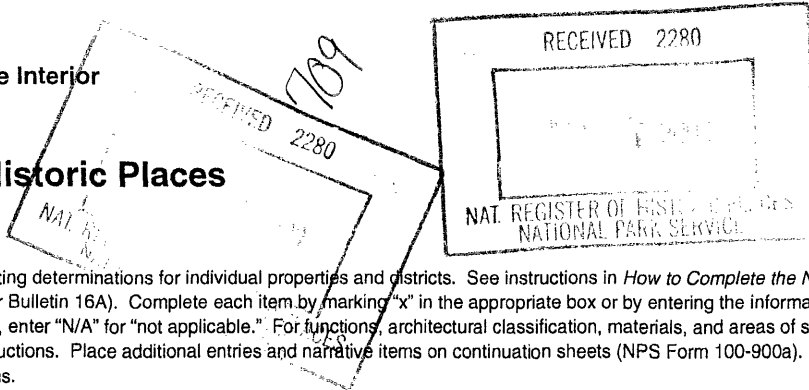


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 100-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Howard-Hardy House

other names/site number Miller's Cafeteria (JF-CD-141)

2. Location

street and number 429 South Second Street N/A not for publication

city or town Louisville N/A vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification+

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David Morgan
Signature of certifying official/Title David Morgan, SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

6-12-03
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain).

Daniel J. Vivian Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 11/9/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing		Noncontributing		
1		0		buildings
				sites
				structures
				objects
1		0		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

CONCRETE

roof METAL

other METAL

METAL: Iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Howard-Hardy House
Name of Property

Jefferson, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

Period of Significance

c. 1830-1865

Significant Dates

c. 1830

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Howard-Hardy House
Name of Property

Jefferson, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>609040</u>	<u>4234230</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas C. McVarish/Principal Architectural Historian
organization John Milner Associates, Inc. date March 2003 revised September 2003, October 2004
street & number 535 North Church Street telephone 610-436-9000
city or town West Chester state PA zip code 19380

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description:

The Howard-Hardy House (JF-CD-141), a late Federal-era, partially stuccoed, brick residence with twentieth century additions, consists of a three-story, three-bay, side-gabled main block with a two-story brick rear ell. The building reflects its original nineteenth century construction in its building volume, form, and room plan, exterior building materials and details, wood frame structure, the open colonnaded gallery and wrought iron balcony, windows, doors, conservative woodwork and cast iron fireplaces. The building was altered during the twentieth century, between 1905-6 and 1960, by additions to accommodate its partial conversion into a restaurant/cafeteria with a rooming house in the second story of the ell and in a small addition at the rear of the ell. All of the additions to the main block and ell were demolished in June 2004 and temporary stabilization measures were undertaken, leaving the basic form of the house intact.

The house is located on the east side of South Second Street in the eastern portion of the central business district of Louisville, Kentucky. The block, located between Muhammad Ali Boulevard and Liberty Street, is dominated by the National Register-listed Christ Church Cathedral. Immediately north of the house and separated from it by a narrow alley is the Diocesan House, a 1912 building connected to the Cathedral proper by a recently constructed cloister (2000) and by a brick building (1923). Surface parking lots and an adjacent corner office building are located south of the Howard-Hardy House. The remainder of the surrounding block is occupied by low, recently constructed commercial buildings, a motel, and associated surface parking. A large surface parking area is located across Second Street from the house. The property on which the building sits is designated as City of Louisville Block 17F, Lot 29. It measures 36.61 feet across its Second Street side and 210 feet deep along the north side to an alley, then 28.02 feet across the alley side, then returning west along the south property line 120 west of the alley to an offset where the lot width increases 8.59 foot before continuing west the remaining 90 feet to Second Street.

The main block of the house is three stories in height with an attic. Three bays (28 feet) wide, the main block is side gabled in form. The house is constructed of soft, orange-red brick laid in common bond, except for the west façade wall of the main block which is laid in Flemish bond with a grapevine joint and has a cut limestone facing and water table at the basement consisting of two courses of stone capped by a six-inch stone water table course. Two horizontal rectangular basement window openings in the west façade are aligned with the windows at the second and third stories above. The lintel at the center window opening was removed at the time a round steel column was installed to support the second and third story facades. Partial brick foundations for a front stoop extend into the yard at the north bay and there is physical evidence of a brick arch at the north end of the first story wall opening

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Section number 7 Page 2

Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

which indicate that the now-missing front door was located in the north bay and suggest that the design of the entrance was consistent with the arched entrances of other Louisville houses of the period. The first story of the west façade, 11 feet high (from the top of the limestone facing on the basement to ceiling level) and 24 feet wide, was demolished c. 1905-6 for a dining room addition (now demolished). The remaining west façade is presently supported by pairs of steel I-beams in two sections placed end-to-end and installed parallel to the wall plane. Projecting brick piers (the remnants of the front wall) at the north and south ends of the beam span are capped with steel bearing plates under the ends of the beams. A 7 inch diameter steel pipe column located at the center splice of the beam span is supported on the center basement windowsill. The façade of the second and third stories remains intact and has regularly spaced window openings of equal size fenestrated with one-over-one double-hung sash windows and original wood frames with large quarter-round brick moldings. Photographic evidence indicates that these window sash were installed in place of earlier six-over-six double-hung sashes during the first decade of the twentieth century. Each window has a narrow stone sill with a drip incised along the bottom edge and a wide stone lintel with carved square medallions at each end. The façade wall of the main block was first painted red, probably late in the nineteenth century, as an aesthetic measure and is crowned with a projecting stone cornice with terminating console brackets and a built-in gutter. Pairs of interior chimneys on the north and south walls of the main block have been removed below the roof line.

The south wall of the main block has a stucco finish on the second and third stories and a cement plaster finish remains adhered to the first story wall at the location of a now-demolished addition. Four non-original window openings on either side of the interior chimneys (as indicated by the use of arched heads used in lieu of flat lintels), were added at the first story by the time of the 1905-06 renovation. Two of these later windows have been further altered to serve as door openings, while two have been filled in. Two second-story windows in the center of the facade adjoin a wrought iron balcony. The windows both contain six-over-six double-hung sashes. A pair of doors forms the paneled wainscot below the sill inside and provided access to the balcony when the lower sash was also raised. These doors have been covered with stucco infill on the exterior. A four-light metal-framed attic window is placed in the south gable peak.

The balcony consists of four support brackets built into the masonry wall and through-bolted to anchor plates inside. Wood joists for the balcony floor were carried on angles attached to the top of each bracket. Iron skirt beams with lattice webs were bolted to plates at the end of each bracket and at their return to the masonry wall on each side. The existing balustrade, columns, and skirting were

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Section number 7 Page 3

Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

photographed in place and are currently stored on site, having been temporarily removed for safekeeping during the previous demolition of various twentieth century additions at the first story below (photographs are filed with John Milner Associates, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky). Balcony features include a patterned balustrade which was attached to four wrought iron attenuated columns. Columns were supported on the two center wall brackets and, at the outside corners, on the cantilevered ends of the skirt beam. These columns were part of the structure of the original open porch shown on historic photographs. The former junction of the bay roof is indicated by a horizontal line above the window. Later photographs show the balcony structure enclosed with walls; however, the structure of the enclosed bay was removed sometime between 1962 and 1998.

The rear (east) wall of the main house is brick laid in common bond. The south bay of the second and third stories is coated with stucco, and the first story wall is finished with cement plaster. There are two window openings, in the south and center bays, at the first story rear (east) wall of the house which correspond to the second and third story window locations but have been modified for door openings to a now-demolished first story addition. At the second story, a one-over-one double-hung sash window in the south bay of its second story is protected by a metal grating. The original window in the center bay has been modified to provide an interior door to a bathroom addition on the adjacent second story porch. The third story contains six-over-six windows in its center and south bays, each having wood sills and lintels and quarter-round brick moldings at the reveals. The cornice is marked by three corbelled brick header courses and has a hung gutter. A gabled dormer projects from the east roof slope. Its window has been boarded over. Original wood window frames in openings on the east, south, and west facades of the main house block and on the south façade of the ell retain shutter hinges or have been mortised for hinges.

A shed-roofed brick two-story ell projects from the north bay at the rear wall of the main block. A two-story addition constructed A single bay two-story ell with shed roof connects the gabled roof main block to the shed-roof ell. This bay has a second floor gallery porch which is presently enclosed with frame walls and has a six-over-six double-hung window in its south wall that is protected by a metal grate. This window unit appears to have been relocated from an opening in the original exterior wall at this location.

The ell measures 60 feet 4 inches long and was constructed without any break between the main house and ell, as indicated by the continuity of the brick bond on the north elevation. A 1½-story section behind the Kitchen chimney at the east end of the ell was increased to two stories. This alteration is

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

marked by a vertical mortar joint from the second story ceiling line to the parapet and by a change from common to running bond. The kitchen chimney has been lowered to the height of the parapet and has partially collapsed. An addition to the east end of the ell has been demolished.

