Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 10 1979
DATE ENTERED SEP 10 1979

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Crescent Hill Reservoir

AND/OR COMMON
Louisville Waterworks Crescent Hill Reservoir

Crescent Hill Reservoir

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Reservoir Avenue — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Louisville — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3 &4

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Kentucky	021	Jefferson	111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER: public ~~utility~~

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
City of Louisville

STREET & NUMBER
601 West Jefferson Street

CITY, TOWN
Louisville — VICINITY OF

STATE
Kentucky 40202

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Sixth and Jefferson Streets

CITY, TOWN
Louisville

STATE
Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Metropolitan Preservation Plan

DATE
1973 — __FEDERAL __STATE X COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency

CITY, TOWN
Louisville

STATE
Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE 1876-1879
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Crescent Hill Reservoir, gatehouse, and nearby superintendant's house were built between 1876 and 1879 on a tractof land east of the City of Louisville in the Jefferson County precinct of Gilmans. The site chosen for the proposed new Reservoir was greater in elevation than the 1860 reservoir then in use and was located two-and-one-quarter miles south of it. The new Reservoir was located on the Louisville and Lexington Turnpike in an area peppered with country estates along the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad. In September, 1876, the Board of Directors of the Louisville Water Company purchased two tracts of land between the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike (now Frankfort Avenue) and Brownsboro Pike (now Brownsboro Road) which comprise the present site of the Reservoir, gatehouse, and superintendant's house. The principle tract of one hundred acres was purchased from Z. M. Shirley and the adjacent tract of ten acres from W. C. and C. Arterburn (Map 1, Xerox 6,7).

The Crescent Hill Reservoir is arranged according to a precise, formal plan characteristic of the High Victorian Gothic style. Emphasis is on symmetry, orderliness, and clarity of purpose.

The Reservoir itself consists of an enormous rectangular settling basin formed of earthen retaining embankments. A central retaining embankment divides the interior of the Reservoir into two smaller basins of equal size. The sides of the retaining embankments are grassy and well maintained, giving the appearance of a neat, sloping lawn. Atop the embankments, around the perimeter, is a grand promenade of flagstones. Further defining the crests of the embankments is a lively, continous, cast-iron railing (Xerox 1,2,5 & Photos 3,7).

Located astride the central division embankment is the gatehouse. This structure is the focal point of the Reservoir complex and is a fine example of the High Victorian Gothic style in local architecture.

The gatehouse is symmetrically arranged with a principle, longitudinal section set along the axis of the division embankment. This longitudinal section is broken by two transverse, gable-ended sections, a gable-ended entry, and a square "tower" which rises from the roof at the rear of the structure (Photo 3,4,6).

The structure rises from the Reservoir water on a low foundation of rusticated stone. It is through a wide segmental arch in the foundation that water flows from one of the setting basins into the other controlled by the hidden sluice gate within. The gatehouse is composed of rusticated limestone, exquisitely textured, and rises to a tall one-and-one-half stories. Exterior walls are gabled and pierced by deeply recessed, attenuated windows capped by solid-looking smooth stone hoodmolds. Carved stonework also frames the gable ends which are pierced by circular windows (Photos 5,6).

The arched entry is emphasized by enframing, free-standing, black marble columns set on carved, Gothic-detailed white marble plinths. These support a carved, stone, pointed arch which echoes the pitched gable-end above. Rising from Reservoir Avenue(formerly Zorn Avenue) to the entrance of the gatehouse is a wide, ornate flight of carved stone steps (Photos 1,2).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	X ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1876-1879 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Charles Hermany

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

The Crescent Hill Reservoir was built east of the City of Louisville between 1876 and 1879 by the Louisville Water Company. The Reservoir gatehouse and superintendant's house are fine examples of the High Victorian Gothic style of which few exist in the Falls of the Ohio region. They are believed to have been designed by Charles Hermany (1830-1908), Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Construction at the Water Company from 1861. The Crescent Hill Reservoir, with its one hundred million gallon capacity, greatly increased the efficiency of the water works system in the Louisiville area.

Brief History of the Louisville Water Company

The Lousiville Water Company was established as a corporation of the Commonwealth of Kentucky by City Ordinance Number 315, approved in March, 1854, "with power and authority to construct and establish water works within the City of Louisville or elsewhere for the purpose of supplying the city and its inhabitants with water." According to this ordinance, Water Company affairs were to be managed by six directors and a president, and the City of Louisville reserved the right to purchase the Company at any time. According to Richard Deering's Louisville: Her Commercial, Manufacturing and Social Advantages, 1859, the capital stock was limited to ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and the Company, under its charter, was authorized to issue bonds for that amount.

An ordinance was also passed in June, 1856, to promote the creation of the water works. Under this ordinance, the Mayor was directed to purchase five thousand five hundred shares of Water Company stock with City bonds of one thousand dollars each. This action was approved by city inhabitants at an election held in September of that year, and by July, 1857, the City paid her subscription to the Water Company.

Early in 1857, according to Charles Hermany's account "The Louisville Water Works" in The Memorial History of Louisville: From Its First Settlement to the Year 1898, surveys were made and ground was broken for the construction of the first reservoir in a "primeval beech forest." Construction of the engine house and stand pipe, located along the Ohio River upstream beyond the City limits about a mile and a half, was not begun until September, 1858.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Annual Directories of the City of Louisville, 1858-1910.
Deering, Richard. Louisville: Her Commercial, Manufacturing and Social Advantages. Louisville: Hanna and Company, Printers, 1859.
Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Louisville, Kentucky. "The Peterson-Dumesnil House Landmarks and Landmark Site Designation Report." Louisville, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 25 acres

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet for additional UTM references.

