

1618

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 any 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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Waldeck Farm

other names/site number OL-227

2. Location

street & number 5900 West Highway 22 not for publication NA
city or town Crestwood vicinity X
state Kentucky code KY county Oldham code 185
zip code 40014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director Date 11-16-00

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 commenting or other official Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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

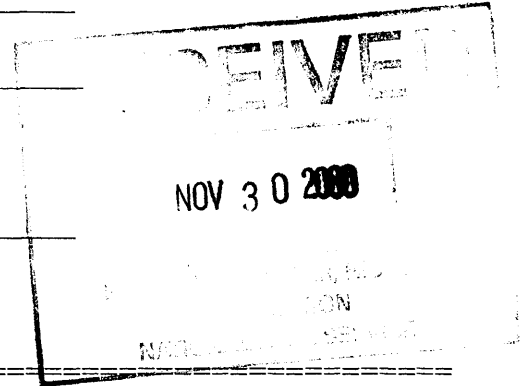
removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Edson H. Beall 1.4.01

Edson H. Beall

Signature of Keeper Date
of Action



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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6.
Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

Agriculture/Subsistence

Subcategory: agricultural fields, pasture, agricultural outbuildings

Domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

Agriculture/Subsistence

Subcategory: agricultural fields, pasture, agricultural outbuildings

Domestic, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Neoclassical

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

roof composite shingle

walls cut stone

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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 the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1888 - 1908

Significant Dates

1888

1893

1908

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 323

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	<u>633 940</u>	<u>4242 800</u>	3	16	<u>635 760</u>	<u>4242 760</u>
2	16	<u>635 280</u>	<u>4243 330</u>	4	16	<u>634 250</u>	<u>4241 750</u>

Crestwood Quad

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

A SURVEY FOR WALDECK FARM IS INCLUDED AS THE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundary Justification

ALL THE LAND PURCHASED BY KARL JUNGBLUTH, SR. TO DEVELOP HIS GENTLEMAN FARM HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS NOMINATION

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title DONNA M. NEARY

organization N/A date AUGUST 1, 2000

street & number 1435 WILLOW AVENUE telephone 502-456-2239

city or town LOUISVILLE state KY zip code 40204

=====

Property Owner

=====

name DAVID GLEASON AND HELENA GRIMES SMITH

street & number P.O. BOX 650

city or town CRESTWOOD State KY zip code 40014

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WALDECK FARM OL-227
"Agriculture in Oldham County, 1813-1957"
"Gentleman Farm Context "

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Waldeck Farm is representative of the Gentleman Farm Context in Oldham, and Jefferson Counties. The property contains twenty-four features, twenty-two of which are considered contributing elements to the nomination. Two modern silos are non-contributing. The features are divided into three groups, Domestic Complex, Agricultural Complex and Setting. The nominated area contains 323 acres. Most properties identified as Gentleman Farms in Jefferson County average 100 acres, however the context does not disqualify larger farms, such as Waldeck.

The entire site exhibits a high level of integrity. Karl Jungbluth, Sr.'s original core of acreage has been added to by subsequent owners, but the central tract has remained intact. Historic features, which include the main dwelling, support buildings, roadways and agricultural complex are intact. In addition, the entrance to the farm at Highway 22 is marked by the original mortar-laid stone gates.

Property Inventory

Domestic Complex:

1. Main dwelling
2. Exterior, free-standing fireplace

Agricultural Complex:

3. Barn A
4. Tenant House A
5. Livestock Barn
- 6-7. Two Silos
8. Hay Barn
9. Barn B
- 10-11. Two Modern Conical, Metal grain silos
12. Barn C
13. Shed
14. Tenant House B

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Setting:

- 15. Mortar laid entrance pillars at Highway 22
- 16. Mortar Laid stone pillars and iron gate to pasture
- 17. Farm fences
- 18. Designed landscape
- 19. Pasture and Cultivated Fields
- 20. Road system
- 21-23. Three Stone bridges
- 24. Creeks and Pond

Waldeck is located in western Oldham County and has access to numerous transportation routes. Highway 22, Highway 329 are historic routes through Oldham County. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad provided access to outside markets and downtown Louisville to the area by 1851.

