

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



8

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodbourne House

other name/site number Briney Hall, JF-EH-4455

2. Location

street & town 2024 Woodford Place NA not for publication

city or town Louisville NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40205-1927

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.)

Donna M. Neary Signature of certifying official/Title Donna M. Neary, SHPO Date 12/20/2007

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 2-7-08

Woodbourne House
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	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
1 (listed in Highlands Historic District)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)
Domestic / Single Dwelling
Education / School

Current Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)
Domestic / Multiple Dwelling
Social / Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter only categories from instructions)
Mid-19th Century Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter only categories from instructions)
foundation Limestone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 7 Page 1

Description

Woodbourne House (JF-EH-4455) is a large Greek Revival residence on a two-acre site on the corner of Woodford Place and Bardstown Road. The lot fronts on Bardstown Road and transitions from the commercial nature of the road to the residential nature of the side streets that approach Cherokee Park. The Douglass Boulevard Christian Church is located on the adjacent lot and appears to share the same site. A paved circle driveway exists in front of the building and connects to larger church parking lots closer to Bardstown road and to Douglass Boulevard. The house sits within the Highlands Historic District, which was entered into the National Register on February 11, 1983.

Development and Character of the Site

This site began its transformation into its current form in the 1850s, when Starks Fielder moved from downtown to an open site on Bardstown Pike. Fielder purchased just over 200 acres of land from John Burks, on which to build his mansion (Jefferson County DB 83, P 82; DB 85, P 273). Fielder's choice of a Greek Revival style house is unsurprising, considering his wealth and the popularity of Greek Revival during the 1850s.

Early in 1859 Fielder sold the entire estate to William Tinsley and his wife Belle. When Fielder sold the estate he took a significant financial loss. He had purchased 200 acres for a total of \$40,000 in 1852, yet sold the same 200 acres to Tinsley seven years later, including all the buildings he had constructed, for only \$30,000. The deed of purchase excluded slaves and apparel from the transaction (Jefferson County DB 103, P 113).

In 1870, George Douglass, president of Western Union Telegraph Co., purchased the entire 200 acre estate from the Tinsley family. In 1899, a full decade after Douglass' death, his daughter donated a piece of the estate, a little over seventeen acres, to expand Cherokee Park. The donated land included "big rock," a notable landmark of the park.

Numerous support buildings were erected on the Woodbourne property over time. The plat of the estate, completed in 1902, reveals a number of outbuildings of varying sizes. These would likely have included buildings dating from the 1850s development of the property: a garage (the 1850s brick carriage house), stables, an ice cellar and a smokehouse, barns for storing both food and equipment, servants' quarters, and other support buildings.

In 1906, John Price Starks bought a twenty-five acre tract, which included Woodbourne House, substantially reducing the site. Just before World War I, Starks further divided the estate. He developed individual parcels along the new street, Woodford Place. At some point, Starks had all the additional outbuildings demolished, though much of this may have occurred just prior to his acquisition of the property.

The property appears on a 1928 Sanborn insurance map with one building labeled "garages" and another building, much smaller and unlabeled. Today, only the carriage house remains with Woodbourne on the property.

After Starks' death, the estate was further divided. In 1936 the parcel between Woodford Place and Douglass Boulevard was platted into almost three dozen separate parcels. The original carriage house was divided off the main house parcel in 1940 and is now a privately owned single family residence.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 7 Page 2

Douglass Boulevard Christian Church was constructed in 1940, further reducing the site's setting. A 1960s addition to the church comes very close to the Woodbourne House. Despite these incursions into the setting, the house still stands on a relatively large lot and can be accessed the same as it would have been, just after being built.

The building's proximity to Douglass Boulevard Christian Church has resulted in large amounts of Woodbourne's surroundings being converted to parking. A driveway from Woodford Place leads to a wide circle drive in front of the building. Parking has been placed in front of the building, facing Woodford Place, and along the Bardstown Road side of the driveway. This driveway wraps around the house under the porte-cochere and extends to the rear of the building, where more parking space has been created, along with room to operate larger vehicles that require access to the attached garages. The driveway is connected to the much larger church parking lot to the east, which is accessed from Douglass Boulevard. The entire driveway is asphalt. Still, there is significant green space with numerous mature trees providing shade for much of the site.

Exterior of House

The building is 2 ½ stories tall and 5 bays wide. The front façade of the building faces southwest. The foundation is rough cut limestone and the walls are load bearing brick, common bond, with sixth course headers. The roof is pyramidal, with a flat center. A front gable extends out over the entrance of the building, creating a large front portico. The northwest side of the roof has two large dormers, which provide light to the third floor apartment. The northeast side of the roof has one dormer that provides light to the same apartment. Four chimneys extend from the roof; one in the rear, two on the northwest side, and one on the northeast side. At the top of the second story a heavy, simple cornice wraps the entire building.

The building's prominent two-story temple front, with four ionic columns under a pedimented front gable, provides protection to the front entryway. Two large pilasters flanking the entryway further the temple front and provide completeness and symmetry to the large portico.