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	615680	4235130
B	16	615680	4234710
C	16	615450	4234720
D	16	615370	4235135

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Denise E. Whitaker

ORGANIZATION
Landmarks Commission

DATE
September 6, 1977

STREET & NUMBER
617 West Jefferson

TELEPHONE
587-3501

CITY OR TOWN
Louisville

STATE
Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ✓ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Off. DATE 6-8-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Carol Shull DATE 9-10-79

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Bill Grosvenor DATE 9/10/79

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

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Perhaps the most visually exciting feature of the Gatehouse is its varied skyline. The gable-ended roof forms are steeply pitched and clad with slate. Iron bric-a-brac railings accent the crests and carved stone pitchers highlight the gable peaks. The roof also features triangular dormer windows (Photos 1,4,6,10).

The interior of the Gatehouse appears austere and functional. Walls reflect the exterior stonework and the structural system of the roof is left to view. Steel trusses and a network of tiles support the exterior slate. A notable feature is the Gothic-detailed, cast-iron, double stairway which rises symmetrically along both the north and south walls of the interior to the top of the tower at the rear of the gatehouse.

Located opposite the Reservoir and Gatehouse is the tiny Superintendent's House. This structure, also executed in the High Victorian Gothic style, forms an ell at a bend in Reservoir Avenue (Photos 8,9,10).

The house is constructed of rusticated limestone and rises to one story. There is a basement level, partially exposed on the south and west to accomodate the slope of the site (Xerox 3,4).

Each of the three rooms of the interior has a separate, segmentally arched entry. There are both simple, segmentally-arched windows and fine, recessed, rectangular window pairs separated by smooth, stone, engaged columns with foliated capitals (Xerox 4 & Photo 8).

The Superintendent's House, as it has been traditionally called, was built as a Public Shelter according to an extant 1883 elevation by Charles Hermany. The interior arrangment is unusual in that the three rooms are not inter-connected and open only to the outside (Xerox 3,4).

The structure was damaged by a tornado in April of 1974 but has been meticulously restored by the architectural firm of Lany Wright and Associates. The roof of the Superintendent's House is steeply pitched and shingled with slate. Detailing is similar to that of the gatehouse and includes a prickly, cast-iron railing along the roof crests and small, triangular dormer vents. Beneath the wide eave of the roof are narrow wooden, High Victorian Gothic brackets (Xerox 5, Photos 8,9,10).

The Reservoir, Gatehouse and Superintendent's House serve as the focal point of a large area of land known as Reservoir Park, which has been widely used by the public for recreational purposes since the opening of the Reservoir. The beautiful grounds were a popular gathering point for the early east end inhabitants. The reservoir itself is built upon a high ridge which is included in the nominated acreage because it is an essential part of the basins, from both their depth and side walls. The nominated area, therefore, consists of two separate parcels--the Reservoir and Gatehouse; and the Superintendent's House (site only) to the west.

The reservoir, according to Hermany in the Memorial History, had a capacity of ten million gallons. It was lined with brick, laid in cement, mortar, and divided, like the later Crescent Hill Reservoir, into two settling basins of equal capacity. The engine house and standpipe were executed in the Greek Revival style, reflecting the popular taste in architecture of that period. These structures still extant and well-maintained, were listed as a National Historic Landmark, 1972. The waterworks were put into use by October, 1860, and completed early in 1861. These first projects of the Water Company were planned and supervised by T. R. Scowden, Esquire, Chief Engineer of the Louisville Water Company until 1861.

By an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved March 6, 1906, possession, control and management of the Louisville Water Company property was placed with the Board of Water Works as a department of City government. At that time, the City was sole owner of all the capital stock of the Louisville Water Company. On June 22,1908, the Louisville Water Company transferred, by deed, the title to all of its property to the City Of Louisville.

A Site for the New Reservoir

In 1874, surveys were made for a new reservoir of greater capacity and at a higher elevation above the city. The site chosen was in the area of Crescent Hill, two-and-one-quarter miles from the 1860 pump station.

The Crescent Hill community, annexed to the City of Louisville in 1897, began its development as early as mid-century. The School for the Blind was located in this vicinity by 1855, and by 1857, the Fairgrounds, near the present Field Avenue and Crescent Avenue, was active. An 1865 map delineates the Jefferson County Fairground as well as the Louisville and Lexington Turnpike Road -- presently Frankfort Avenue -- and the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. Several estates are also listed on the 1865 map including the Lindenberger's and the T. S. Kennedy's.

The Crescent Hill area became popular as the location for country homes because of the proximity of the railroad into town. At the time of the publication of the 1879 Atlas, numerous structures were built, set back in the spacious grounds near the railroad tracks. By 1876, there was also a street car line known as the Crescent Hill Railway Company until 1888. It became the Louisville Railway Company and was electrified in 1902.

The name Crescent Hill has been attributed to Mrs. Kennedy for whom Kennedy Court is named and who, at one time, lived in the recently destroyed "Turrets" which had been damaged in the tornado of April, 1974. Mrs. Kennedy supposedly named the area after observing the shape of the reservoir and hill. The 1879 Atlas has "Crescent Hill New Reservoir" at that site (Map 1).