The farm's acreage slopes away from the main dwelling, centrally placed on a gentle rise. A substantial pair of mortar-laid stone pillars attached to curved walls provide access to the farm from Highway 22. A winding road leads through the front pasture. The road curves to the left to lead to the main house, and to the right for the agricultural complex.

Curry's Fork crosses the property and one branch has been dammed to create a pond. Abundant wildlife, inhabit the area around the pond.

The landscape surrounding the main house appears to be the framework from a plan during Jungbluth's tenure. Notable is a Chinese red maple, an ornamental, in front of the house. Also found are Ginkgo, dogwood, and indigenous, deciduous and evergreen trees. The property name, Waldeck, or "corner of the woods", is played out in this thoughtfully planted wooded lot that encompasses the house and protects it from weather, and adds privacy from the farm functions.

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Domestic Complex

1. Main Dwelling c. 1893 -1901 Contributing

Karl Jungbluth, Sr. purchased the land in 1888 and began construction on the main dwelling, and farm design soon after. The Jungbluth family were listed as living on the property by 1893. However, a local account recalls that the stone for the house was quarried from Curry's Fork creekbed in Ballardsville, and the house completed in 1901.¹

Karl Jungbluth spent considerable expense and attention on his home in Crestwood. The imposing main dwelling appears to be architect-designed, although the firm is unknown. The building bears striking similarities to the Kentucky Pavilion designed by Maury and Dodd for the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. The Neoclassical style was prominent at the World's Fair, and the style quickly caught on and was adopted nationally for both residential and other uses. Mr. Jungbluth's house appear to be on a first wave of new, neoclassical design in Kentucky. The house suggests high style and sophistication for the owner.

Dodd, alone and with partners, authored churches and residences in the region. He was responsible for the design of several warehouses and other buildings for tobacco businesses in Louisville. The features which most point to Maury and Dodd as architects are the full-height portico, including capitals, and the rounded, full-height feature, found on both the Kentucky Building and the Waldeck main house.

The main house is a two-story, central hall plan. An imposing full-height portico with stone pillars is placed over the main entrance. A fanlight transom and a fanlight window fill the area beneath the massive portico. Stone pilasters frame the entrance. The house is accented by stone corner quoins and a stone balustrade across the front of the porch on the main facade. Shutters accent the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The rear facade exhibits a rounded wall which allows for window seats on both the first and second stories inside. Leaded glass windows highlight this architectural feature

Additions to the house include a frame, multi-bay, one-story garage to the rear facade sheathed in siding. The structure is not visible from the front of the house. A porch on the north facade of the house has been enclosed with glass panels for use as a solarium.

2. Freestanding Fireplace c. 1893 -1901 - Contributing

This feature in the yard of the main dwelling is covered with overgrowth but exhibits the same stone and mortar joints as the main house. A large chimney is evident.

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Agricultural Complex

3. Barn A c. 1901-1908 Contributing

One story, with vertical siding and corner boards. the gable roof is clad in metal. The drive-through building also accommodates livestock.

4. Tenant House A c. 1901-1908 Contributing

This one story, frame cottage has a side gable roof and central chimney. A porch has been enclosed on the south facade, and a small room has been added to the porch.

5. Livestock Barn c. 1901-1908 Contributing

This large frame barn is topped by a side gable roof, clad in composite shingles. The building rests on a stone sill. The north end of the barn is a storage room, with a small gable dormer piercing its roof. The east and west sides of the building are open, covered with slatted fencing, and the interior space divided into animal pens.

6-7. Two Silos c. 1901-1908 Contributing

Two tile grain silos with conical metal roofs. Metal ladders ascend the sides of the structures.

8. Hay Barn c. 1901-1908 Contributing

This large frame barn is topped by a side gable roof, clad in composite shingles. The building rests on a stone sill. A small room addition is on the west facade.

9. Barn B c. 1901-1908 Contributing

One-story, vertical sided barn with stone sill. The gable end is punctuated by a square door.

