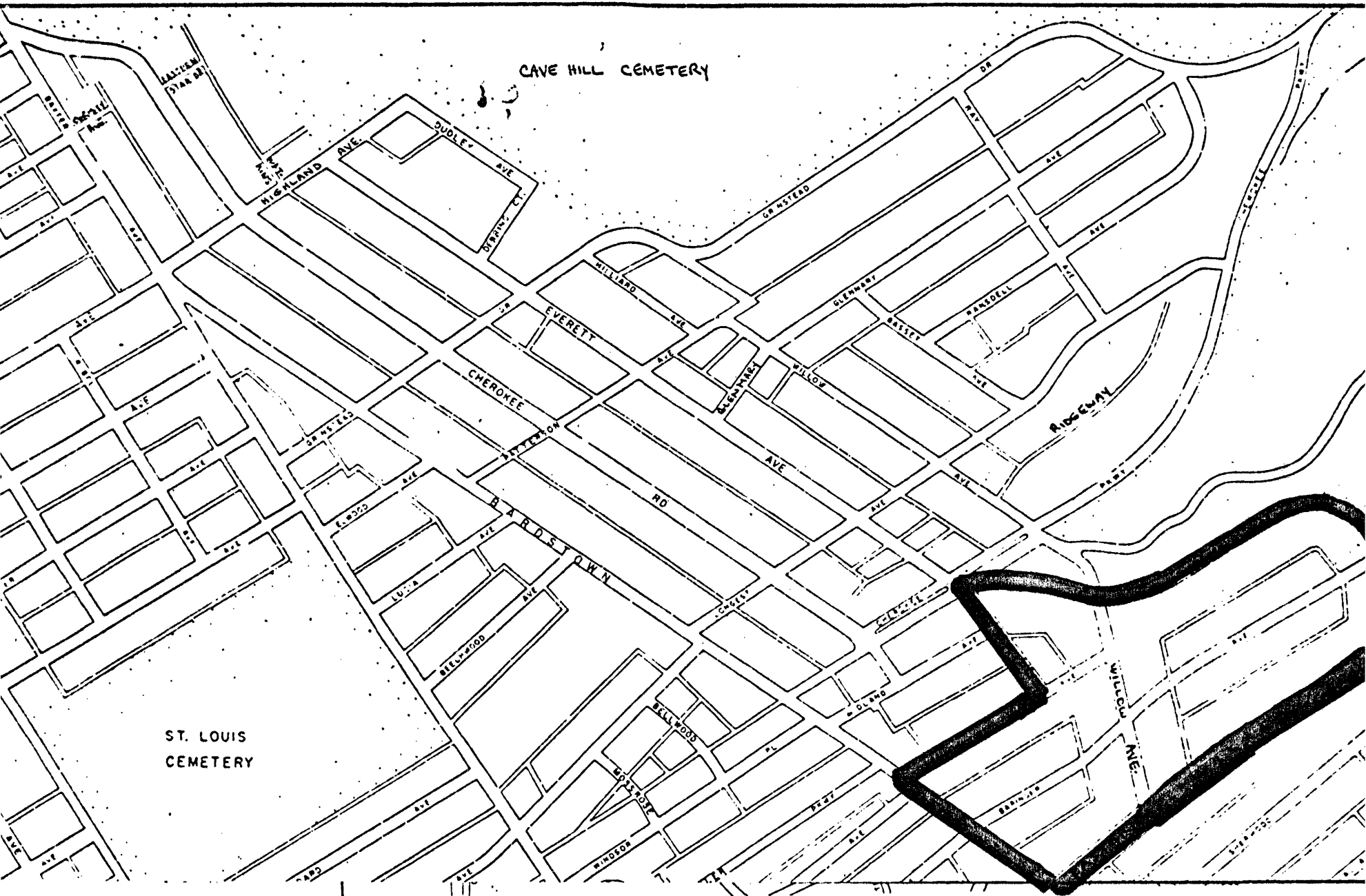


FIGURE 15: Baringer Land