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Under the supervision of Charles Hermany (1830-1908), Chief Engineer of the Lousiville Water Company from 1861, the Company purchased an irregularly shaped, one hundred acre tract from Z. M. Sherley for sixty thousand dollars on September 1, 1861. This property lay between Brownsboro Road on the north and a strip of land, owned by the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, on the south. To the west was land owned by Norbin Arterburn, and to the east was a tract belonging to W. C. and C. Arterburn. The Water Company purchased ten acres adjoining the one hundred acres on the east from W. C. and C. Arterburn on September 30, 1876 at an additional cost, of eight thousand dollars. These two tracts comprise the site of the Crescent Hill Reservoir, gatehouse and superintendant's house (Xerox 7).

Construction and Completion of the Reservoir

On November 2, 1876, the contract for the construction was awarded and ground was broken April 11, 1877, according to information from a marker located on the interior of the gatehouse.

R. C. Kerr and W. R. Ray were awarded the contract for the earth and stonework of the new reservoir. Pat Flannery was responsible for the gatehouse masonry, and the stone flagging was the work of Blatz, Krebs, and Company. The firm of Belknap and Dumesnil supplied the whitestone trimmings and magnificently carved stone stairs. Dennis Long and Company furnished the cast-iron pipes. Ainslie Cochran and Company provided the sluice gates, and the reservoir stop gates were the work of the Boston Machine Company. Snead and Company cast the iron fencing which surrounds the perimeter of the settling basins, and F. W. Merz and Company was responsible for the cast-iron roof doors, windows, floors, weir gates, and the fine, Gothic-detailed iron stairway on the interior of the gatehouse. Sanford Loring supplied the supportive roof tiles for the gatehouse, A. Mitchell and Brother, the slating, and John Loeser provided the painting and glazing.

The Crescent Hill Reservoir neared completion at the close of 1879. At noon on Monday, December 15 of that year, water was turned into the settling basins. According to information from an article in the Louisville Commercial dated 16 December 1879, a large crowd consisting of public officials and others witnessed the event. At about 3,500 gallons per minute, it would require sixteen days to fill the northern settling basin according to the article. An article in the (Louisville) Courier-Journal of 16 December 1879 cites the capacity of the northern basin at 50,336,000 gallons and that of the southern basin at 50,376,000 gallons for a total capacity of well over 100,000,000 gallons. This figure represented a substantial increase over that of the 1860 reservoir with its capacity of only ten million gallons, as noted by Hermany in his Memorial History account of the water works. At the time of the building of the Crescent Hill Reservoir, the daily consumption of water by the city was at five million gallons, according to the December 16, 1879, Courier-Journal article.

At 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, December 16, 1879, water was admitted from the new reservoir into the mains which led into the city. Water pressure in the pipes was increased from thirty-five pounds per square inch to forty-eight pounds per square inch since the Crescent Hill Reservoir had a greater elevation than that completed in 1860. The top water mark of the new reservoir was 179 feet above low water in the Ohio River, being thirty-three feet higher than that in the reservoir then in use.

Although the Reservoir was brought into use in December, 1879, a notation on a marker located within the Gatehouse indicates that the last work of construction on the site was not completed until December 31, 1881.

At that time, Charles R. Long was President of the Louisville Water Company. The Board of Directors consisted of John B. Smith, John W. Story, James Bradley, R. B. Alexander, George Ainslie, T. L. Burnett, and W. W. Smith. Charles Hermany was Chief Engineer, and W. H. McClintock was the Assistant Engineer.

Architectural Significance

The Crescent Hill Reservoir, Gatehouse, and Superintendent's House are rare local examples of the High Victorian Gothic style which flourished in the United States after the Civil War, its popularity climaxing during the 1870s. Both the Gatehouse and Superintendent's House exhibit the particular characteristics of the style. They are solid looking with their rather blocky proportions and deeply recessed windows. Detailing is heavy and pronounced--for example, the stone window surrounds and hoodmolds of the Gatehouse have a weighty, anchoring effect on the structure. Yet, the eye is drawn upward to the complexities of rooflines. These are gabled, steeply sloping, and dormered. On both the Gatehouse and Superintendent's House, there is a fine, cast-iron railing accenting the roofline crests. Stone pitchers also highlight the gable peaks of the Gatehouse. Exterior walls exhibit a variegation of color and materials common to the style. Buff-colored, rusticated stone contrasts subtly with trimmings of smooth white stone, and the Gatehouse entry is a marvelous combination of black marble columns set on white marble plinths.

The overall effect is one of precision and symmetry. The Gatehouse is balanced astride the two settling basins of the Reservoir. Neatly outlining the upper perimeter of the two equal basins is a prickly cast-iron railing.

A High Victorian sense of orderliness is also perceived in the exquisitely maintained, parklike grounds surrounding the Reservoir (Xerox 1-6 & Photos 1-10).

Charles Hermany, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Louisville Water Company, is credited with the design for the Reservoir, Gatehouse, and Superintendent's House. Architect Harry P. McDonald (1847-1904) may also have been involved in the design of these buildings, although the extent of his involvement is not known. He was appointed Surveyor and Superintendent of Construction at the Crescent Hill Reservoir in 1873 and was employed by the Water Company for three years, apparently leaving his post just prior to the actual construction commenced in 1877.

McDonald was born in Romney, Virginia--now West Virginia--in 1847. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1870 with a degree in Civil Engineering. Soon after leaving the employ of the Louisville Water Company, McDonald devoted himself to architecture,

joining his brother, Kenneth, in practice by 1878. After 1880, he was also joined by his brother, Donald, and continued active in practice under the firm name of McDonald Brothers until his death in 1904. Among works by the firm in Louisville are St. Paul's and Calvary Episcopal Churches, Walnut Street Baptist Church at Third and St. Catherine Streets, and buildings--no longer extant--for the 1883 Southern Exposition. The firm also designed St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Kansas State Capitol at Topeka, and a number of courthouses and other public structures.