A porte-cochere is located on the southeast side of the house. It is supported by columns and pilasters and has a half-pyramid roof. The front entryway is a large double door and the first-floor windows are all nearly floor-to-ceiling in height. A heavy Greek Revival style cornice wraps the entire building at the top of the second story.

The double doors that lead to the central interior hallway are flanked by smaller pilasters, which support a proportionately smaller cornice that brings the heavier aspects of the Greek Revival style down to a more human scale. Above the doorway, yet under the cornice, is a long horizontal window.

There are eight typical windows on the front façade, with a more decorative window on the second floor above the entryway. The windows on the front façade of the first floor are near eight-feet tall, double-hung, with a single light on the bottom and the top divided into sixteen lights. The second floor windows on the front are aligned with the bottom windows and are 9/1 double-hung sashes. The center window above the doorway is a camber window with two narrow lights on either side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 7 Page 3

On the sides of the house, windows begin behind the front rooms. The second story windows are double hung with a single bottom pane and a top pane divided into nine lights. The windows on the first floor all have a layout similar to the windows on the front façade. At the very rear of the building, in the first floor addition, the side windows are recessed and arched openings. These openings are on either side of the addition, though the newer garage addition blocks the northwest windows from being operable or serving a purpose beyond appearance. The rear windows to this addition are all art deco inspired, with narrow vertical lights flanking a wider center light. These rear windows are stained glass. The entire exterior is brick, painted white. In the rear the site slopes downward and the foundation material can be seen. The foundation has not been painted, instead being left a natural stone color.

The Building Interior

The Woodbourne House is generally rectangular in plan, with the interior space divided symmetrically around a large central hallway. The formal dining room, entryway from the porte-cochere, and the library are located in the front of the building. A smaller meeting room and the kitchen are located in the back of the building, with a room now used as a chapel extending out the back of the building. Two bathrooms are located at the end of the hallway. The second story is divided similarly with three rooms along each side of a central hallway, which aligns with the first floor layout, including two bathrooms at the rear end of the hallway. The third floor has a similar division of space. There is a central hallway area, but the rooms are considerably smaller, as the roof slopes inward. These rooms are non-historic and were created using modern materials such as wallboard and nominal dimension stud walls.

The main staircase is located along the middle of the northwest wall of the central hallway. The first floor rooms all have hardwood flooring, extensive floor and ceiling molding, and retain their original fireplaces. In the library, in the northwest corner of the first floor, bookcases wrap the wall along the northeast and northwest walls and are about five feet tall. Where bookcases are not built in, wood paneling is installed to a height of about five feet. The original pocket doors are still present in all of the rooms leading to the hallway, though the north set in the library are sealed shut, because of the placement of the staircase. The northeast rear room, now used as a chapel, is an addition in the art deco style. The kitchen, located in the northwest corner of the building, has been updated, but the walls still retain their original shape and all doorways remain operable.

Change to the Building

The interior of the building is in very good condition and is little changed from its original layout, with most of the change coming from additions to the house. The current staircase is not original, though it is historic. It is likely that the current staircase was installed after George Douglass bought the house in 1870. The original placement of the staircase is undetermined, but was likely located where the bathrooms are now located. The north side of the building has been almost completely wrapped in a garage addition constructed with cinder blocks and a flat asphalt roof. On the northwest side of the building a single-story addition contains a single room and has a low gable roof; the addition has been added where a much smaller single room once stood. It is likely these additions were completed in the 1950s, after the church began to use the building more extensively.

Woodbourne House
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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 the 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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance
Ca. 1852

Significant Dates
Ca. 1852

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)
Unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Narrative Statement of Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (See continuation sheet)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 1

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Statement of Significance

Woodbourne House (JF-EH-4455) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the context "Greek Revival Style in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1830-1860." It stands as an example of this style, which was becoming popular in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s. Built for Starks Fielder, a local merchant, its construction during the early- to mid-1850s places it in the center of the trend. Details in its construction reveal that its design was still taking into account the previously popular Jeffersonian and Federal styles. Thus the house indicates the mixed architectural preference of Kentucky's elite. The house sits within the Highlands Historic District, which was entered into the National Register on February 11, 1983.

Greek revival Style in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1830-1860

During the second-quarter of the 19th century, the United States was growing in prominence and further refining its national identity. Many Americans came to see the United States as the spiritual heir to the democratic ideals of ancient Greece. This trend was further reinforced by The Greek War of Independence from 1821 to 1830, which brought back memories of the American Revolution. This rekindled patriotic zeal extended across America, from north to south and across the Midwest. This patriotism was expressed through the Greek Revival trend in architecture, which accelerated during the 1830s and 1840s.

Woodbourne House is an important example of early Greek Revival residential architecture reflecting a period of change in architectural preference. The temple front design was a popular and important aspect of the residential Greek revival style. The decoration of Woodbourne House's entryway was common in higher style Greek Revival residential architecture and the proportionate reduction in scale of the cornice and the pilasters are important evidence of the architect's understanding of Greek forms and proportions.

