

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

OCT 17 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property
Listing

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Suburban Development in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1868-1940

C. Geographical Data

This Listing covers all of the County of Jefferson in the
Commonwealth of Kentucky including the corporate limits of the
City of Louisville.

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation

Date

10-11-88

Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

12/1/88

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING

The Louisville and Jefferson County Multiple Property Listing is a new form for documenting historic properties within their jurisdictions. The document's production is required by two factors: changes in level of required National Register documentation and the absence of an MRA for a portion of Louisville.

The MPL should be considered supplementary to the Jefferson County MRA and complementary to the city MRAs. The MPL is a joint endeavor of city and county preservation agencies.

The MPL consists of overview materials, historic context narratives, property type descriptions, and associated property nominations. The initial submission contains sufficient documentation only to evaluate the properties submitted in conjunction with it. Further overview material and additional contexts and types may be anticipated as more property forms are submitted.

Additional details on rationale and method are provided in Section G. Overview information not specifically requested elsewhere on the documentation form is provided in Section E, in accordance with guidelines in Bulletin 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 2

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Jefferson County covers 375 square miles in northcentral Kentucky. It is located on and around the south bank of the Ohio River, and is dominated, as it has been throughout this century, by the city of Louisville and its suburban dependencies. Louisville, situated at the navigationally-strategic "Falls of the Ohio," is the largest city in Kentucky with a population in 1980 of just under 300,000. The metropolitan region's population is slightly under one million.

Due, in large part, to its location along the commercially-important Ohio River in the agricultural Midwest, the Louisville metropolitan area developed into a major regional and national center for transportation, manufacturing, health care, education, wholesale trade, agricultural marketing, food processing, banking, finance, insurance, data processing, and the arts. Historically, the rural area of Jefferson County was a productive agricultural area, providing hemp, tobacco, corn, livestock, and fruit, for large-scale and truck farming. In addition, the area is or was a natural supplier of brick clay, salt, building stone, cement, sand and gravel, construction and furniture lumber, and fish and game.

A portion of the land which became Jefferson County was originally some of the most fertile in the state. In the north and east parts of the county the waterways of the Beargrass, Harrods and Goose Creeks flowed from the hills composed of Crider-Corydon association soils into the Ohio River above the Falls. Also, Floyds Fork, which originates in adjacent Oldham County, meanders navigably for thirty-two miles through eastern Jefferson County before emptying into the Salt River and eventually the Ohio south of the Falls in Bullitt County. Contrastingly, land in the west and south sections of Jefferson County, the sandy-soiled, nearly flat alluvial floodplain of the Ohio, was poorly drained and swampy.

Due to this striking geographical contrast, land in north and east Jefferson County had been historically, and continues to be, in demand by upper-middle and upper class residents. It was this fertile area upon which were located, at different points during the 19th and 20th centuries, prosperous plantations, elegantly-contrived country estates, and affluent suburbs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 3

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT IN LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1868-1940

The Louisville region was affected atypically by the economic and technological aftermath of the Civil War. Its dual identity as a Border State city determined the way national trends acquired local forms. Nationally, the Northern economy was invigorated by war-related spending. After a post-war adjustment period, the U.S. began a sustained period of heavy industrialization. Most of this was located in the North.

Louisville's geographic location made it an important second-rank player at the periphery of Northern urban development. Its rail, water, and road transportation network was strong, though it could be, and largely was, by-passed by east-west traffic.¹ Louisville's geopolitical location was just as important. As one of only a handful of Southern cities that were in Union hands from the start, the Louisville area was little damaged physically by the war, and it served as a major entry point for Northern armies, receiving heavy use as a staging area and supply depot for invasions of the South.²

At the same time, Louisville also benefitted from its status as an undamaged city with a Southern identity among Southerners. Strong regional loyalties meant that many Southerners either bought from Louisville manufacturers or bought through Louisville wholesalers and merchants. Like industrialists and merchants throughout the North, many Louisville fortunes were made in transportation and manufacturing in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era.

Like their peers throughout the country, wealthy Louisvillians sought to display their success and enjoy the fruits of it by emulating the leisure lifestyle of well-to-do European nobility. This meant a desire for secluded ostentation: private, isolated homes far from the common life of the city, characterized by expensive, high-style architecture and, often time, designed landscapes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 4

On the other hand, Louisville's Border location and Southern economic markets meant that it was tied to that section of the country which had been wrecked by war, and whose recovery was much longer and slower than the rest of the nation. Consequently, Louisville's revenue base was smaller and weaker than its Northern urban competitors.

Suburban Development was a phenomenon facilitated by the improved transportation technology and infrastructure of this time period. Upper-class Louisvillians followed national patterns in taking advantage of easy rail access to develop residences and estates in the scenic countryside outside their urban workplaces.³

Similarly, the management of major public and private institutions translated a belief in the moral and physical superiority of rural living by locating such institutions on country campuses.⁴ The county was dotted with institutions, from Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanitarium in the southwest to Ormsby Village and Central State Hospital in the east.

In due time, more middle-class citizens aspired to some less dramatic version of upper-class lifestyles. The interurban rail system spawned upper-middle-class communities, such as Audubon Park, and middle-class ones such as Warwick Villa. This action was comparable to the interurban and commuter rail systems' fostering of upper-class areas such as Anchorage and Glenview.

Finally, working-class suburbs grew up along the major common-carrier rail lines, at railroad shops and rail-related industries. In Louisville, the premier examples of this were the virtual company towns around the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's main line: Highland Park being most populous. All of these working-class suburbs are now within the corporate limits of the City of Louisville.

Areas of significance for this context include the following:

Architecture
Archaeology:
 Historic--Non-aboriginal
Commerce
Community Planning and
 Development
Education
Engineering
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Health/Medicine

Landscape Architecture
Social History
Transportation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 5

Essentially a movement of the urban well-to-do into the countryside, suburban development in this period generated property types that reflected their interests and affectations. Planned communities, such as Anchorage, and subdivisions, such as Nitta Yuma, were showcases for a certain class of architecture and landscape architecture. The railroads provided access into the country to the suburban communities and institutions. At least one Afro-American community resulted from suburbanization; Berrytown was built as a service community to Anchorage.⁵

Property types related to the context Suburban Development in Jefferson County, 1868-1940, include:

Country Estates in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1868-1940
Railroads and Rail-Related Properties in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1868-1940
The Rural Ghetto: Afro-American Communities in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1868-1940
Institutional Properties in Jefferson County, 1868-1940

"Suburban Development" is used here to refer to that social development which resulted in the rise of urban property types in areas discontinuous from the parent city. This was not an effort by rural people to ape their city counterparts: the people involved were city people, who came out into the country to live and to manage urban businesses and institutions.

Locally, the large-scale regional impact of Louisville was spilling out into the countryside. The city of Louisville at the beginning of this period economically, politically, and socially dominated the county around it; as the period progressed, this trend continued as the city overwhelmed the county and began to physically occupy it, as well. This was related to, but not the same as, the process whereby land adjacent to the existing city was absorbed into the built-up urban area through annexation. Part of the point behind suburban development was the desire to obtain a clean, quiet, secluded country lifestyle.

The early, railroad-based, upper-class-led phase of suburbanization in Jefferson County began soon after the Civil War and continued through the 1920s. The Great Depression largely put a halt to further development; it was not until World War II once again put the U.S. on a high-production war economy that the area recovered. But suburban development since the Depression has been markedly different from that before. It has been based on the automobile and the highway system, and has been as much a middle-class phenomenon as an upper-class one. Therefore, 1868, being the beginning of the subdivision of Anchorage,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 6

was chosen as the initial date for the context, and 1940, roughly coincident both with the change in suburban development due to the initiation of World War II and with the 50-year boundary of the MPL, was chosen as the terminating date.

The entire county including the city of Louisville is the area for the context. Clearly, the property manifestations of this context were not evenly spaced around the county. They were associated with rail lines (with the exception of development along Bardstown Road) and scenic landscapes. Consequently, the northern and eastern portions of the county were most affected by the events associated with this context. In addition, the knobs in southwest Jefferson County were sufficiently scenic for a variety of related properties--such as Waverly Hills (JF75-77) and the Temple Bodley Summer House (JF685)--and Bardstown Road saw a similar smattering of construction (the Taggart House (JF154), for instance). Consequently, the context's geographic extent is generally countywide.

From settlement all through the period of healthy agriculture and a strong rural society, the city was seen by rural people as a resource for their own activities. As the rural social fabric deteriorated, and as Louisville developed into a strong regional economic and social presence, a shift occurred and the rural area became parasitic on the metropole for the first time. The rural area survived by providing things to the city: labor, fruit, cement, etc.

During the period of suburbanization a second historic shift occurred in the relationship between the city and the county outside it. The rural area came to be seen as a resource for the city in a new and different way. Now the rural area itself was a resource to achieve a pastoral setting. Urban phenomena could, because of transportation advances, be placed anywhere in the county within reach of that technology. Decisions to locate in rural Jefferson County were made irrespective of any inherent rural advantages, history and heritage, or material culture associated with the area.

Narrative

A number of Louisville families became rich in the midst of post-Civil War municipal prosperity. They were owners of wholesaling, manufacturing, food processing, and other companies. These families felt the attraction of a national trend towards

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 7

leisure living in a scenic setting. As transportation technology and infrastructure grew and improved, urban living outside the city became a viable possibility.

In the Louisville area, the infrastructural groundwork to permit urban property types to penetrate discontinuous countryside had been laid before the Civil War. Turnpikes began to be constructed in 1819, when improvements were made on what is now Frankfort Avenue and Shelbyville Road. In 1820 Louisville manufacturer Joshua Speed built a country house called Chatsworth in what is now Crescent Hill along the new turnpike. He was followed by others, among whom were lumberman and real estate speculator Joshua Bowles. He built his country house "Clifton," from which a later neighborhood took its name, near the Shelbyville turnpike in 1842. Physician Thomas Kennedy built Fair View a little further out, but still in what would later become Crescent Hill, by 1845.⁶

Bardstown Road was macadamized beginning in 1832. This encouraged the construction of several country houses, namely John Howard's 1838 residence, the land with which would later form the core of the Highlands neighborhood; and Isaac Everett's and Walnut Grove, both Italianate houses on hills overlooking a major spring which flowed into Beargrass Creek.

Some country houses preceded turnpikes. Though River Road was not macadamized until 1849 and Brownsboro Road in 1850, the area between them, later to be known as Clifton Heights, began to develop earlier. In 1840, David Chambers, a wholesale dry goods merchant built Selema Hall on a ridge overlooking Brownsboro Road. A steamboat line owner named Anders built Beechland east of Selema Hall around 1848.

The 1858 Bergmann map shows the southern side of Bardstown Road, the entirety of Lexington Road and Frankfort Avenue, and the first few miles of Brownsboro and River Roads to be lined with country houses. By this time, some second-phase suburbanization had begun. Phoenix Hill was following Bardstown Road over the Beargrass beginning in 1830. New Hamburg, later a part of the Highlands neighborhood, began in 1853 and Paristown, populated by French Huguenots, south of Bardstown and east of Beargrass in 1854.

These developments were contiguous to the city, and were in fact expansions of it, as annexations of Clifton, Cave Hill,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 8

Highlands, and Paristown in 1854 and 1856, indicate. Their locations in lower-density areas out from the city center were facilitated by the quicker and more reliable travel along turnpikes. But their location adjacent to already-built-up areas was also delineated by the turnpikes, which did not allow daily commuting of more than a few miles.

A new transportation technology permitted suburbanization at a greater distance. Beginning in 1851, turnpikes--the projects of plantation owners, farmers, and gentlemen farmers--were paralleled and for some purposes superseded by railroads--the projects of urban manufacturers, financiers, and real estate speculators. In that mid-century year the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad (L&F) finished the five-year construction of its "ridgetop" line between its namesake cities. This route ran east out of the city along Crescent Hill next to the Shelbyville Turnpike until it reached the head waters of Beargrass at Gilman's Point (now St. Matthews), and then ran gradually more northerly until it left the county, running north-northeast, parallel to Floyds Fork, northeast of Anchorage.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad (L&N), whose main trunk line had opened in 1859, quickly came to dominate most other railroad companies in the area. The Louisville and Shelbyville, one of its captive lines, built its route crossing Floyds Fork heading more or less due east from the L&F's "Tywapata Bend" in 1870.

Louisville's discontinuous development began in the ambitions and plans of Edward Hobbs, whose large nursery-farm at the major turn of the L&F was also just across from the intersection of that track with the L&S. In 1868, he began subdividing surrounding land for residential estates, each of which was 10-20 acres in size.⁷

The first of these was Edward Tilden's country estate, built in 1868 (JF 614). The next year, James Goslee, a steamboat captain, retired to a parcel of land he bought from Hobbs and upon which he established an estate named The Anchorage (JF 599), the centerpiece of which was a Gothic Revival residence. Thus was Kentucky's first planned suburban community launched. Growth was slow but steady. By 1879 a few services had developed: 2 churches, 3 schools, and a combination depot and post office.

Meanwhile, in the heart of what had been transplanted Virginia society, on the bluffs along the Ohio River north of Louisville, a commuter neighborhood was in embryo. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 9

facilitating event was the completion in 1877 of the Louisville, Harrods Creek, and Westport Railroad (LHC&W) as far as Sand Hill (now Prospect) in far northern Jefferson County. More broadly, the displacement of well-to-do homes from the riverfront just east of downtown in Louisville, as the Point became industrialized and the demographics of its residential areas became working-class, caused the upper class to seek river frontage further north up the Ohio.⁸

Already by 1869 John McFerran had built his home Edgewood (JF 540) on part of the old Bate Plantation. The gentleman farm he established there he called Glenview. When the LHC&W arrived, liquor wholesaler and urban railroad owner Gavin Cochran built his own country getaway, Cochran-Wymond House (JF 558). Further north, James Todd, an attorney and textile mill owner was completing his own residence, James Todd House (JF 566).

However, suburban development in this period would have to wait another generation to have its most dramatic impact on the rural landscape. By the 1890 development of the Louisville Railway Company ("the interurban"), enough fortunes had been made in post-war Louisville to fund a large new movement towards rural leisure living, a movement which was progressively more ostentatious until it ended in the Great Depression 40 years later.

Integrating a formally-arranged designed landscape with an accurately-detailed residential example of revival architecture became a popular artistic outlet for wealthy Louisvillians. Settings were chosen for their natural features and location. The location for this setting might have been newly-acquired with the purpose of establishing an estate. Or it might have been carved from a larger tract of land, such as an inherited piece of a family farm. In either case, the estate location and setting possessed qualities which enabled a conversion to the desired artistic effect.

Upon the site were arranged the building and landscape elements which together created the impression of a relaxed, pastoral environment. Many times, this ambience was achieved by the careful harmonizing of architecture and landscape architecture. These formal disciplines were able to impose an order upon the setting while respecting the natural attributes of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 10

Property. Examples of this phenomenon include Melcombe/Ballard House (JF551), and Bingham-Hilliard House (JF557) in Glenview; Shallcross House (JF618) and Coldeway-Moore House (JF640) in Anchorage; and Gardencourt and Barnard Hall/Louis Seelbach House in Louisville.

A little of this development occurred away from the main centers of Upper River Road, Anchorage and eastern Louisville. Beginning in 1896, Henry Watterson, the editor of the Courier-Journal, converted the old Joseph Hite place into the estate Mansfield (JF 305). After this conversion, the Fern Creek area along Bardstown Road saw a few country estates established. But the majority of the development occurred along the Ohio River and along the headwaters of the Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek.

In 1900 one industrialist specializing in cement, Charles Horner, and another in electrical and steam, Albert Cooper, began the Glenview building period in earnest (JF541 and JF542, respectively).⁹ The next year Woodside began to develop just to the south of Glenview, with real estate developer Peter Atherton's revision of James Bate's plantation home (JF534). Top-scale development continued; the next area south, Longview, began in 1907 with William Chess's estate Boxhill (JF533). Chess was a Louisville manufacturer of whiskey barrels and beer kegs. Below the bluffs, along the river, several homes were built, beginning with Chess's business partner, Louis Wymond, in 1912 (JF456).

The First World War brought a brief hiatus to additional conspicuous display, but the Roaring Twenties were another period of great prosperity for Louisville. Residential development continued near established suburbs.

Just southeast of the village of Harrods Creek, Nitta Yuma, a family development of the James Todd summer home, began in 1923, with the Robinson Brown House (JF569).¹⁰ That same year, the area west of Nitta Yuma and north of Glenview, all of which was loosely referred to as Harrods Creek, found popularity with plumbing manufacturer Theodore Mueller who built Shady Brook Farm (JF556), and, shortly thereafter, the Watsons established Drumanard.

The remaining areas along the bluffs and in Anchorage gradually filled up; the final major estate before the Depression halted everything was that of paint manufacturer Boone Porter,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 11

who located his estate on upper Goose Creek (JF494) in 1931.

Three other types of properties, none of which were unique to this context but all of which were distinctively contributory to it, were major social institutions placed in "pastoral" settings, middle-class subdivisions residences, and, at least in one case, a black satellite community of the residences of those who served upper-class whites' domestic needs.

Institutions developed primarily in two areas: the Upper River Road area, and in and to the west of Anchorage. The former area was along the LHC&W interurban line, and the latter was along the old L&F, which from the late 1860s was the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington (LC&L), and which would be absorbed into the L&N by 1880.

The Anchorage institutions had actually begun with Forest Military Academy (JF650) between 1852 and 1857 (as soon as the railroad came through), and included Bellewood Orphanage, built in 1859. These properties, which indicate that the institutional property type is not exclusive to the suburban development context, were the initial properties of the type in the area that became Anchorage. They are included for background and for the sake of completeness and comparison. The institution property type became characteristic of the suburban development context, as indicated by the following, complete list: Pine Hill Academy, 1871-1877; Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, 1873 (JF634); the Kentucky Military Institute, 1896 (JF434), and Ormsby Village--Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, 1925 (JF436). Glenview institutions were fewer and later: the Louisville Country Club's second home dates from 1910, and the R.C. Ballard School from 1914. The only major institution outside this pattern was the Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium (JF75-77), placed as far as possible from the aforementioned locations--in far southwestern Jefferson County in 1911.

A harbinger of things to come was Warwick Villa, a middle-class commuter suburb in Lyndon, which began to be developed in 1891 on a portion of George Washburne's estate of the same name.¹¹ This neighborhood, spacious compared with some inner-city and other older neighborhoods, but dense compared with the country estates and estate communities so far discussed, was the onset of the pattern which came to dominate during the period of automobile-based suburbanization.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E Page 12

Promotional articles for Warwick Villa noted that it "will have gas and water, which is the only villa provided with such necessities" (Critic, August 23, 1891). This subdivision set the tone for similar developments with the provision of utilities and the establishment of a clubhouse for the common benefit of all residents. [Additional discussion of middle class suburban development will follow in a context amendment to be submitted with a corresponding property type at a later date.]

A number of black communities developed in the county over the years for various reasons. The only one associated with railroad-based suburbanization was Berrytown, developed beginning in 1850 as the residential area for blacks working in well-to-do, white Anchorage. This rural ghetto was almost entirely residential: only 2 churches, a school, and a store provided services to the community.¹²

The Great Depression hit Louisville hard, compounded in 1937 by the most devastating flood in the city's history. World War II did reenergize Louisville's business community, but postwar prosperity would be more cautious and pessimistic than pre-Depression Louisvillians were. Dramatic ostentation would have to wait.

There were other changes: the prime transportation technology switched from the railroads back to the roads. Automobile-based suburban development would look quite different from that based on railroads, and so this context ends as it began: with a change in transportation technology, and with changes in the impact of urban class structure on rural land.