The ell has a second floor gallery porch. The west end of the porch terminates in a curved bay. The westernmost porch supports, two tapering wood columns (one of which has been temporarily removed to storage for safekeeping) and a pilaster engaged at the east wall of the main house, give evidence of the original form of the remaining supports. Nail holes and changes in paint finishes on the beam at the edge of the gallery roof indicate the location of the original column caps. Columns were originally spaced approximately 9 feet apart. A 1935 newspaper photograph shows square columns used in lieu of round for the last three bays at the east end of the ell, corresponding to a shift in ceiling material from plaster to beaded board. The other supports have been replaced by wood posts with triangular braces at the top. The two remaining original columns have indications of top and bottom rails mortised into the columns, and photographs show simple, square or rectangular balusters set between or mortised into the rails. The former wood balustrade is missing and temporary wood shoring for the porch floor and roof has been installed.

Several original door and window openings in first story south wall of the ell have been filled in or modified. Two sections of the masonry wall at the first story south elevation of the ell, between the main block and curved return of the ell and in the east half of the façade, have been removed to create wider door openings as part of a restaurant addition (now demolished) in the late 1940's. These openings are boarded. The south wall of the ell at the first story has a cement plaster finish over the brick between the curved return and a corner offset located near the midpoint of the south facade. Exposed brick wall at the east end of the first story and at the second story is laid in common bond. At the second story of the ell, the curved wall is covered with plaster or stucco. Two original windows with brick jack arches and wood sills are located symmetrically on either side of an original exterior door opening and retain their six-over-six wood sash and beaded wood frames. The door opening retains its original jack arch and wood frame. A third original window frame has a nine-over-six wood sash. Non-original rectangular and arched top window openings in the south wall of this block have one-over-one double-hung wood sash and rectangular wood frame profiles and are boarded over.

The east wall of the ell is partially covered with plaster. There is a cased opening where the first story wall has been removed. The north wall extends without a break between the main block and ell and is constructed of brick laid in common bond except where the height of an earlier one and a half story

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

section was increased to two stories at the east end of the ell. This alteration is marked by a vertical mortar joint from the second story ceiling line to the parapet and by a change from common to running bond.

The north wall adjoins a narrow alley and is largely fenestrated with segmental arched windows in the second story. Some of these windows have been boarded over while others remain exposed. Three original window openings, with brick jack arches, have been filled with masonry or altered. The original third story window at the east side of the main house block retains its original wood lintel and sill with six-over-six wood sash wood frame matching those on the other main house facades.

The main house basement is divided by interior brick foundation walls, which are aligned with the the original room divisions at the first story above. Two rooms, located under front and rear "parlors," are entered from a passage that extends from the rear of the house along the south side of the main house block. The south side of the 3 feet 8 inches wide brick-walled passage is located approximately 24 inches inside the south exterior wall foundation. These rooms provide access to two rooms below the front hall and are brick-paved and have flat plaster ceilings. Ceilings in the front center room and at the end of the passage are offset to accommodate the increased head height for the two basement windows. A "borrowed light" opening with bars is located in the wall between the front and rear center rooms. The main house basement was originally separated from the rear ell by a crawl space and was entered by an outside areaway located at the southeast corner of the main house. The areaway was extended east under a small one-story addition to the rear of the house in this location, but the entrance was abandoned after construction of the cafeteria addition in the 1940's. A brick-walled tunnel (now covered with a temporary roof as a stabilization measure) has been punched through the curved brick foundation at the corner of the original ell and runs diagonally to connect the main house and ell basements. The basement of the ell is comprised of four spaces which mirrored the plan of the original stair hall, dining room, and kitchen. Physical evidence of wood framing indicates that a stair, constructed against the curved southwest corner of the ell, originally connected the first story to the basement. The stair and a brick wall separating the principal basement space from the kitchen basement have been removed. The east foundation wall of the kitchen basement has a 24 inch chimney reveal. There is no basement or crawl space below the eastern-most room in the ell, where joists bear directly on the ground. An areaway on the south side of the ell, entered from the exterior, serves as the sole entrance to the entire basement.

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

Floor joists in the front hall area, spanning north-to-south, are pocketed into the north wall and bear on a brick foundation wall aligned with the original south wall of the hall. Floor joists for the front and parlor areas span east-to-west. These joists are pocketed into the front and rear walls of the house and, at the north-south centerline of the main house, bear on a brick foundation wall where a bearing wall originally separated front and rear parlors. This foundation wall intersects the basement access passage, where a heavy timber beam spans the passage and the joist ends are tenoned into mortises in the beam. In the ell, floor joists span north-to-south and are pocketed into the foundation walls. Timber shoring has been installed along the north wall of the main house and the original ell to provide structural support for the joist ends, which are rotted in the masonry pockets.

Throughout the house, the original wood floors consist of random-width boards, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick, wrought on one side with edges ploughed and tongued. The unwrought side was then gauged and undercut by planing along each joist bearing to establish a level finished surface. The flooring is toe-nailed to the joists using "Type B" cut iron nails. The original $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 14 inch joists are joined to timber beams or other framing members with mortise-and-tenon connections. Alterations in the second floor structure are localized at the stairwell, where original flooring has been replaced by uniform, narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring and joists have been cut back to insert new trimmer and header members.

The original first story of the main house block is three bays wide and two bays deep, dividing the floor plan into three principal spaces. In the north bay, a front hall extended almost the full depth of the house from the front door to a stair hall at the rear which connects the main house to the ell. The center and south bays of the main house were divided into front and rear parlors. Two fireplace chimneys with 12 inch reveals project from the south wall in each of the "parlor" bays. Mantels and hearths have been removed. The edges of flat iron plates exposed in the brick indicate the tops of the fireboxes, which have been filled in with brick. Interior brick and plaster walls, which had been carried down to brick foundations in the basement, were removed c. 1905-6. Pairs of steel I-beams, supported by a round pipe column, replaced the load-bearing front hall and rear parlor walls. The original wood flooring was filled in where walls were removed and is now covered by a monolithic terrazzo topping with integral coved terrazzo base. A 10 inch thick non-bearing wall (the same thickness as the adjacent brick bearing walls)—originally constructed between the front hall and front parlor on the brick foundation wall below—was also removed. This wall location is indicated by alterations in the first floor framing, visible from the basement, and additional bridging inserted between joists above the first story ceiling. No steel beam was required where this wall was removed because there is no brick

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

bearing wall at the second story above and the second floor joists in this area run east-to-west instead of bearing north-south on the front hall wall. In the front hall and elsewhere in the house where an existing brick bearing wall at the story above, a large timber beam located above the ceiling plane, spans a hallway below to support the brick wall.

Within the first story space, walls are sheathed in painted drywall, applied over the original plaster finish, with a painted dado. The north wall is papered above the chair rail with wood paneling below. The first story ceiling in the main house and in the dining room addition is covered with an embossed steel panel and cornice system that was installed on wood nailers over the flat plaster ceiling after the removal of the first floor walls. Water leaks have damaged a portions of the ceiling and multiple coats of paint have obscured some of the subtleties of the original design.

A narrow passage and stairs to the second story adjoin the east end of this space. The original stair connecting the first and second stories may have been removed during the conversion of the house into a restaurant, c. 1905-6. Examination of plaster patching on the north wall shows the diagonal line of the original stair string with baseboard rising westward from the rear of the stair hall space that is presently incorporated into the restaurant scullery area. The original stair had a straight run, east-to-west, at a 35-degree rise from the first floor landing at the west end of the ell to a five foot deep landing in the second story stair hall. A 10 inch thick wall separated the front hall from a shallow rear vestibule connecting to the stair hall and the rear parlor. A second 4½ inch thick partition, aligned with the inside of the exterior east wall of the main house, supported the ends of the stair strings above while separating the vestibule from the stair hall. A kneewall under the original stair enclosed the end of a closet space, similar to the layout in the second story stair hall closet.

When the original stair was removed, the tenoned joists which had framed the second floor stairwell opening were cut back or had new framing scabbed on to create a narrower stairwell. Small joist pockets penetrating the plaster in the north wall suggest that, at one time, the original stairwell was framed in and floored over. The present stair was constructed in reverse of the original plan to provide access directly from the restaurant dining room to second story toilet rooms in the ell. A beaded board staircase is attached to the base to the stringer and supports the joist ends at the second floor stairwell opening, and a simple square wood handrail is mounted on the board partition.

The stair hall is connected to the north bay of the main house. Below and adjacent to the present stair, a passage connects the main house to the ell. A frame wall at the east end of the passage has been added,

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Section number 7 Page 8

Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

as indicated by the stud being installed over the original plaster finish on the north wall. A nine foot six inch section of the original south exterior wall within the passage has been removed and the opening is spanned by a timber beam that supports the exterior masonry wall remaining above. Adjacent to the opening, a section of the original south stair hall wall still intersects the east wall of the main house and retains its original one foot seven inch high baseboard and part of the architrave molding from a door that connected the rear parlor to the rear hall.

The present stair hall passage extends east to a long room in the ell with a curved wall in its southeast corner. A quarter-round staircase providing interior service access to the basement (and, possibly, the second story) was located at this corner and is now part of the present kitchen scullery. The stair and staircase were removed during previous renovations. The ell had two principal rooms, one of which may have been the original dining room, and included the original kitchen at the east end. A fireplace with a 24 inch reveal is located on the east kitchen wall. The original east and west walls of the dining room were removed, along with the interior service stair to the basement, as part of later renovations to enlarge the restaurant kitchen and scullery space. The locations of the original walls that have been removed are indicated by ceiling beams that span between supporting piers where interior walls intersected the exterior walls. The original wood flooring is concealed under a quarry tile finish, and numerous modifications have been made to the joists and beams below. The scullery is presently filled with materials salvaged from ongoing church renovations and has plaster walls, exposed piping, and fluorescent light fixtures hanging from a flat, sheet metal-covered ceiling. A doorway in the south (original exterior) wall retains its corner blocks and molded pilaster architrave. Physical evidence indicates that the door was located between two windows, mirroring the locations of windows and an exterior door at the second story above. The east end of this room has painted plaster walls and ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures and an opening in the south wall provided access to a now-demolished kitchen addition on the south side of the ell.