10-11. Two Conical, Metal grain silos . 1990 Non contributing

Two metal grain silos, outside the period of significance.

12. Barn C c. 1901-1908 Contributing

Large, side gable barn with vertical siding.

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13. Shed c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Small frame building to the rear of Tenant House B. It may have served a domestic purpose for that residence.

14. Tenant House B c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Two-story frame building clad in weather board. Several small additions are evident to the rear of the building.

Setting

15. Mortar laid entrance pillars at Highway 22 c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Pair of mortar-laid stone pillars with pyramidal caps and castellated fence. Smaller pillars with pyramidal caps end the stone fence, and farm fence continues the line.

16. Mortar Laid stone pillars and iron gate to pasture c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Pair of mortar-laid stone pillars with pyramidal caps and castellated accent. One large iron gate hangs from one pillar.

17. Farm fences c. 1888-1908 Contributing
Horizontal board farm fences enclose areas of the farm and separate agricultural functions from the domestic complex. Repair of the fence has added replacement boards since construction.

18. Designed landscape c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Also un-authored is a designed landscape that may have been the creation of Jungbluth himself. Several varieties of deciduous and evergreen trees provide a filter or screen of the main house from the cultivated fields and road system, and agricultural buildings. Small stone bridges and fences punctuate the farm with beauty and function.

19. Pasture and Cultivated fields c. 1888 - 1908 Contributing
The 323 acres is divided into pasture and cultivated fields, its historic uses.

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20. Road system c. 1888 - 1908 Contributing
Gently winding roadway from Highway 22 through the property to the Old Floydsburg Road. Internal roads lead to the domestic complex, the agricultural complex, and to cultivated fields. The road surface is asphalt in some locations and gravel in others.

21-23. Three Stone bridges c. 1901-1908 Contributing
Stone bridges match the castellated details of the stone fences on the property.

24. Creeks and Pond c. 1901-1908 Contributing
A small pond has been created by damming the branch of Curry's Fork. which crosses the property at two junctures. The Gentleman Farm relies on a water source for aesthetics and irrigation.

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"Gentleman Farm Context "

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WALDECK FARM OL-227
"Agriculture in Oldham County, 1813-1957"
"Gentleman Farm Context "

Waldeck Farm is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places within the context "Agriculture in Oldham County, 1813-1957", approved in 1997 for listing in the National Register, and by development of a Gentleman Farm context.

"Gentleman Farm Context "

The Gentlemen Farm Context represents the transition from full-time employment on the land to a split focus between full-time urban employment in a nearby city, and farming. These farms represent a movement toward industry, manufacturing and business for nineteenth century property owners. The farms moved from a purely agricultural focus to a sub-urban intent that is signified by country estates and more modest suburban development in the early and mid-twentieth centuries. The Gentleman Farm then, is significant as a pre-suburban movement which embraced industry and manufacturing interests as profitable and worthwhile enterprises, while perpetuating an agrarian lifestyle. ¹

The Gentleman Farm Context for Oldham County is an extension of the Gentleman Farm property type developed for Jefferson County in 1989. However there has been an expansion of the Jefferson County type description for Oldham County. The Gentleman Farm Property type for Jefferson County requires the farmer to be of upper class status by having a source of income other than the farm. In Jefferson County, research into individual property owners probate and tax records set some basic parameters for definitions of "wealth". The context for Oldham County expands on this concept of outside economic resources and calls for the property owner to be employed by, or have financial interest in, an urban enterprise on a full time basis, along with responsibilities of farm ownership. This allows for a socioeconomic range, but the addition of income from an additional occupation.

¹Carey, Daniel. Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property listing, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, the Gentleman Farm Property type, 1989.