Whereas the colonization of scenic countryside in pursuit of leisure had been an upper-class preserve for some 60 or 70 years, now mass production of subdivisions and shared community leisure facilities would democratize the lifestyle. The conspicuous display of the few would be replaced by the conspicuous consumption of the many, and the land would be transformed to bear the brick and asphalt evidences of the dreams of Everyman.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 13

ENDNOTES

1. Yater, George. Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson County. Second edition. The Filson Club: Louisville, 1987, p. 101.
2. Yater, ibid., p. 94.
3. Kramer, Carl. Louisville Survey: East Report. Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission: Louisville, 1980, pp. 63-64.
4. Kramer, Carl. Louisville Survey: Central and South Report. Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission: Louisville, 1978, pp. 97-98.
5. Schroering, Pam. "Berrytown and Griffytown." Unpublished paper. Louisville, 1987, p. 1.
6. CF. Kramer, op.cit., pp. 41-48.
7. See the Anchorage Historic District National Register nomination form, by Bruce Yenawine, et al. (1978), and other Anchorage individual National Register nominations (most of JF599-663).
8. Yater, ibid., p. 106.
9. See the Nitta Yuma Historic District National Register nomination form, by Elizabeth Jones (1982).
10. See the Glenview Historic District National Register nomination form, by Douglas Stern (1983).
11. Jefferson County, Ky., Deed Book 373 Page 634; September 21, 1891.
12. Schroering, ibid., p. 2.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Country Estate

II. Description

The Country Estate property type is an outgrowth of social and technological changes beginning in the mid-19th century and continuing until the onset of World War II. Country estates used transportation links such as an improved road system or an interurban rail line to facilitate a connection between a rural setting, on the one hand, and an urban workplace and socio-political center, on the other.

A Country Estate is composed of two integrated elements: a primary residence, many times with dependencies, and a designed historic landscape. A formal garden is an optional component, favored in the 20th century, which links the two required elements.

III. Significance (continued on F.II.2)

The Country Estate property type is found in the MPL context Suburban Development in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1868-1940 (Suburban Development). This is the context which reflects sufficient economic progress on the part of Jefferson County as a whole, and on individual property owners in particular, to support this pastoral and leisure-oriented property type. Also, this era includes a period (1895-1940) when agriculture no longer held a predominant role in Jefferson County's development, a time when the importance of Louisville as a commercial center was fully realized. Finally, this property type echoed a national trend among the well-to-do citizenry toward life in idyllic pastoral settings. (Continued on sheet F.III.2)

IV. Registration Requirements

Country Estates in Louisville and Jefferson County can possess significance for either their historical associations or from the quality of their architectural/landscape design. In the latter case, less variation from the originally-executed scheme would be expected for a property to remain significant. Balanced with high integrity standards for Country Estates eligible under Criterion C is the recognition that some landscape features have an inherently limited lifespan, and so, will change over time. Country Estates possessing historical significance are permitted more change, presuming that physical characteristics which allow them to convey their historical importance are still apparent. (Continued on sheet F.IV.2)

☒ See continuation sheet

☐ See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES

MPL

The Louisville and Jefferson County Multiple Property Listing (MPL) is a comprehensive document for documenting and managing historic resources within Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. It is intended to supplement the existing Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area (MRA) in documenting previously-listed properties. The MPL is intended to supersede the MRA for the documentation of newly-listed and amended properties and to supplement the existing city MRAs. Finally, the MPL is intended to meet the need for a comprehensive, thorough, and flexible document for planning and management of Louisville and Jefferson County's material heritage.

The Louisville and Jefferson County MPL is derivative of two county documents and three major city documents. The county documents are the Jefferson County MRA and the Jefferson

☒ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation & Archives
Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslee Keys, Administrator; Mark Thames, Research Cons.; & Joanne Weeter, Research
organization JCOHPA & Louisville Landmarks Commission date 12 August 1988 Coordinator
street & number Louisville Gardens / City Hall Annex telephone (513)625-5761 / (513)625-3501
city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F.II Page 2

by serving as an outdoor extension of the formal organization of rooms within the main dwelling.

This property type claimed some of the county's most varied and valuable geography. These estates were clustered in eastern Louisville and Jefferson County in the communities of Anchorage, Harrods Creek, and Glenview. These estates were situated on rich Crider-Corydon soil, providing fabric for the nurturing of an abundant variety of trees, shrubs, and plantings. The undulating geography provided seclusion as well as scenic vistas, important components of a designed historic landscape.

Topographically, these are often on bluffs or ridgetops, affording beautiful views of the surrounding countryside. Creeks and streams which had served important economic roles in earlier years were relegated to decorative purposes or functioned as the water sources for the formal gardens.

In Anchorage and east Louisville, where Country Estates began developing prior to the turn of the 20th century, these landscapes emphasized a park-like setting with trees and other vegetation dispersed around each property. Examples include Nash-McDonald House (JF612), Tilden House (JF614), Shallcross House (JF618), and Coldeway-Moore House (JF640), all in Anchorage. Eastern Louisville examples included Clifton and Fair View, both of which were located off Frankfort Avenue and are now demolished.

Contrastingly, in the communities which developed primarily in the 20th century, Glenview, Harrods Creek and the area around Cherokee Park in Louisville, this landscaping was orchestrated in a formal manner which provided a heavily-screened border of trees and shrubs and a tree-peppered center. This latter feature served as a backdrop for the property's buildings. Also, a greater number of these estates included formal gardens by this time.

Examples of this variation located in Louisville include Barnard Hall/Seelbach House, Roseheights/Allen R. Hite Estate, Sunnyview/Frank Fehr Estate, Gardencourt/Norton Sisters Estate and Altagate/William S. Speed Estate. County examples include Pirtle House/Baquin House (JF543), Melcombe/Ballard House (JF551),

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F.II Page 3

Bingham-Hilliard House (JF557), Drumanard (JF565), George Garvin Brown House (JF566), Alex Galt Robinson House (JF567), Gill House (JF568), and Robinson Brown House (JF569), and Blankenbaker Station/Pelham (JF658). In the Cherokee Park vicinity of Louisville and in the Glenview and Harrods Creek areas in the county these estates are almost completely secluded from public roadways. Each estate encompasses a hill, or part thereof, with the houses arranged to afford the most privacy for the inhabitants.

Rare examples of this property type feature a formally arranged landscape which frames the building cluster, but makes no attempt to conceal it. Examples of this variation are Henry Frank House (JF655) in Middletown and Arthur P. Stitzel House (JF337) located between St. Matthews and Middletown.

Set into these designed landscapes is a single-dwelling. This building is generally two, and occasionally during the 20th century, three stories in height, with more than 2,000 square feet per story.

In addition to the main residence other buildings were present. Nineteenth century service buildings, such as springhouses, smokehouses, carriage houses, or barns were replaced in the 20th century with wellhouses and garages. Secondary residences or guest cottages became popular during the latter time, also. Ancillary buildings, i.e. gazebos and greenhouses, reflected the formalization of gardens and landscapes which occurred in the early decades of the 20th century. All of these additional buildings--as they served to enhance the decoration and function of the main dwelling--were constructed with a design which complemented the primary building.

The change from barns and carriage houses to garages necessitated a site plan alteration in the form of the approach and turn-around areas. By the 1920s approaches were wider and turn-arounds larger to accomodate automobiles.

Building materials employed in construction included frame, stone, stucco and brick, with the last being the most commonly used. Technological advances in brick-making enabled greater uniformity of materials and execution. This heightened the design appeal and encouraged the use of brick on elaborate and substantial buildings. Uncommon by the late-19th and early-20th centuries was the use of brick as a structural material rather than it being limited to a veneer. This use in residential construction was limited to large-scale suburban houses, including those found in Country Estates.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F.II Page 4

Poured concrete, though generally limited to foundations in residential buildings, was used structurally in Country Estate buildings, as well. Structural steel enabled greenhouses, a feature of some 20th century country estates, to be constructed with larger windows having narrower muntins than had been the case with wood construction. This, in turn, allowed for more light to enter the building. Roofs were usually gabled or hipped in design and were sheathed in standing seam sheet metal prior to the turn of the century and in clay tile or slate shingle after that benchmark.

A Country Estate is expected to be in its original location with its primary and many of its secondary buildings intact. Few alterations are to be expected to be found in these buildings, though building additions of high quality workmanship and materials are present with some examples. The site plan and landscaping are anticipated to be as originally designed, though mature with regard to the landscaping. An exception may be that formal gardens may exist only as ruins.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number E.III Page 2

Country Estates were a reflection of the increased wealth and prosperity of the nation as a whole, encouraged by the absence of a national tax structure following conclusion of the Civil War. Successful businessmen and entrepreneurs revelled in their improved post-war economic status. They searched for ways to exhibit their wealth, and construction of their elaborately-detailed residences, particularly those set into exquisitely-contrived, manicured landscapes, served such a purpose.

The Country Estate was the perfect marriage between architecture and natural landscape, particularly as principles and practices for designed landscapes evolved during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Locally, the inclusion of professionally-designed gardens and landscape features was encouraged. Many times, nationally known figures such as the Olmsteds were involved with the designed landscapes.

Locally, architecture as a professional discipline rose in response to the needs of these businessmen and entrepreneurs. People, such as Hugh Nevin, Hermann Wischmeyer, Frederick Morgan, Arthur Loomis, and D.X. Murphy gained prominence during this era for their substantial contributions to the image of Louisville's corporate commercial buildings. These same architects illustrated their virtuosity in executing comparably impressive residential edifices imposed on rural settings.

In Louisville and Jefferson County these country estates included more land and larger houses from 1910-1929. This time frame coincided with Louisville's maturation as an urban commercial link with regional economic markets. Its post-Civil War business entrepreneurs had, by this time, become secure in their wealth. Many had social positions significant beyond the Louisville area. Their estates reflected their ability to entertain on a grand scale.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F.IV Page 2

Aspects of integrity should be considered as follows:

Location and setting: This Country Estate phenomenon was historically limited to eastern Louisville and Jefferson County. Specifically, the fertile hills near Cherokee Park in the city and the Glenview, Harrods Creek, and Anchorage areas of the county were favored. These parameters continue to be relevant for this property type.

Design, workmanship, and materials: An example of the country Estate property type must retain, in nearly original condition, the primary dwelling, the secondary buildings, and the fundamental elements of its specific designed landscape. Repairs and replacements to both the buildings and the landscape with similar, but not identical materials, can be made. Correspondingly, changes or additions to the buildings may be appropriate if the placement, scale, materials, design and workmanship have been executed in such a manner as to preserve the high architectural quality of these same elements on those buildings.

Feeling and association: The property must retain a sufficient amount of the designed landscape originally developed as part of the country estate to assure continuance of the physical and associative characteristics of that property. For example, an estate originally developed on five acres of land would need to retain all of its land to convey the spatial relationships between the property's buildings and landscape.

On the other hand, a fifty-acre country estate very likely included a strong boundary delineated by mature trees and, perhaps, a section of woods. Eliminating a segment of that wooded boundary on the perimeter of the property would not constitute sufficient damage to the property's integrity to prohibit it serving as a representative example of the Country Estate property type.

Formal gardens, while present in many cases, are not required to be intact; however, some evidence of their existence must be present if they were a component of the specific property originally. This evidence may be the deteriorated ruins; a wall which originally contributed to the design of the gardens; or an open area illustrating the space which the garden originally occupied.

The building complex, in a condition specified under the integrity discussion of design, workmanship and materials, will communicate the required feeling and association characteristics.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F.IV Page 3

Criteria consideration G is relevant to the Country Estate property type. Some country estates in Louisville and Jefferson County may contain design elements which are less than 50 years old. With regard to National Register eligibility, if part of the country estate pre-dates the 50-year cut-off, but crosses the threshold with respect to other of its minor parts, the property may still be considered to be eligible.

APR 17 1990

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

see MPL

☐ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet H.1

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: Jeff. Co. Off. of Hist. Pres. & Archives

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel G. Carey, Historic Preservation Analyst
organization Jeff. Co. Hist. Pres. & Archives date 17 November 1989
street & number 204 Louisville Gardens telephone (502) 625-5761
city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 2

County Multiple Properties Group (MPG). The city documents are: West Louisville MRA, South Louisville MRA, and Louisville Survey East (LSE).

The County MRA, originally organized in 1980 after a 1977-1979 survey of the county by the Kentucky Heritage Commission, had come to cover some 170 properties and districts listed or determined eligible for the National Register between 1966 and 1986. It also contained local and state surveys of some 520 other properties either not nominated to the Register or rejected from it, which nevertheless possessed some historic significance. The MPG, organized in 1988 after a 1986-1988 resurvey of the county by the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, contains all of the extended MRA, plus some 200 more properties identified as possessing some historic significance during the resurvey.

City surveys were conducted between 1975 and 1988 by: M.A. Allgeier, Hugh Foshee, Marty Hedgepeth, Elizabeth Jones, Diane Kane, Walter King, Mary Jean Kinsman, Carl Kramer, Denise McNulty, Mark Nolan, Douglas Stern, and Joanne Weeter. Evaluation was performed and extensive histories were prepared and published. These surveys resulted in approximately 13,000 properties being listed either individually or in twenty-one historic districts.

The MPL, the successor to the Jefferson County MRA proper and a complement to the Louisville MRAs, is a subset of the MPG. The latter contains all properties and districts listed on or determined eligible for the National Register within the bounds of Jefferson County, Kentucky, outside of the corporate limits of the City of Louisville, and properties within the city not supported with other MRAs.

The MPL and the MPG are an attempt to describe the societal development of the human community in Jefferson County through the evidence of its material culture. This physical dimension of culture is the manmade environment of the community. This includes the built environment of buildings, structures, and objects; the event environment of sites; and the managed environment of natural features, designed landscapes, commercial landscapes, etc. The Standards and Criteria for the National Register are based upon the assumption that the material culture of a society is informative of that society's nonmaterial dimensions--its religion, worldview, art, economy, polity, lifestyle, and so on.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 3

The purpose, then, of the Jefferson County MPL and the Jefferson County MPG is to evaluate the historical and architectural significance of the variety of social cultures that have existed in Jefferson County and the City of Louisville, by means of the extant remains of their material culture.

Historic Contexts

The development of society is described here in terms of historic contexts. In the Jefferson County MPL the contexts are derived from a matrix of sociological and economic factors. Urbanization and "ruralization" are the primary sociological factors considered, although distinctive ethnic heritages are also recognized. The primary economic factors have to do with infrastructure, forms of production, labor, and technology. These factors particularize National Register areas of significance so that Jefferson County historic contexts can provide grounds for evaluating material evidence of Jefferson County's history.

Property Types

The material culture generated by the social forces described in historic contexts is organized in this MPL in property types. In the Louisville and Jefferson County MPL, these types are derived from the dominant human activity which occurred in or on them, or the purpose which necessitated or facilitated their development. Design-related considerations (such as architectural style and site plan) are secondary elements in the description of types. Activities or purposes have to do with cultural trends, methods of livelihood, support services for society, and places of residence.

Basing property typology on this functional and teleological basis is a major development for the Louisville and Jefferson County MPL. The County MRA placed more emphasis on design considerations in its typology. For instance, the MPL will distinguish between rural properties and urban properties in a rural location and setting, even if there are design affinities between them. Similarly, the economics of land use will be considered to distinguish types whose main buildings may be similar. For example, country houses and country estates are both names of intended urban property types in the MPL, while gentlemen farms and rural residences are intended rural types.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 4

Country estates and gentleman farms involve designed and managed landscapes, respectively, whereas country houses and rural residences involve minimal nondomestic land use. All four types may involve architect-designed main buildings, but these will be components of discrete types in the MPL.

Thus, from archival research and survey evidence, the material concomitants of these activities and purposes are described in various discrete types composed of objects, structures, sites, buildings, complexes, or districts. These types, in turn are related to and serve as categories for describing material evidence of historic contexts.

Through the establishment of registration requirements by a comparison of properties, the property types serve as a means for determining the eligibility of properties within a given contextual framework. This dynamic organization of property types is more flexible and comprehensive than the static types of the previous MRA. Consequently, it is to be expected that there will be an increase in properties to come under the recognition, planning, and management umbrella of the MPL. This is particularly true of properties that do not feature academic-styled buildings, since the MRA typology was oriented towards the recognition of architectural style. The MPL intends to follow a material culture typology instead.

Documentation

The Jefferson County MPL is organized in four broad parts. The first is the MPL Overview. This part is intended to: name and locate the MPL; list its contexts and types; give a brief county history relating the contexts to one another; narrate the methods and criteria used in surveying and evaluating for the MPL; provide a general bibliography; give brief information on the preparers; and record state and federal certifications.

The second part of the MPL consists of the individual historic context narratives. The third part similarly gives the individual property type descriptions. The final part is the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for individual properties associated with this MPL.

As has been indicated, there exists certain documentation already. The Jefferson County MRA supports some 170 individual properties. Four amendments to it exist. Three are districts, and one concerns an ethnic heritage. They are considered integral to it and have been superseded primarily for the purposes of management planning and of future registrations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number G Page 5

Research Issues

There are archival indications of contexts and types which apparently have no present intact representations. It is possible that archaeological and informational properties may be identified that would warrant the inclusion of additional contexts or types. These and other research issues include:

1. When did Jefferson County have prehistoric settlements or use? By whom? To what uses was property put, and with what material consequences?
2. What were the affinities and differences in farming practice, lifestyle, and material culture of the German, Dutch, and Swiss residents of the County? Why did they come to the Falls area? How did they come to the locations within Jefferson County that they did?
3. How many settlement-era stations were there? Where were they located? What did they look like--design, site plan, setting, and materials? Who populated each one--especially those on Beargrass? Are there archaeological properties remaining?
4. What were early farming practices in the southeastern part of the County, especially east of Floyds Fork and south of the Trace Branch of Long Run? The soil type is unique in the County, the topography is rugged, and dairying has dominated the area since the 1850s at least.
5. How did early Jefferson County farming practices and farm design, especially in the Beargrass Creek watershed, compare with other farming areas in the Outer Bluegrass? the Inner Bluegrass?
6. When did the black communities of Berrytown, Griffytown, Newburg, and Petersburg come into being? Where did the early residents derive their building, property, and community designs? Is there potential for a National Register district in any of these neighborhoods?
7. How did the road network in the southwestern part of the County develop? Where precisely were the salt works and "Fishpools" known from archival sources?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number G Page 6

8. River landings are referred to in archival sources. Are there archaeological properties with any? In particular, below the Falls, did the landings incorporate design elements to compensate for varying river levels?
9. Why were large number of major properties closed or reduced to tenant status in the last part of the 19th century and the first part of the 20th? Are there extant, historically significant material remains from this development, know from archival sources?

Since it is not assumed or purported that the information in the MPL is exhaustive, but rather serves to supplement past work and organize future work, amendments are appropriate and anticipated. Amendments may result in additional contexts, types, or properties, or they may provide elaborations on documentation already in the MPL.

Survey Methodology

A survey of the historic resources of Jefferson County outside the city of Louisville was undertaken by William Brobry, Kenneth Gibbs, Anthony James, Mary Oppel, and Carolyn Torma in 1976 and 1977. In 1979 and 1980, with the creation of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, a large series of nominations was made, resulting in about 150 National Register Listings or determinations in 1979-1981. Since 1981, about 20 more properties have been listed, including six districts. Ken Griffith, Mary Jean Kinsman, Penny Jones, Douglas Stern and Carol Tobe conducted this process, or varying parts of it.

A resurvey of all of the approximately 700 previously identified historic properties in the county was conducted by Leslee Keys and Mark Thames in 1986-1988. Archival and field observation located about 200 additional properties, approximately 50 of which may be nominated to the Register. Concurrent with the resurvey, several updatings of previously-surveyed properties were initiated. As a result, delisting for some properties is under consideration. Technical corrections to original nominations may be proposed in a few instances. About 50 properties have boundary expansions to be nominated to the Register. Also, some previously-surveyed properties are being reconsidered for National Register potential. This project was primarily funded by grants from the Kentucky Heritage Council and an in-kind match from Jefferson County Fiscal Court.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number G Page 7

As resurveying progressed, several problematic conditions regarding documentary support came to be recognized. The original MRA was found to be inadequate in at least two respects. The previous level of acceptable documentation is no longer seen as sufficient, and trends in preservation theory and practice have called attention to numerous properties not deemed significant or integral previously. In addition to historical considerations, the rapid and pervasive suburbanization of the county necessitated careful consideration of registration requirements that would be both nationally acceptable and locally relevant. The response to this diagnosis was to construct an entirely new structure for the documentation of the county's historical properties. Thus, the MRA has been subsumed into this MPL.

Documentation assembled includes photographs, maps, standard legal papers such as deeds and wills, secondary source references, oral histories, and the National Register Registration Forms and Multiple Property Documentation Form. Research was conducted at the Jefferson County Courthouse, Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Jefferson County Fiscal Court Building, the Louisville Free Public Library, The Filson Club, Preservation Alliance of Louisville and Jefferson County, the Jefferson County Family and Neighborhood Heritage Center, the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Kentucky Historical Society, and the Kentucky State Archives. Also, field research was conducted which included the resurvey of properties, as well as discussion with local residents and property owners. A complete bibliography, including location of sources, is provided in section H of this document.