A small room at the east end of the ell is entered through a four-panel wood door adjacent to the kitchen fireplace, but was originally accessible only from the exterior on the south side. This room has a finished first floor level approximately 8 inches below the first floor level of the ell and was originally 1–1½ stories high (later extended to two stories). Side walls are constructed of brick with a two-light window high on the north wall. The ceiling is constructed of wood panels. A portion of the original east wall of the ell has been removed and the opening into the addition to the ell is spanned by a timber beam that supports the exterior masonry wall remaining above.

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Section number 7 Page 9

Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

The upper stories of the main block retain substantial pre-1865 architectural fabric. The second story of the main house block is divided in half by a central north-south masonry bearing wall. A large rectangular chamber, with fireplace at the center of the south wall, spans the full three-bay width of the house on the west side. A secondary square chamber, two bays wide and corresponding approximately to the original rear parlor at the first story, is located on the east side and also has a fireplace at the center of the south wall. Both rooms have rectangular interior chimneys with twelve inch reveals. Fireplace mantels were removed by the previous owner, revealing ghosts of the original mantels in the plaster at both chimneys. Tile hearths, dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, have replaced or covered the original hearths. A radiator is located in the west reveal adjacent to the fireplace in the large front chamber. The large space is presently subdivided by a later thin frame partition, creating a separate room in the northwest bay, and has a layer of tongue-and-groove pine flooring installed at right angles over the original wood floor some time after the room partition was added. Floorboards within the chamber have been previously cut and lifted out as part of a prior engineering inspection, revealing the pattern of undercutting and nailing described previously. Plywood underlayment has been installed over the original wood floor in the secondary chamber. Original interior walls are approximately 10 inches thick, plaster over brick with wallpaper. In the main house, second story baseboards are one foot three inches high and composed of a flat skirt and a beaded ogee cap. Second story rooms in the main house have flat plaster ceilings have no ornamentation or moldings and have been covered with drywall.

The stair hall is located at the northeast corner of the main house block and extends into the ell at the same floor level. Where the ell intersects the stair hall, a quarter-round corner space at the southwest corner of the ell is divided into two small water closets, partitioned after the original construction, that are entered from the present rear stair hall. A bathroom, equipped with a toilet and lavatory, has been enclosed on the gallery porch at the second story, with access from the stair hall through an original five-panel exterior door and from the secondary chamber in the main house. The room has a dropped wood-panel ceiling, and the porch floor has been covered with additional layers of flooring. An original six-over-six double-hung sash window in its original frame has been inserted into the south wall of the bathroom, and appears to have been relocated from an original masonry opening in the south exterior wall of the stair hall that was closed when the bathroom was built. The stair hall is divided by a frame and drywall partition where it joins the east wall of the main house block. The original quarter-turn stair with intermediate landing rises from second to third stories and has a paneled wainscot and scrolled stair brackets. The scroll motif is continued around the trimmer board fascias that frame the stair opening in the floor above. The balustrade consists of equally spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 1-

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Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

inch plain rectangular wood balusters, two per tread, and a 2½ inch diameter wood handrail that terminates in a slender turned newel post on a square, boxed base at the second story landing. Plaster wall surfaces in the present rear stair hall show evidence of an early wallpaper in a block pattern. The second floor baseboard changes at the east side of the original exterior door. Here and in the ell, the base is 9½ inches high with a flat skirt and beaded cap. A suspended acoustic tile ceiling has been installed in the rear stair hall, with two levels of flat plaster ceiling above. A non-original carpeted boxed stair extends from the first to the second story. The second story termination of this stair features a turned balustrade. The north wall of the stairwell is plastered while the south wall is sheathed in narrow beaded boards.

Second story windows on the west wall of the original large front chamber have splayed paneled jambs carried down to the floor with bulls-eye block and concave molded pilaster architraves and paneled wainscots below the sills behind the exterior brick. The remaining original second story windows, on the south façade of the front chamber and those in the secondary chamber have square jambs carried to the floor with block and pilaster architraves and paneled wainscots below the sills. Physical evidence indicates that the interior door in the east wall of the second chamber was originally a window. Windows at the second story stair landing and intermediate landing between second and third stories are not original, judging from physical evidence of size and head and sill details that do not conform to the original units. Two original five-panel interior doors are located on the east wall of the large chamber and link it to the secondary chamber and stair hall, respectively. Each door is surmounted by three-light side-hinged transoms and has a block and pilaster architrave, five-knuckle hinges with a number of hand-wrought screws, and remnants of the original rim locks. An original five-panel door with no transom in the center of the north wall of the secondary chamber has matching architrave details and also retains its hinges. The hall closet door, below the intermediate stair landing, has a louvered panel inserted in an original five-panel door to replace the top three solid panels.

An original interior door with its complete original hardware, at the east end of the stair hall in the ell, connects the stair hall to a large square chamber that has been divided into two smaller rooms by a later frame and plaster partition. A closet with beaded board walls and door has been added in the northwest corner of the west room. Exterior access to both spaces is given directly from the second story gallery through a triangular vestibule which enters at the mid-point of the south wall in the original chamber. The original exterior door frame, with mitered architrave, remains in place and is centered between two six-over-six windows. A third chamber is located above the original kitchen and is entered either by a communicating interior door at the northeast corner of the small west room or

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

using an original exterior door. An original window opening with jack arch (but with nine-over-six sash) and an original five-panel exterior door (with jack arch but no transom) are located on the south wall. A rectangular chimney with 24 inch reveal is at the center of the east wall. A shallow closet is enclosed in the right-hand reveal, and another shallow closet has been constructed in the southwest corner, immediately adjacent to the exterior door. A radiator is placed on the south wall between the window and the door to the gallery. The easternmost room in the ell is currently accessible only from the exterior gallery. A bathroom within the southwest corner of that room is enclosed by a frame partition, and the space is entered only from the gallery by a non-original exterior door.

Rooms in the ell have plaster walls which are generally wallpapered and 9½-inch high wood base with a flat skirt and beaded cap and flat plaster ceilings which are also wallpapered and have bare light bulbs in sockets hanging in the centers of the ceilings. Original wood flooring remains intact, with sections in the second and third rooms cut out for a previous structural engineering inspection. The original window openings in the ell have wood frames with a round corner bead molding. Mitered architraves with round corner bead molding surround original openings and have square flat jambs terminating at the window sills.

The main side-gabled block has a third story and an attic. L-shaped stairs provide access to the third story. This story is divided into four major spaces and one smaller space. In general, the partitioning of the third story matches that of the second story with the addition of two small chambers adjacent to either side of the stair. The third floor rooms are in poorer condition than those in the second floor, probably due to water damage. Windows are flush with the walls and have mitered architraves with round corner bead molding and square flat jambs terminating at the window sills. A plain 7½-inch baseboard with beaded top marks the bottom of the walls, and the floors are wood, damaged in places. The original wood flooring remains in place but is overlaid with a later layer of tongue-and-groove wood flooring in the northwest and southwest quadrants. The walls and ceilings are plastered. The plaster is missing from the northwest corner of the northwest room, revealing the brick exterior walls. A ghost on the interior chimney on the north wall of this room reveals the former location of a fireplace.

The southwest room is in somewhat better condition than the northwest room. Most of the wood floor is intact,¹ a radiator is present in the southwest corner and a cast iron fireplace projects from the chimneybreast on the south wall. This fireplace was probably installed in the latter part of the

¹ Some of the flooring has been removed for structural investigation of the building.

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

7. Description (continued):

nineteenth century. Walls are plastered as are ceilings. Baseboards and door and window casings are molded wood. Doors are of the five-panel wood type. The southeast third floor room is similar in character with a cast iron fireplace and simple molded woodwork. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows are placed in the east elevation. A portion of the plastered walls is covered in wallpaper. The door connecting the northwest room with the stair hall has a five-panel wood door surmounted by a three-light transom, as does the door connecting the southeast room with the stair hall. The door connecting the southwest and southeast rooms does not match the original doors. The stair up to the attic is of the boxed quarter-turn type. The stair has a simple turned newel and square balusters. A bathroom is placed in the small closet between the stair and the northwest room. This bathroom, equipped with a lavatory, recessed medicine cabinet, and toilet, has plastered walls and a non-original single-light window in its north wall. Its door has frosted glass in its upper section and is surmounted by a three-light transom and the architrave shows evidence of alteration at the right hand side.

The attic is a single rectangular space with a stairway along its north wall. A dormer window, now boarded over, projects from the east wall of the space. The walls and ceiling are plastered and the ceiling is coved. A four-light, steel awning window is placed in the center of the south wall. Brick is visible beneath the plaster on the north wall. The central portion of the south wall has been rebuilt around the steel awning window.