Charles Hermany

Charles Hermany was born in Lynn Township, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, on October 9, 1830. He was the son of Samuel and Salome Wannemaker Hermany. According to information from an article, "A Memoir of Charles Hermany" in Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers (1908), Hermany's ancestors were of Swiss, French, and English stock and had emigrated to the United States by 1700, settling in the southeastern part of the state.

Charles Hermany displayed an early interest in mathematics and civil engineering and graduated in two years from the Minerva Seminary in Easton, Pennsylvania. He then taught school for three years.

In May, 1853, Hermany went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked for four years in the City Engineer's office. At the end of that period, he had advanced to the position of First Assistant to the City Engineer, T. R. Scowden.

When Scowden came to Louisville in 1857 as Chief Engineer of the Louisville Water Company in charge of construction of a water works system for that city, Mr. Hermany came with him, according to the article, as Principal Assistant.

Mr. Hermany succeeded T. R. Scowden as Chief Engineer and Superintendant of the Louisville Water Company on January 1, 1861, a position he held until his death in 1908.

Charles Hermany married Miss Sallie Adams, only daughter of Daniel and Sophia (Perdue) Adams on December 19, 1864. The Hermanys had seven children and resided at their home in Louisville at 1124 South Fourth Street (no longer extant) from 1872 until after Mr. Hermany's death in 1908.

Under the direction of Mr. Hermany, the Louisville Water Company increased its service, keeping pace with the growing needs of the city. In addition to his work on the Crescent Hill Reservoir, Mr. Hermany designed and constructed the 1888-1893 pump station on River Road in Louisville and the filtration plant on Frankfort Avenue, his last work, completed early in 1908.

He also designed water works at Frankfort and at Bowling Green, Kentucky, as well as the pumping station at Evansville, Indiana. Mr. Hermany was Consulting Engineer during construction of the new water works at Cincinnati, Ohio and did work in various other cities.

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On January 6, 1869, Mr. Hermany was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and became a member of its Board of Directors in November, 1879. The Society elected Mr. Hermany its vice-president in 1891 and by 1904, had elected him president. According to information from the Hermany "Memoir" from Transactions, Charles Hermany was also chosen to preside at the meetings of the International Engineering Congress held in St. Louis in 1894. That same year, he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Engineers of England.

On January 18, 1908, Charles Hermany died of pneumonia at his home in Louisville at age seventy-seven.

Crescent Hill Reservoir Today

Designed to supply water directly to City of Louisville in 1876, the Crescent Hill Reservoir is still in use today. Since that time, however, the Water Company, under the supervision of Charles Hermany, has constructed a new pump station for the supply of water from the Ohio River to the Reservoir. The pump station, begun late in 1885, is located downstream from and contiguous to the 1860 pump station. In 1908, a water filtration plant also designed by Mr. Hermany, was completed on Frankfort Avenue just opposite the Crescent Hill Reservoir. Since then, water from the Reservoir passes first to the filtration plant for further purification and then into City water mains instead of directly into the mains from the settling basins as it did in 1879 (Xerox 1,2).

The Crescent Hill Reservoir with its commanding site also serves as a focal point of the Crescent Hill neighborhood. The perimeter of the reservoir is used for jogging, strolling, and biking and is an integral part of the neighborhood as well as being an architectural masterpiece.

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Crescent Hill Reservoir

Jefferson County, Kentucky. Deed Book 203, p.171 (1876); Book 207, p.558 (1876).
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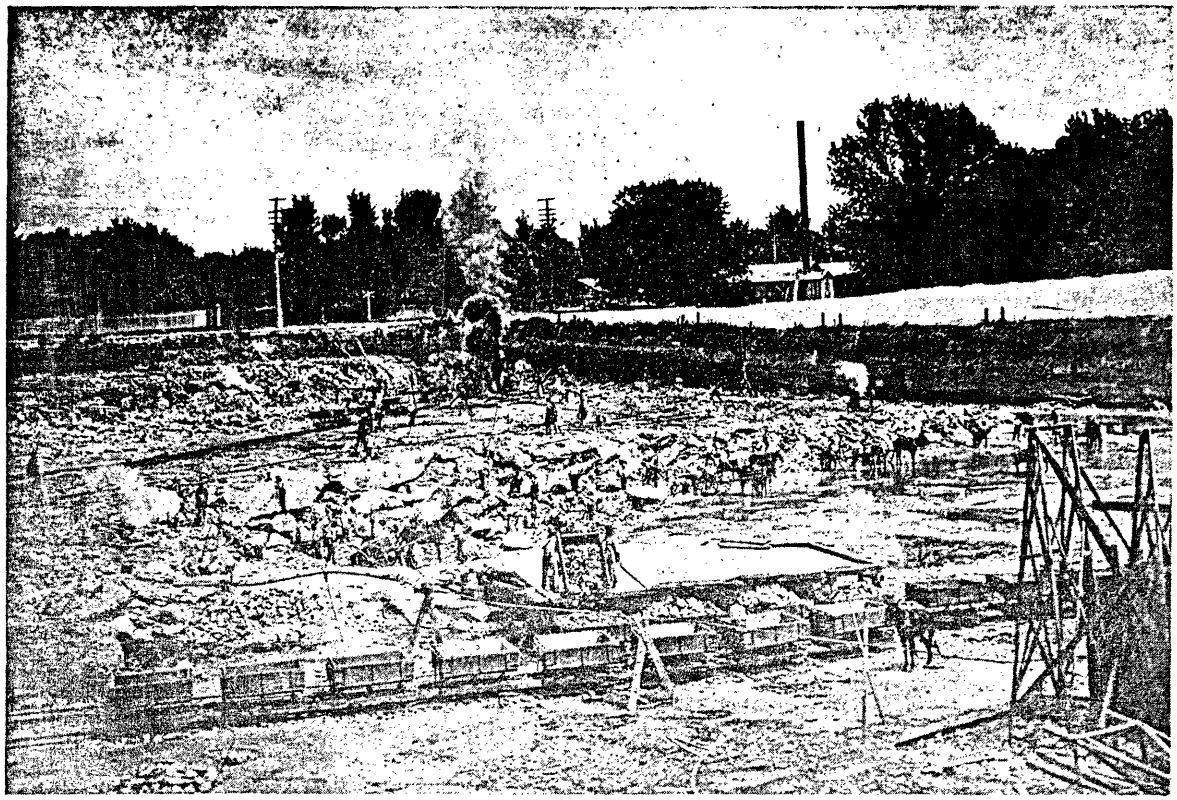
Item Number 10, page 2