Survey Results and Current Status

A maximum of 200 properties are anticipated to be added to the county survey, to give a total of 900 properties in the MPG. Of the previously-surveyed 700, 170 were already on the National Register via the MRA. Possibly, 50 additional properties will be judged to have National Register potential, and will be considered for nomination. If all are listed, the MPL will have 220 properties. Approximately 50 properties already on the Register were found to be eligible for boundary corrections or to have potential for boundary expansions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aidala, Thomas. Oldham County in Gregory, Jules, ed. Regional Urban Design Assistance Teams Series. American Institute of Architects: LaGrange, 1978.
- Allgeier, M.A. Highland Neighborhood History. Highland Neighborhood Association: Louisville, n.d.
- Amos, Chris. "Bluegrass Cultural Landscape" State historic context. Frankfort, 1988.
- Andrews, Wayne. Architects, Ambition, and Americans: A Social History of American Architecture. The Free Press: New York, 1947.
- Antoniak, Eleanor, ed. Kentucky Marriage Records. Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, 1983.
- Ball, Donald, and DiBlasi, Philip, eds. Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology. University of Louisville: Louisville, 1984.
- Atlas of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. Beers and Lanagan: Philadelphia, 1879.
- Bergman, G.T. Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Privately printed. Louisville, 1858.
- Biltmore Estate: House, Gardens, Winery. The Biltmore Company: Asheville, 1987.
- Birdwhistell, Ira. Gathered at the River: A Narrative History of Long Run Baptist Association. Long Run Baptist Association: Louisville, 1978.
- Bronner, Simon, and Poyser, Stephen, eds. Approaches to the Study of Material Aspects of American Folk Culture in Folklore Forum. Vol. XII, Nos. 2 & 3, 1979.
- Brown, Claudia. "Julian Farm." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Frankfort, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 2

Bruner, Ambrose, et al. Beautiful Crescent Hill. Crescent Hill Community Council: Louisville, 1978 (1908).

Bullitt, Thomas Walker. My Life at Oxmoor. John Morton: Louisville, 1911.

Bullitt, Thomas Walker. "Oxmoor and the Bullitts: 1685-1980" Unpublished paper. Louisville, 1980.

Butler, Mann. "Outline of the Origin and Settlement of Louisville in Kentucky" in The Louisville Directory for the Year 1832. Richard Otis: Louisville, 1832.

Campbell's Louisville Business Directory. 1864.

Caron's Louisville City Directory. 118 vols. Louisville and Cincinnati: 1871-1987.

Casseday, Benjamin. The History of Louisville. Hull and Brother: Louisville, 1852.

Channing, Stephen. Kentucky, A Bicentennial History. W.W. Norton & Co.: New York, 1977.

Clark, Thomas. Agrarian Kentucky. The Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1977.

Clift, G. Glenn. "Second Census" of Kentucky, 1800. Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, 1982.

Collin's City Directory of Louisville. 1848.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the United States Senate. Farm Structure: A Historical Perspective on Changes in the Number and Size of Farms. U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, 1980.

Cox, Robert, ed. Berrytown Redevelopment Plan. Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission: Louisville, 1976.

_____. Griffytown Redevelopment Plan. Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission: Louisville. 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 3

Crews, Clyde F. The Faithful Image. Privately printed. Louisville, 1986.

_____. An American Holy Land. Michael Glazier: Wilmington, 1987.

Crocker, Helen. "Tarbell Follows Lincoln's Kentucky Footsteps," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. LXI No. 2, pp. 217-233. April, 1987.

Diehl, Janet, and Barrett, Thomas, eds. The Conservation Easement Handbook: Managing Land Conservation and Historic Preservation Easement Programs. Trust for Public Land/Land Trust Exchange: Alexandria, 1988.

Downing, Andrew J. The Architecture of Country Houses. Dover Publications: New York, 1969 (1850).

Driskell, Leon, ed. The Tarascon Mill. Portland Museum/Roosevelt Community School: Louisville, 1981.

Edward's Louisville Directory. Six vols. 1865-1870.

Ewen, Mildred, et al. Anchorage Revisited. Liberty National Bank and Trust Company: Louisville, 1976.

Favretti, Rudy, and Favretti, Joy. Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings. American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, 1979.

Fein, Albert. Frederick Law Olmsted and the American Environmental Tradition. George Braziller: New York, 1972.

Felldin, Jeanne, and Inman, Gloria, eds. Index to the 1820 Census of Kentucky. Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, 1981.

Fisher, Thomas. "The Morgan Hughes Station and Long Run Baptist Church," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. XX No. 4, pp. 274-290. October, 1946.

_____. "The Long Run Baptist Church," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. No. , pp. 207-210.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number H Page 4

Ford, Henry, and Ford, Kate. History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties. Two vols. L.A. Williams: Cleveland, 1882.

Ford, Thomas. Health and Demography in Kentucky. University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, 1964.

Gardner, James, and Adams, George, eds. Ordinary People and Everyday Life. The American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, 1983.

Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. University of Pennsylvania Press: Philadelphia, 1968.

Goodall, Harrison, and Friedman, Renee. Log Structures: Preservation and Problem-Solving. American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, 1980.

Green, Karen. The Kentucky Gazette, 1787-1800. Gateway Press: Baltimore, 1983.

Halsted, Byron. Barns, Sheds, and Outbuildings. Stephen Greene Press: Brattleboro, 1977 (1881).

Haldeman's Louisville Directory. Two vols. 1844-1845.

Hammon, Neal. "Early Louisville and the Beargrass Stations," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. LII No. 2 pp. 147-165. April, 1978.

_____. "The Fincastle Surveyors at the Falls of the Ohio," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. XVII No. 1, pp. 14-298. January, 1973.

Harrison, Lowell. George Rogers Clark and the War in the West. The Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1976.

_____, ed. Kentucky's Governors. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1985.

Hitchcock, Charles, ed. These United States. Second edition. Reader's Digest Association: Pleasantville, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number H Page 5

Hitchcock, Henry-Russell. The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times. Second edition. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press: Cambridge, 1961.

Hurd and Burrows' Louisville Directory. Two vols. 1858-1859.

Ireland, Robert. The County in Kentucky History. Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1976.

Jegli's City Directory. Six vols. 1845-1846, 1848-1849, 1851-1852.

Jensen, Joan. Loosening the Bonds: Mid-Atlantic Farm Women 1750-1850. Yale University Press: New Haven, 1986.

Jillson, Willard. Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds. Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, 1969.

Joblin, M . Louisville Past and Present: Its Industrial History. John Morton and Company: Louisville, 1875.

Jobson, Robert. "German-American Settlers of Early Jefferson County, Kentucky," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. LIII No. 4, pp. 344-357. October, 1979.

 . A History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky. Gateway Press: Baltimore, 1977.

Johnson, Leland. The Falls City Engineers. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Louisville, 19874.

Johnson, Stoddard, ed. Memorial History of Louisville. Two vols. American Biographical Publishing Co.: Chicago, 1896.

Jones, Elizabeth, and Kinsman, Mary Jean. Jefferson County in Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky. Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives: Louisville, 1981.

Karan, P.P. and Mather, Cotton, eds. Atlas of Kentucky. University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1977.

Karem, Anne. The Cherokee Area: A History. Second edition. Privately printed. Louisville, 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 6

Karem, Kenny. Discover Louisville. Louisville Historical League: Louisville, 1988.

Kegley, George, ed. Journal of Roanoke Valley Historical Society. Vol. X No. 1, 1977.

"Kentucky Information Packet." Kentucky Historical Society: Frankfort, n.d.

Keys, Leslee. Blueprint for Rehabilitation: A Positive Approach to Guidelines. City of Dayton, 1982.

Klein, Maury. History of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Brewer, Thomas, ed. Railroads of America. MacMillan: New York, 1972.

Kowsky, Francis, et al. Buffalo Architecture: A Guide. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press: Cambridge, 1981.

Kramer, Carl. Drovers, Dealers, and Dreamers. Bourbon Stock Yark Company: Louisville 1984.

_____. Frederick Law Olmsted and His Louisville Legacy. Louisville Community Design Center: Louisville, 1988.

_____. Louisville Survey: Central and South Report. Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission: Louisville, 1978.

_____. Louisville Survey: East Report. Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission: Louisville, 1980.

_____. Louisville Survey: West. Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission: Louisville, 1977.

Langsam, William. Metropolitan Preservation Plan. Falls of the Ohio Metropolitan Council of Governments. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Louisville, 1973.

Lilly, Paul. "Colonel Thomas Bullitt." Unpublished paper.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 7

London, Mark. Masonry: How to Care for Old and Historic Brick and Stone. Respectful Rehabilitation. The Preservation Press: Washington, 1988.

Lucas, Roderick. A Valley and Its People. Privately printed: Blacksburg, 1975.

Maddex, Diane, ed. Master Builders: A Guide to Famous American Architects. The Building Watcher's Series. The Preservation Press: Washington, 1985.

McAlester, Lee and McAlester, Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf: New York 1986.

McClelland, Linda. "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms." National Register Bulletin # 16. National Park Service: Washington, 1986.

_____. "How to Identify, Evaluate, and Register Rural Historic Landscapes." National Register Bulletin # 30. National Park Service: Washington, n.d.

McDaniel, George. Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture, in Allen Davis, ed. American Civilization. Temple University Press: Philadelphia, 1982.

McDowell, Robert. "The Wilderness Road in Jefferson County," Louisville. Vol. XVIII No.6, pp. 9-17. June, 1967.

_____. "The Stations on Beargrass," Louisville. Vol. XVIII No. 10, pp. 14-20, 62-63, October, 1967

McKee, Harley, Introduction to Early American Masonry. The National Trust/Columbia University Series on the Technology of Early American Building. National Trust for Historic Preservation: Washington, 1973.

McMurtrie, Henry. Sketches of Louisville and its Environs. S. Penn: Louisville, 1819.

Melnick, Robert. Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System. Parks Historic Architecture Division: Washington, 1984.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 8

Miller, Howard. "Farm Journal." Unpublished manuscript from Clover Hill Farm. Two vols. 1864, 1867.

Misseldine, Carol, and Wyckoff, Mark. Planning and Zoning for Farmland Protection: A Community-Based Approach. American Farmland Trust: Washington, 1987.

Montell, William, and Morse, Michael. Kentucky Folk Architecture. The Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1976.

Morgan, H. Wayne. "Populism and the Decline of Agriculture," in Wayne Morgan, ed. The Gilded Age. Second edition. Syracuse University Press: Syracuse, 1970.

Morgan, William. Louisville: Architecture and the Urban Environment. William L. Bauhan: Dublin, 1979.

Munro-Leighton, Judy, Andrews, Nathalie, and Munro-Leighton, Bill. Changes at the Falls: Witnesses and Workers: Louisville and Portland, 1830-1860. Portland Museum: Louisville, 1982.

Munsell, Luke. A Map of the State of Kentucky from Actual Survey. Privately printed. Frankfort, 1818.

Newcomb, Rexford. Old Kentucky Architecture. Bonanza Books: New York, 1940.

Oldham, Sally. Historic Preservation in American Communities. National Trust for Historic Preservation: Washington, 1987.

O'Malley, Nancy. Middle-Class Farmers on the Urban Periphery. University of Kentucky: Lexington, 1987.

Otis's Louisville Directory. Two vols. 1832, 1836.

Ousley, Stanley. Limerick: An Irish Neighborhood. Privately printed. Louisville, 1974.

Parker, Patricia, et al. "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning." National Register Bulletin # 24. National Park Service: Washington, 1985.

Peers, Iris, et al. Fern Creek Lore and Legacy: 200 Years. Fern Creek Woman's Club: Louisville, 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 9

Perrin, Richard. Historic Wisconsin Buildings: A Survey in Pioneer Architecture, 1835-1870. Second edition. Milwaukee Public Museum: Milwaukee, 1979.

Perry, Martin. "Historic Resources of Oakes, North Dakota." In "National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation." National Register Bulletin No. 35. National Park Service: Washington, 1988.

Polsgrove, Robert. Clark County in Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky. Kentucky Heritage Commission: Frankfort, 1979.

Rakeman, Steven, and Berg, Donald, eds. The 1870 Agriculturist for the Farm, Garden, and Household. Antiquity Reprints: Rockville Centre, 1980 (1870).

Rennick, Robert. Kentucky Place Names. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1984.

Riebel, R.C. Louisville Panorama. Liberty national Bank and Trust Company: Louisville, 1954.

Robertson, James. Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769-1792. Reprint ed. by Silas Lucas. Southern Historical Press: Easley, 1981 (1914).

Roper, Laura. FLO: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted. The Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1973.

Rothert, Otto. "The Filson Club in the 1937 Lincoln Pilgrimage," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. XI No. 3, pp. 189-210. July, 1937.

Schlereth, Thomas, ed. Material Culture Studies in America. The American Association for State and Local History: Nashville 1982.

Schroering, Pam. "Berrytown and Griffytown," Unpublished paper. Louisville, 1987.

Scott, Mel. American City Planning Since 1890. University of California Press: Berkeley, 1969.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number H Page 10

Share, Allen. Cities in the Commonwealth. The Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1982.

Spruill, Julia Cherry. Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies. W.W. Norton & Company: New York, 1972.

Stapp, Mary Jane Yann. The Early History of Valley Station, Kentucky. The Valley Woman's Club: Valley Station, n.d.

Step, Robert, ed. New Direction in Rural Preservation. The Preservation Planning Series. The Superintendent of Documents: Washington, 1982.

Stierlin, Ludwig. The State of Kentucky and the City of Louisville, with Special Consideration of the German Element. Tr. by John Weisert. University of Louisville, 1976 (1873)

Strangstad, Lynette. A Graveyard Preservation Primer. The AASLH Primer Series. American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, 1988.

Tanner's Louisville Directory. Two vols. 1855-1856.

Tauranac, John. Essential New York. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston: New York, 1979.

Thomas, Samuel. Cave Hill Cemetery: A Pictorial Guide and Its History. Cave Hill Cemetery Company: Louisville, 1985.

_____. Crescent Hill Revisited. George Rogers Clark Press: Louisville, 1987.

_____. "An Inventory of Jefferson County Records," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. XLIV No. 4, pp. 321-355. October, 1970.

_____. Louisville Since the Twenties. The Courier-Journal: Louisville, 1978.

_____. The Restoration of Locust Grove. Privately printed. Louisville, 1984.

_____. Views of Louisville Since 1766. The Courier-Journal: Louisville, 1971.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 11

Thorndale, William, and Dollarhide, William. Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses: Kentucky, 1790-1920. American Genealogical Lending Library: Bountiful, 1985.

Thruston, R.C. Ballard. "The Lincolns in Jefferson County, Kentucky," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. No. , pp. 196-206.

United States Geological Survey. Topography of Jefferson County, Kentucky. U.S. Geological Survey: n.p., 1912.

Upton, Dell, ed. America's Architectural Roots. The Building Watcher's Series. The Preservation Press: Washington, 1986.

Wagstaff, Ann, ed. Index to the 1810 Census of Kentucky. Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, 1980.

Warner, Samuel. Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston. 1870-1900. Athenaeum: New York, 1976.

Warren, Louis. "Abraham Lincoln, Senior, Grandfather of the President," The Filson Club Historical Quarterly. Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 136-152. July, 1931.

Wells, Camille, ed. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Vernacular Architecture Forum: Annapolis, 1982.

Wharton, Mary, and Barbour, Roger. Trees and Shrubs of Kentucky. The University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, 1973

Williamson's City of Louisville Directory. Two vols. 1865-1866.

Wood, Byrd, and Saxe, Emma Jane, eds. Historic Preservation in American Communities: Appendix. National Trust for Historic Preservation: Washington, 1987.

Wright, George. Life Behind a Veil. Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, 1985.

Yater, George. Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio. Second edition. The Filson Club: Louisville 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number H Page 12

Notes to "Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the
Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson County."
The Heritage Corporation: Louisville, 1979.

Zimmerman, William. Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky.
U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, 1966.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple

Property Listing

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930


C. Geographical Data

This listing covers all of the County of Jefferson in the Commonwealth of Kentucky including the corporate limits of the City of Louisville.

☐ See continuation sheet

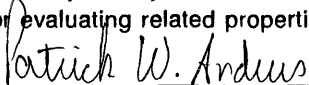
D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.


Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

4-12-90
Date

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

5/30/90
Date

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 1Addendum to Section E: Statement of Historic Context

AGRICULTURE IN LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1800-1930

Introduction to the Context Statement

This context is associated with the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property Listing. It is organized as follows:

- Introduction to the Context Statement
- Expanded Physical Description of the County
- Overview of the Context
- Context Narrative
- Notes
- Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Addendum to Section G of the MPL)
- Bibliography (Addendum to Section H of the MPL)

The present narrative is a history of agricultural production in the study area, with reference to related property developments. The study is primarily aggregate (using data already compiled from all reporting individual farms) and statistical [1]. More detailed information on individuals and individual properties may be found in individual National Register nomination forms for Jefferson County, to wit [see map 7]:

County Survey Number (JF-)	Property Name
13	Farnsley-Moreman House
14	Aydelott House
25	Lewiston House
30	Clover Hill
38	David Farnsley House
72	Jones House
96	Fishpool Plantation

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 2

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

110	John Bates House
127	Locust Avenue
128	Spring Bank Farm
145	Snapp House
148	Levin Bates (delisted--moved)
171	Ben Stout
196	Omer/Pound House
208	Abraham Hite House
209	Hite-Chenoweth House
210	Gaar-Fenton House
212	Judge Kirby House
213	William F. Bryan, Jr., House (demolished--razed)
214	Beechland/Springlake Farm
215	Diamond Fruit Farm
216	Beech Lawn
217	Westwood Farm
220	Allen House (demolished--burned)
221	Hunsinger-Kennedy House
222	Yenowine-Kennedy House
223	James H. Funk House
224	Harriet Funk Hise House
225	Funk House
229	Simeon Moore House
230	Carmichael House
235	East Cedar Hill Institute (demolished--burned)
249	Fisher House
259	Old Wilderness Fort
260	Rockdale
291	Gilliland House (demolished--razed)
293	Jacob Reel House (demolished--burned)
295	Hazael Tucker Farm
298	Moses Tyler-Presley Tyler Farm
309	Winchester House
310	Theodore Brown House
311	James Brown House
312	Oxmoor Farm Christian House
313	Oxmoor/Sturgus Station

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 3

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

-
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 316 | Lynnford/Lyndon Hall |
| 317 | Soldier's Retreat (original outbuildings
and reconstructed main dwelling) |
| 318 | Tway House |
| 321 | George B. Yenowine House |
| 333 | Eight Mile House |
| 357 | Abell House |
| 359 | Jefferson Marders House |
| 377 | Robert Hord House |
| 384 | Chenoweth House |
| 388 | Ridgeway |
| 391 | George Vulcan Rudy House |
| 392 | Edwards-Herr House |
| 393 | Daniel Rudy House |
| 394 | George Herr House |
| 395 | John Herr House |
| 436 | Bellevoir |
| 446 | James Clore House |
| 452 | Barber House/Rosewell |
| 454 | Wilhoyte House |
| 457 | Chrisler House |
| 458 | Croghan-Blankenbaker House |
| 463 | Yager House |
| 490 | A. G. Herr House |
| 492 | McClure House |
| 500 | Dr. Murray Farm |
| 513 | Abraham Williams House |
| 521 | Indian Hill Stock Farm (outbuildings only) |
| 524 | Locust Grove |
| 527 | Springfields/Zachary Taylor House |
| 563 | Allison-Barrickman House |
| 588 | James Trigg House |
| 593 | Taylor-Herr-Oldham House |
| 594 | Wolf Pen Branch Mill |
| 652 | Hite-Foree Log House |
| 659 | Andrew Hoke House |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 4

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

660	Stucky House
689	Tyler Settlement Transportation System
690	Merriwether House
693	George Hikes, Sr., House

Note: None of these properties were originally registered for agriculture. In keeping with the preservation emphases of the time, registered properties were primarily listed for architecture, and were predominantly upper-class in origin. However, individual nominations still contain significant agriculturally-relevant information in many cases.

It is anticipated and intended that this context will be supplemented over time, both because an ongoing resurvey of the county may bring new properties with interpretive importance into the database, and because some related properties are not in the preparing office's jurisdiction. Research questions are posed in the Addendum to the methodological section. It may be noted that bibliographic groundwork has been laid for some of this research.