Evolution of the Howard-Hardy House

The approximate 1876 footprint of the building is depicted in a Louisville atlas of that year. At that time, the building consisted of a rectangular front block with a partial width rear ell. The ell additions depicted on later maps had apparently not yet been built.²

An 1892 Sanborn fire insurance map shows the footprint of the building with its façade set back from Second Street in a common plane with the adjacent townhouses at 525 to 529 Second Street. The front block was three stories in height with a side balcony. Adjoining the rear wall were a series of four one- to-two story blocks. Closest to the main block was a two-story block. This was joined to an oblong two-story block, or ell, with side full-width porch. The curving terminus of the ell's south wall is still seen in this corner of the building. An oblong one-and-one-half story block adjoins the rear wall

² Louisville Abstract and Loan Association, *Atlas of the City of Louisville*, 1876.

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7. Description (continued):

of the ell block, and the composition was terminated by a wider one-story block indicated as a dwelling.³

By 1907, the building had been enlarged with the construction of a single story, front block that extended to the sidewalk. The restaurant use is noted on the 1905 Sanborn map prepared before the addition was built. This addition is depicted in a c. 1907 photograph from Martha Miller in the files of Christ Church Cathedral. The single story, rectangular, shed-roofed, brick block had a central arched door set within a pressed metal surround with pilasters and a bracketed, dentilled cornice. Also visible in the photograph, the upper story façade wall of the original house block was fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The Sanborn indicates that the one story dwelling at the alley had been removed.

Two later photographs from the 1930's show the façade of the main block after the six-over-six double-hung sash windows had been replaced by one-over-one sashes. A rectangular, enclosed balcony with belcast roof projected from the south wall of the main block. This balcony, whose lower walls were formed from metal latticework, was supported by brackets, fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung windows and had a dentilled cornice.

A 1941 Sanborn map depicts changes to the building from the early twentieth century. The front single story block is shown. An L-shaped one-and-two story addition had been made to the south and east side of the original ell, and the rearmost block had been increased in length and height. The two-story gallery porch had been extended across the rear ell addition almost to the end of the building, and a single story porch extended from the rear wall of the building.⁴

By 1950, the early twentieth century front dining room addition (c. 1905-6) had been expanded southward by the addition of a corridor and serving line constructed to adjoin the side wall of the original house block and the original ell. A 1962 snapshot depicts the cafeteria as it appeared at that time. The single story front block remained but had been altered by the removal of the pressed metal

³ Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Louisville* (New York:Sanborn Map Company, 1892).

⁴ Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Louisville, Kentucky* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1941).

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7. Description (continued):

cornice, the infilling of the former central front door, and the replacement of the original windows with multi-light windows sheltered by awnings.

All of the additions to the main block and ell were demolished in June 2004 and temporary stabilization measures were undertaken, leaving the basic form of the house intact.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Howard-Hardy House (JF-CD-141), a c. 1830 townhouse, is one of only two surviving pre-1840 residences in downtown Louisville, Kentucky and is the only known surviving residence with associated slave quarters in the central portion of the city. The slave quarters constitute the ell of the building. The house possesses local significance and the necessary integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A as representative of the early community development history of the city and as a representative example of urban slave quarters in Louisville.

Antebellum Community Development in Louisville, Kentucky

The Howard-Hardy House possesses local significance under Criterion A in the context of antebellum community development as representative of the residential expansion of Louisville that accompanied its economic expansion and population growth in the 1830s.

Until the 1830s, most Louisville residents lived between Jefferson Street and the riverfront. Most of the city's economic activity was concentrated along the Ohio River. Without effective public transportation, most inhabitants found it necessary to live within a short walking distance from the river.¹ As commercial, financial, and manufacturing activities grew in size and number, demand for land pushed up real estate values and taxes. Many residents were forced to seek new homes outside of the central business district. As Carl Kramer noted, in the city's early years, a fine home on Main or Jefferson streets was a mark of prestige. However, downtown soon became a less desirable place to live as increased economic activity brought noise, dirt and congestion to the area.²

A visitor from Ohio, Caleb Atwater, estimated that Louisville had about 1,200 residences in the late 1820s. Most were built of brick and "many of them are equal to any in the Atlantic cities." Atwater explained that local availability of important building materials as stone, lime, and bricks made possible the construction of high quality houses at a relatively low cost. The costliest aspect of building a home in Louisville, he added, was the lot.³

The first residents to leave downtown were the wealthy, many of whom built new homes immediately south of the business district. These homes remained only a short walk or carriage ride from their

¹ Carl Edward Kramer, "The City-Building Process: Urbanization in Central and Southern Louisville, 1772-1932," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toledo, 1980, 185.

² Kramer, 184.

³ Caleb Atwater, *Tour to Prairie du Chien* (Columbus, Ohio: Isaac A. Whiting, 1831), 11-12, as cited in Kramer, 184.

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

factories, stores, or offices. Artisans, clerks and laborers soon followed, moving to more modest residences in Portland, Butchertown, and other peripheral neighborhoods. By the mid of the nineteenth century, most who remained downtown were too poor to find housing elsewhere.

Among the first of the affluent to move from downtown were the Prather family. About 1811, Thomas Prather, a wealthy merchant, moved his family into a large two-story mansion located in the center of the block bounded by Green and Walnut, Third and Fourth Streets. A short time later, Prather's brother-in-law and business partner, John I. Jacob, bought the block on the other side of Walnut between Third and Fourth. Jacob built his house midway between Walnut (now Muhammad Ali Boulevard) and Chestnut streets. By the mid-1820s, the Louisville grid has begun to expand with the extension of streets and subdivision of land outside the original corporate limits into lots for sale.⁴

In the early and middle 1830s most land subdivision and residential development occurred in the area between Green and Walnut streets, the site of the Howard-Hardy House.⁵ The earliest detailed map of the city, drawn by city surveyor E. D. Hobbs in 1832, depicts the city as it appeared near the time of construction of the Howard-Hardy House. The area between First and Twelfth streets and Green (now Liberty) and Main streets was divided into a grid of smaller lots and comprised the extent of the Central Business District at that time. The site of the Howard-Hardy House, on Second Street between Walnut and Green, was the southern fringe of central Louisville at that time.

Nathaniel Hardy, who acquired the Howard-Hardy House property in 1834, was typical of the Louisville businessmen who moved to the growing residential quarter south of downtown. He had moved to Louisville from the north, married a local resident, Charlotte Howard, and had acquired his home from his father-in-law. He established a hardware and iron business on Main Street in downtown next to the Bank of Kentucky.

Three styles, Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate dominated the city's antebellum residential architecture. A modified or simplified Federal style predominated through much of the 1830s and 1840s, particularly between Jefferson and Walnut streets and adjoining cross streets. These dwellings, constructed either as row houses or detached townhouses, exhibited certain features in common, as noted by Kramer:

⁴ Kramer, 185.

⁵ Kramer, 312

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Most were from two to two and one-half stories in height, constructed of brick, with pitched, gabled roofs; plain lintels; small-paned windows; straight, simple cornices; and occasionally, dormers. Because of Louisville's tradition of narrow lots, such homes were usually deep and narrow, with regular symmetry.⁶

Other examples of Federal row houses of the 1830s included E. T. Bainbridge's Row that stood on the north side of Jefferson Street between Seventh and Eighth streets before they were demolished as part of urban renewal in 1967.

Although constructed in large numbers, few houses from the 1830s expansion of the city remain to convey the character of antebellum residential development in the city. In 1960, Theodore Brown mentioned some surviving pre-1850 residences in the downtown Louisville area. They included 728 Lampton Street, later used as a Masonic hall; the Durrett House, 202 East Chestnut Street; and the Ben Smith House, 114 East Jefferson Street.⁷ All have since been demolished.

The only other surviving residence of the period in the downtown area is the building now known as the Old House Restaurant, located at 432 South Fifth Street. The restaurant building, also known as the Butler-Canine House, consists of a two-story, brick, side gabled, three bay front block with raised basement and arched entry. A shed-roofed rear ell has been extended with a concrete block addition. The rear elevation is marked by recently installed windows and French doors, and the north gable end has been reinforced by a framework of steel girders.

The Howard-Hardy House is representative of the attached and detached gabled roof brick houses constructed in the area south of downtown Louisville in the 1830s. These houses, whose common characteristics the Howard-Hardy House largely shares, were erected to accommodate downtown workers away from the congestion, noise and pollution of downtown. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A as exemplifying residential community development in 1830s Louisville.

⁶ Kramer, 316. Kramer noted that two remaining examples of the Federal style are the Old House Restaurant and the interior portion of Miller's Cafeteria.

⁷ Theodore M. Brown, *Introduction to Louisville Architecture* (Louisville: Louisville Free Public Library, 1960), 9.

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Howard-Hardy House

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

African American Ethnic Heritage

The Howard-Hardy House also possesses local significance under Criterion A in the context of African American ethnic heritage for its rear ell, the only known example of slave quarters in downtown Louisville.

Enslaved African Americans were part of the population of Louisville from the early years of the settlement. Cato Watts accompanied the Clark expedition in 1778 and was the first African American known to set foot in Louisville. Beginning in the late eighteenth century, additional enslaved African Americans arrived with settlers who came down the Ohio River by flatboats, and, slightly later, from Indiana Territory. Many of the slaves accompanied their masters from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Others were brought in by slave traders.