Beginning at a point 180'+/-north and 125'+/-east of the intersection of the center lines of Frankfort Avenue and Reservoir Avenue, thence from this point of beginning northwardly 1425'+/- to a point, thence eastwardly 635'+/- to a point, thence southwardly 1260'+/- to a point, thence westwardly 600'+/- to the point of beginning, which includes the reservoir site and a 10' perimeter.

Also, beginning at a point 1491'+/- north and 32'+/-west of the intersection of the center lines of Frankfort Avenue and Reservoir Avenue, thence from this point of beginning westwardly 70'6"+/-to the point of beginning, which includes the site of the Superintendent's house and a 10' perimeter.

UTM References:

E/16/615460/4235180



Courtesy H. M. Gerber and Louisville Water Co.

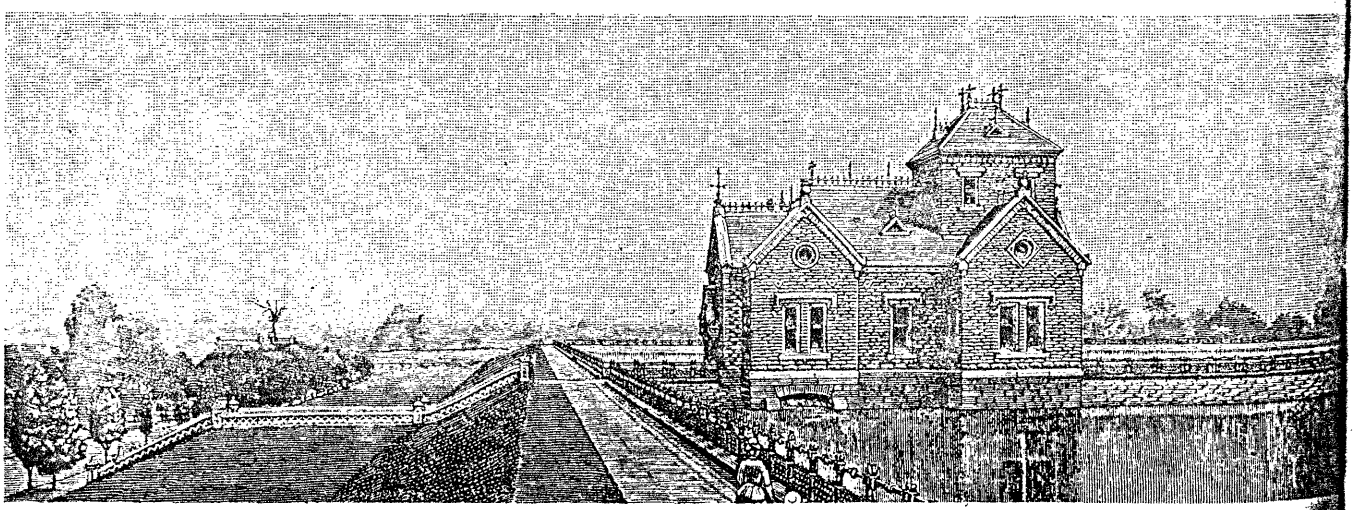
Rare photograph never before published showing digging of the Reservoir in Crescent Hill about 1877

porated under an Act of the State Legislature, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. The city did not own all the stock until 1906 but controlled the company through the board of directors appointed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Since March 21, 1906, the full management and control has been vested in the Board of Water Works.

The actual construction of the water works began in 1856, and the first water was delivered by the Pumping Station on the river to the reservoir situated on the hill behind what was then the Country Club, in October 1860.

The initial distribution system consisted of 26 miles of mains. The cost of the entire project was only $829,455.81. The original plant including all buildings and equipment was designed by Theodore R. Scowden assisted by Charles Hermany, who became Chief Engineer of the Water Company and remained so until his death in January 1908.

Below: Woodcut of the Reservoir when completed about 1880; Reservoir Park is still a show place.



Crescent Hill Reservoir
Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky
Louisville Panorama, third
edition, Louisville: 1960,
p. 104.
Xerox 1. Copy of woodcut showing
Crescent Hill Reservoir.

p.104.