The switch to Greek Revival was not immediate or pure; some aspects of the Federal and Jeffersonian styles remained on emergent Greek Revival buildings. Noticeable on Woodbourne House is the fan light above the recessed front entryway and the Palladian window on the second floor directly above the main entrance. This entire fenestration set, is a holdover from the Federal style that directly preceded Greek Revival architecture. Because the Greeks did not use arches, such arched windows are out of style with a strict interpretation of Greek revival styling. It is likely that these windows were included in the design as a result of architects carrying popular design aspects from the Federal style into the Greek Revival.

Similar designs can be seen in a number of other early Greek Revival buildings. Notable is Thomas Jefferson's designs for University of Virginia campus (1826), particularly Lawn Pavillion X. Robert Mills' County Records Office Building (1821-27), in Charleston, South Carolina, is another; it displays arched windows along the first floor and along the street level. Of similar interest is the Alexander Roman House (1836), in Vacherie, Louisiana, with arched windows over the first floor entrance and over the second floor porch entrance. This evidence begins to suggest that America was gradually finding its own architectural voice, though not through completely new modes, but through the manner in which previous styles became reused. Woodbourne House fits into this national pattern in its Greek Revival styling. Though there are a number of other buildings in the south that are very similar in design and scale to Woodbourne House, there are few in Louisville from the same period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 8 Page 2

The large National Register listing effort entitled "Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area" (MRA), led to the National Register listing of hundreds of buildings in the 1980s, was consulted as a source of information on Greek Revival styling in the county. It was of limited use in providing a contextual overview for this project, as the MRA found few instances of the style to nominate. The collection of buildings that are now in the National Register, either through individual listing or that contribute to districts, is only a small sample of what must have existed in the area. While a list of Greek Revival buildings coming from a search of the Kentucky Heritage Council database is not exhaustive, it does provide some idea as to where and for what purpose the style was executed. Of the thirty-eight examples listed, seventeen are church buildings and nineteen are houses.

Alexander Jackson Davis was heard to complain of the Greek Revival style that it would be difficult for strangers "to distinguish between a church, a bank, and a hall of justice." Considering the break down of this style in Jefferson County, Davis' criticism is much understood. Greek Revival architecture was, like Richardsonian Romanesque later on, best executed on a massive scale. As a result, the best examples tended toward the monumental, which would be found in courthouse, bank, and church designs constructed by institutions. For a house to exemplify the style, it would have to be commissioned by an individual of some wealth and prominence. Woodbourne represents the residential aspect of the style well because it was constructed on a near-institutional scale, with the financial resources to ensure that the details were carefully executed.

Most of the Jefferson County houses that are recorded in the KHC database as Greek Revival bear only enough Greek revival styling to make them not of another style, more allusion to than actual execution of the style. It appears that most of these homes in Jefferson County were constructed after Woodbourne. There are, however, some notable exceptions. One example is Keats House, built in 1835. The home was built by George Keats, the brother of poet John Keats. Keats came to the United States in 1823, just as Greek revival was taking off in England. Though his home was demolished in 1924, pictures survive and they reveal it to be of a London Regency style, like those designed by John Nash. Bayless House, built in the late 1860s is similar to Woodbourne, but it does not appear as sturdy, looking more like an example of Greek Revival from the period of its waning popularity.

The dividing of estates close to urban Louisville was typical at this time. As housing pressure increased, automobile use increased, and the middle class expanded, many families sought to leave downtown and move to a more suburban location. This migration led to a dramatic rise in land values, and many families and trusts, like those of George Douglass and John Starks, took advantage of the opportunity, platting their estates into much smaller and more affordable parcels to allow subdivisions to develop. Throughout suburban Louisville, large houses can be found sitting on small parcels in the middle of subdivisions. This pattern is particularly noticeable in areas leading out of town, such as on Frankfort Avenue and Bardstown Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 8 Page 3

Evaluation of Woodbourne's architectural significance in Jefferson County

Woodbourne is probably a good example of Greek Revival in the context of the entire state. The style was popular locally, but construction on such a large scale was uncommon, as Louisville was a large urban center and not centered around large estates the way Lexington was, at the center of Kentucky's Bluegrass region. Thus, Woodbourne's architectural peers do not appear locally, but rather, at greater distances across the state. Some might argue the house was stylistically derivative, bringing few new ideas and setting no new trends in the area, but in looking at most of the other Jefferson County Greek Revival buildings that are already listed in the National Register, most were built after Woodbourne and few dared to execute the style on the same scale or level of detail as Woodbourne. Thus, Woodbourne stands as an architecturally important building in its context of 1850s Louisville.

Evaluation of Woodbourne's Integrity

Though there have been additions to the building since its construction, these additions generally do not alter the historic integrity of the building. The attached garages do not significantly impact the original house. The room-sized addition on the northwest side of the house replaces a previous room addition on that side of the building. All of these additions could be removed with minimal damage to the original structure, and as standing, they do not significantly impact any understanding of the building as a high style Greek Revival residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Jones, Elizabeth F., Mary Jean Kinsman, and Carol Tobe, *Jefferson County MRA*, 1980, National Register nomination form filed at Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers, *What Style Is It*. (John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ 2003).

Roth, Leland M., *American Architecture*. (Westview Press: Boulder, Colorado 2001).