Company 1906

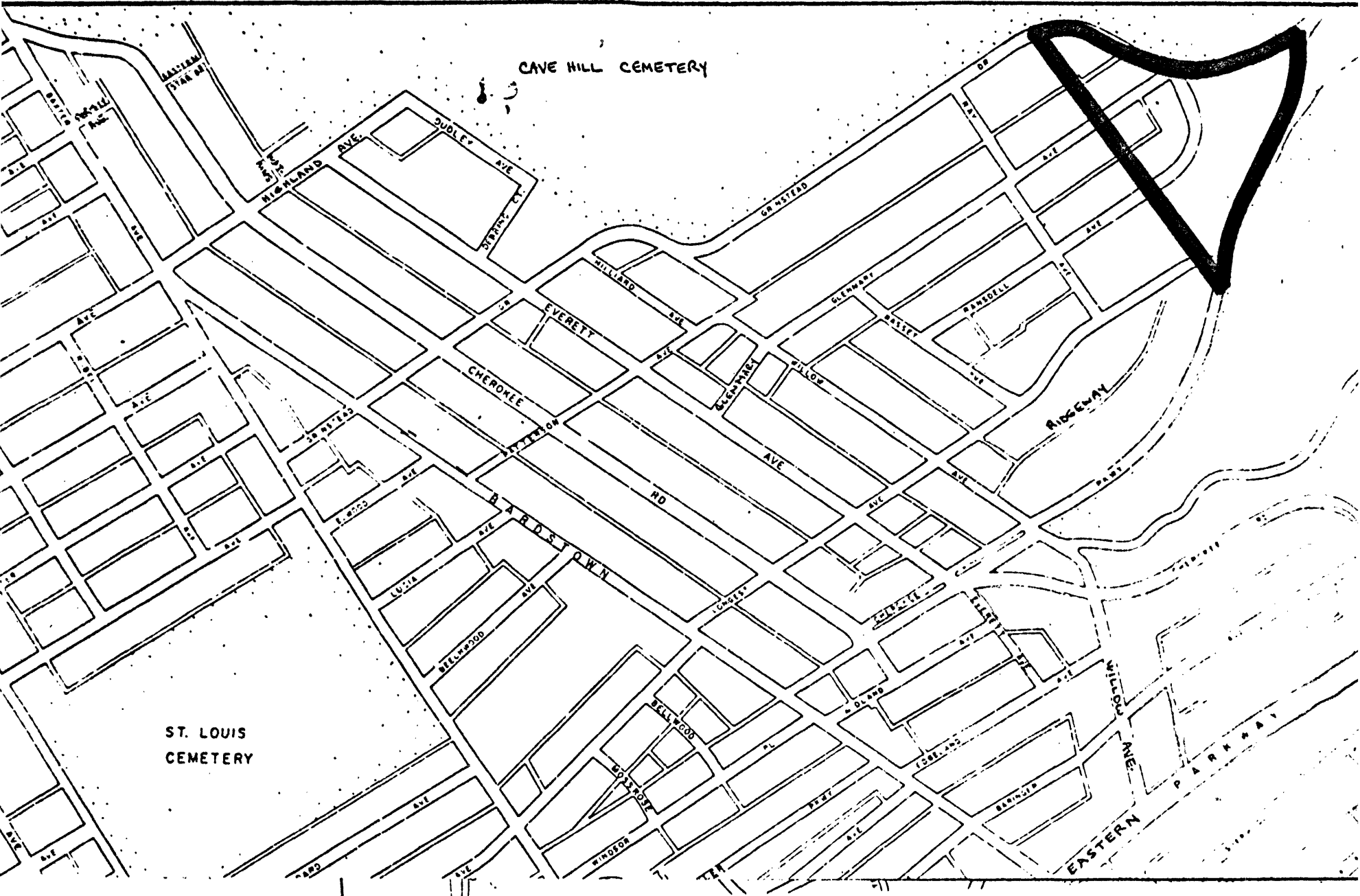