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Several factors are commonly found among properties identified as Gentleman Farms in Jefferson and Oldham Counties. These factors are:

- The property owner works in the city daily, as well as works as operates the farm
- There is ready access to main travel arteries
- Prime soil composition for the farmland
- Located near a water source, often a creek
- Buildings and structures exhibit conscious-attention to design, workmanship and materials
- Evidence of a planned landscape
- Farm land remains associated with the property
- Domestic and Agricultural buildings should be evident

Overview of Oldham County

It is important to provide a brief history of Oldham County to suggest how the Gentleman Farm Context fits into the overall development of the County:

Oldham County is located in the north-central part of Kentucky. Oldham comprises an area of 170 square miles, or 108,800 acres. The County is bounded on the north by the Ohio River and Trimble County, Henry County on the east, Shelby and Jefferson on the south, and Jefferson and the Ohio River on the west.

In 1823 Oldham became the 74th county, made from parts of Jefferson, Shelby and Henry Counties. In 1836 a part of the county was taken to form Trimble County. The county seat became LaGrange in 1838.

Earliest settlement in the 1780s and 1790s into Oldham came from the river, west, into the interior of the county. Few river settlements were founded, with most settlers preferring the interior county due to its suitability for agriculture. The success of farming in the county was enhanced by the construction of roads for transporting produce and livestock to markets.

Oldham County from its earliest settlement was dependent on agricultural. Early crops grown were corn, wheat, hemp and hay, and livestock including horses and hogs. ²

²Harrison, Jack , National Register Nomination for Clifton

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The completion of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad in 1851 connected Lexington and Louisville by going through Oldham County and LaGrange. By the 1850s farmers had responded to needs for produce in nearby Louisville and began raising poultry, making butter and cheese, and growing fruit and vegetables to ship into the city.³

Later in the decade, the town of LaGrange became even more of a railroad town when the line to Cincinnati was added. The benefit of reliable, fast transportation to urban centers, such as Louisville, allowed for the development of rural lifestyles in proximity to town. The resident of the Gentleman Farm operated in the rural and urban spheres for lifestyle, and livelihood.

Throughout the nineteenth century the concept of preservation of the agrarian ethic was pronounced by national figures including Thomas Jefferson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Daniel Webster and Henry David Thoreau. The Gentleman Farm or Country Gentleman concept draws from these tangible expressions of larger, national trends that would have been recognized by the residents of Jefferson and Oldham Counties and throughout the region.

Gentleman Farm development is found in the period from 1850 to 1900. This appears to be linked to the construction of railroads and improved overland transportation which allowed reliable travel between the city and the country. The presence of an "employed" farmer also corresponds with the influx and development of industry into Louisville at mid-century. The population for the city of Louisville in 1840 was 21,210. By 1840, several factories or manufacturers were listed in the city directory as the movement toward manufacturing took on a pronounced role. ⁴

The Gentleman Farms often showcases architect-designed buildings and landscapes on farms that averaged 100 acres. ⁵The individual economic circumstances of the farmer, as with any homeowner, dictated the extent of his home. The farmer was often the author of his own site, as farmers and landowners have been since settlement.

Marked increase in manufacturing occurred in Louisville from 1840 to 1845, and the population of the city doubled in that period. Louisville in a matter of five years had become a bustling manufacturing and distribution center. The population of Louisville in 1850 was approximately 43, 200. ⁶ By 1857 the number of people living in Louisville had risen to 64,665.⁷

³Ibid.

⁴Hurd's Directory of the City of Louisville

⁵Carey, Daniel. Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property listing, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, the Gentleman Farm Property type, 1989.

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Census data from 1870 records a nearly 100 percent increase from 1860 in number of factories in Louisville ⁸. The number of factories recorded in the 1870 census was 800, and by 1880, 1200 manufacturers were listed. ⁹

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century Oldham was the leading orchard-grass-seed-producing county in the United States. ¹⁰ Dairy products became the leading farm commodities produced in the county. Oldham County directly relied on the populations of Jefferson County as a market for farm produce. ¹¹ Oldham County remained more rural in character as Louisville's population increased and the urban core developed and expanded into what had been farmland on the fringes of the city. ¹²

Oldham maintained its status as an agricultural county well into the twentieth century. Statistics from 1978 show that 101,000 of the 108,800 acres in the county were devoted to farming in that year. ¹³ Moreover, in 1980, 64% of everyone living in Oldham County was employed outside the county.¹⁴