Expanded Physical Description of Jefferson County, Kentucky

Current Appearance of the County

The City of Louisville and its suburban dependencies together cover the bulk of the northern and western two-thirds of Jefferson County [see map 1]. Nevertheless, a narrow strip (one to three miles wide or so) along the southern county line, and the far eastern fourth of the county, together comprising about one-third of the total county area, present a rural appearance. Indeed, as of 1987, about twenty percent of the county's acreage remains in some agricultural use [2]. Louisville's suburban fringe is expanding at varying rates in different sectors, giving rise to transitional areas presenting striking rural-urban contrasts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 5

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Historic Background

The county was, in the 1780-1820 period, well-reputed for its agricultural possibilities. The Beargrass Creek watershed, in particular, was ranked by pioneer settlers of Kentucky behind only the Inner Bluegrass. The contours of agricultural potential were directly related to two factors: late Colonial farming modes, and the county's soil topography and underlying geology.

Late Colonial farming techniques featured nonmechanical tools and implements, the draft use of horses and mules, and the near-ubiquity of slaves (except in some Germanic settlements). In the early period, prior to 1830, corn, hemp, and hogs dominated farm production. This meant that the ground's ease of cultivation; close proximity to water transportation and usable water supply; adequate rainfall; forested land for both timber resources and mast for foraging; and high natural soil fertility were essential characteristics of preferred land.

Geology and Soils [3] [see map 2]

Geologically, the western third of the county is covered with sandy soils underlain by shale. The impermeability of shale tends to make the soils above it drain poorly, and in the absence of other factors, shale does not support soils of high fertility. The shale area of the county includes the Ohio River floodplain, the Knobs, and the central plain. Shale is also exposed in some heavily-eroded steep slopes in the far eastern sector of the county. Of all of these areas, the Ohio floodplain was the only really good one for crop agriculture. This was because the soil, though flat, and poorly drained, was derived from glacial outwash and renewed yearly by the Ohio's rich flood alluvium. As a result, the floodplain was ultimately home to numerous urban-market-oriented farms of all sizes. Properties likely to be pertinent to an agricultural context which have survived and been identified and registered in this region of the county include JFs 13, 14, 25, 30, 38, and 72. (See pp. 1-3 for key to properties.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 6

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

The middle and eastern-middle third of the county is predominately covered with Crider-Corydon association soils resting on broad and deep limestone shelves. The Louisville, Sellersburg, and Jeffersonville limestones drain well; are erosion-resistant; and support and contribute to soils of high natural fertility. This sector of the county has a mostly gently-sloping to gently-rolling topography, and was the portion of the county highly-prized and highly-praised for all types of farming. Cash crops dominated throughout the historic period. Properties associated in this area with the context include JFs 96, 110, 127, 128, 145, 148, 196, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 259, 260, 293, 295, 298, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 317, 318, 321, 333, 357, 359, 384, 388, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 436, 446, 452, 454, 457, 458, 490, 492, 500, 513, 521, 524, 527, 563, 571, 588, 593, 594, 652, 659, 660, 689, 690, and 693. (See pp. 1-3 for key to properties.)

The far-eastern and southeastern third of the county is also predominately limestone (with some exposed shale, as mentioned above). However, the Fisherville limestone is characteristically different from the previously mentioned limestones. Easily eroded, it supports the indifferent Fairmount-Russellville association soils, and is displayed in rather rugged topography with stony ground. This physiology vectored development towards small-to-medium stock, dairy, and general farms. Associated properties describable as agricultural include JFs 171, 229, 230, 235, 249, 291, 377, and 463. (See pp. 1-3 for key to properties.)

Topography and Watersheds [4] [see map 3]

Jefferson County is located at the southwest corner convergence of two ranges of hills, or knobs. One range, beginning with Waverly Hill in the southwestern portion of the county, runs north-northeast into central Indiana. The other, a part of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 7

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

the Muldraugh Ridge system, extends in an arc generally eastwardly into central Kentucky from Moremen Hill, near the left bank of the Ohio fifteen miles below the Falls. What is known as The Falls itself is actually the rapids in the River in its three-mile-long, thirty-foot drop in elevation over the westernmost limestone ledge in the area. This was the spot where, in the postglacial era, the river broke through the knobs. It was also, culturally, as the head of navigation, a primary portage layover and trading entrepot. As such, this basic geological configuration moved developers' thoughts towards the establishment of a town at the Falls from the 1750s onwards. This, in turn, insured that commercial agriculture would have transportation facilities available from the outset, and that there would be, also from the beginning, a terminal consumption urban market on site.

The eastern and northern portions of the county are well-drained. Harrods, Goose, and Beargrass Creeks and their tributaries flow through the north and north-central sections of the county. They run generally west and northwest, cutting through limestone shelves, leaving bluffs up to forty feet high. The creeks all empty into the Ohio above the Louisville city center. Harrods Creek's main tributaries include Hite Creek and Wolf Pen Branch (east to west, on the southern side of Harrods Creek), and Putney's Pond Creek (on the northern side). Historic agricultural properties in the Harrods Creek watershed include JFs 446, 452, 454, 513, 571, 588, 594, and 690 (see pp. 1-3 for key). Goose Creek's main tributary is Little Goose Creek, which parallels it for much of its length to the north. Goose Creek watershed agricultural properties include JFs 490, 492, 500, 563, and 652 (see pp. 1-3).

The Beargrass Creek system consists of three main branches. The Muddy Fork is northernmost, running parallel to the Ohio at the base of the floodplain bluffs, after coming down from them. It has minor tributaries draining the bluffs. Area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 8

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

National Register properties with agricultural associations include JFs 384, 388, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, and 521. The Southern Fork drains the west side of the Highlands and the northern surface of the central plain. Its most important tributary, which runs west through Buechel, may have been named after the Hikes family at one time. Much of the South Fork basin is now within the corporate limits of Louisville and so not a source of examples for this study; however, county properties include JFs 208, 209, 210, 213, 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 693.

The Middle Fork of the Beargrass (sometimes called the Sinking Fork in the antebellum period) is the most important watercourse to historic human culture in Jefferson County, besides the Ohio itself. This winding branch was reputed, in colonial times, to have been navigable for over two-thirds of its length. The original settlements in the county away from the Falls (Corn Island in the Ohio at the mouth of Beargrass and the mainland to the south were settled first) were on the Middle Fork, and "Beargrass," or the "Beargrass stations," were as much a community, a referent, and an economic and political force, as the town at the Falls. The Middle Fork's main tributaries include Beals Branch, Weicher Creek, Dry Fork, and an unnamed stream coming from Middletown. The Middle Fork watershed is home to several agriculturally properties, including JFs 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 317, 318, 333, and 359 (see pp. 1-3 for key).

The eastern and southeastern third of the county is drained by Floyds Fork and its numerous tributaries. The Fork rises in Henry County and flows southwesterly to the Salt River about nine miles below the Bullitt County line. Floyds Fork's tributaries generally run east, west, or southerly into it. Principal tributaries in Jefferson County include: Chenoweth Run, Pope Lick, Chenoweth Run (different stream), Big Run, Cedar Creek, and Pennsylvania Run (north to south, on the west side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 9

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Fork); and Brush Run, Long Run, Brush Run (different stream), Cane Run, Brush Run (different stream again), Broad Run, and Old Mans Run (north to south, on the east side of the Fork). Agricultural properties in this area include JFs 110, 145, 148, 171, 196, 212, 214, 229, 230, 235, 249, 259, 260, 291, 293, 295, 298, 321, 357, 377, 463, 659, 660, and 689 (see pp. 1-3 for key).

The western and southwestern third of the county is comprised of three distinct geographic sections. The western strip, over twenty miles long (north-south) and from two to six miles wide (wider at the north, by the Falls, than at the south), is the Ohio floodplain. Weak drainage is southerly and westerly through Mill Creek, although even slight undulations produced natural ponds, and swamps and sluggish waterways were a feature of this area historically. Mill Creek and Ohio floodplain agricultural properties include JFs 13, 14, 25, 30, and 38 (see pp. 1-3 for explanation of codes).

South and east of the alluvial plain are the knobs mentioned above. One cluster or range lies north-south, and rises up to three hundred feet above the plain. The other cluster lies more or less east-west, and rises up to four hundred and fifty feet above the plain. Rather narrow ridgetops and very steep slopes do not support deep, stable soils. To date, no properties which qualify for the National Register and have agricultural associations have been identified in the knobs.

This right-angle of hills forms a dam of sorts, behind (northeast of) which is the flat south-central plain--a natural swamp. A narrow valley between the two ranges of hills allows the drainage, such as it is, via Pond Creek, which continues southwesterly and empties into the Salt River, just above its confluence with the Ohio. Both the swamp--now drained via the Northern and Southern Ditches--and Pond Creek have a number of tributaries. The Creek's tributary streams include: an unnamed creek rising

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 10

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

in Orell, and Slate Run (east to west, north side of the Creek); and Brier Creek, Crane Run, Bearcamp Run, and Salt Block Creek (east to west, south side of the Creek). The central plain receives runoff from Fern Creek to the east, and from Bee Lick Creek, Wilson Creek, Mud Creek, and Fishpool Creek (east to west, south side of central plain). Properties associated with the context in the Pond Creek watershed include JFs 72, 96, 127, 128, 212, and 214 (see pp. 1-3 for key to properties).

Overview of Cultural Modification of County Waterways

Since nonaboriginal settlement began, substantial human modification of some of the area's waterways has occurred. The Falls of the Ohio was bypassed by the Portland Canal for navigation purposes in 1830, and water was directed entirely away from the Falls for hydroelectric purposes by the McAlpine Dam in the 1920s. Beargrass Creek's original mouth was filled, and the Creek diverted almost three miles upstream, away from downtown (to provide more wharf space) by the Beargrass Cutoff in 1856-7. The Ohio has been walled or leveed along all but the upper fourth of its length, and the course of Mill Creek significantly altered (there is also a Mill Creek Cutoff). All natural ponds have been drained and most filled, and most springs have been tapped, blocked, or dried up. Channelling and filling have affected Beargrass, Mill, and Pond Creeks. Minor changes, associated with flood-prevention, runoff control, milling, and navigation have affected many points of most of the other streams in the county at one time or another. This is particularly true with Floyds Fork, and with Harrods, Goose, and Beargrass Creeks, all of which are, or were, in part and for certain seasons of the year, navigable.

All of this implies that ponds on farms will be built elements of the environment; that integrity standards might not require springs to be flowing; and that boundaries tied to streambeds may be distorted by alterations in the stream, millraces, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 11

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

the like. The large number of cultural alterations in waterways and sources is also paralleled by the large number of "amphibious" components in the rural landscape--those with both a land and a water orientation: frequently including not only mills, springhouses and cisterns, but also dairies, distilleries, privies (to be located away or downstream from, rather than close to, the water supply!), and, particularly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the main dwelling.

Vegetation [5]

Natural vegetation in this area was originally part of the Western Mesophytic broadleaf deciduous forest. It had some cane breaks of the kind common in the Inner Bluegrass, but was primarily forested. Lumbering, agriculture- and settlement-related clearing, and firewood chopping appear to have eliminated all stands of virgin timber in the county. Wooded areas today are second or third growth, often on abandoned fields. Their botanical range is drier and less diverse than the original climax ecosystem. This should have implications for the materials aspect of integrity in the registration requirements for vegetative resources of associated property types. This means that, for instance, wooded lots on farms today are not going to have the species diversity, or even the same species, as virgin wooded lots on 19th century farms.

Climate [6]

The climate around the Falls is temperate. The average high temperature in July is 89 degrees F., and the average January low is 26 degrees F. This is too cold for cotton, rice, and cane, and too warm for spring wheat and some vegetables and fruit. There is a moderate to high range of humidity year-round. Rainfall averages 41 inches per year, enough to farm without irrigation, but still somewhat sensitive to droughts. Rain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 12

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

is most frequent from January to March; August to October are the driest months. Due partly to increasing elevation, the average growing season shortens as one moves across the county, falling from 200 days along the western alluvial plain to 175 days on the east side of Floyds Fork. Jefferson County skies are sunny to partly sunny two hundred days per year.

Overview of Historic Land Use [see map 6]

Human land-use has varied over time and across the county. In the historical period, prior to urbanization--i.e., before, 1920--the western plain was covered by small farms and a few larger farms. The knobs and swamps of the south-central county were home to lumbering, brickmaking, salt-works, tanning, and marginal farming. The area around the Falls was urban-oriented from the beginning, with river-related industry and town-sites. The east-central third of the county, the broad, fertile limestone plateaux described above, were dominated by large farms and plantations. The Floyds Fork watershed was the preserve of smaller-scale farms and livestock operations of various kinds.

Overview of Transportation Systems [see map 5]

Historical development of the transportation network in Jefferson County has been influenced by watercourses, animal trails, property and survey lines, and topography. Original routes were the waterways and animal trails themselves [7]. What are now Preston Highway and Bardstown Road began as the low-water and high-water buffalo trails, respectively, to the fords of the Ohio at the Falls. What is now Dixie Highway may have originally been related to Indian trails associated with low-water fords of the Ohio, and/or with the return route from downstream destinations for boatmen. What is now Shelbyville Road began as a pioneer trace following the Middle Fork of the Beargrass. The location of mills, roads, and even communities was influenced or determined by the vagaries of the streams and ridges in the area. Middletown is at the headwaters of the Middle Fork of Beargrass; Jeffersontown is at the headwaters of two major feeder streams to Floyds Fork. Anchorage is on the same ridge as the first two towns, at the headwaters of the Goose Creek system.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 13

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Early roads tended to run along creek bottoms, up ravines, and avoid crossing farm field property lines when possible. The development of a modern road system has involved roads that run on ridgetops or shoulders, down slopes, and avoid going through suburban and industrial build-up. Even so, much of the modern connector road system retains the boundary lines of original property surveys, or is derived from interior farm lanes. Louisville was, from the 1840s, an important "western" rail center; the many tracks running in most directions out from the city significantly influenced development in various portions of the county. Also, the flat, but agriculturally almost useless, central plain later--after World War II--became the logical choice for Standiford Field, the regional airport.

Context Overview

Explication of Context Title

The title of the context is "Agriculture in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930." The theme, agriculture, refers broadly to rural ways of establishing a livelihood from the land. These include, at least, the following: subsistence and general farming, cash-crop farming, stock farming, dairying, viticulture, sod/seed/soil sales, nurserying, horse farming, timbering and tree farming, fisheries, truck (fruit and/or vegetable) farming, and, to a lesser extent, hunting, fishing, and gathering. This theme is prominent in Jefferson County, as people with much good land, relatively excellent transportation access, and a near-to-hand urban wholesale and end market, sought to derive their livelihood from nonextractive use of the land. (Extraction (quarrying, mining, logging, etc.) on a commercial scale is a separate, but closely related, theme [10].)

The geographical scope of the context, Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, reflects the jurisdictional limits of the offices cooperating in the MPL. Jefferson County as a whole has always had good overall economic cohesion, since the at-hand

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 14

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

urban market and the access to transportation systems oriented farming economics in the direction of the city of Louisville and its river and rail facilities. Sample properties are drawn from the jurisdictional limits of the preparing office--Jefferson County outside the city of Louisville. A more complete geographic scope would look at the entire Louisville market in surrounding counties, and at property samples now within the city limits. Especially instructive for an understanding of the dynamics of agricultural economics would be the relative preference of Inner Bluegrass counties for relating to Louisville as compared with Cincinnati.

The time period for the context is 1800 to 1930. Though the first permanent nonaboriginal settlement in the county occurred in 1778 [11], by 1790 the Indian threat was already basically eliminated and marketable surplus production was underway. (The Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 ended the Indian question.) Nevertheless, the dawn of a new century was perceived by area residents as a clear end to the settlement period and the embarkation upon the establishment of a stable and mature rural society [12]. The period of significance is closed in 1930, with the nationwide farm collapse of the '20s and the Depression of the '30s marking the end of a coherent rural society in Jefferson County.

Defense of Context Parameters

This context includes events, people, movements, and property types related to the nonextractive derivation of sustenance from the land. This includes the cultivation of plants and the raising of animals for any of the following: consumption, fodder, sale for cash, exchange, reproduction and/or breeding, decoration, land management, fuel, industrial raw material, and sport.

It is true that systematic agricultural exploitation of the land began contemporaneously with initial nonaboriginal settlement. Nevertheless, it took two decades for real estate speculation to decline and for substantial portions of the county to be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 15

cleared and be put under the plow. Furthermore, the development of a marketable surplus on all but the largest farms took some time. In the absence of more precise documentary evidence, 1800 is a reasonable, approximate beginning for settled agriculture.

The ending date is also approximate. The rise of truck [13] farming dates to the antebellum period. By the end of the Civil War it was apparent that Louisville would benefit economically from its location in the South; its Southern sympathies; its Northern loyalty; and its undevastated condition. The industrialization of Louisville would mean a population explosion. As a result, incentives to urban-related farming (vegetable, fruit, dairy, and nursery farming) were already present by midcentury. In an attenuated sense, such is still true to the present day. Furthermore, as early as 1830 there were complaints in the eastern part of the county about soil exhaustion [14]. This, coupled with the loss of slave labor and the higher cost of land near an urban center, meant that there were also from midcentury significant disincentives to nonurban-oriented farming (such as subsistence or general farming and export-market farming). This is still true today.

Societal developments usually blend with what precedes and follows, rather than abruptly breaking from them. It is not always easy to assign precise beginning and ending dates, even though a span of time may be clearly associated with rise or fall of a theme. In Jefferson County, the last row crop to peak in production was wheat, in 1910; the last staple, potatoes, in 1925; and even vegetables, in 1930--also the peak year for farm value. Only orchard crops, nurseries, and tobacco have grown into the present era (soybeans were introduced later). The age around 1930 was definitely the last of premodern nonurban agriculture.

Context Introduction

Jefferson County agricultural activity has reflected, in part, national agricultural developments. During the pre-1830 period coastal Southern agriculture expanded across the Appalachians. Corn and hogs were the chief crop and livestock, respectively. These two products tied Jefferson County to the Southern agricultural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 16

tradition. Many settlers sought to recreate Virginia's society of up-country gentry, with a planter aristocracy employing large numbers of slaves. For those then immigrating to what is now Kentucky, hemp replaced tobacco as the primary cash crop, but otherwise, practices and patterns were reproduced from the seaboard background of the settlers.

As with early suburban development (see the context statement Suburban Development in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1868-1940), however, the Falls area's border location, with its attendant proximity to northern influences--made for differences from the Deep South. Jefferson County is too cold for cotton, rice, and cane, and consequently the very largest slave systems of agriculture never developed in the area. Ethnic settlement occurred also, as from the very beginnings of permanent inhabitation (in 1780) there was an energetic Germanic (Swiss, Dutch, and German) farming community, at least some of which worked without slaves [8]. In this, Jefferson County agriculture partook somewhat of the ethnic patchwork of nineteenth century Midwestern America. Finally, by their proximity to a nationally and regionally significant transportation/commerce/industry center, Jefferson County farmers were impacted early by the growing urban area in their midst. Commercial farms which shipped products to New Orleans, Nashville, or Pittsburgh were operating by the mid-1780s, and Louisville was becoming a significant terminal market by 1820.

Jefferson County farmers in the early nineteenth century were tied economically to New Orleans and Pittsburgh by river trade, and to the lower South and the Mid-Atlantic seaboard by overland trade; to Virginia by blood, culture, and law (Kentucky land and constitutional law continued to develop from the Virginia model even after statehood in 1792); and to central Tennessee and southern Indiana by situation--on the frontier, and near an urban center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 17 Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Midcentury agriculture was characterized by the bringing of marginally arable land under cultivation and by the peak production quantities in Jefferson County's history to date for numerous crop and livestock categories. A mature rural society arrived at a stable replacement level of horses, cattle, fencing, and so forth. Characteristically Southern crops began a long and more-or-less continuous retreat, for the most part, although the burley revolution in the 1910s brought some farmers into tobacco production, and perhaps romance accounted for small-scale cultivation of cotton. Louisville's rapid growth as a wholesaling, commodities trading, and manufacturing center continued to spur urban-associated agriculture, as Jefferson County led or almost led the state in orchard and small fruits, vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes, dairy products, and hay.

The latter nineteenth century and the early twentieth century were largely a continuation and intensification of immediate postwar trends. All livestock and row crops had passed their production peaks by 1910. Fertilizer cost first became significant in 1880, and rose steadily throughout the period, with the County first in the state in chemical use. Similarly, the County led the state in the value of farm equipment, with a slow steady rise in investment beginning in 1870. Finally, specialty and urban crops--orchard and small fruits, vegetables, and tobacco--all rose, with occasional pauses, throughout the period [9].