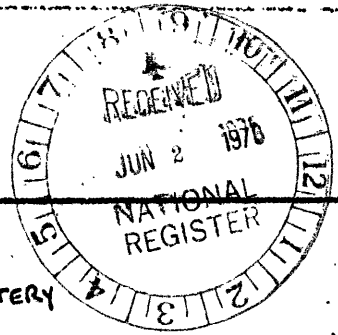
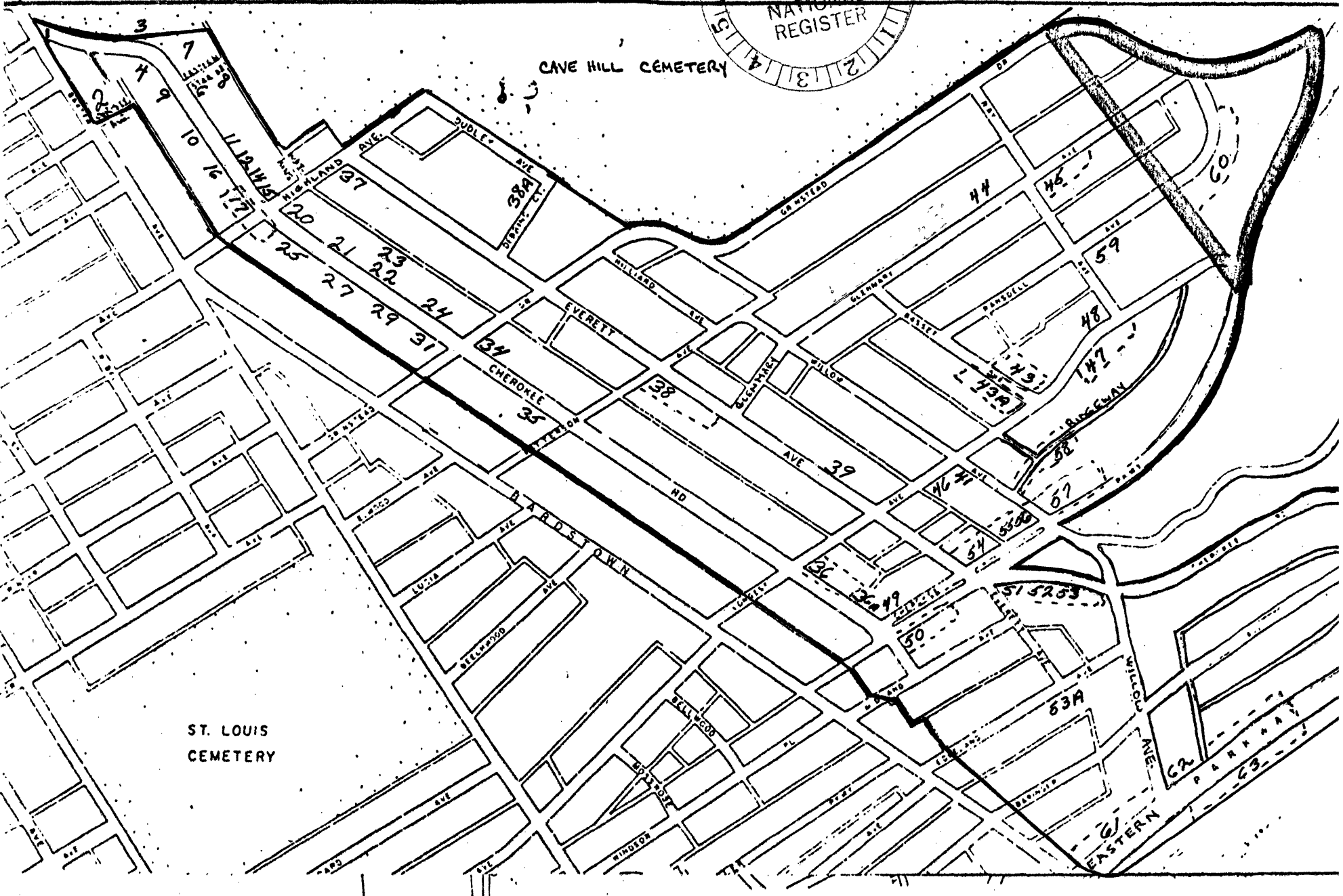