By 1820, the number of enslaved African Americans in Louisville numbered 1,031. By 1830, the number had grown to 2,406. Until the arrival of large numbers of immigrants in the 1840s and 1850, enslaved African Americans were the chief source of manual labor in Louisville. The number of slaves varied depending on the demands of the local market. During the antebellum period, over 50% of white households owned slaves.⁸

In his study of slavery in Louisville, Hanford Dozier Stafford described the role of slaves in the economy of the city:

From the city's earliest days, Blacks were the chief source of heavy labor. They worked along the waterfront as carpenters and stevedores. They labored in the ropeworks, twisting the tough hemp fibers into rope. They worked in the liveries along Main and Market Streets, and applied their skills as blacksmiths, painters, and wheelwrights. Turbaned Black female domestics lined the marketplace, tended the laundry and sewing, prepared the master's favorite "rabbit hash and baked apples," and looked after his children. Black men built the hogsheads for tobacco, served as porters for the portaging business around the Falls of the Ohio, constructed the Louisville and Portland Canal, providing the muscle for excavation and dredging. They also worked as

⁸ Hanford Dozier Stafford, "Slavery in a Border City: Louisville, 1790-1860," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1982, 23,100.

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

coachmen, hack drivers, and as waiters. No task was too large or too small, for they performed them all.⁹

For much of the antebellum period, female slaves outnumbered male slaves. For example, in 1840, Louisville's residents included 2,047 African American women and 1,383 African American men. Ten years later, the census recorded 3,022 African American women and 2,410 African American men. The preponderance of female slaves was due to the predominant role of slaves in Louisville and other southern cities as domestics.¹⁰

In much of the country, prosperous whites had an aversion to performing menial labor. According to Dwight Dumond, the presence of domestic slaves relieved women of the drudgery of household task and enabled families to enjoy gracious living, to be hospitable, and to travel.¹¹ In his account of travels in the south, the noted American landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted confirmed this role of slaves indicating that no white women "would touch...domestic work if she could avoid it, for she considers such services a degree of degradation to which she could not descend."¹²

Enslaved African Americans' labor could be divided into two types. Many worked directly for their masters, serving as domestics, groomsmen, coachmen, and other domestic roles or working in their master's business. Because the supply of slaves always exceeded the personal needs of the slaveholders, some were hired out by their owners to other enterprises such as factories and hotels. With hired out slaves, most or all of his or her earnings were reported to his master. Hiring out proved a lucrative source of income for slaveowners because Louisville always required laborers of varied and sundry types from carpenters to bricklayers, from liverymen to cartwrights.¹³ In the long run, hiring out undermined the system of slave control and contributed to a breakdown in surveillance.¹⁴

With the large-scale arrival of immigrants, primarily Irish and German, in the 1840s and 1850s, African Americans began to face competition for jobs from immigrants. Initially, African Americans

⁹ Stafford: 29.

¹⁰ Stafford, 84.

¹¹ Dwight L. Dumond, *Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1961), 65, as cited in Stafford, 31.

¹² Frederick Law Olmsted, *A Journey in the Back Country* (New York: Capricorn Books, 1959), 301, as cited in Stafford, 31.

¹³ Stafford, 31-32.

¹⁴ Stafford, 224.

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

were so firmly entrenched in the mechanics trade, the freight business and the service industries that whites sought legislative relief through laws to “prescribe to the slaveholder that occupation in which the slave should be employed.” By 1860, Irish and German immigrants dominated employment in the meatpacking industry, the mechanics trade and other areas of manual and skilled labor, lessening the demand for slave labor.¹⁵

Since only more affluent white property owners could afford to own slaves, African Americans tended to be concentrated where wealthier whites lived.¹⁶ In 1845, directory publisher John Jegli indicated that the Fourth Ward was the residence of 75 free African Americans and 636 enslaved African Americans. The ward had more slaves than any other city ward at that time.¹⁷

Most enslaved African Americans lived near or within the primary areas of settlement, either behind the owners’ businesses or their residences. Slaveowners sought to house their slaves so that they could be supervised and activities monitored. Hanford Dozier Stafford described typical quarters:

The compounds were rectangular constructions, so that slaves were in effect drawn inward toward the master’s residence and his way of life. All the compounds were constructed to keep the slaves at their masters’ beck and call, the ultimate objective was to seal the slaves off from any type of outside contact.¹⁸

As previously noted, most of the antebellum houses in the central portion of Louisville were rowhouses and townhouses, set on narrow lots, one half block deep that extended from a street to an alley. Urban quarters for enslaved African Americans in Louisville were generally connected to their owner’s property, usually in servants’ rooms. These rooms were often situated in a rear ell, while in other cases were located in an outbuilding. In most cases, outside access to these quarters was from the rear alley.¹⁹

¹⁵ Stafford: 30.

¹⁶ Hudson, “Slavery in Early Louisville,” 254.

¹⁷ John B. Jegli, *John B. Jegli’s Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Shippingsport, and Portland Directory for 1845-1846* (Louisville: J.C. Noble, 1845), 9.

¹⁸ Stafford 255.

¹⁹ Mary Lawrence Bickett O’Brien, “Slavery in Louisville, 1820-1860,” In *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E. Kleber, editor in chief (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 826; confirmed by Pen Bogert, Filson Historical Society, January 2003.

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Available documentation indicates that the earliest owners of the Howard-Hardy House owned slaves. Evidence of the presence of slaves is found in John Howard's will in which 38 enslaved African Americans were left as part of the inheritance. The enslaved African Americans that resided in the Howard-Hardy House may have come to the Hardy family in part through the Howard inheritance. Prior to his arrival in Louisville, Nathaniel Hardy expressed ambivalence toward slavery that may have been typical of the time:

I am as much opposed to slavery as any one, and would be glad to get clear of it—but I know this can only be done in a slow and prudent manner... It will not do to set them free and allow them to remain among whites as this course would in the end be the destruction of both....If the Northern people who talk so much about Slavery would only take the trouble of traveling through the Slave States they would soon be satisfied that all the dreadful tales they have heard about bad treatment of Slaves have been got up by those who know nothing about it....

...[S]lave holders generally are humane and treat their Slaves well. They give them enough to eat and comfortable clothing. Their labour is no harder than the poor class of whites are obliged to perform to barely live and the Negro has no care upon his mind – he has his daily task to perform and when that is done sleeps undisturbed till the next.²⁰

Tax records and census information show that Nathaniel and/or Charlotte Hardy owned between three and six slaves from the time of their purchase of the property until at least 1860. As noted, female enslaved African Americans predominated in Louisville. That was also the case in the Hardy household. Although conclusive evidence is lacking, the Hardys' female slaves likely worked as domestics. One or more of their male slaves may have been hired out.

In 1835, Nathaniel Hardy was assessed for three slaves. In August of the same year, an enslaved man named Frank "in the care of Nathaniel Hardy," was arrested and charged with "stealing a pair of shoes." He received 15 lashes.²¹

²⁰ B.E. Clement, Jr., *Nathaniel Hardy, 1795-1848* (Great Falls, Virginia: George and Lucy Brice Dauost, 1995), Letter #1, Philadelphia 14 August 1836, 1-2.

²¹ 1835 Jefferson County Tax List; Records of the Mayor's Court, 23 July 1835-28 October 1835. Both transcribed by Pen Bogert from copies in the Filson Historical Society Library.

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Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

The 1840 Census enumeration for Hardy indicated that he owned ten enslaved African Americans, at least one of whom was male. In 1842, Nathaniel Hardy was assessed for seven slaves, while five years later, he was assessed for six slaves. In 1850, his widow Charlotte headed a household that included five enslaved African Americans: a 40-year-old woman, a 28-year-old woman, a 10-year-old girl, a seven-year-old boy, and a four-year-old girl. The enumeration also indicated that a 13-year-old African American girl was a fugitive.²²

In 1855, Robert, a slave of Charlotte Hardy, appeared twice in the Louisville City Court records. On September 25, 1855, William Strauss, a white man, was arrested and charged with selling liquor to Robert. The following month, Robert was arrested and charged with fighting and disorderly conduct.²³

In 1856, Charlotte Hardy was assessed for five slaves. The following year, Robert was again arrested, this time for stabbing another slave, Mary Slaughter. He received 39 lashes. In 1860, Charlotte Hardy was assessed for three slaves.²⁴

As noted in Stafford's study, typical slave quarters were located to the rear of the owner's house, accessible from a rear alley. The quarters of the Howard-Hardy House were described in James Speed's 1935 *Herald-Post* article. Speed, who searched Louisville for slave quarters after viewing two-story brick slave quarters at the rear of Charleston, South Carolina residences, wrote:

The long brick building behind the home of Second Street looked as if it might have been transplanted from Charleston or New Orleans. A typical balcony ran the full length of this structure. Toward the far end of the upper balcony the original round columns still held the roof in place. Those below were square and showed they had been used to replace the round columns. A brick pavement served as the floor on the ground level.

²²1842 Jefferson County Tax List, Louisville, Eastern District and 1847 Jefferson County Tax List, Louisville, Eastern District. Copies in the Filson Historical Society Library, transcribed by Pen Bogert. 1840 Census of Population, manuscript schedules, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Microfilmed records on file at the National Archives, Philadelphia. 1850 Census of Population, manuscript slave schedules, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Microfilmed records on file at the National Archives, Philadelphia.

²³Louisville City Court, Grand Jury Book, 31 July 1855 to 12 June 1859, Filson Historical Society Library. Louisville City Court, Record of Arrests, 3 February 1855-30 November 1855, Filson Historical Society Library. Both transcribed by Pen Bogert.