Lancaster, Clay, *Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky*. (University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, Kentucky 1991).

Woodbourne House
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.01

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name __Louisville East (I32)_

1 1/6 6/1/4/3/1/4 4/2/3/1/4/6/6
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Parcel Identification Number: 078C00010000
Being Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the plat of Starks Place

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
Boundary includes the house and its current grounds and driveways.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Pierson
organization City Properties Group date 8/1/2007
street & number 214 S. 8th St. Suite 100 telephone (502) 515-2489
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202
email address jclarkpierson@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

- The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:
- Continuation Sheets for narrative
 - A USGS topographic quad map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
 - black and white photographs of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

- The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:
- An additional set of black and white photographs that remains at the KHC
 - Floor plans of properties whose significance is based on their plans
 - Color slides or PowerPoint images and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Douglass Boulevard Christian Church
street & number 2005 Douglass Boulevard telephone _____
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40205
email address (if available) _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel Identification Number: 078C00010000
Being Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the plat of Starks Place

Boundary Justification

Boundary includes the house and its current grounds and driveways.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County, KY

Section Photos Page I

Photo Identification

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing east
7. #1

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing northeast
7. #2

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing north
7. #3

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing southwest
7. #4

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing west
7. #5

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing southeast
7. #6

1. Woodbourne House
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. July 6, 2007
6. Facing east
7. #7



FRONT (SOUTH) FACADE

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky

CITYworks
ARCHITECTURE • URBAN PLANNING
214 S 8th St #1C1, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Phone: 502.992-3239 Fax: 502.584-9414



EAST FACADE

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky



NORTH FACADE

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky

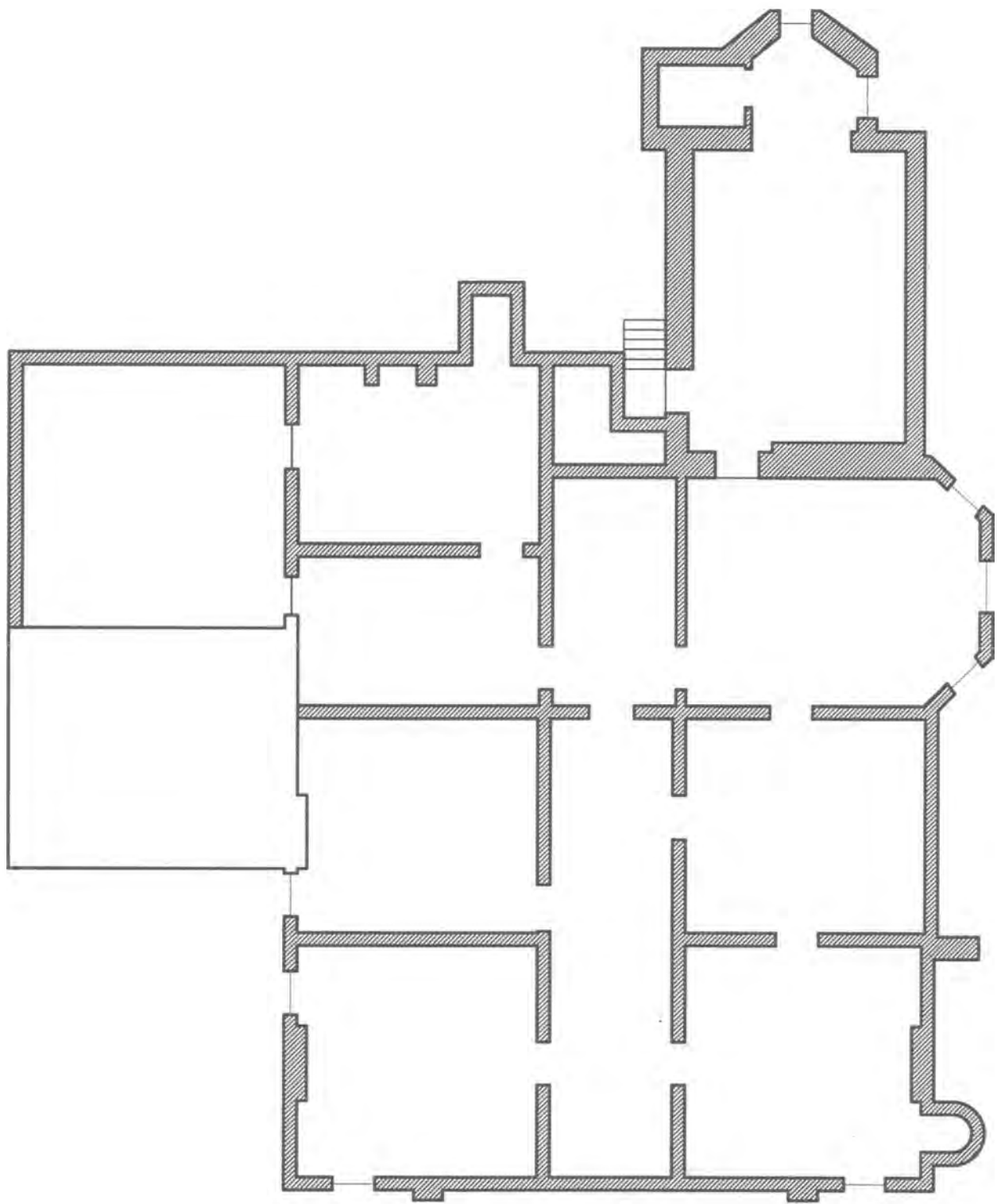
CITYworks
ARCHITECTURE • URBAN PLANNING
214 5th St #101, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Phone: 502.992-3239 Fax: 502.584-4414