In recent decades the agricultural character of Kentucky has changed. Encroachment of subdivisions, industry, commercial and infrastructure changes have obliterated many features of historic agrarian life. Many small farms have been incorporated into large agricultural holdings. Some horse farms and horse training facilities continue to operate in the county. Much of the former farm land has been converted to residential use. The far northeast section of the county, with its poorer soil quality, has had the least residential development.¹⁵

Waldeck Farm

The historic Waldeck Farm at 5900 West Highway 22 in Crestwood, Kentucky, owned between 1888 and 1908 by Karl Jungbluth, Sr., is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance as a tangible, intact example of a Gentleman Farm in Oldham County. The Gentleman Farm Context has been developed as part of this nomination.

⁸Eighth Census for the United States, 1860; Ninth Census for the United States, 1870

⁹Caron City Directory of Louisville.

¹⁰Unknown Survey Report for Oldham County for the Kentucky Heritage Council, c. 1981, page 3.

¹¹Harrison, Jack. National Register Nomination for Clifton

¹²Survey Report for Oldham County for the Kentucky Heritage Council, c. 1981

¹³American Institute of Architects. Regional Urban Design Assistance Team, Oldham County, December 1978, page 8.

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During the preparation of the nomination, Waldeck Farm was compared to several properties successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as Gentleman Farms in adjoining Jefferson County, including Dravo/Diamond Fruit Farm, Killinure Stock Farm and Belleview. Review of properties surveyed in Oldham County suggests that other farms, such as Walnut Hill Stock Farm (OL-278), A.F. Bottorf's Welcome Home (OL-289), Grandview (OL-295), Tyler Peacock House (OL-247), Sugar Grove Stock Farm (OL-201), Midway Stock Farm (OL-243) and Nock House (OL-P340) possess significance within the Gentleman Farm Property Type.

The original 323 acres for Waldeck Farm were accumulated by Karl Jungbluth, Sr. and held by him from 1888 to 1908. Jungbluth bought the land and began developing his Gentleman Farm in 1888.

Jungbluth first appears in the Louisville city directories in 1877. Jungbluth replaced Charles Jungbluth at Jungbluth and Co., a commission merchant business on Third Street in downtown Louisville. Charles Rauterberg was a partner in the business. It is unknown what relationship the Jungbluth men shared.

The Gentleman Farm Context for Oldham County requires that the property owner work in the city, as well as operate the farm. Jungbluth purchased or inherited his business interests, and had economic resources to purchase more than 300 acres of prime Oldham County farmland.

By 1888, Karl Jungbluth and Charles Rauterberg had become Jungbluth & Rauterberg, commission merchants and tobacco manufacturers suppliers. Jungbluth & Rauterberg supplied licorice root paste to the tobacco industry, used to flavor chewing tobacco, and more limited, in smoking tobacco.¹⁶ Period sources held that ninety percent of all licorice root imported into the US. was used in the manufacture of tobacco.¹⁷

Karl Jungbluth moved to Peewee Valley shortly after marrying Amanthis Smith in 1886. Mrs. Jungbluth's father was Colonel Thomas Smith, the founder of Peewee Valley. Karl Jungbluth had resided on Walnut Street near Floyd Street in Louisville, Kentucky prior to his marriage.

¹⁶Waldeck Mansion History

¹⁷Werner, Carl Avery. Tobaccoland. 1922.

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Jungbluth had been married previously to Louisvillian Louise Milton in 1875. Jungbluth and his first wife moved to Louisville from Baltimore by 1876 when first son Karl, Jr. was born. The first Mrs. Jungbluth also gave birth to son Marion in 1877, and died shortly after childbirth.

Karl Jungbluth was born in Arolsen, Germany in 1847, where he lived on a farm called Waldeck or "corner of the woods".¹⁸ Jungbluth moved to the United States settling in New York City. He later moved to Baltimore. Mr. Jungbluth sent his two sons to live with a sister in Germany following the death of their mother. The boys returned to their father in America following his second marriage.