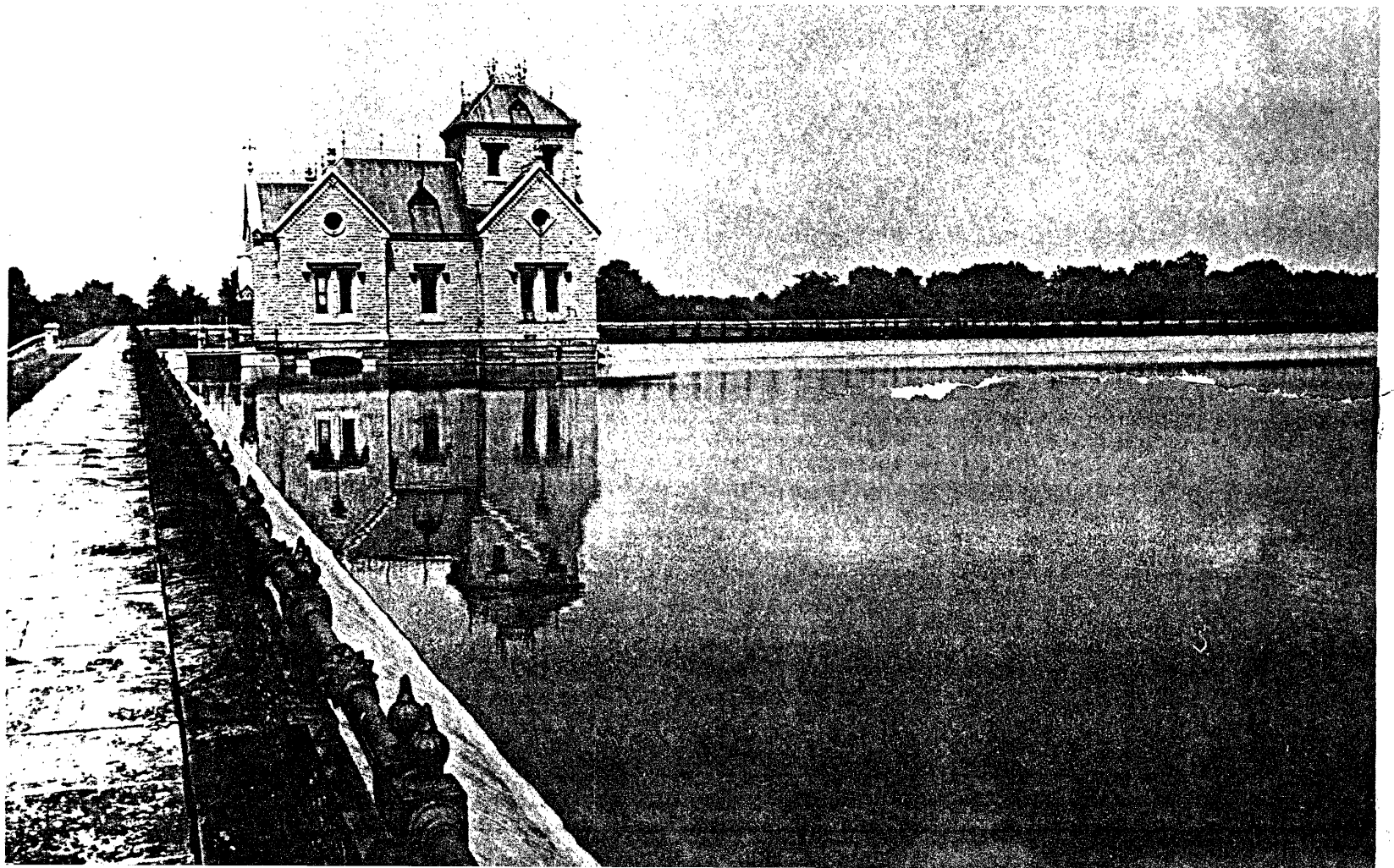
P6
Louisville Water Works
Crescent Hill Reservoir*
Reservoir Avenue off Frankfort Avenue
Louisville
1876-1879

The Crescent Hill station was erected under the supervision of Charles Hermany, Chief Engineer for the Water Works after 1861. The design of the buildings has also been assumed to have been his although it is possible that H. P. McDonald, who was working in the engineer's office at the time of construction, was responsible for the design.

Both the old pumphouse astride the settling basins and the tiny superintendent's house nearby are architectural gems, in the High Victorian Gothic style of which very few secular works survive in the Falls of the Ohio region. They manage to be both impressive and whimsical at the same time.

The pumphouse is imaginative in its Gothic detailing. The crests are emphasized by means of bric-a-brac railings, and the gables are accented by delightful stone pitchers.