²⁴Louisville City Court Order Book 26:108, Filson Historical Society Library. 1860 Jefferson County Tax List, Louisville, Eastern District, Filson Historical Society Library. Both transcribed by Pen Bogert.

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Closer inspection showed this has been built as a separate unit, but near the house. Later they had been joined by a wooden partition....

[T]he ample slave quarters told of an era in which the modern comforts of home were unknown. As furnaces, gas or electricity were not in use, the elegant home of those days required a number of well-trained servants close at hand....²⁵

Houses with associated quarters for enslaved African Americans were once common in Louisville, as many of the more prosperous white families used slaves as servants and for other domestic labor. However, as Pen Bogert, an archivist at the Filson Historical Society noted, no other example of extant slave quarters had been identified in downtown Louisville.²⁶ The Howard-Hardy House possesses local significance under Criterion A in the context of African American Ethnic Heritage for its surviving slave quarters, a typical example of Louisville urban slave housing.

History of the Property

The exact date of construction of the house is not known. One source cites a date of 1826 when the house was said to have been erected by Nathaniel Hardy.²⁷ However, at that time, the property was owned by Stephen Ormsby. A Louisville Landmarks Commission survey form assigns a c. 1830 construction date to the house.²⁸ Specific mention of the house is found in John Howard's 1842 will, but it is likely that the house was erected shortly after Howard's 1830 purchase of its site.

Howard-Hardy Period

The land on which the house was constructed, designated as southeast of the Episcopal Church lot, was sold by Stephen Ormsby to John Howard, Sr. on June 6, 1830.²⁹ Ormsby (1759-1844) was a leading citizen of early Louisville. Born in County Sligo, Ireland, he came to Louisville in about 1791, served

²⁵ James Speed, "Old Southern Servants' Home Found in Back Yard of Louisville Residence," *Herald-Post*, December 9, 1935.

²⁶ Pen Bogert, Filson Historical Society, telephone interview, January 2003.

²⁷ Speed, "Old Southern Servants' Home."

²⁸ Marty Hedgepeth, "Miller's Restaurant," Louisville Landmarks Commission survey form, 1978.

²⁹ Jefferson County Deed Book DD, page 260 (June 6, 1830).

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

as district and circuit court judge, as a member of Congress from Kentucky, and as president of the Bank of Louisville.³⁰

Howard (1769-1843), was born in Montgomery County, Maryland and died in Louisville. He was the son of Baker Howard (1737-1790) of Charles County, Maryland and his wife Anne Phillips. John Howard first married Mary Latimer. Among their children were Charlotte Howard Hardy (1804-1879). After his first wife's death, he married Annie Christian Bullitt in 1819. Howard settled on a farm about five miles from Louisville on present Bon Air Avenue.³¹

On June 28, 1834, John Howard and his wife, Annie, sold the site of the house to Nathaniel Hardy for \$800.³² In 1835, Nathaniel Hardy was assessed \$840 for 28 feet frontage in a 5-acre lot, designated as lot #6, three slaves, and \$900 in personal property. The tax list indicates that 14 feet was added to the property along Second Street at some point between 1847 and 1856.³³

Nathaniel Hardy, the son of Joseph Hardy and Lucretia Bartlett Hardy, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts in 1795, moved to Indiana and then settled in Louisville. He first married Mary C. Hyde. After her death in 1823, he married Charlotte Howard, daughter of John Howard. After arriving in Louisville, he established a hardware and iron goods business, initially alone and then in partnership with his brother Bartlett. This business, known as Nathaniel Hardy and Brother, was located at 544 Main Street next to the Bank of Kentucky. An advertisement in Jegli's 1845-1846 Louisville directory described the enterprise:

Dealers in all kinds of hardware. Mechanics' tools and building materials. They also have a complete assortment of iron nails and castings from the celebrated Salt River Iron Works.³⁴

His civic activities included a term as trustee of the Harlan Museum Company.³⁵ He suffered financial reverses during a financial panic of the early 1840s, reverses that he described in a letter to his sister:

³⁰ "The Political Graveyard," website: politicalgraveyard.com/bio/onen-orner.html; Kay Stewart, "Lyndon: Train Tracks were the Ties that Bound a Community of Commuters in the Early 1900s," in *A Place in Time: The Story of Louisville's Neighborhoods*. On Courier-Journal website: www.courier-journal.com/reweb/community/placetime/eastcounty-lyndon.html

³¹ B.E. Clement, *Nathaniel Hardy, 1795-1848*, 6; Attachment to letter of Benjamin Edwin Clement, Jr. to Kathryn A. Bratcher, 10 May 1994, in Howard family file, Filson Club.

³² Jefferson County Deed Book NN, page 152 (June 28, 1834).

³³ Jefferson County Tax Lists in the collection of the Filson Historical Society Library.

³⁴ Jegli, 250.

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Almost every Commercial Man who has been largely engaged in business has either failed or is now much embarrassed....I have like the rest a very large amount trusted out, say five times as much as I owe. Yet the losses which are daily taking place may be so great as to leave me nothing....One consolation I have in case I should lose all I have made—That my wife has enough to support us as I never have nor never will risk one dollar of her Money in my business....³⁶

Possibly to stem the tide of financial reverses, Hardy and his wife Charlotte sold the parcel on which the house was built to John Howard, Charlotte's father, for \$12,000. The deed included language that the clerk "examined Charlotte privily and apart from her said husband to make sure she had signed without persuasion, threats or compulsion of her said husband."³⁷ Despite surrendering ownership of the property, the Hardys continued to live in the Second Street house. At the time of the 1840 census, the Hardy household included one male aged 5 to 10, one male aged 40 to 50, one female aged 15 to 20, and one female aged 30 to 40.³⁸

In his May 1842 will, John Howard, Sr. specified that his daughter, Charlotte, wife of Nathaniel Hardy, receive the Second Street house and furniture where she and Nathaniel "now live" at a price of \$12,000. The following year, shortly after Howard's death, his trustee, local attorney Robert N. Miller, devised ownership of the property containing the house to Charlotte Hardy.³⁹ After her husband's death in 1848, Charlotte continued to reside in the house.

At the time of the 1850 census, the Hardy household included Charlotte, aged 40, James E., aged 15, as well as additional, apparently unrelated, individuals. These other residents include A.D. Miles, aged 30, a hardware merchant, his wife, Caroline, 28, and their two daughters, Mary, aged 5, and Sarah, aged 6. At least four other white individuals, two male and two female, also resided in the house. They included 40-year-old hardware merchant Edwin Bowman; an unidentified 28-year-old female; Laura

³⁵ Card catalog entry, Special Collections, Filson Historical Society.

³⁶ NH to Caroline Hardy Weston, 28 July 1842, letter #19 in B.E. Clement, *Nathaniel Hardy*.

³⁷ Nathaniel Hardy family residence, Chain of Title, in B.E. Clement, *Nathaniel Hardy*.

³⁸ *1840 Census of Population*, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, manuscript schedule, page 22. On microfilm at the National Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Bowman, age 12; and 17-year-old Burgess Warren, a composition roof maker.⁴⁰ As previously noted, five enslaved African Americans also lived in the house.

The house left Howard-Hardy family ownership in 1866 when Robert N. Miller, trustee of John Howard, Charlotte Hardy, and Edward and Lucy Hardy sold the 42-foot by 204-foot property containing the house to Patrick Joyes in exchange for \$4,000 cash in hand and three promissory notes of \$4,000 each plus interest (the amount due was paid in full in July 1873).⁴¹

Joyes Period

Patrick Joyes (1826-1904), a native of Louisville, was a prominent local attorney. In the 1870 census, Patrick Joyes was recorded as a lawyer with real estate holdings valued at \$80,000 and personal property valued at \$20,000. His household included Joyes himself, aged 44, his wife Florence, aged 35, and their children: Anne, 14; Thomas, 12; Charles, 9; Morton, 6; Florence, 4; Eugene, 2; and Crittenden, 4 months. Also residing in the household was Judith Venable, aged 55; a 26-year old physician; Judith Joyes, Patrick's mother, aged 72; and eight African American domestic servants ranging in age from 16 to 60.⁴²

Although he spent his last years on his farm "Oxford," near Shelbyville, Kentucky,⁴³ Patrick Joyes owned the Second Street property until his death. During the last portion of his ownership, the building was rented as lodging.⁴⁴

In 1904, Fidelity Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Patrick Joyes, sold the property to Rudolph W. Miller, Sr. for \$2,750 cash in hand plus five promissory notes of \$1,100 each.⁴⁵

⁴⁰ *1850 Census of Population*, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, manuscript schedule, Ward 2, page 174. On microfilm at the National Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁴¹ Jefferson County Deed Book 130, pages 221ff (November 24, 1866).

⁴² *1870 Census of Population*, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, page 620. Microfilm in the National Archives, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁴³ Jennings, 91.

⁴⁴ *Caron's Directory of Louisville*, various years.

⁴⁵ Jefferson County Deed Book 613, pages 175 ff (October 3, 1904).

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Miller Period

By the late nineteenth century, the Howard-Hardy House vicinity had become an area of rooming houses. Several of these houses provided lodging for students at the Louisville Medical School, located at First and Chestnut streets. The Howard-Hardy House also began to house medical school students, and within a few years, a cafeteria was constructed in part of the building to cater to students and others.