WEST FACADE

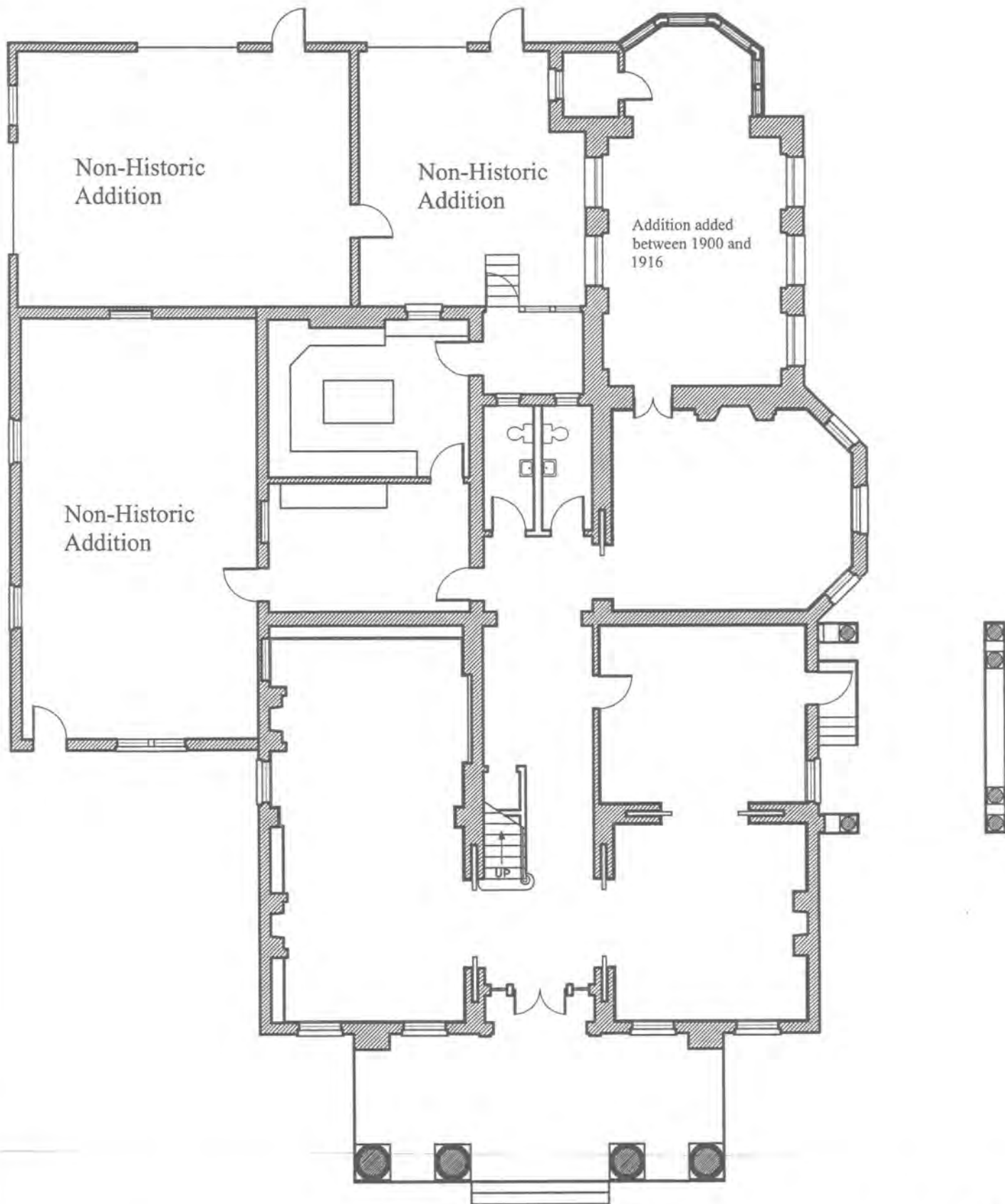
Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky

CITYworks
ARCHITECTURE | URBAN PLANNING
2145 8th St #101, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Phone: 502.992-3239 Fax: 502.584-4114