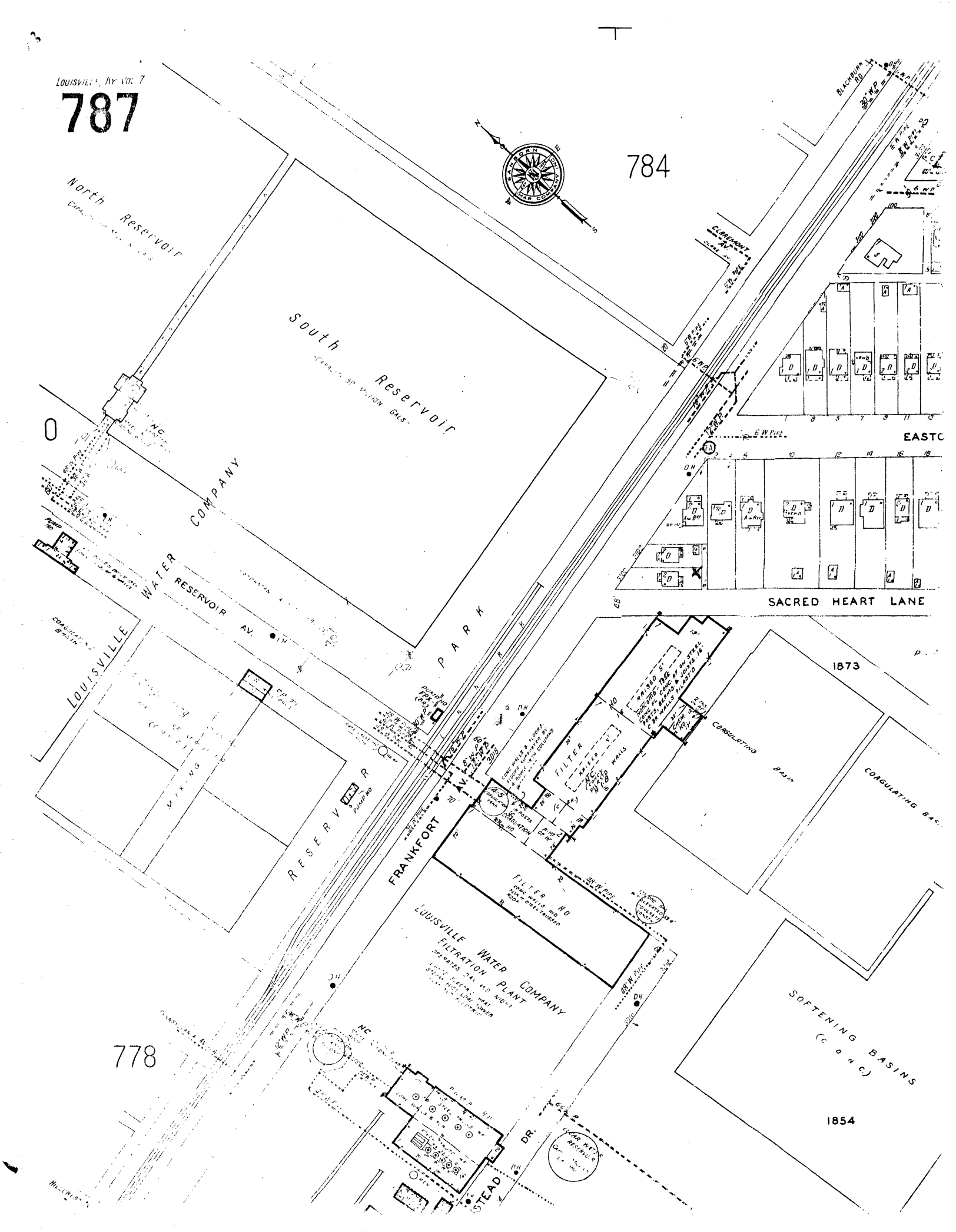
For all its varied skyline, the Reservoir has a truly Victorian earnestness and orderliness about it, especially evident in the precise, formal, and still exquisitely maintained landscaping of the area around it. The whole complex is another impressive demonstration of the Victorians' civic sense as well as their recognition of overlapping uses — the Reservoir grounds still provide the advantages of a park to the public.



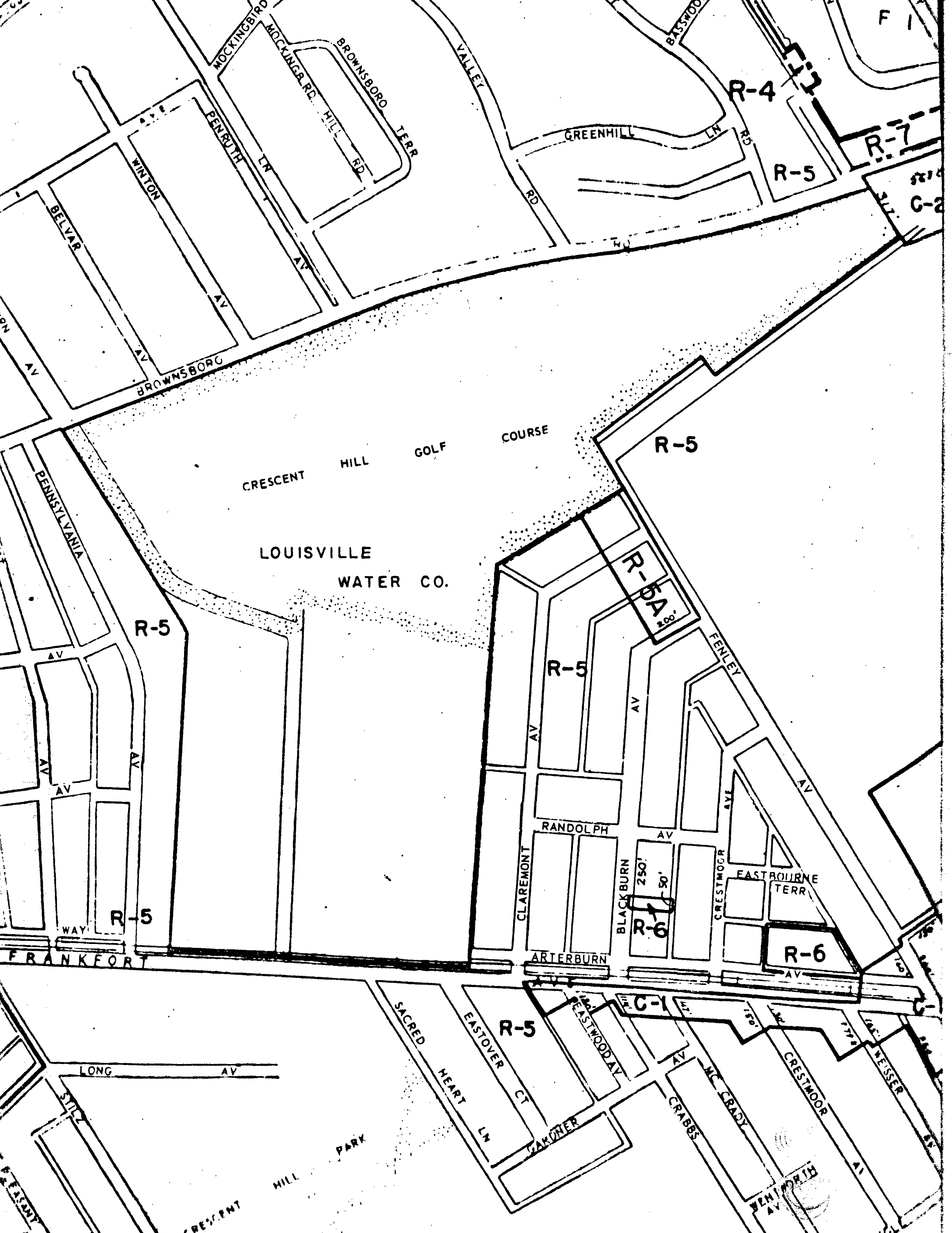
Crescent Hill Reservoir
Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky
Metropolitan Preservation Plan,
Selection and text by Walter E.
Langsam. Louisville: Falls of
the Ohio Metropolitan Council
of Governments, 1973.
Xerox 2. Photograph showing
Crescent Hill Reservoir--
southern settling basin--and
gatehouse looking north.