After the death of Rudolph W. Miller, Jr. on October 10, 1976, ownership of the property passed to his wife Beatrice P. Miller. In her will, she devised one-half ownership of the restaurant property to her daughter, Martha Miller.⁴⁶ The younger Miller consolidated her ownership of the property in 1995 when she purchased the half-interest in the property held by Stella Kaelin and J. Donald Kaelin for \$195,000, half of the fair market value of the property.⁴⁷

On June 30, 1999, Martha Miller sold the property to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, its present owner, for \$700,000.⁴⁸ The Cathedral plans to restore and rehabilitate the building.

Assessment of Integrity

The Howard-Hardy House is locally significant under National Register Criterion 'A' for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history of Louisville. Its significance rests in its association with antebellum community development in Louisville and with the African American ethnic heritage of the city. Its significance in the former context is attributable to its role as representative of the 1830s residential expansion of the city, while its significance under the latter context is attributable to the function of a portion of the house as slaves' quarters, the only known urban example to survive in the city.

The house remains in its historic location and is, indeed, the only remaining nineteenth century residence in its immediate vicinity. The building retains its original massing, fenestration, cornice, roofline, brick bonds, and rear ell which are all typical of vernacular Federal houses of antebellum

⁴⁶ Jefferson County Will Book 233, pages 233ff. (June 29, 1990).

⁴⁷ Jefferson County Deed Book 6485, pages 531-533 (August 1, 1994).

⁴⁸ Jefferson County Deed Book 7273, pages 180-183 (June 30, 1999)

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Louisville. The Howard-Hardy House is a representative example of dwellings erected in the 1830s to accommodate prosperous local residents who chose to live away from the noise, congestion, and pollution of downtown Louisville, while still living within walking distance of downtown businesses and services. In his study of community development in Louisville, Carl Edward Kramer cites common characteristics of 1830s residences in the central portion of the city: two to two and one-half stories in height; of brick construction, with pitched, gabled roofs; plain lintels; small-paned windows; straight, simple cornices; and occasionally, dormers. Because of Louisville's tradition of narrow lots, such homes were usually deep and narrow, with regular symmetry.

The gabled roof main block and attached ell of the Howard-Hardy House reflect many of these characteristics. Three stories in height, it is taller than what Kramer cites as typical. It is of brick construction with a pitched, gabled main room, and plain lintels. Originally fenestrated with small pane windows, all of the original window frames remain intact along with eight of the original six-over-six window sash, and photographic or physical evidence remains for other windows. Its cornice is simple, and a single dormer projects from the rear roof slope. The totality of the house is deep and narrow, and the upper stories of the façade are symmetrical. On the exterior, it retains its original window openings, massing, gable profile, brick walls, and window frames, lintels, and sashes. The interior also retains much of its original nineteenth century room divisions and portions of its antebellum interior fabric including woodwork, stairways, room dimensions, wall finishes, and fireplaces. These elements inform the viewer about the character of an 1830s Louisville residence.

The rear ell of the house contained quarters for enslaved African Americans. This rear ell retains its historic character with original second story room divisions and evidence of first story room divisions, fenestration, door openings, doors, plaster, and woodwork, and associated two-story open porch which allow inferences to be made concerning the living conditions for slaves associated with the Hardy family. Because the fabric still speaks to this period and area of significance, the building also retains integrity under the African American ethnic heritage context.

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Jefferson County, KY

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

Section 10: Verbal Boundary Description

City of Louisville, Kentucky Block 17F, Lot 29 (see appended parcel map)

Boundary Justification:

The boundary chosen represents the maximum extent of the property during its period of significance.

Photo List:

1. Howard-Hardy House
2. Louisville, Kentucky
3. Charles Raith, photographer
4. March 2003
5. Original negative filed at John Milner Associates, Inc., 1216 Arch Street, 5th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.
6. Detail showing second and third stories of west façade toward northeast.
7. #2

[Items 2 and 5 above are the same for photos #3 - #14.]

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Charles Raith, photographer
4. March 2003
6. West façade cornice toward east.
7. #3

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Charles Raith, photographer
4. March 2003
6. Detail of west end of second story ell porch toward northwest (porch column now in storage).
7. #7

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Southwest second story room toward northwest.
7. #8

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

Photo List (continued)

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Southeast second story room toward southwest.
7. #9

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Charles Raith, photographer
4. March 2003
6. Second floor front stairhall toward west.
7. #10

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Southeast third story room toward southeast.
7. #11

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Second story ell room toward northwest.
7. #12

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Third floor hallway toward east.
7. #13

1. Howard-Hardy House
3. Douglas C. McVarish, photographer
4. June 2002
6. Attic toward southwest.
7. #14

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Howard-Hardy House

Jefferson County, KY

Photo List (continued)

1. Howard-Hardy House
2. Louisville, Kentucky
3. Charles Raith, photographer
4. September 2003
5. Original negative filed at John Milner Associates, Inc., 239 South 5th Street, Suite 917, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.
6. Southwest corner of second story ell room adjacent to stairhall.
7. #31

[Items 2, 3, 4 and 5 from Photo #31, above, are the same for each of photos #36 - #38 below.]

1. Howard-Hardy House
6. Northeast corner of second story ell room (east end of ell above original kitchen, with kitchen chimney visible).
7. #36

1. Howard-Hardy House
6. Southeast corner of second story ell room (east end of ell, above original kitchen).
7. #37

1. Howard-Hardy House
6. South wall of second story ell room (east end of ell, above original kitchen).
7. #38

1. Howard-Hardy House
2. Louisville, Kentucky
3. Charles S. Raith, photographer
4. September 2004
5. Original negative filed at John Milner Associates, Inc., 239 South Fifth Street, Suite 917, Louisville, KY 40202.
6. West façade.
7. Supplemental Photo #1

[Items 2 through 5 are the same for each photo.]

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Section number 10 Page 4

Howard-Hardy House

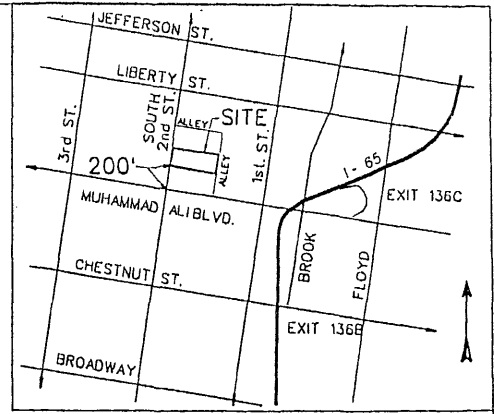
Jefferson County, KY

Photo List (continued)

1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. West and south sides of principal house block toward northeast.
 7. Supplemental Photo #2
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. West and south sides of principal house block and ell toward northeast.
 7. Supplemental Photo #3
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. East and south sides of ell toward northwest (principal house block in background).
 7. Supplemental Photo #4
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. South elevation of ell (partial, at connection with principal house block) toward north.
 7. Supplemental Photo #5
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. South elevation of ell (partial) toward northeast.
 7. Supplemental Photo #6
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. South and east elevations toward northwest.
 7. Supplemental Photo #7
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. East elevation of ell and principal house block (partial) toward west-northwest.
 7. Supplemental Photo #8
-
1. Howard-Hardy House
 6. Oblique view of north elevation toward west.
 7. Supplemental Photo #9

ADJOINER
PAUL D. FARMER
c/o PATRICK BROCK
D.B. 4742, PG. 548

ADJOINER
VERDI & O'DANIEL REALTY, LLP
D.B. 6978, PG. 971



LOCATION MAP
(NTS)

S 08°42'42" W 164.75' F
FROM R.R. SPIKE FOUND
AT INT. OF 15' & 12' ALLEYS

S 08°42'42" W 200.05' F
TO PK NAIL FOUND
30.00' NORTH OF C/L
OF MUHAM. ALIBLVD.

15' ALLEY

S 08°42'42" W 28.02' (42.00')
S 08°42'42" W 77.98' (64.00')

3/8" REBAR W/CAP
3466 SET

HATCHED AREA
C/L 10' WIDE
UTILITY EASEMENT
FOR THE USE AND
BENEFIT OF TR. 2

CROSS HATCHED AREA
C/L 10' WIDE
UTILITY EASEMENT FOR
THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
TRACT 1

OWNER, TRACTS 1 & 2
THE BISHOP, DEAN AND CHAPTER
OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
D.B. 7273, PG. 180

TRACT 2
(0.3085 AC)
15602.48 SF
0.3582 AC

ADJOINER
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
D.B. Z, P.C. 474
OTHER DEEDS
NOT FOUND

ADJOINER
MILLER PROPERTIES, INC
D.B. 5963, PG. 278

**PROPOSED
NR BOUNDARY**

TRACT 1
(0.2025 AC)
6657.52 SF
0.1528 AC

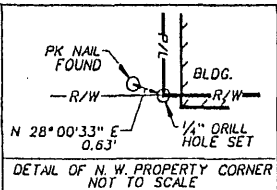
ORIGINAL
HOWARD HARDY
RESIDENCE
3 STORY BRICK
TO REMAIN
429 SOUTH
2nd STREET

FACE OF BRICK
ENCROACHES
INTO R/W 0.21'