Jungbluth chose to develop a farm near his wife's family in Peewee Valley. The land he purchased was in Crestwood (earlier known as Beard's Station), one rail stop from Peewee Valley and three miles by road. By 1854 commuter services from Louisville were offered by the railroad to both towns. Both became sought out for permanent homes by Louisville businessmen who worked in the city of Louisville.

The addition of the interurban on parallel tracks in 1901 provided further impetus for growth. This proximity to major travel arteries including highways and the railroad is a feature of the Gentleman Farm, as is its location in the western portion of the county. Mr. Jungbluth and his male family members could easily commute to downtown Louisville for work each day and return to the farm each night. By 1899, city directories listed Karl Jr. as an attorney in Louisville and Marion worked for his father.

Jungbluth and Rauterberg parted company as business partners in 1903 when the business became Charles Rauterberg Company. Mr. and Mrs. Jungbluth were divorced in 1908. Karl Jungbluth, Sr.'s residence was listed as New York City at the time of the divorce and the sale of Waldeck in 1908. The property was sold to Deidrich Meschendorf, a distiller whose business was in Louisville.

¹⁸Waldeck Mansion History

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MAIN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

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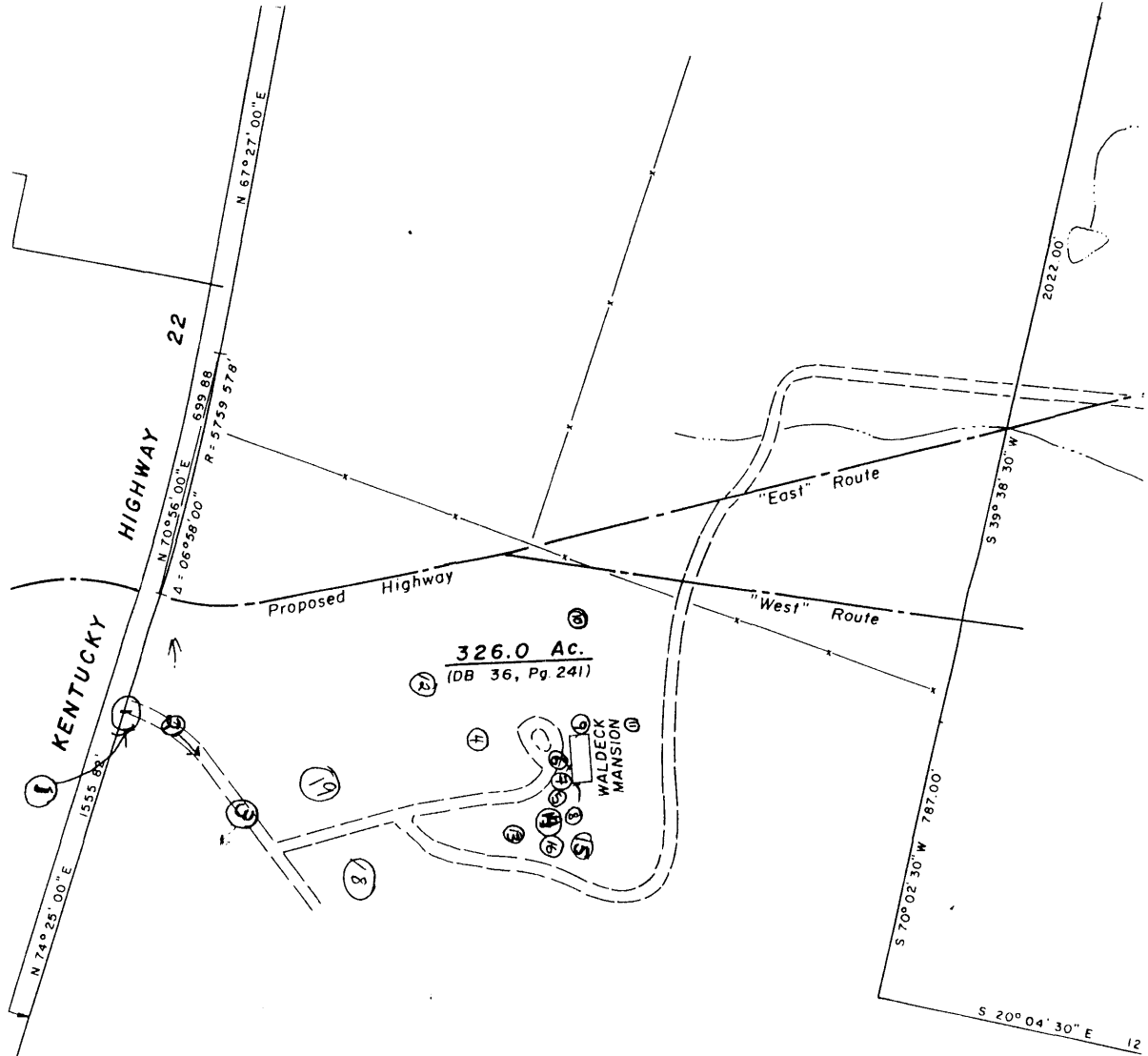
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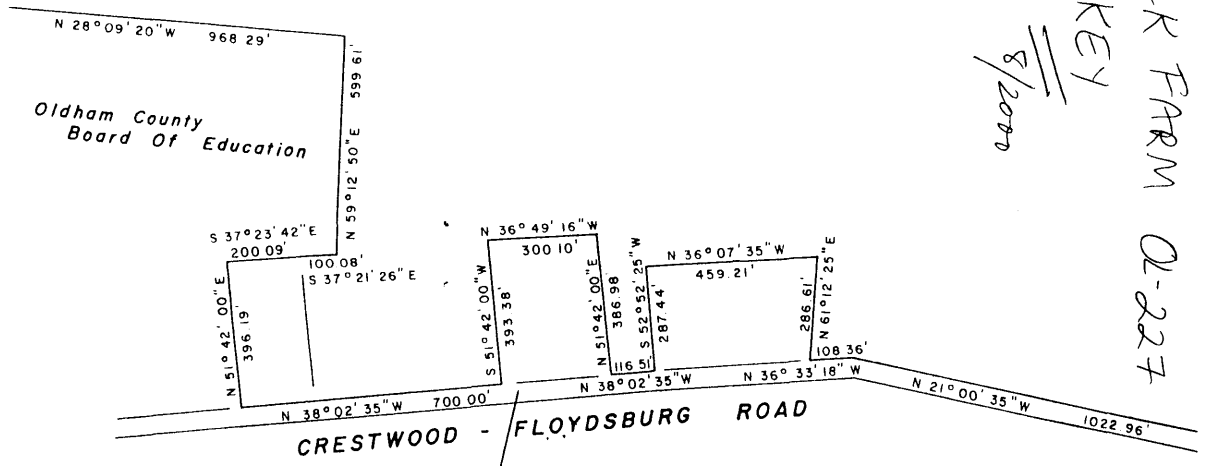
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326.0 Ac.
(DB 36, Pg 241)

WALDECK MANSION

WALDECK FARM Q-227
PHOTO KEY
8/2000



OF CRESTWOOD
(separated Area)