GILMANS
Scale 1½ Inches to the Mile.
OHIO RIVER
Bates Island
HARRODS CREEK
GILMAN
GLENVIEW STA.
MOUNT PLEASANT
INDIAN HILL
Stock Farm
Turnpike Co.
WOODLAWN STA.
WALNUT GROVE
SAINT MATTHEWS P.O.
HOWESBURG
LYNDON P.O.
MAGNOLIA Stock Farm
Rudy Chapel
Christ Ch.
Depot
Hotel
Toll Ho
Engine Ho
Beargrass
Cr.
Muddy
Little Goose
SPRING
TWO MILE HOUSE
LOU. CIN. & LEX. R.R.
CRESCENT HILL Reservoir
John T. Bate 493a
J. Christer 169a
A. Blankenbaker
R. S. Veech 500a
Tomb of Gen. Taylor
Geo. McCauley
H. Nicholas
N. A. Est.
Jas. McFerran
Jas. Bates
Mrs. W. Taylor Est.
R. T. Bate
Dr. J. Hopson
Mrs. E. Taylor
A. Holzheimer
J. M. Delph
C. Ormsby
A. G. Herr
N. Arterburn Est.
T. Herr
Jno. C. Rudy
S. Smith
Mrs. Hubbard
Mrs. Rudy
G. W. Graves
Wm. C. Arterburn 452a.
Jas. Butler
C. Arterburn 560a
Bullitt Est
Theo. Brown 257a
Arthur Brown
W. C. Bullitt
Monohan
Jas. Prather
L. Lentz
Mrs. Snyser
C. G.
A. Vogt
P. Rogers
Walker Est.
Dr. J. O. Ross 65a.
Jno Lanert
J. Kerr
Jas. Callahan
Judge H. J. Stites
Mrs. Maginness
W. Wright
C. S. Fisher
P. T. Barbour 600a
J. T. B.
W. Yaung
Jno. E. Herr
W. C. Fenley
W. C. White
J. Oldham
H. S. Hamilton
Dr. Bullitt
Jno Ewen
Mrs. Whetstone
Sayers
Mrs. Disher

Crescent Hill Reservoir
Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky
Atlas of Jefferson & Oldham Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia Beers & Lanagan, 1879.
Map 1. Copy of portion of map showing location of Crescent Hill Reservoir.


784
North Reservoir
South Reservoir
COMPANY
WATER
RESERVOIR AV.
LOUISVILLE
PARK
RESERVOIR
FRANKFORT AV.
MIXING
COAGULATING BASIN
FILTER
FILTER HO
LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY
FILTRATION PLANT
SOFTENING BASINS
(CONC)
1873
1854
778
SACRED HEART LANE
EASTC
CLAREMONT AV.
BLACKBURN RD
STEAD DR.
CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR

Crescent Hill Reservoir
Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky
Sanborn Map Company
Xerox 6. View of Crescent Hill
Reservoir.



MOCKINGBIRD
MOCKINGBIRD HILL RD
BROWNSBORO TERR
VALLEY RD
BASSWOOD
R-4
GREENHILL LN
RD
R-7
R-5
C-2
STILZ
PENRUTH AV
WINTON AV
BELVAR AV
AVE
BROWNSBORO RD
CRESCENT HILL GOLF COURSE
LOUISVILLE WATER CO.
R-5
R-5
R-5A
200'
FENLEY AV
R-5
PENNSYLVANIA AV
AV
AV
AV
AV
AV
CLAREMONT AV
RANDOLPH AV
BLACKBURN
250'
50'
CRESTMOOR AVE
EASTBOURNE TERR
R-6
R-6
R-5
WAY
FRANKFORT
ARTERBURN
AV
AVE
C-1
C-1
R-5
SACRED HEART LN
EASTOVER CT
EASTWOOD AV
CRABBS AV
MC CRADY
CRESTMOOR AV
NEISSER AV
LONG AV
STILZ
GARDNER
CRESCENT HILL PARK
WENTWORTH AV

Crescent Hill Reservoir
Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky
Louisville and Jefferson County
Planning Commission
Xerox 7. View of Crescent Hill
Reservoir site.