421 SOUTH
2nd STREET

433 SOUTH
2nd STREET

N 08°43'36" E 165.21' F
TRUE CORNER TO A PK NAIL
FOUND AT R/W INT. OF
2nd ST. & 12' ALLEY

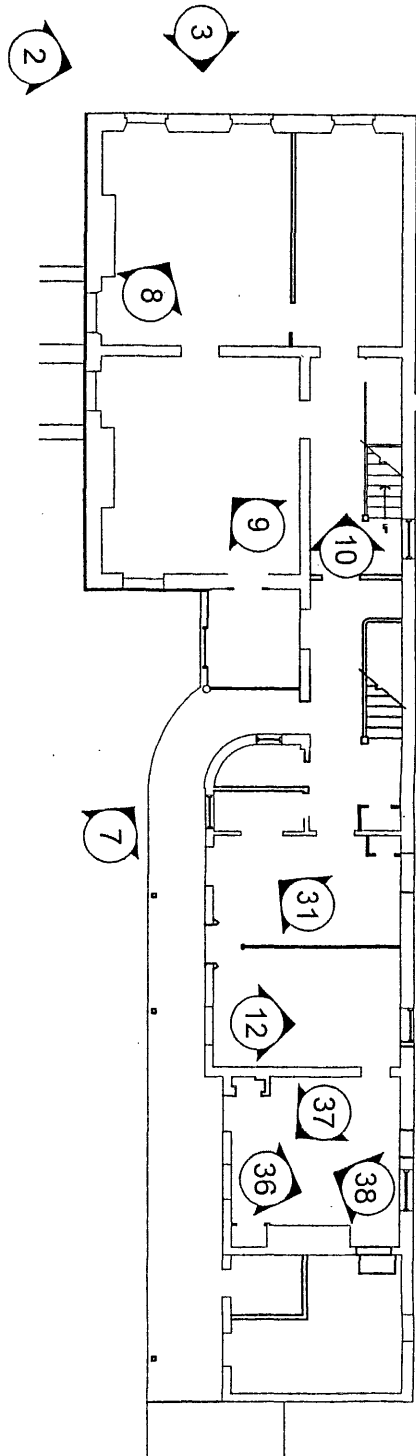


LAND SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT
AND SURVEY WERE MADE BY ME BY
THE METHOD OF A RANDOM
TRAVERSE WITH SIDESHOTS.
THE PRECISION RATIO OF SAID TRAVERSE
WAS 1:25,942 AND WAS NOT ADJUSTED.
THE SURVEY AS SHOWN HEREON IS A CLASS A
SURVEY AND THE ACCURACY AND PRECISION

NOTES

1. ALL PROPERTIES SHOWN HEREON ARE ZONED C2 - DOWNTOWN FORM DISTRICT AND ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN THE FEMA 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN.
2. DESIGNATED MERIDIAN IS BASED ON THE NEW CENTERLINE OF 2nd ST. (KYTC - METRO LOUISVILLE JOB ITEM #5-430.01) AND IS SHOWN RELATIVE TO THE INVERSE BETWEEN THE R.R. SPIKE FOUND AND A PK NAIL FOUND AT THE ENDS OF THE WEST R/W OF THE 15' ALLEY. SAID INVERSE WAS S 08°42'42" W 470.80' F (S 08°42'42" W 470.75' RECORD). BEARINGS AND DISTANCES SHOWN WITH AN "F" INDICATE FIELD MEASUREMENTS THAT DIFFER FROM THE RECORD DIMENSIONS. DIMENSIONS IN PARENTHESIS REFLECT RETIRED DIMENSIONS PER THIS MINOR PLAT.
3. A FULL TITLE SEARCH WAS NOT REQUESTED OR PERFORMED FOR THIS SURVEY. THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ANY EASEMENTS OF RECORD.
4. THIS PLAT AMENDS RECORD PLAT BOOK 8, PG. 28.



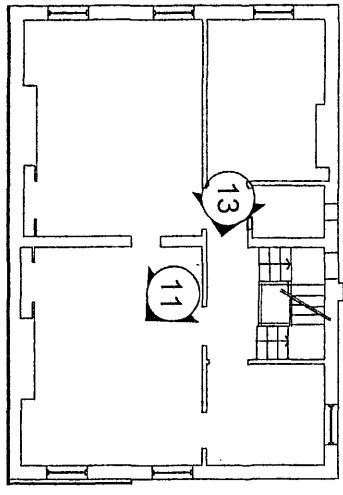
1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
2 SCALE: NTS

Photo Key
HOWARD-HARDY HOUSE

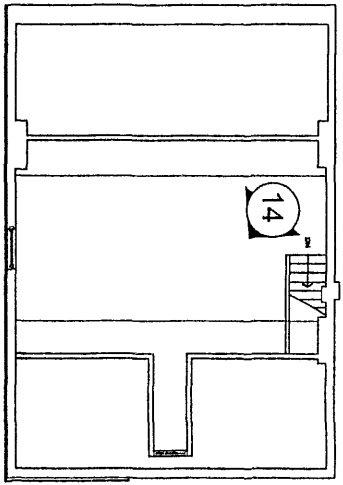
422 South Second Street
Louisville, Kentucky

DATE: 10/11/04
SCALE: CQ
DRAWN BY: CQ
CHECKED BY:
STATE: KENTUCKY
PROJ CODE: CHURCHY11
REVISIONS:

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
ARCHITECTS ■ ARCHEOLOGISTS ■ PLANNERS
239 S. Fifth Street, Suite 917 Louisville, KY 40204
telephone: 502.587.8800 facsimile: 502.587.8802



1 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
3 SCALE: NTS



2 ATTIC PLAN
3 SCALE: NTS

Photo Key
HOWARD-HARDY HOUSE

422 South Second Street
Louisville, Kentucky

DATE: 10/11/01
SCALE:
DRAWN BY: CQ
CHECKED BY:
STATUS: REVISION
PROJ CODE: C1003512
REVISION:

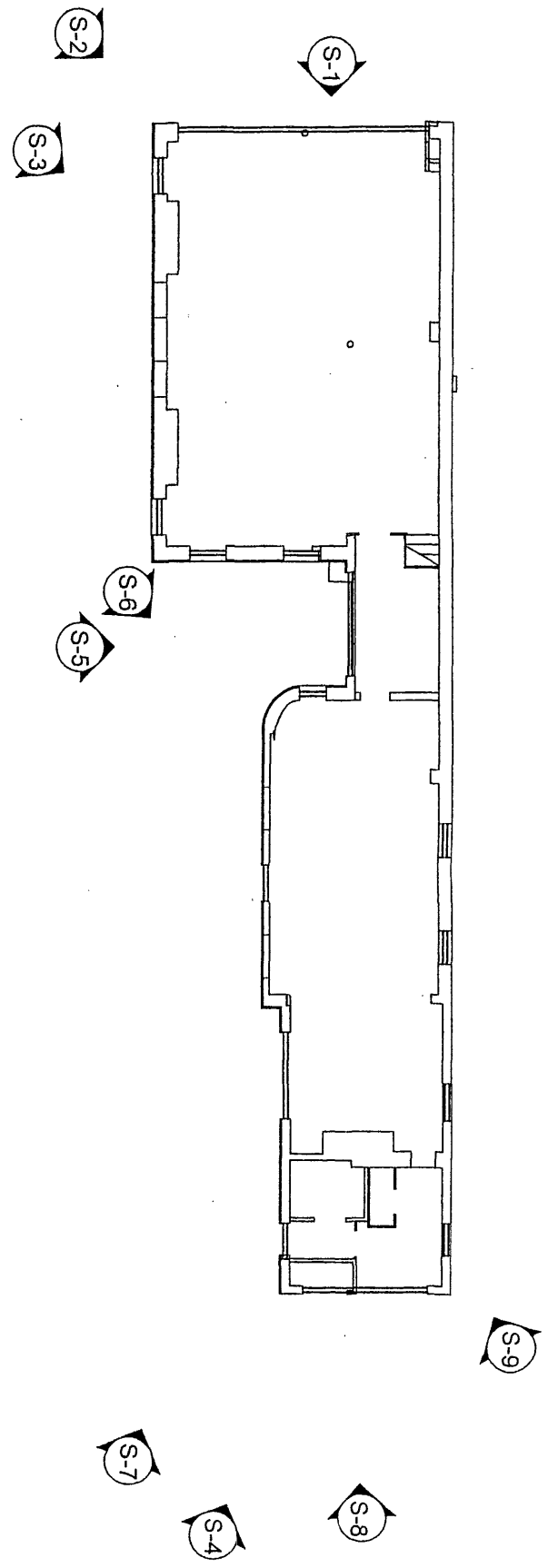
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telephone: 502.587.8800 facsimile: 502.587.8802

Third and Attic
Floor Plans

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: NTS



1	Photo Key HOWARD-HARDY HOUSE 422 South Second Street Louisville, Kentucky	DATE: 10/11/04 SCALE: CQ DRAWN BY: CQ CHECKED BY: NR/NO/MD/AM/AM STAFF: NR/NO/MD/AM/AM PROJ. CODE: CHERKY12 REVISIONS:	JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. ARCHITECTS ■ ARCHEOLOGISTS ■ PLANNERS 239 S. Fifth Street, Suite 917 Louisville, KY 40204 telephone: 502.587.8800 facsimile: 502.587.8802
	DRAWING NUMBER: FIRST Floor Plan		