Overview Summary

Agriculture is the central economic historic context in rural society. Jefferson County was overwhelmingly rural outside of the City of Louisville throughout the period of significance for the context. Some urbanization began in the 1870s with early suburbs, but the rural social fabric, characterized by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 18

occupational dependence on agriculture, was maintained, though increasingly attenuated, until World War I at least. The farm depression (which began, in Jefferson County, in the early 1920s), the general Great Depression of the 1930s, and the Second World War together constituted a massive social upheaval and transformation. After World War II, agriculture waned in the face of a suburbanization process which rapidly blanketed the bulk of the county west of Floyds Fork.

Applicable National Register Criteria and Exceptions

Properties associated with the context of agriculture may have significance at local, state, and/or national geographic levels for the following National Register criteria and criteria exceptions (considerations):

criteria A-D

criteria exceptions A, B, C, D, E

It is unlikely, though not impossible, that exceptions F and G would provide significance for agricultural properties in Jefferson County.

Applicable Areas of Significance

Properties associated with the context of agriculture may meet National Register criteria in any one or more of several Areas of Significance:

agriculture

architecture

archaeology-historic-nonaboriginal

commerce

communications

community planning and development

conservation

education

engineering

ethnic heritage-black

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.

Section number E Page 19

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

ethnic heritage-European
exploration and settlement
industry
politics and government
religion
science
social history
transportation.

Relation of the Context to Associated Property Types

The associated property types are in fact all examples of agricultural enterprises, grouped socioeconomically, or rural enterprises economically dependent on agriculture.

Associated Property Types

Property types associated with the context will include, but not be limited to:

Gentleman Farms [see the property type Gentleman Farm]
Yeoman Farms
Subsistence Farms
Churches
Cemeteries
Rural Services Buildings
Farmhouses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 20 Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Context Narrative

Note: The following narrative is based primarily upon an analysis of about 290 of the almost 700 surveyed historic properties in Jefferson County. The analysis includes all 170 National Register properties presently listed, determined eligible, or pending, some 83 of which have previously (pp. 1-3) been suggested as potential sources of individualized information about agriculture and agricultural properties in Jefferson County. Also consulted extensively have been the population censuses for 1800-1830 and the agricultural census data for Jefferson County from 1840-1987. See Addendum to Section G of the MPL for suggestions for further research, and the Addendum to Section H for a selected bibliography.

The settlement era set the stage for market agriculture in Jefferson County. The town at the Falls and the stations on Beargrass were fortified agricultural centers from which Virginia gentry and Germanic and English yeomanry fanned out to claim and clear the land around them. Slaves were present [14] to some extent with both groups, and were an agricultural force from the outset. Numerous Virginia-style plantations were attempted; of these, at least 25 properties have endured in some form since settlement. Oxmoor, JF 312-314, is the premier example. About 15 yeoman farms, some Germanic, are known from the settlement era; there were, of course, many more. An English example is JF 492, the McClure farm; a German example is JF 221, the Hunsinger/Kennedy farm.

Secondary sources indicate, and extrapolations backwards from later census data would seem to support, that early agriculture was a transferral of standard colonial Southern staples (both the technology and actual seed) and a search for a reliable cash crop/stock [15]. Corn was the basic cereal--even serving a legal role in claiming land--and hogs the primary stock; hemp was the first successful cash crop. The gentry farmers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 21Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

often had interests outside the plantation. James Speed, of Farmington (1810), was active in the salt works at Bullitt's Lick; the Bullitts, of Oxmoor (JF 312-314; 1787), were lawyers and commodities brokers in Louisville. William Croghan, of Locust Grove (JF 524, 1790), ran an Ohio River ferry, and Peter Funk (JF 225, ca. 1790) a mill on Floyds Fork. Furthermore, many of these planters kept town houses and were active in local and state politics.

Jefferson County was unmistakably a rural, agricultural society initially. In 1800 Louisville reported fewer than 400 people, while the county outside it had 6,000 whites and about 2,700 slaves--96% of the total countywide population. In 1810 things had little changed: Louisville had grown to nearly 1400 people, but the county outside of the town had upwards of 11,500, and thus still possessed 90% of the total countywide population.

A report from 1820 confirms the role of agriculture in the county, and its consonance with the rest of the antebellum United States. While the city population had risen to 4,012, rural growth continued, with 16,756 people outside of the city--still 81% of the county total. More precisely, of 3,458 households in city and county combined, 2,850 were farmers of one kind or another--82%, implying that agriculture, rather than nonfarm rural employment, was accounting for rural growth. Milling, rope walks, steam engine works, salt works, and all other manufactures employed 489 people (14%), and commerce, including law and finance, involved 119 (3%).

But the tide was already turning. In 1830, the county population outside of the city actually fell, to 12,564, while the city population continued to soar, to 10,341 (43% of the total). This was so despite the fact that the city annexed very little before 1850. Louisville had, in the decade of the '20s, left Lexington behind (6,026 in 1830), and with the completion of the Portland Canal in 1830, it was obvious that Jefferson County was growing into a major urban area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 22

In this period, 1800-1830, the founding generation died. The upgrading of settlement-era properties, and the clearing of land until then unimproved, resulted in continued founding of both gentry and yeoman farms--about 25 of the former and 17 of the latter are known. Upper-class farms of the period (see the associated property type "Gentleman Farm") include JF 310, James Brown (Woodhaven); JF 388, Ridgeway; and JF 652, Abell Plantation. A yeoman farm of the period is JF463, the Yager Farm.

The remainder of the antebellum period saw the development of the future for Jefferson County agriculture being carried out by the second generation of farmers. By 1840 the county was already rapidly getting out of hog production, and hemp had almost disappeared. Corn production did continue to rise until 1870--partly on its strength as a cash crop and a fodder. It fell off steadily after that.

The reason for these changes was that farmers, by 1840 outnumbered by city dwellers, turned to raising livestock and urban foodstuffs. Hay, horses, dairying, potatoes, and vegetables came first. Jefferson County was a statewide leader in these categories. The decline in large-scale cropping suitable for slave labor is reflected in the declining ratio of identified new gentry properties compared to middle-class or lower-class properties. From 1830-1860 some 20 newly-established upper-class farms are known, and 16 middle- or lower-class ones. Also, although it was a definite anomaly despised by its neighbors, 20th-century Kentucky historians George Yater [16] and Winston Coleman [17] cite evidence that at least one major eastern Jefferson County farm was turned into a profitable slave-trading and even -breeding operation in this period.

The Civil War marked the end of the attempt to erect a Virginia planter society in Jefferson County. The loss of slaves, and ongoing deterioration of the overworked soil, caused many families to abandon the land. The foremost example is Oxmoor, where

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.Section number E Page 23 Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

the family moved from the plantation into its city house--living there year-round from 1863. On the other hand, the transition to stock and garden farming was already well under way by the War, and so in other respects the Civil War, by eliminating slavery and giving a boost to Louisville's economic and population growth, merely hastened existing trends. General farming and export-oriented cash row crops would continue to retreat in the face of operations geared towards Louisville as a terminal market: dairy, poultry, vegetable, fruit, nursery and similar enterprises. A chief example of one exploiting the wartime situation was Alanson Moremen, who bought a Farnsley farm in far southwestern Jefferson County in 1862, turning it eventually into a 1,500-acre fruit and livestock farm [18].

Not only the sorts of things produced on farms underwent change in the postbellum period, but also the tenure of farms was altered. Tenancy and part-ownership became important categories of tenure, in addition to owner-operator status. Perhaps because of a more prosperous agricultural economic environment, with its accompanying greater liquidity of capital, Jefferson County led the state in cash tenancy--renting, as opposed to sharecropping. In fact, census records show that the county was at or near the bottom among counties in the state for number of tenants farming on shares. The county also, not surprisingly, led the state in expenditures on farm labor.

A slow increase in population and a decrease in self-sufficiency of rural home economies combined to result in a rise in rural social service delivery properties--country stores, smiths, schools, churches, etc.--and nonfarm rural housing (not country estates, which are urban housing in a rural setting, but the rural homes of nonresident farmworkers and of nonfarm rural jobholders). The period 1860-1890 is reflected in 41 rural social properties, compared with 11 such properties in the immediate antebellum period and 8 in the early stages of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 24

context. The move away from affluent agriculture is also probably manifested in the survival, from the period 1860-1890, of only 7 upper-class properties from this time-period, while 34 middle- and lower-class properties have been identified. (Of course, the construction ratios may not have been the same as the survival ratios, but in Jefferson County, at any rate, it is believed that upper-class properties have tended to have very high survival rates compared with those of other classes.)

It should be noted that this was the era of the beginnings of early suburbanization (see the context Suburban Development in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1868-1940); 15 surviving urban properties have been identified from this period. Apparently, the integrity of the rural social and economic fabric was sufficiently far gone that city people could look upon their leisure and residential use of farmland as benign, and without fear of consequential political, social, legal, or economic resistance from the rural population. It is instructive that Anchorage, the first railroad suburb in Jefferson County, was begun in 1868 by Edward Dorsey Hobbs, a successful nurseryman. Creating the suburb involved acquiring surrounding land, to be sure, but also was a commitment to subdivision of the nursery.

The period around 1880-1900 proved to be a turning point in Jefferson County agricultural history. It marked the highpoint of the attempt to farm the county. Improved acreage in farms--actual land being cultivated or pastured--peaked in 1880, fell off sharply to a still-high level for the next 20 years, and then dropped precipitously. Hay production soared in the 1880s, and then began a steady, rapid 35-year fall in 1890. The number of horses reached its highest plateau in 1890, and the number of dairy cattle peaked in 1900. Throughout the period 1865-1900 farm values orbited steadily around \$16 million aggregate. Tobacco only became a Jefferson County crop in the 1890s. Fertilizer use, which had only become significant in the late 1870s, soared throughout the 1890-1910 period. Corn production, after peaking in 1870, fell gradually afterward.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 25

The final historical stage of agricultural development in Jefferson County ran from 1890 to 1930. Potatoes, vegetables, wheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and dairying were the backbone of farm production. The value of farmland and the use of farm equipment and commercial fertilizer continued to rise: Jefferson County agriculture was the most capital-intensive of any in the state after the Civil War. (If slaves are considered a capital investment, some Bluegrass counties were more capital-intensive than Jefferson County prior to the War.)

The deteriorating condition of the rural social health may be evidenced by the near-total absence of identified surviving agricultural properties from this period. No new farms are yet known from the 1890-1930 time frame. The majority of all properties from the period--37--are urban properties--largely country estates associated with early suburbanization. About 14 rural service properties also date from this time, including the O'Bannon grocery (JF 475) and Cooper Memorial Methodist Church (JF 95).

The picture of rural decline is reinforced by sharp drops in many measures of farm output during the nationwide farm depression following the conclusion of World War I. Improved acreage, hay, horses, dairy cattle, swine, vines and grapes, corn, orchard fruits, and wheat production all plummeted. A few years later, although some of these types of agriculture had recovered somewhat, other staples of the Jefferson County farm economy were hard hit, perhaps in association with the general Great Depression. Tobacco, potatoes, fertilizer use, and overall farm value fell sharply between 1920 and 1935.

Of course, there were multiple factors creating the problems plaguing the County's rural economic base. The decline in improved acreage was partially due to the beginnings of scientific soil management and the withdrawal from cultivation of very marginal land. In addition, the decline in cultivated acreage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 26

was partly related to soil exhaustion. Before long, the government's farm subsidy program would begin to restrict acreage even further. The drastic decline in the number of horses between 1910 and 1930 was certainly attributable to the arrival of automobiles, trucks, and tractors on the farm scene [19].

By the 1920s, Jefferson County farms were on at least their fourth generation of ownership. With some notable exceptions, rural land and rural society had both lost their vitality and their attractiveness to many younger people from the farms. A few properties benefitted from the genteel aspirations of successful Louisville industrialists. For instance, Plainview Dairy was financed by proceeds from the Tway family's coal company, and Hurstbourne Farms by the Hert's American Creosoting Co. However, farms without major outside funding tended to decline. The military's industrial needs during World War II, and consumer demand after it, refueled Louisville's manufacturing sector, which in turn would build its new facilities out from the city, on "vacant" farmland--such as the Ford plant on Fern Valley Road. The railroads, desperate for freight business, would encourage such suburban development on land they forged into industrial parks--such as the L & N Rail Road's cooperation in the establishment of General Electric's Appliance Park on Old Shepardsville Road. Finally, the astounding mobility provided by the automobile, and the provision made by governments for the use of the automobile (road paving in general and the construction of Interstate Highways in particular), would allow for the aggressive development of automobile-based suburbanization, which has since blanketed most of the county--apart from the Floyds Fork watershed and the knobs--with subdivisions.

As a result of these movements, farming would become a marginalized way of life in Jefferson County. For approximately forty years after World War II, little would be done to salvage farming. Oxmoor was restored to cultivation in the 1970s, but not only was this decidedly against the general trend, but it was also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAddendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.Section number E Page 27

done by a family (the Bullitts) with independent resources--gentleman farming again. In the late 1970s, the former plantation was annexed within the corporate limits of Louisville, continuing that family's long-standing close connection with the city. Other agriculture that remains is now beginning to turn away even from stock and dairying. The county has long led the state in square footage under (greenhouse) glass, and the trend towards greenhouse vegetables and horticulture will accelerate, as will nurserying. It may be that living history farms or other specially reserved or museum-like agricultural operations could be started in one or more sectors of the county, but the third century of agriculture should see agricultural production levels below those of the early 1800s.

Addendum to the MPL: Section G: Summary of Identification and
Evaluation Methods

Research Issues

10. Can the history of agricultural production aggregates--i.e., statistical agricultural history--be extended to cover the period 1800-1830 in numerically-reliable terms? 1780-1800?

11. What were the tax, interest, and inflation rates over the period of significance of the context theme? How did they affect farm property valuation? Farm product valuation?

12. How was the Jefferson County marketable farm surplus product disposed of over time--i.e., how much was consumed or reinvested on the farm, how much consumed by the city of Louisville, how much processed in Louisville, and how much exported raw beyond the metropolitan area?

13. What was the number and social identity of the slaveholding farmers in Jefferson County? What sort of investment did slaves represent? Which Jefferson County slaveholders were involved in trading and breeding operations, and to what extent? What was the postbellum relationship between farmers and former slaves?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 28

14. What was the relationship between the L&N and Southern Railways (and the Illinois Central?) and county farmers?

15. Who were the prominent horse farmers in Jefferson County, and how did this quasiagricultural phenomenon run its course?

16. How were field patterns in the county established or altered by: culture of farm operator? the introduction of tractors? different crops?

17. Are there standard associations between certain topographies or soils and certain agricultural products, and may these be correlated with historical associations of the same sort?

18. Why did the Germanic community in the county (Brunerstown = Jeffersontown) have few, if any, slaves present, whereas certain Germanic farmers (e.g., the Hites and Funks) are known to have had slaves? Did (and if so how did) treatment of slaves and free blacks differ in the slaveholding and nonslaveholding portions of the Germanic community in the county? Did differential treatment result in different possibilities for Afro-American material culture in these areas?

19. Were Afro-American farming properties physically distinctive in any way? What was the historical course of independent Afro-American farming in Jefferson County?

20. What was the history of mechanization of farming in Jefferson County? How does this compare to the rest of the state? Were prominent farmers involved in capitalizing farm implement manufacturing concerns like Avery and Brinly-Hardy?

Survey Methodology

Significant additional research was conducted at the William Ekstrom Library at the University of Louisville, at The Filson Club, and at the Louisville Free Public Library. Agricultural and population census data were primarily consulted. Three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 29

major avenues of further research may be followed to supplement this context statement: oral history interviews with county farmers, farm descendants, farm hands, extension agents, processing buyers and factors, agricultural journalists, historians, and genealogists; individual census returns; and secondary published sources.

Addendum to Section H: Bibliography

Bentley, James, ed. Early Kentucky Settlers: The Records of
Jefferson County, Kentucky. Genealogical Publishing Co.:
Baltimore, 1988.

Biemer, Martin. In Celebration of Louisville. Windsor Publications:
Northridge, 1988.

Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. Slavery Times in Kentucky. The Basic
Afro-American Reprint Library. Johnson Reprint Corp: New
York, 1970 (1940).

Doddridge, Joseph. The Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western
Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1763-1783. 2nd ed.
by Alfred Williams and Narcissa Doddridge. 3rd ed. by John
S. Ritenour and William T. Lindsey. Reprint. Heritage Books:
Bowie, 1988 (1912, 1876, 1824).

Eslinger, Ellen. "Migration and Kinship on the Trans-Appalachian
Frontier: Strode's Station, Kentucky," The Filson Club
History Quarterly. Vol. LXII, No. 1. January, 1988, pp.
52-66.

Hammon, Neal. "Settlers, Land Jobbers, and Outlyers: A Quantitative
Analysis of Land Acquisition on the Kentucky Frontier,"
The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. Vol.
LXXXIV, No. 3. Summer, 1986, pp. 241-262.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 30

- Hammon, Neal, and Harris, James, eds. "'In a dangerous situation':
Letters of Col. John Floyd, 1774-1783," The Register of
the Kentucky Historical Society. Vol. LXXXIII, No. 3.
Summer, 1985, pp. 202-236.
- Hellwig, David. "Black Attitudes toward Immigrant Labor in
the South, 1865-1910," The Filson Club History Quarterly.
Vol. LIV, No. 2. April, 1980, pp. 151-168.
- Kirby, Jack. Rural Worlds Lost: The American South 1920-1960.
Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, 1987.
- Kramer, Carl. "City with a Vision: Images of Louisville in
the 1830s," The Filson Club History Quarterly. Vol. LX,
No. 4. October, 1986, pp. 427-452.
- Kreipke, Martha. "The Falls of the Ohio and the Development
of the Ohio River Trade, 1810-1860," The Filson Club History
Quarterly. Vol. LIV, No. 2. April, 1980, pp. 196-217.
- Otto, J.S., and Gilbert, G.D. "Excavation of a 'Plain Folk'
Log Cabin Site, Meade County, Kentucky," The Filson Club
History Quarterly. Vol. LVIII, No. 1. January, 1984, pp.
40-53.
- Purvis, Thomas. "The Ethnic Descent of Kentucky's Early Population:
A Statistical Investigation of European and American Sources
of Emigration, 1790-1820," The Register of the Kentucky
Historical Society. Vol. LXXX, No. 3. Summer, 1982, pp.
253-266.
- St. George, Robert, ed. Material Life in America 1600-1860.
Northeastern University Press: Boston, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 31

Sanderlin, John. "Ethnic Origins of Early Kentucky Land Grantees,"
The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. Vol.
LXXXV, No. 2; Spring, 1987. Pp. 103-110.

Schroeder, Margaret, and Schroeder, Carl. Residents of Nelson
County Virginia (Now Kentucky) Recorded in Tithable and
Tax Lists, 1785-1791. n.p.: Bardstown, 1988.

Smith, Maryanna. Chronological Landmarks in American Agriculture.
Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 425. United States
Department of Agriculture. U.S. Government Printing Office:
Washington, 1979.

Streets, David. Slave Genealogy: A Research Guide with Case
Studies. Heritage Books: Bowie, 1986.

Walker, Juliet. "The Legal Status of Free Blacks in Early Kentucky,
1792-1825," The Filson Club History Quarterly. Vol. LVII,
No. 4. October, 1983, pp. 382-397.