BASEMENT

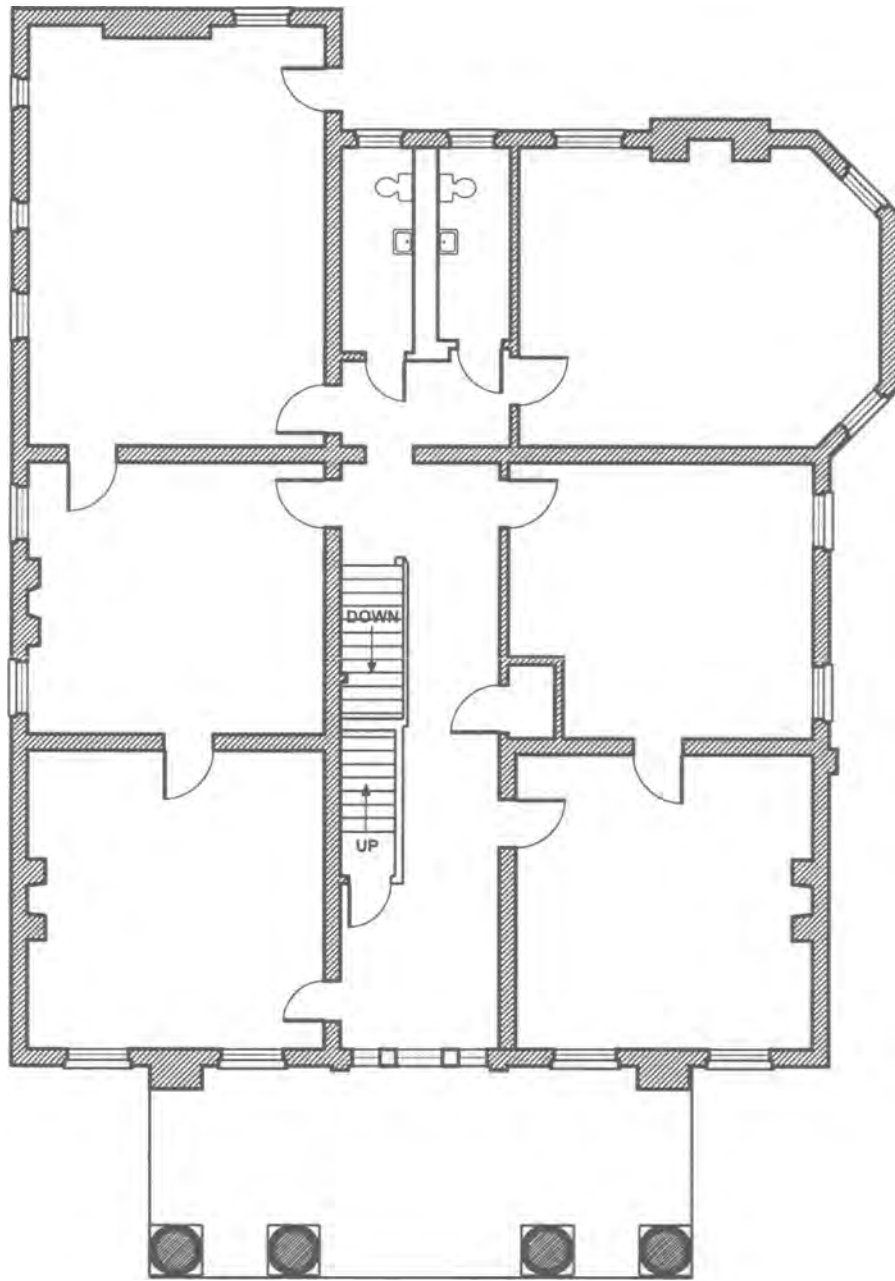
Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky



FIRST FLOOR

Woodbourne House
 Jefferson County
 Kentucky

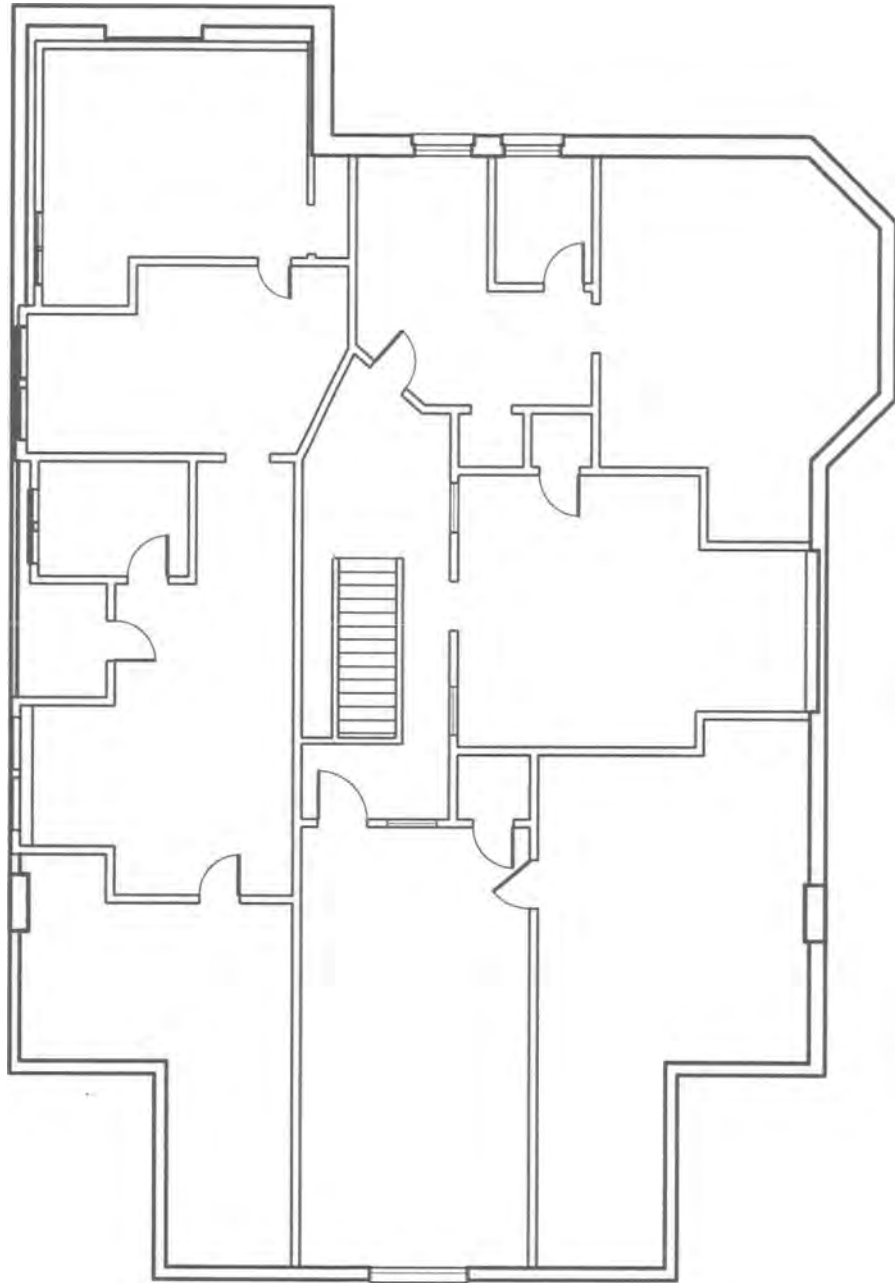
CITYworks
 ARCHITECTURE • URBAN PLANNING
 2145 8th St #101, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
 Phone: 502.992.3229 Fax: 502.584.9414



SECOND FLOOR

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky

CITYworks
ARCHITECTURE • URBAN PLANNING
214 S 8th St #101, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Phone: 502.992-3239 Fax: 502.584-9414



THIRD FLOOR / ATTIC

Woodbourne House
Jefferson County
Kentucky

CITYworks
ARCHITECTURE + URBAN PLANNING
214 S 8th St #101, LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Phone: 502.992-3237 Fax: 502.584-9414

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Woodbourne House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 12/27/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/30/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/09/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000008

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-7-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

red in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.