FIGURE 16: Henry S. Barker 1908

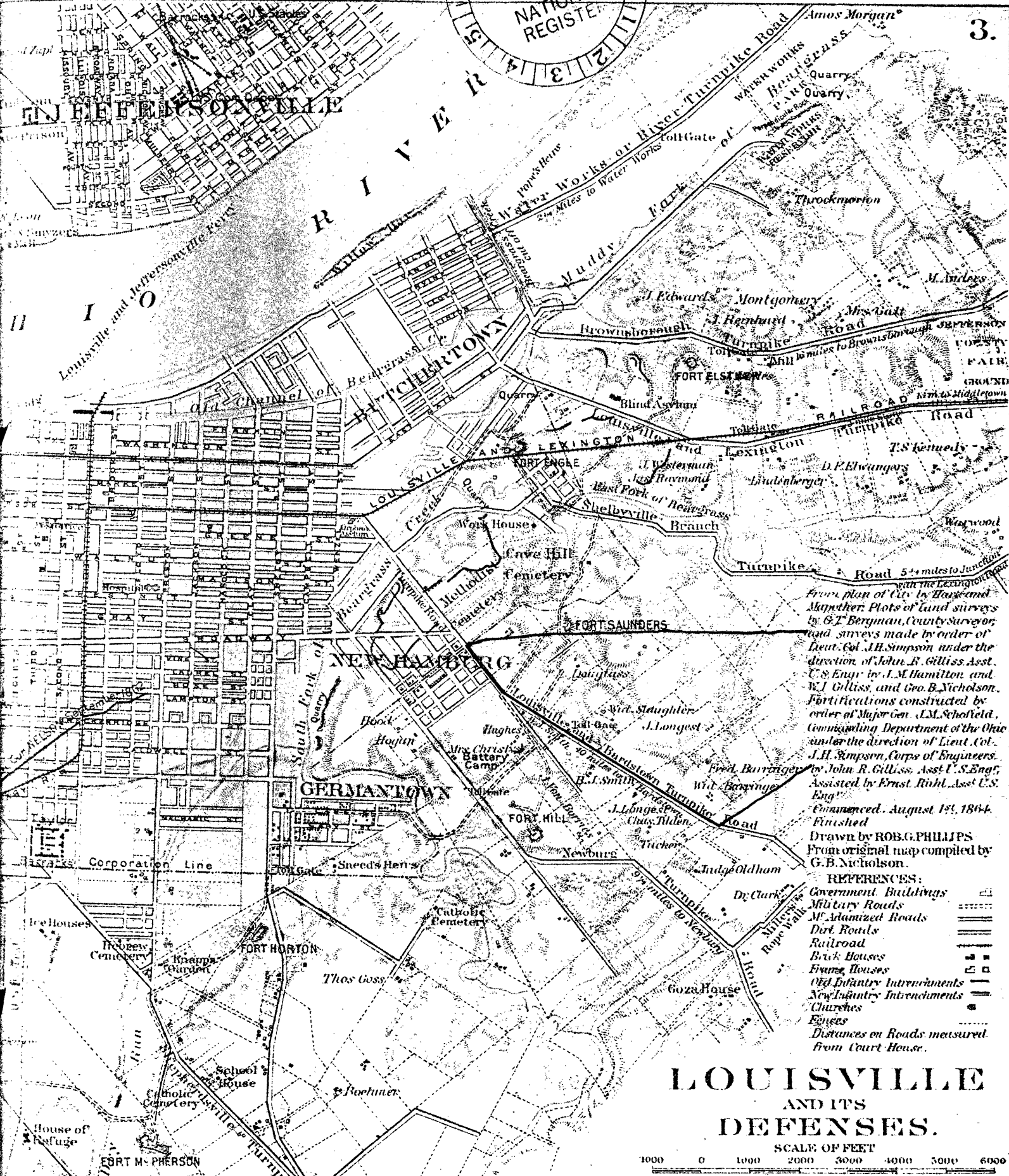
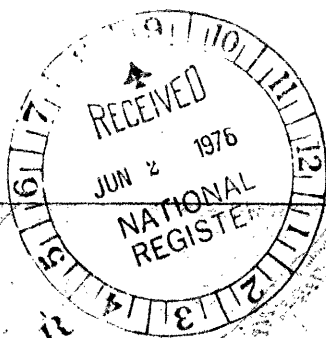


CAVE HILL CEMETERY

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY



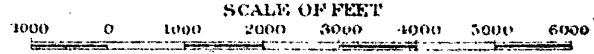
Cherokee Triangle, Louisville,
Jefferson County, Ky. Sketch map,
scale unknown. Map shows the
boundaries of the district and is
keyed to the photographs. Map 2.



From plan of City by Hays and Magruder. Plots of Land surveys by G. L. Bergman, County Surveyor and surveys made by order of Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson under the direction of John R. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Engr. in J. M. Hamilton and W. J. Gilliss, and Geo. B. Nicholson. Fortifications constructed by order of Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commanding Department of the Ohio under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, by John R. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Engr. Assisted by Ernst Rühl, Asst. U.S. Engr. Emancipated. August 1st, 1864. Finished. Drawn by ROB. G. PHILLIPS From original map compiled by G. B. Nicholson.

- REFERENCES:
- Government Buildings
 - Military Roads
 - M'Adams Roads
 - Dirt Roads
 - Railroad
 - Brick Houses
 - Frame Houses
 - Old Infantry Intrenchments
 - New Infantry Intrenchments
 - Churches
 - Enges
- Distances on Roads measured from Court House.

LOUISVILLE AND ITS DEFENSES.



SCALE OF YARDS

Office U. S. Engineers. 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000

From original map compiled by G.
B. Nicholson, drawn by Rob G.
Phillips, 1864.

July 2

1876

Map 3



Clay Street Ferry

Distance 14 Miles

Central Park

Daughters Heirs
41. 2. P. 12

N. Popers Heirs

Clay St. Addition

Howles

Edwards

Caph. J.B. Dowles

Edwards

U. S. THESSALONIAN

Works

The Knickerbocker Heirs

W.E. Hahn

Snead

Jugline

Hay

Schultz & Co.

Teaser

Stephens

Heirs

Ellen

Tucker

40 A.

15

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Longest

23. 2. 20.

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P. 12

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Cherokee Triangle, Louisville,
Jefferson County, Ky. Atlas of
the City of Louisville, Abstract &
Loan Association, 1879. Map 4.

JUN 2 1976