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Map One:
Geology and Soils



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

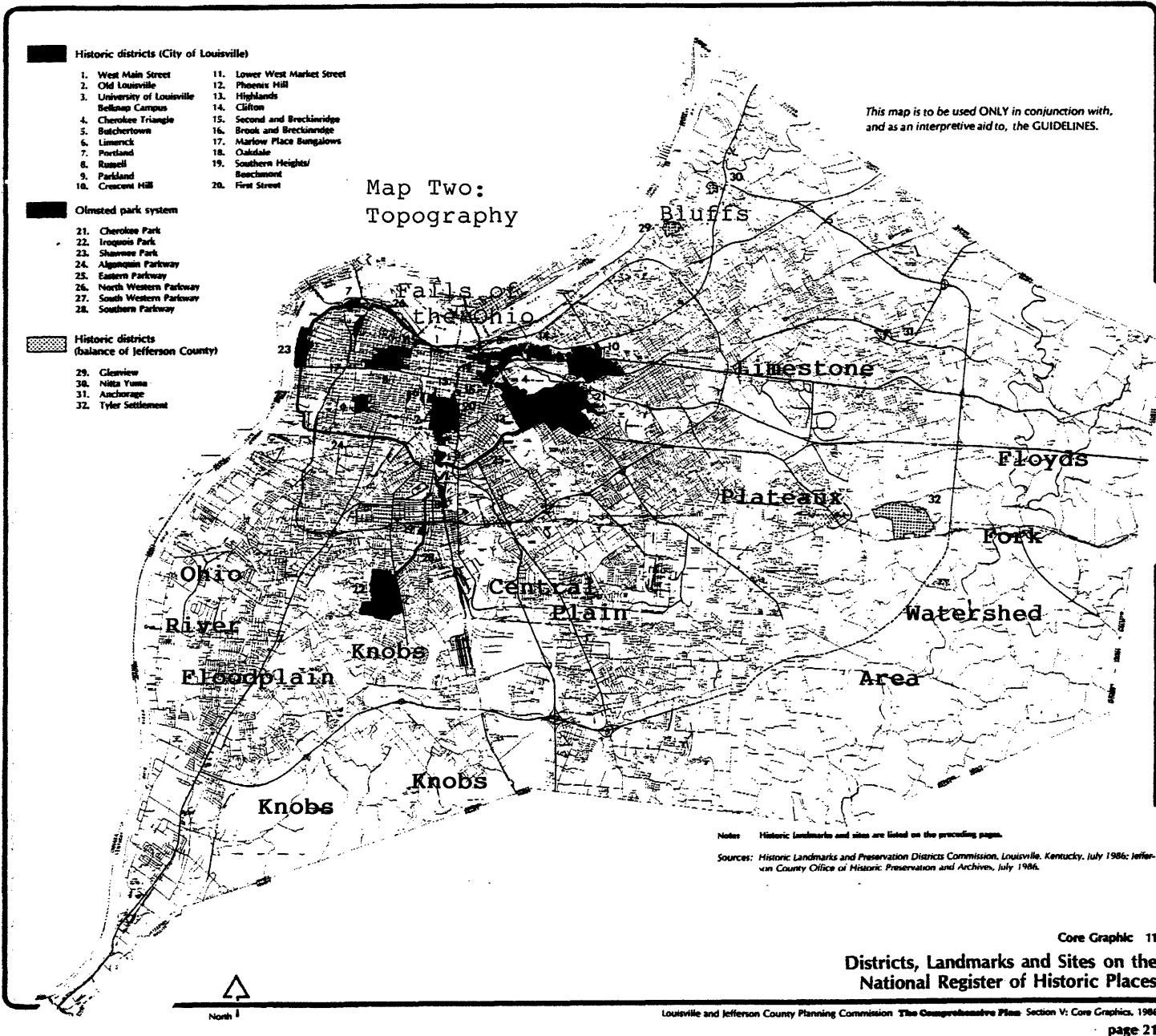
APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 33

Map Two:
Topography



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

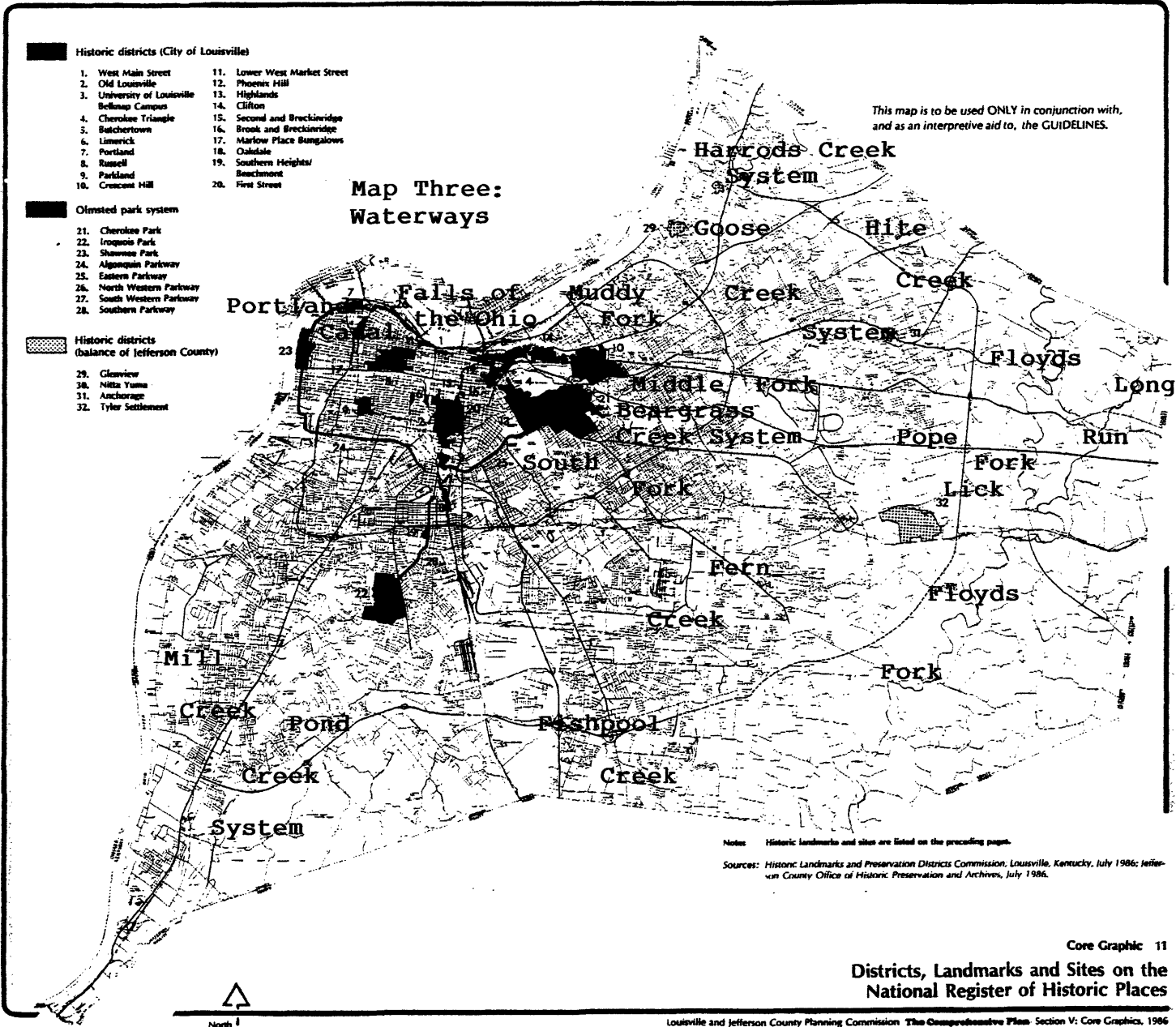
APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 34

Map Three:
Waterways



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 35 Transportation--Roads and Railroads

Map Four:

This map is to be used ONLY in conjunction with,
and as an interpretive aid to, the GUIDELINES.

**Map Four:
Transportation--Roads and
Railroads**

Historic districts (City of Louisville)

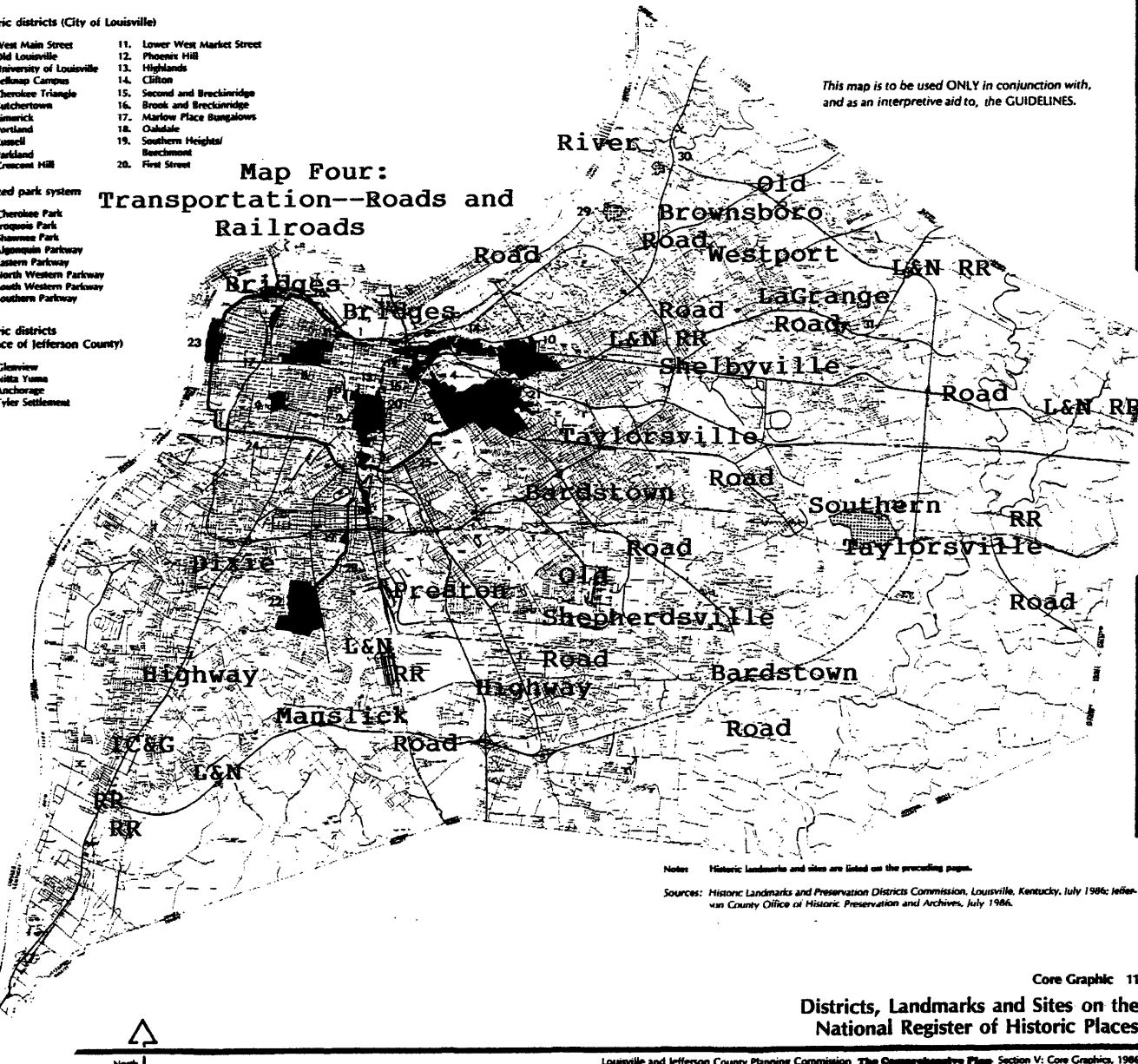
1. West Main Street
2. Old Louisville
3. University of Louisville
Belknap Campus
4. Cherokee Triangle
5. Batchertown
6. Limerick
7. Portland
8. Russell
9. Parkland
10. Crescent Hill
11. Lower West Market Street
12. Phoenix Hill
13. Highlands
14. Clifton
15. Second and Breckinridge
16. Brook and Breckinridge
17. Marlow Place Bungalows
18. Oakdale
19. Southern Heights/
Beckmont
20. First Street

Olmsted park system

21. Cherokee Park
22. Ingo Park
23. Shawnee Park
24. Algonquin Parkway
25. Eastern Parkway
26. North Western Parkway
27. South Western Parkway
28. Southern Parkway

**Historic districts
(balance of Jefferson County)**

29. Glenview
30. Nicks Yuma
31. Anchorage
32. Tyler Settlement



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

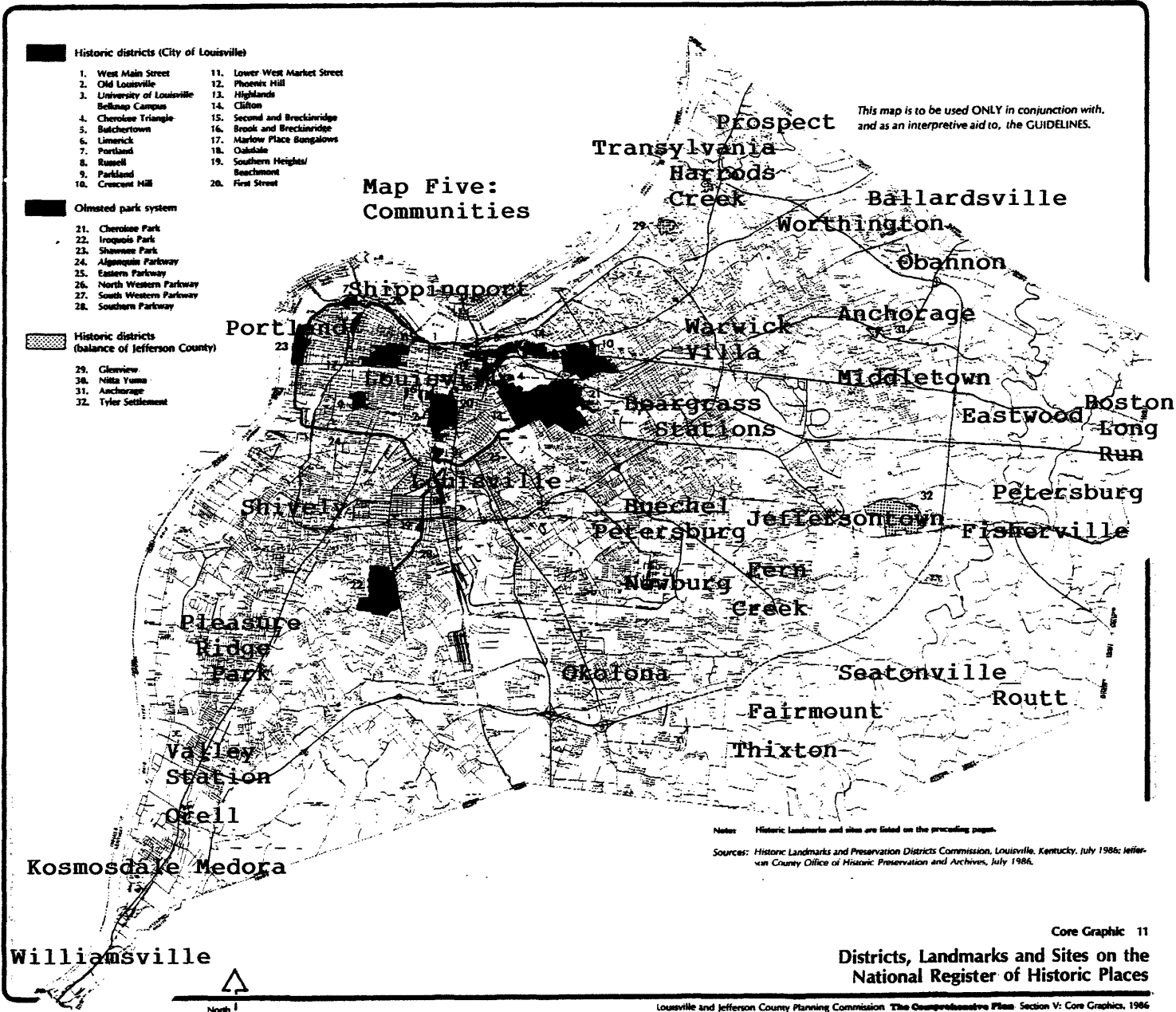
APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 36

Map Five:
Communities



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 37

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
Map Six:
Agriculturally-related
National Register Properties
MRA and MPL.

This map is to be used ONLY in conjunction with,
and as an interpretive aid to, the GUIDELINES.

Map Six:
Agriculturally-related
National Register Properties

Historic districts (City of Louisville)

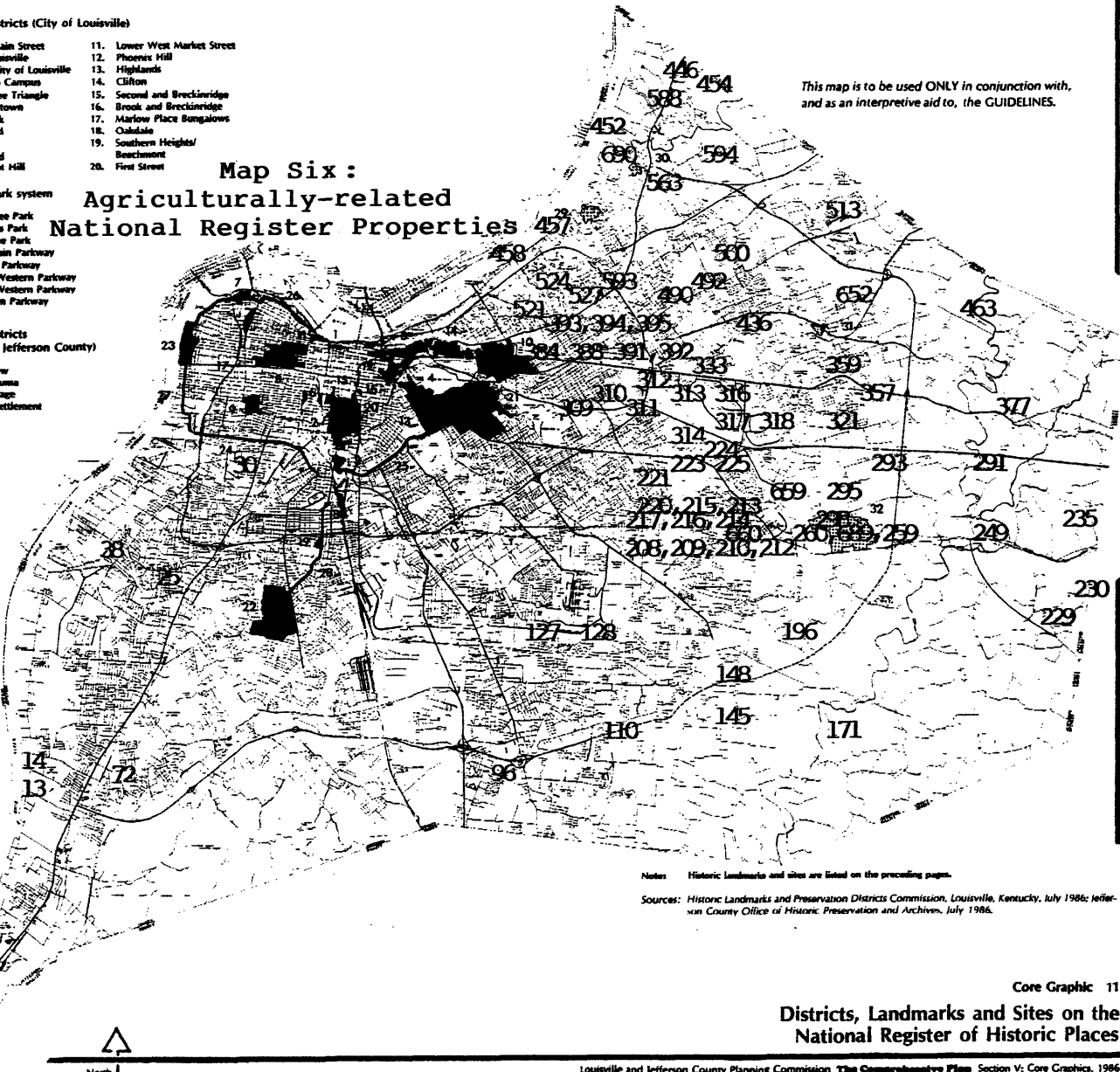
1. West Main Street
2. Old Louisville
3. University of Louisville
Bellmap Campus
4. Cherokee Triangle
5. Butchertown
6. Linnick
7. Portland
8. Russell
9. Parkland
10. Crescent Hill
11. Lower West Market Street
12. Phoenix Mill
13. Highlands
14. Clifton
15. Second and Breckinridge
16. Brook and Breckinridge
17. Marlow Place Bungalows
18. Oakdale
19. Southern Heights/
Beachmont
20. First Street

Olmsted park system

21. Cherokee Park
22. Ingoquois Park
23. Shawnee Park
24. Algonquin Parkway
25. Eastern Parkway
26. North Western Parkway
27. South Western Parkway
28. Southern Parkway

Historic districts
(balance of Jefferson County)

29. Glenview
30. Nika Yuma
31. Anchorage
32. Tyler Settlement



Notes: Historic landmarks and sites are listed on the preceding pages.

Sources: Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Louisville, Kentucky, July 1986; Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, July 1986.

Core Graphic 11
Districts, Landmarks and Sites on the
National Register of Historic Places

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Kentucky
1800-1930. Louisville & Jefferson County
MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 38

Map Seven:
Historic Land Use

This map is to be used ONLY in conjunction with,
and as an interpretive aid to, the GUIDELINES.