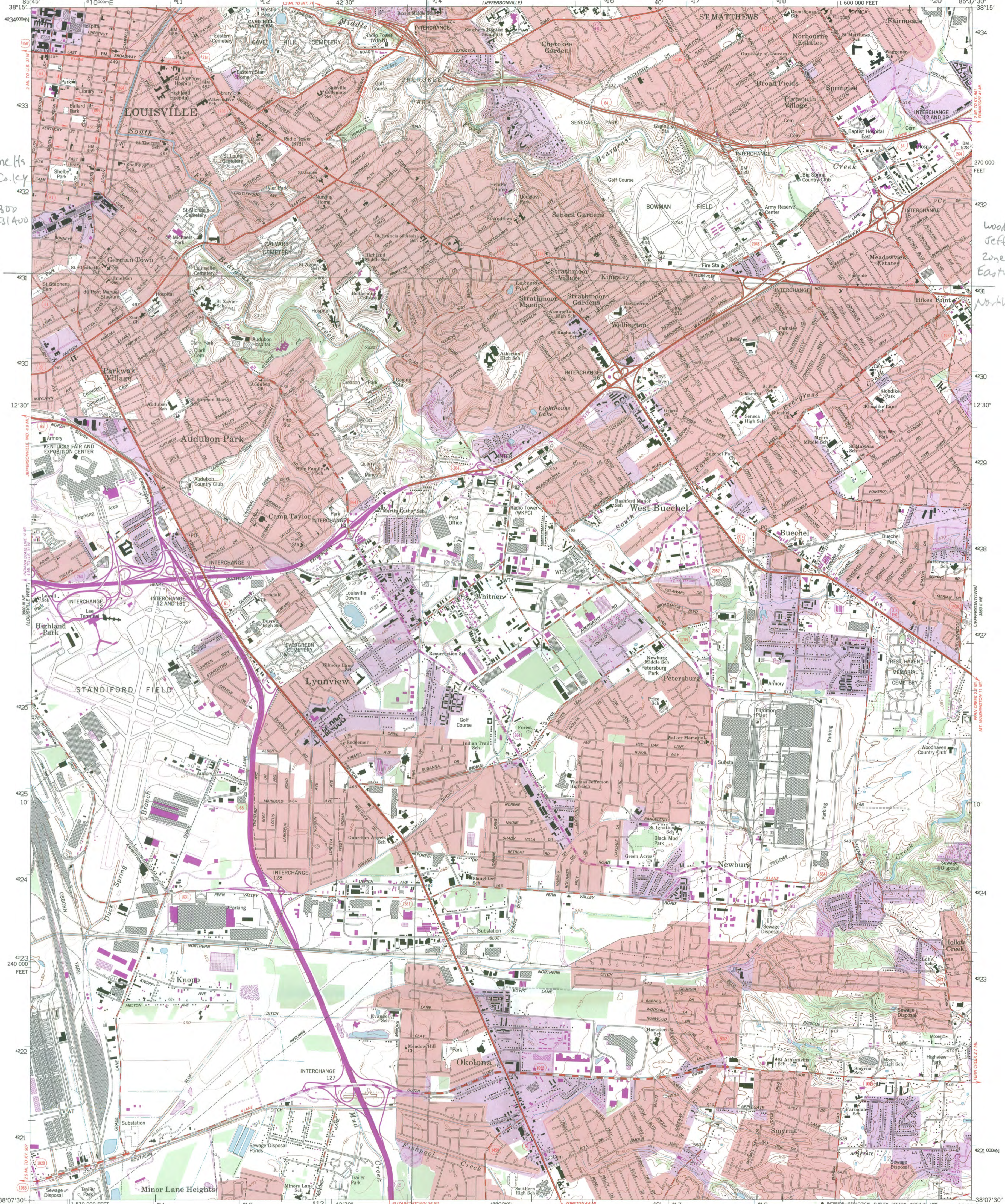




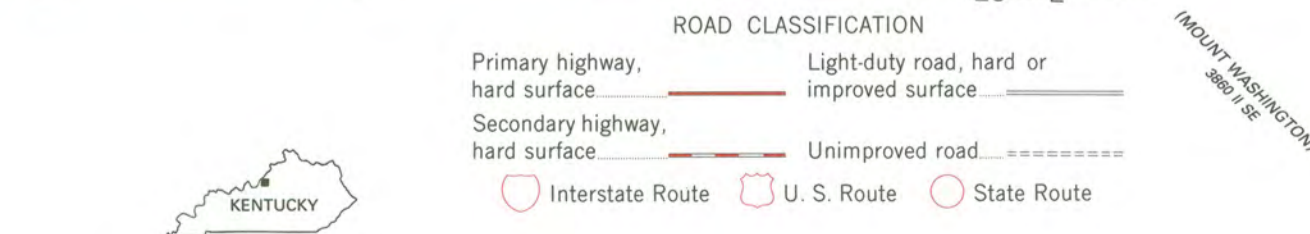
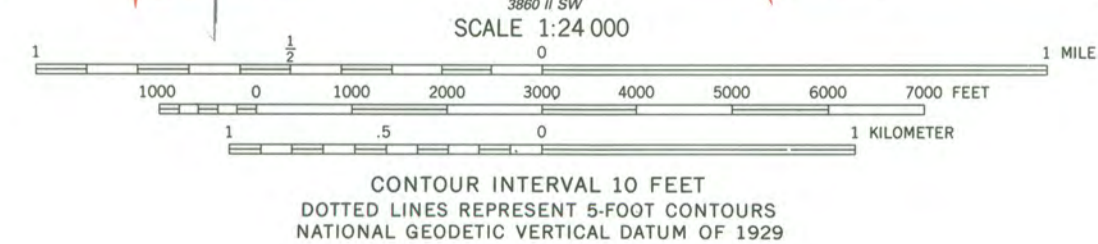
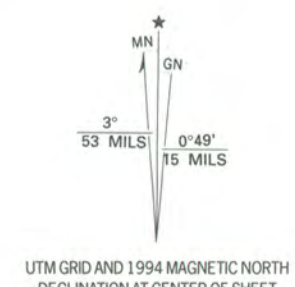


Woodbourne Hs
Jefferson Co. Ky
Zone 16
East 614 300
North 4231400

Woodbourne Hs.
Jefferson Co. Ky
Zone 16
Easting 614 300
Northing 4231 400



Mapped by the Army Map Service and the Geological Survey
Revised by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and the City of Louisville
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1947. Field checked 1950. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot ticks: Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 16
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY—CLASS 2
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1991 and other sources. This information not
field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content
standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

LOUISVILLE EAST, KY.
38085-86-TF-024
1982
REVISED 1994
DMA 3860 11 NW-SERIES V853



COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Steve Beshear
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Marcheta Sparrow
Secretary

Donna M. Neary
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

December 20, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 13, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Ashland Tuberculosis Hospital, Boyd County
- Ft. Thomas Historic District (Boundary Increase), Campbell County
- Liberty Downtown Historic District, Casey County
- Fannie Harrison Farm, Hardin County
- Woodbourne House, Jefferson County
- Hamilton Brothers Warehouse, Jefferson County
- Business Women's Club Building, Jefferson County
- Lewis Martin House, Jessamine County
- Beattyville Grade School, Lee County
- Campbellsville Historic District, Taylor County
- Adams-Kentucky District, Warren County
- Hatchett Tobacco Barn, Washington County

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Neary, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DMN:MP