Oldham County
Board Of Education

Sketch map of Photo map
New Liberty Historic District
Owen County, KY

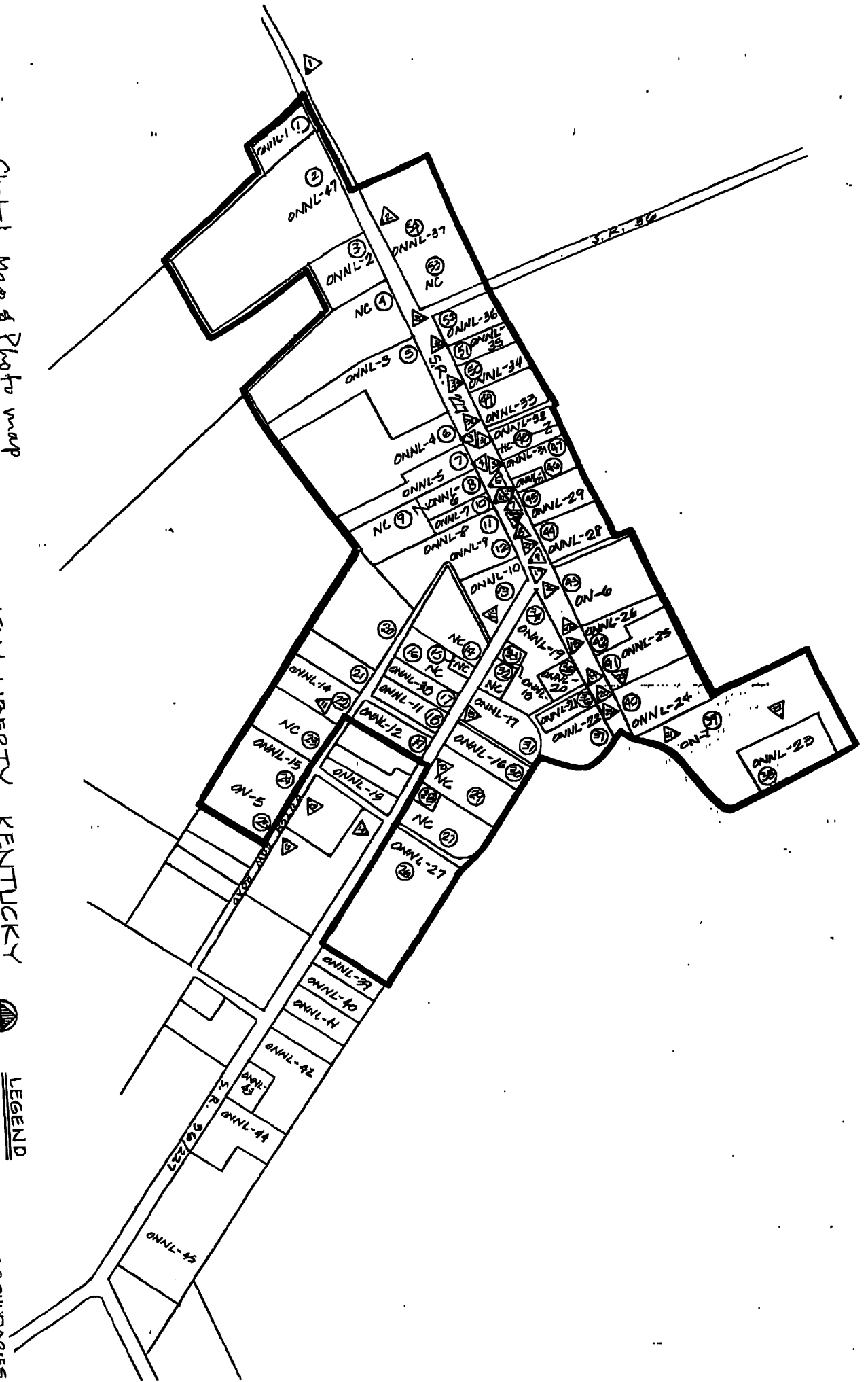


Figure 1

NEW LIBERTY, KENTUCKY



LEGEND

- Proposed District Boundaries
- ONNL- RESOURCE #
- NC- CONTRIB UTILIS
- PHOTOGRAPH ANGLE
- BOUNDING/SITE CASE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTOGRAPHS

PAGE 1

WALDECK FARM OL-227
"Agriculture in Oldham County, 1813-1957"
"Gentleman Farm Context "

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Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Donna M. Neary
July 25, 2000
Kentucky Heritage Council

PHOTO 1
Facing Southeast, Entrance to Waldeck, Highway 22

PHOTO 2
Facing Southeast, internal roadway with stone bridges

PHOTO 3
Facing Southwest, internal roadway toward agricultural complex

PHOTO 4
West facade, main house

PHOTO 5
West facade, main house

PHOTO 6
West facade, main house entrance detail

PHOTO 7
West facade, main house balustrade detail

PHOTO 8
West facade, corner of main house, quoin detail

PHOTO 9
West facade, main house column detail