Map Seven:
Historic Land Use

Historic districts (City of Louisville)

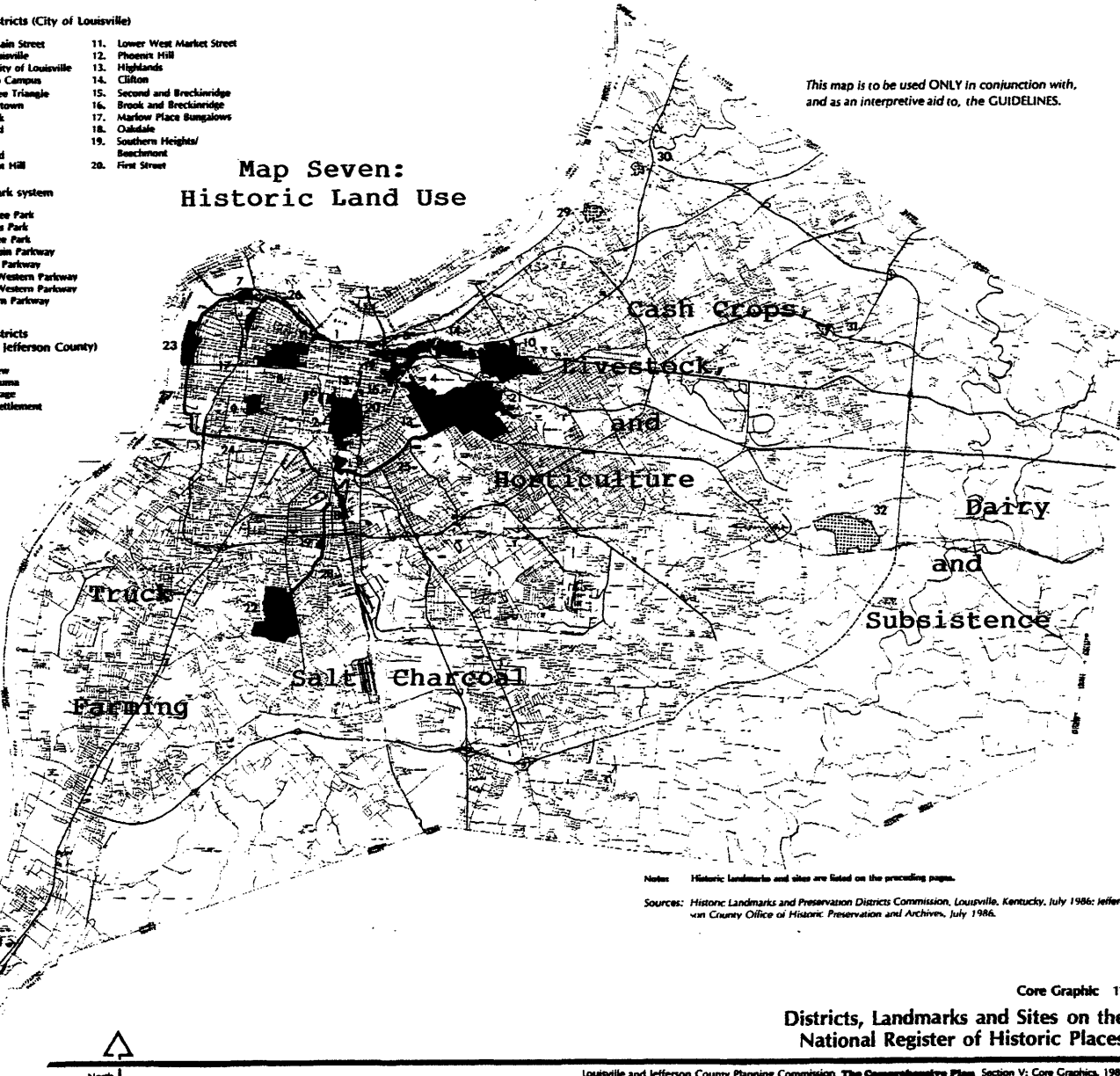
1. West Main Street
2. Old Louisville
3. University of Louisville
4. Bellinap Campus
5. Cherokee Triangle
6. Butchertown
7. Limerick
8. Portland
9. Russell
10. Parland
11. Graceland Hill
12. Lower West Market Street
13. Phoenix Hill
14. Highlands
15. Clifton
16. Second and Breckinridge
17. Brook and Breckinridge
18. Marlow Place Bungalows
19. Oakdale
20. Southern Heights/Benchmark
21. First Street

Olmsted park system

21. Cherokee Park
22. Ingozoni Park
23. Shawnee Park
24. Algonquin Parkway
25. Eastern Parkway
26. North Western Parkway
27. South Western Parkway
28. Southern Parkway

**Historic districts
(balance of Jefferson County)**

29. Glenview
30. Nitta Yuma
31. Anchorage
32. Tyler Settlement



Notes: Historic landmarks and sites are listed on the preceding pages.

Sources: Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, Louisville, Kentucky, July 1986; Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, July 1986.

Core Graphic 11
Districts, Landmarks and Sites on the
National Register of Historic Places

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.

Section number E Page 39

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

ENDNOTES

1. The major sources were the county data from the U. S. Agricultural Censuses, 1840-1987, and ad hoc computations from predicted property types of previously registered or surveyed properties. Property type predictions are provisional; almost all previously registered or surveyed properties precede Bulletin 16 and the property type structure. The maps are altered reproductions of the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission's 1986 Core Graphics, graphic number 11, p. 21, of Section V of the Commission's The Comprehensive Plan of the same date.
2. This is the 1987 Census of Agriculture's Total Pasture and Cropland divided by total county acreage.
3. This section is largely derived from Zimmerman, pp. 2-7.
4. See Zimmerman, pp. 129-131.
5. Wharton and Barbour, pp. 15-21.
6. Zimmerman, pp. 131-132.
7. Jobson, pp. 6-7. See also Yater, p. 12.
8. Yater, p. 42. This is confirmed by examination of a sample of property tax returns intermittently from 1789-1837, and by, for instance, the 1820 population census.
9. There appear to be anomalies in the agricultural census figures from the 1935-1987 period that in a few ways might qualify some of the preceding comments. Several products appear to soar to remarkable new production levels during World War II. On the other hand, it is dubious as to whether pre-Depression and post-Depression figures are measuring comparably. A persistent problem is the census's changes in unit of measure: bushel, hogshead, hundredweight, pound, or, most confusingly, value (which is sometimes value of product produced and other times amount of money received for product actually sold). Another reason for ending a production-based account of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.

Section number E Page 40

Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Jefferson County agriculture in 1930 is that value, often to the exclusion of quantitative production figures, becomes the dominant measure of farm activity.

10. See National Register Bulletin 30, p. 3.
11. Yater, pp. 3-7. It is possible that there may have been squatters (Floyd found some on Beargrass in 1779) or even hired claim-holders on the land before this. However, Clark's Corn Island and Beargrass Harbor (mainland Louisville) settlements, and the stations on Beargrass, were almost certainly the first permanent settlements in the county.
12. See Yater, p. 25.
13. "Truck" is not anachronistic in this context (linguistically or historically). The word dates to the 16th century in English usage, and apparently derives from a medieval Spanish term meaning deal or exchange. Thus, truck was the act of barter or exchange (hence "have no truck with someone"), and a truck--as distinct from family--garden grew produce for sale or barter off the farm. See The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language: College Edition (Houghton-Mifflin: Boston, 1980), p. 1376. For an example of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century usage, see Doddridge, p. 88.
14. See the wills, settlements, and divisions of Joseph and Abraham Hite, in the appropriate Jefferson County legal record books.
15. Yater, pp. 7 and 13.
16. Yater, p. 5. See also Eaton, Clement. A History of the Old South: The Emergence of a Reluctant Nation. 3rd edition. Waveland Press: Prospect Heights, 1975, p. 122.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Addendum to Context: Agriculture in Louisville and
Jefferson County, Kentucky 1800-1930.
Louisville and Jefferson County MRA and MPL.

Section number E Page 41

17. Yater, p. 44.

18. Coleman, pp. 149-150.

19. See McBride, W. Stephen, and McBride, Kim, with Mark
G. Thames and William E. Sharp. Preliminary Archaeological
Investigations at the Farnsley-Moremen House, 15JF531,
Jefferson County, Kentucky. Archaeological Report 214
by the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment. Richard
Jeffries, Principal Investigator. University of Kentucky:
Lexington, 1989, pp. 6-9.

20. See (in the MPL bibliography, p. H-2) Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry of the United States Senate, pp.
62-70.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.II Page 1

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Description: Gentleman Farm Property Type

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>
JF30	Clover Hill/Youngland
JF73	Kennedy House
JF138	Presley Oldham House (demolished)
JF144	Glenmary
JF209	Hite-Chenoweth
JF210	Gaar-Fenton House
JF212	Judge Kirby House
JF214	Beechland/Spring Lake Farm
JF215	Dravo/Diamond Fruit Farm
JF216	Beech Lawn/Notre Reve
JF217	Westwood Farm
JF220	Allen House
JF222	Yenowine-Kennedy House
JF223	James H. Funk House/Stony Brook
JF224	Harriet Funk Hise House/Nunnlea
JF226	Abner Field House
JF304	Overstreet House; Cardinal Hill
JF309	Winchester House
JF310	Theodore Brown House/Woodhaven
JF312, 313, 314	Oxmoor
JF316	Lynnford/Lyndon Hall
JF356	William Bull House
JF377	Robert Hord House
JF382	Happy Ridge Farm (delisted)
JF383	Richard Herr House
JF384	Chenoweth House
JF436	Bellevoir
JF439	Ormsby-Morat House
JF452	Barber House/Rosewell
JF458	Croghan-Blankenbaker House
JF490	A.G. Herr House/Magnolia Stock
JF513	Abraham L. Williams House
JF571	Killinure Stock Farm
JF588	James Trigg House

City Properties

JFEH3024	Farmington
JFEG706	Selema Hall
JFEG707	Beechland
JFEH2890	Woodbourne
JFEH3022	Hayfield

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930Section number FII Page 2Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Description: Gentleman Farm

An 1878 issue of The Country Gentleman opined that "a traveller coming from the east going west can come upon a neat and prosperous farm, a lovely, but not gaudy farmhouse and well kept lawn and know that he is there," referring to a model farm. Today, one knows that he or she "is there" when one can satisfy the images conjured by the following outline.

I. Location & Setting

- A. Eastern Jefferson County
 - 1. Jeffersontown, Anchorage quadrants
 - 2. Proximity to creeks, rails, and good roads
 - 3. Proximity to other similar complexes
- B. Soil Composition
 - 1. Cryder-Corydon, clay loam and limestone
- C. Topography
 - 1. Well-drained watershed areas
 - 2. Varied: wooded, cleared, rolling

II. Design, Workmanship, and Materials

- A. Main block--usually Federal, early 19th cent.
 - 1. Italianate detailing is common
- B. Substantial ell additions and facade improvements
 - 1. Match scale, design and materials
 - 2. Stone foundation, brick walls, tin roof
- C. Outbuildings (smokehouse, springhouse, slave qtrs.)
 - 1. Similar and consistent construction design
- D. Designed landscape
 - 1. Farm lane, conscious tree planting, and organized land use

III. Feeling and Association

- A. Presence of interested and involved owner
 - 1. Sympathetic treatment of land and buildings
- B. Retains rural atmosphere
 - 1. Sense of farm life; regardless of perimeter development
- C. Ability to discern dominant human activity
 - 1. Sense of farming and wealth in a previous era

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.II Page 3

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

The representative Gentleman Farm Property Type blends the elements outlined above to create an architectural/agricultural complex set apart from other farms by its expressive commitment to form and function. Typically, gentleman farms rose in prominence just prior to the Civil War and continued until the start of the 20th century, although certainly there are examples that occur beyond this convenient timetable.

With respect to the context, "Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930" this property type is representative in that it is based on socioeconomic organization. To be sure, the heyday of Gentleman farms (1850-1900) saw nearly forty well-established upper class farms operating in Jefferson County. These cash-crop farms incarnate the peak of agricultural production in Jefferson County, and reflect the peak of the agrarian economy and the passage to the industrial economy.

Generally, gentleman farmers evidenced a conscious effort to separate themselves from average farmer by making improvements to the main house, improving farming methods and techniques, and reorganizing field and crop layout for reasons of efficiency and beauty--each on a grand scale. And while these activities marked the owners' commitment to improving their agrarian landscape, there existed certain physical characteristics that acted as prerequisites before a farm could be considered a true "gentleman farm:" prime soil composition, designed and updated architectural styles, eastern Jefferson County geographic location, wealthy economic status of owner, and familial connections to land.

This property type, while placing much emphasis on design, was nonetheless an agricultural enterprise. Therefore, it is easily distinguishable from other property types, Country Estates for example, in that it was actively farmed. Also, the country estate was merely an urban house in a rural setting; the gentleman farm was a rural house and rural operation in a rural setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.II Page 4

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

In the few cases where gentleman farm domestic complexes have been retained and surrounding acreage divided and sold for developing modern (early 20th century) subdivisions, the gentleman farm served as the prototypical arrangement of architecture and setting and provided the nation's well-to-do with idyllic pastoral settings in which to move.

This evolvement, however, is the exception to the rule. Instead, the gentleman farm was the establishment of a successful working farm that was owned, operated, and maintained by an upper class segment of the population. As such, it was both an economic and agricultural exercise in response to the late 19th century industrial revolution that sent many people to the city. Out of a respect for more "virtuous" pursuits--many wealthy citizens pursued specialty farming as opposed to working in the city.

Therefore, an important factor to consider for both the gentleman farmer and this description was quality of soil. The clear majority of gentleman farms are found in eastern Jefferson County, amid the high quality Crider-Corydon Association soil types and Fern Creek and the western flows of Floyds Fork and Beargrass Creek watersheds.

County examples are concentrated in the Jeffersontown and Anchorage USGS quadrangles, while urban examples appear consistently in the Louisville East quadrangle. With the proximity to major travel arteries--Taylorsville Road, Bardstown Road, Shelbyville Road and Westport Roads and the then well established railroad lines--Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Lines, Harrods Creek Line, and the Louisville & Taylorsville Line (all in place by 1879), these farms enjoyed exposure and easy access to markets.

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930Section number F.II Page 5Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Comfortable climatic conditions and accommodating topographic features (flat to gently rolling land, creeks, high ground, and rich soils) enabled owners to concentrate on improving established farms instead of merely establishing fledgling farms. Other typical physical characteristics of the setting include the size of the property. Although varied, data indicates that typical gentleman farms were middle sized to fairly large (50-150 acres), though still very manageable for a family and half a dozen farm hands or slaves. This point is further clarified by the ability to maintain farms after the Civil war when the slave labor force was replaced with horse-drawn machinery.

Examples include: the Winchester House "Kentwood" (JF309), the Theodore Brown House "Woodhaven" (JF310), Farmington (JFEH3024), Ridgeway (JF388), Lynnford (JF316), and the Bray Place (city) and Walnut Grove (city) on Beargrass Creek. In the Anchorage quadrangle, representative examples include Bellevoir (JF436), the Ormsby-Morat House (JF439), the Wilhoite House (JF454), the Magnolia Stock Farm (JF490), the Abraham L. Williams House (JF513), and the James Trigg House (JF588). Each of these cases in this second group illustrates individual expressions of farming wealth. A common thread, however, is the use of upscale Italianate styling to achieve a country villa image.

In the area of Jeffersontown, specifically the Six Mile Lane-Hurstbourne Lane corridor, there are several gentleman farms that illustrate the property type well. They are: the Diamond Fruit Farm (JF215), Beech Lawn (JF216), Westwood Farm (JF217), the Judge Kirby House (JF212), the Allen House (JF220 demo), the Yenowine-Kennedy House (JF222), Stony Brook (JF223), Nunnlea (JF224), the Abner Field House (JF226), the William F. Bryan, Jr. Farm (JF213, demo), and the Seebolt-Wilhoite House Spring Bank Farm (JF128, ruins).

The frequency of occurrence and the proximity that these farms have to each other can be explained in terms of topography and soil as aforementioned, but also equally determinant were cultural and economic factors. The somewhat clannish attitude of the wealthy and the strong familial bonds that existed for these upper class farmers were pronounced in several ways.

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F.II Page 6

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

One fact, which largely remains true today, is the geographic magnetism that exists for the wealthy in the eastern part of the county.

It seems that the richest soil attracted (or in some cases made) the richest owners. City directories and eastern Jefferson County club directories reflect surnames peculiar to the area--names which transcend generations: Brown, Chenoweth House (JF384); Dravo, Diamond Fruit Farm (JF215); Rudy, Daniel Rudy House (JF393); and Herr, George Herr House (JF394). Thus, secure economic status, prime real estate, and the ability to preserve these things through consistent lineage are additional tenets of the gentleman farm property type.

The tradition of buying and settling huge tracts of land and then dividing larger farms for offspring and their spouses was quite common. This is readily seen in the Funk properties at the corner of Taylorsville Road and Hurstbourne Lane, the Kennedy properties on Taylorsville Road, the Hikes properties on Taylorsville Road, the Bryan properties on Six Mile Lane, and the Seebolt properties on Six Mile Lane.

Another cultural depiction of this property type is the practice of families working on the farm--but only in a management and organizational role. This was true for the gentleman farmer's children as well. Typically, the children were well educated--often going away to boarding school. During summers or upon graduation, they would return to apply their knowledge to the farm. In this way they became familiar with farm work; not from the tedious side, but rather from a hands-on management style.

Equally characteristic of such types are the staying power and love of locality that these prominent families have for Louisville and Jefferson County. Their geographic concentration and generational support of the community were refined over a period of years, and, like the planted and arranged trees that symbolize stability and security, the intent of such gentleman farmers is discernible in the extended ownership and involvement in their farms. Examples include the establishment of farm organizations to test the latest equipment and growing techniques.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number FII Page 7

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Today the defining characteristics that once so clearly illustrated the gentleman farm type have been diluted by encroaching suburbs and commercial development, eg. Funk properties, Bryan properties. Thus the ability to identify extant physical and associative characteristics that relate to architecture and agriculture is becoming increasingly difficult. In the place of well-defined crops and neat domestic complexes stand older, weathered buildings and fallow fields, though not without character. In the case of the Jeffersontown area and the area north of Anchorage, one can join the extant built environment with a study of the area's rich agricultural history and net a set of parameters for identifying a gentleman farm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930Section number F.III Page 1Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Statement of Significance: Gentleman Farm

The Gentleman Farm Property Type is found in the MPL context, "Agriculture in Jefferson County, 1800-1930." It is this context which thoroughly documents the early development and advancement of agrarian Jefferson County and identifies the various contributing property types which combine to illustrate a topical approach to the county's agricultural history. Gentleman farms' significance lies in their architectural and economic contributions to the agrarian landscape. The initiation of wholesale building and landscape improvements, the implementation of vanguard farming techniques, and the recapitulation of the agrarian work ethic so distinctive to the formative years of the United States, were fruits of the gentleman farm era, 1850-1900.

The gentleman farm in Jefferson County is an example of a direct response to the nation's attitude toward reconciling agrarian roots with an ever burgeoning manufacturing ethic. It served as a reminder of the past and a palatable vision of the future. The independence of the gentleman farmer "staying on the land" was effective only so long as either personal finance or the ensuing ability to successfully farm cash crops allowed. Thus while gentleman farmers promoted the agrarian principle of self-reliance, in reality they were an intermediary between the rural economy and the urban economy. This is most evident in the gentleman farm's business-like operation and its simultaneous preoccupation with exhibiting the wealth and status of a successful and upper class family operation in rural surroundings.

The following discussion relates the gentleman farm property type to the agricultural context from the general to the specific. In particular, the agricultural (the process of cultivating the soil) and the architectural (the practical art of designing buildings to serve human needs) areas of significance will be considered. In Jefferson County, this meant renovating existing farms into more innovative and more visibly successful showcase farms.

APR 17 1990

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930

Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Section number F.III Page 2

Gentleman farms existed beyond the periphery of urban centers, but not so far as to be completely isolated. And while it is true that the gentleman farmer was eager to display his independence from the city, in fact he was dependent on the city for his financial support--either as a market for his produce, or as the place where the gentleman farmer made his fortune which enabled him to remain or, in some cases, return to rural America.

Surviving, then, as both host and parasite to the city, gentleman farms reflected the success rate of farms in Jefferson County. That is, as the agriculture context denotes, early and mid-19th century local farmers were "impacted by the growing urban area in their midst." Louisville's strategic location made for a profitable terminal and shipping port for several other large urban areas. With the sophistication of farming methods, farms matured and intensified production.

This development was somewhat ironic and circuitous, however, as it was based upon the ability of the farmer to experiment and dabble with crops and crop rotations that could "meet the fancy of the urban palate." Thus the very existence of the city was, in some sense, a catalyst for rediscovering the virtues of farming.

Eastern Jefferson County cash-crop farmers (fruit in particular) boosted the local economy. Louisville was the state's largest cash-crop market and largest fruit producer; consequently, Kentucky was ranked as high as third in the nation behind California and Florida in several annual production tables (early to mid 20th century) from the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station data.

Many gentleman farms specialized in fruit, vegetable, and potato farming in response to market demand, and these farms were not extremely large nor completely diversified. Granted there may have been a sampling of livestock and other supportive crops, but by and large a single focus of production was taken. Examples include the Killinure Stock Farm (JF571) livestock, the Richard Herr House (JF383) potatoes, Chenoweth House (JF384)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930Section number F.III Page 3Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

orchards; Woodhaven (JF310) livestock, the Diamond Fruit Farm (JF215) fruit, Glenmary (JF144) Shetland ponies, and the Yenowine-Kennedy Farm (JF222) Jersey cattle.

Following the Civil War, farming quickly made the transition to business from subsistence. The rural atmosphere was not entirely lost to the urban encroachment, however. Instead, the notion of Virginia gentry farming seems to have crept west as the frontier softened into a borderland between the east coast and the still untamed west. Consequently, a breed of independent and financially stable farmers honed and refined agricultural skills as if it were an art or science. Indeed, many gentleman farmers considered themselves to be the vanguard of agricultural advancement.

Jefferson County's crossroads position merged east with west and north with south. The City of Louisville was emerging as a new cosmopolitan area by the mid 1800s, but not all that came out of Louisville was new. Equally as emergent was a deep seated interest in retaining the pure agrarian ethic of working the soil--espoused by several of the nation's leaders: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and Daniel Webster.

The rise of manufacturing and service oriented businesses could not be slowed despite many people's fears that the nation was losing its original character. Even Thomas Jefferson was quoted as far back as 1816 saying "we must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist." One should note, however, that manufacturing had not yet superseded agriculture--at least not in the mindset of America.

Throughout the mid-19th century, as American commerce and manufacturing increasingly eroded the rural base of society, suburban proponents believed that retaining some elements of the agrarian ethos would help preserve a democratic society of independent small property owners. If a man could not be a farmer, he could at least be close to nature, on his own plot of ground, in his own house. Andrew Jackson Downing's Country Houses regaled this concept and enjoyed nine printings between 1850 and the Civil War. Downing's sentiments had their echoes in works of writers like Nataniel Hawthorne and Henry David Thoreau. The gentleman farm property type, then, draws much of its significance in its tangible expression of these larger, more national abstracts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.III Page 4

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Hugely popular and omnipresent American agricultural periodicals of the 19th century did their best to perpetuate this philosophy. Their messages stirred responses in both large and small scale farmers. Between the 1820s and the Civil War, periodicals like The Country Gentleman, The American Farmer, Country Life in America, Rural Affairs, and The American Agriculturist lambasted the aging and deteriorating countryside surrounding eastern cities. These criticisms reached Kentucky by the 1850s; editors believing that one and a half generations was sufficient time to establish a sufficient farm even in the roughest of environs. Those well established farmers were expected to set good standards and act as role models for other fledgling farmers. "Farmer Slack" was juxtaposed against "Farmer Thrift" in pictorial essays. The message was clear: the roots of this country were not to be replaced by lazy urban attitudes.

Locally, this challenge was taken very seriously. As the gateway to the west and south, Louisville assumed a critical role in showcasing the country's borderland farms. Farms situated on rails or near major roads held special significance to visitors. Area farmers met and organized to discuss the latest farming techniques and newspapers and periodicals extolled the virtues of not pinching every last penny out of the soil, but mixing agriculture and design.

Solely farming for profit was deemphasized and high level management for farm longevity was propounded. In other words, the high intensity "use all the land" model was seen as inefficient and wasteful. It was replaced with a more conservative, yet imaginative use model. The Six Mile Lane farms epitomize this transition with their concentration of crops and maximum yield. Although somewhat smaller acreage than other old model farms, these new model farms produced competitive yields and an attractive layout.

By the 1860s and 1870s, these concepts were being applied liberally to farms west of the Appalachian Mountain range. In Jefferson County, this took form in the "modernization" of farm houses and the development of country estates. Men like John F. Bryan (Jeffersonton), Thomas Hobbs and Isaac Bernheim (Anchorage) each embraced the concept of improving their respective areas with designed landscapes.

APR 17 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.III Page 5

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

In the spirit of benevolent competition, farmers poured profits back into their buildings and crops. Farms were reaching the third generation and success and wealth was proudly displayed in farm architecture and layout. Stylistically and philosophically, the Greek-Revival ideals of the early agrarian republic were merged with aggrandizing Italianate details. Despite the advent of softer, curvilinear lines on buildings, the rectilinear lines were still favored in fields and farm lanes. A 1902 Country Life in America article states that "walks and drives should be straight--don't cut up the lawn...make the paths useful so that no worn short-cuts are needed." Similarly, planting some field crops and grasses between orchard rows was said to maximize efficiency and added symmetry to the rows.

Also, crop selection and arrangement became more of a factor. Astute planning and management allowed form to assume a role next to function. For example, the advancement in fruit farming embodied the principles of ornamentation and horticulture. The wealthier farms of the borderland served as experimental stations for other local, economically bound farmers. Well-to-do farms were proving grounds for the latest techniques and agricultural machinery. Fertilizing, fruit hybridization, drainage, crop rotation, and positioning of stone fences to prevent soil erosion were methods used to increase yield, prolong the life of the farm, and beautify its arrangement. These concepts were fostered by gentleman farmers and their respective agrarian organizations and associations.

From 1883 through 1887, these concepts of innovative farming methods and scientific breakthroughs held a nationwide forum in Louisville at The Southern Exposition. Featuring neoteric developments in plows, cutting machinery, and agronomy, the Exposition drew missions of visitors interested in viewing award winning examples of technology (Edison's incandescent bulb), livestock, and crops.

The "dressing up" of the borderland provided a gradual segue between the decline and rise of rural to urban centers. These changes did not occur overnight, instead they were a series of refinements that took years to implant. As it developed it proved to be a harbinger of the country estate property type. When the decline of farming occurred in Kentucky in the early parts of the 20th century it was replaced with a new ethic of working in the city and living in the countryside.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number F.III Page 6

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Economic realities dictated that wealth would be centered around manufacturing and commercial centers, but people yearned for a suburban retreat without the responsibilities of farming. This was not the death knell for gentleman farms, but it seems to mark the supplantation by the next wave of property types.

A 1908 U.S. Department of Agriculture ten year study concluded that in Jefferson County, 1) the small farm intensely cultivated is the most efficient and profitable, 2) the most profitable types found are those specializing in potatoes and truck farming, and 3) the general mixed type of farm representing the extensive system and high degree of diversity is the least profitable in this area. These conclusions, when applied to what is known about gentleman farms, appear both to corroborate and undermine several previous statements. However, when considered as just one facet of the descriptive process, these conclusions do hold true.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930

Section number F.IV Page 1

Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Registration Requirements: Gentleman Farm

Location and Setting:

The gentleman farm has been historically linked to eastern Louisville and Jefferson County, although rare exceptions appear in the south central region of the county as well. Considering the county sites in particular, the areas around Jeffersontown, Anchorage, and Fern Creek possess the most examples. Today, these settings continue to be relevant for this property type.

The gentleman farm must lie on fertile, Cryder-Corydon Association soils that are well drained and are thereby situated near a water source--usually a prominent creek. Also, the farm must be located proximate to major transportation routes--either railroads or major arterial roads--though the domestic complex should enjoy a substantial setback from the nearest road. The land must be level to gently rolling, although this requirement should be flexible due to the extensive grading performed by surrounding suburban developments.

That is, in the case of a gentleman farm existing within a larger subdivision, the gentleman farm would likely retain less of the landscaped environment because of its use as lots. On the other hand, the country estate would retain more of its landscaped environment because it evolved later and usually in proximity to other country estates. As such, a minimum amount of the remaining landscape must convey the existence of a onetime successful farming operation--well maintained main building, barn, pasture, and thoughtfully placed trees and shrubs, and entry driveway.

Design, Workmanship, and Materials:

The farm must retain a significant collection of buildings and structures, though it is not practical to think that an example of each will remain. Examples should, however, include representations of both domestic (main house, slave quarters)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F.IV Page 2

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

and agricultural complexes (barn, smokehouse, springhouse). Each of these aforementioned examples should reflect both a simple symmetrical Federal style, but mid-19th century "modernizations" as well--such as cornice detailing, enlarged windows, and substantial additions to the main block. Construction materials would normally include stone foundations, brick walls, and standing seam sheet metal roofs. Changes or additions to the domestic complex do not compromise eligibility if they are done in concert with the main block's scale, massing and high quality architectural style.

Feeling and Association

With regard to the remaining land and the sense of a well-to-do farming operation it provides, the requirements are more malleable than the physical requirements. An intangible element that runs true throughout the gentleman farm type is that the farms transcended generations. The practice of willing the property to heirs and offspring was quite pervasive, and indicates a commitment to the land that went beyond the bounds of current ownership.

On a more tangible level, there should be enough of the perimeter remaining farm land to distinguish it from a country estate with a designed landscape, i.e., the sense of farm use should be distinct from merely an urban house situated in a country setting. For example, in some cases only the bare minimum collection of the domestic complex survives surrounding development; these examples would not fill the requirements because they provide no indication of an agricultural operation.

While the gentleman farm does not need to be an active, operating farm, evidence of such a former function must be present--whether in fallow fields or the presence of agricultural outbuildings (barn, for example) that clearly relate to the architecture of the main house. The building complex should convey the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930

Section number F.IV Page 3

Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

essential elements of architectural and agricultural significance
as discussed in the description section.

Criteria consideration (exception) B is pertinent to the Gentleman Farm Property Type. Because several gentleman farms exist in their original entirety yet do not retain original acreage and all of their accompanying dependancies, certain gentleman farms do not meet each of the integrity requirements. However, National Register eligibility should not be jeopardized if the farms retain a requisite number of buildings and structures which imply the prior existence of a larger, more elaborate and successful farm complex.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See MPL

☐ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: Jefferson Co. Office of Historic Preservation & Archives

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark Thames, Historic Preservation Analyst

organization Jefferson Co. Hist. Pres. & Archives

street & number 204 Louisville Gardens

city or town Louisville

date Nov. 17, 1989

telephone 502/625-5761

state KY

zip code 40601

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

"Property Type: Gentleman Farm"
Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson
County, 1800-1930
Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing

Section number H.I Page 1

Bibliographic References

Agricultural History.

American Agriculturist, The.

American Farmer, The.

Arnold, Jacob H. Influence of a City on Farming (Jefferson County), Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office 1908.

Bowers, Douglas. List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Midwest, 1840-1900 Davis, California: University of California, 1973.

Country Gentleman, The.

Farm Structure: A Historical Perspective on Changes in the Number and Size of Farms, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1980.

Glaab, Charles N. A History of Urban America, London: The MacMillan Company, 1967.

Indiana Farmer, The.

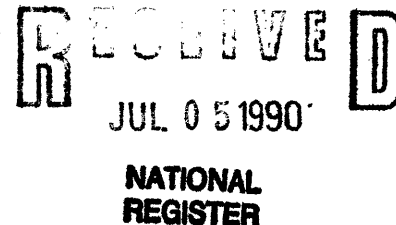
Marsh, Margaret. "From Separation to Togetherness: The Social Construction of Domestic Space in American Suburbs, 1840-1915", Journal of American History. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1989.

Rural New Yorker.

Thompson, M. "Glimpses of Western Farm Life," Scribner's September, 1878.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**



This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Louisville and Jefferson County Multiple Property Listing

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930

C. Geographical Data

The type covers properties within the jurisdictional limits of the preparing office, namely Jefferson County, Kentucky, outside of the incorporated limits of the City of Louisville. However, the type is not written so as to exclude properties that fall now within the city; the city has occupied much former farmland, and some farm properties continue to exist within the present city limits. Nominations involving these may occur in the future, and this type or parts of it may be applicable to them.

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky
State or Federal agency and bureau

6-27-90
Date

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Patricia Andrus
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

8/15/90
Date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 1

F.II. Description

Middle-class farms in Jefferson County in the period 1800-1930 were characterized by a durable, functional, and somewhat unadorned built and managed environment. Key resources in this environment were influenced in their expression by folk- or vernacular-cultural practices. This contrasts with both upper-class and lower-class properties.

Upper-class properties (e.g., see the type Gentleman Farm Property Type, also associated with the context Agriculture in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930) emphasized characteristics that would materially distinguish them from their fellow citizens: wealth was utilized and displayed in academic, designed, ornamented built environments: architect-designed main dwellings, designed landscapes, ornamental plantings on a grand scale, etc. Regional, national, and cosmopolitan trends influenced changing design trends among this class.

At the other end of the socioeconomic spectrum, lower-class farms suffered from temporary buildings and structures (deterioration-prone grades of wood, for instance), insufficient functionality (roofs that leak), and the lack of amenities.

Middle-class farms straddled these social extremes. Adapting more to fundamental economic shifts than to fashion fads, middle-class farms might change in items produced, or in degree of integration into the market economy, and yet still hold that middle ground between the rural elite on the one hand, and dependent, or low-level subsistence, farmers on the other.

An important identifier in the antebellum period for middle-class farms is the number of field-hand slaves owned. Unfortunately, average rural slave-holdings aren't known; the census data for Jefferson County include the city of Louisville, and do not break out agriculturally-related labor statistics. The county-wide average was under 1 slave per household, but it is likely that a higher percentage of small- and non-slave-holders was present in the city. In 1860, 2,258 households reported owning

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 2

slaves; this was a year in which there were 1,096 farms, according to the best estimates. Some 250 establishments reported 10 or more slaves, 1,054 reported 2 or 1, and the remaining 956 had 3-9. Although some farmers of Germanic extraction may have operated without slave labor on principle, it appears that all but the poorest farmers had at least one slave, and that even modestly middle-class farmers like Ebenezer Christopher (in the 1820s, at JF13, the Farnsley-Moremen property) had from 2-8 field hands.

A. Physical Description

Design characteristics of a middle-class farm in Jefferson County in the period of significance for the type include elements applicable to the main dwelling, to the built environment, and to the managed environment. The main dwelling was normally (out of a sample of 35 properties) a 3 (34%) or 5 (34%)-bay, 2-story (66%), center passage (51%), single pile (86%) building. The other main clusters of resources would be the balance of the built environment, consisting of a domestic complex and an agricultural complex, and a managed natural environment.

The domestic complex was an arranged "yard" of functional buildings and structures behind or to the side of the main dwelling, and in close proximity to it. Typical resources would include a springhouse (or well, or cistern), smokehouse (meathouse), privy, a detached kitchen in some antebellum properties, and a root cellar or icehouse.

The agricultural complex often was arranged around a different yard than the domestic complex, and was oriented for its field access. Typical resources, particularly after the Civil War, might include a chicken coop, hog sty, barn, equipment sheds, and grain cribs. (Cribs and barns would have been present from the first, but in the earliest days there was little equipment, and most livestock was allowed to forage.)

The managed landscape would include tilled and fallow fields, meadows either wild or hay, pasture, wasteland (rocky or swampy ground, sinkholes, etc.), and a woodlot. The woodlot would serve both as a source of fuel and a locale for hunting, and might have

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 3

had noneconomic purposes as well. In 1860, the average farm was 157 acres, of which 105 were "improved." This means that about 52 acres were in woodlots, wild meadows, and wasteland. The balance was divided perhaps 60-40% between crops and pasture. By 1890, the farm was 89 acres, with 15 acres wild, woods, or waste, and the improved acreage divided 55-45% crops to pasture. By 1925, average farm size was down to 53 acres, with 45 improved. These latter were still proportioned about 55-45%. [See Appendix C, Profiles of Average Farms in Jefferson County, 1860-1925.]

The setting of a middle-class farm in Jefferson County is difficult to generalize. Patterns are influenced by folkways, population pressures on land, and transportation technology. However, certain characteristics do seem to hold true across a broad sample of constituent properties.

The main dwelling and domestic complex were typically 1/16 to 1/4 of a mile from the main road and 25 to 100 yards from the nearest water source. The woodlot, usually on very flat, poorly drained topography, or on steep slopes easily eroded, occupied up to 1/4 of the property's acreage. The domestic space varied relatively little over the years from 4-8 acres. The balance of the property--whose average size shrank steadily from 157 acres in 1860 to 53 acres in 1925--was in some sort of agricultural use. [See Appendix A, Farms by Size, 1860-1930.]

Workmanship was accomplished by oneself, one's family, and one's neighbors. Frequently, if mid-20th-century experience is exemplary, children were shared among friends, neighbors, and relatives to help with the shifting workload of farming. The worker's technique was presumably largely folk or vernacular, with execution quality varying.

Materials are also held by some to be folk- or vernacularly-determined [Montell, 7]. In much of Jefferson County (the eastern half, at least) there is suitable building stone available. However, only a handful of main dwellings were stone, and apparently no middle-class barns were. On the other hand, presumably as a functional matter (coolness), springhouses were almost invariably stone. The main dwelling was log (37%)--almost

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms

Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in

Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 4

always later covered with clapboard--or frame (40%), with the domestic complex buildings of brick, stone, log, or frame, and agricultural complex resources of log (including poles) and/or frame (there are exceptions--see F.II.E.: Variations). Fencing was rarely stone and never hedge; apparently log (pole) or frame predominated before wire.

Agricultural materials changed over time. Apparently, it was not so much what one raised but how and how much one did so that differentiated classes of farms with regards to production. That is, all farmers raised basically the same range of products--which changed over time. But the acreage under cultivation, the number of slaves or tenants working, the amount of commercial fertilizer used, the degree of mechanization, etc., varied greatly from the wealthiest to the poorest farmers. We will proceed with a description of what an average middle-class farm's production profile would have been at various times. [For the following paragraphs, see Appendix B, Average Farm Agricultural Characteristics, 1860-1925, and Appendix C, Profiles of Average Farms, 1860-1925.]

In 1860, an average farm's agricultural materials consisted of about 30 acres of corn yielding about 890 bushels; 10 acres of wheat yielding about 140 bushels; 8 acres of hay yielding about 9 tons; 6 acres of oats yielding about 120 bushels; an acre of potatoes yielding around 160 bushels; and various small plots, notably including a 20'x40' patch of tobacco and a fifth of an acre of sweet potatoes.

By 1890, an average farm might have 2 acres of potatoes yielding 330 bushels; 10 acres of corn yielding 320 bushels; 6 acres of wheat yielding 100 bushels; 12 acres of hay yielding perhaps 12 tons; 4 acres of oats yielding 65 bushels; and similar small patches of tobacco and sweet potatoes. By the time one comes to 1925, 6 acres each of hay and corn yielded 7 tons and 160 bushels, respectively; 4 acres of potatoes produced 515 bushels; 1 acre of wheat yielded 20 bushels; 2/5 an acre of oats yielded 8 bushels; 1/3 of an acre of tobacco produced 205 pounds; and there was the same fifth of an acre of sweet potatoes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 5

A farm's livestock in 1860 consisted of 5 horses, 1 mule, 9 cattle of all kinds, 33 hogs, and 7 sheep. This changed to 3 horses, 1 mule, 6 cattle, 8 hogs, and 3 sheep by 1890. And by 1925, the automobile had left the farm with 1 horse, though there was still 1 mule (maybe the same one), 4 cattle, 3 hogs, and a sheep.

These data show the impact of shrinking farm size. They also show, however, the basic tendency in Jefferson County agriculture away from, first, "Southern" foodstuffs like hogs and corn. Not only these, but also large-scale cash items like wheat, hemp, and beef cattle steadily declined from late in the 19th century, if not before. What increased were items aimed at an urban market--like potatoes and (not shown) orchard and truck garden products. [See the statement of historic context, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930].

The location of middle-class farms in Jefferson County was generally on the land just beyond (further from Louisville) that of the landed gentry. [See the context statement, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930, maps 1 (geology and soils), 2 (topography), 3 (waterways), and 6 (National Register properties with agricultural associations), section E pages 32-34, 37.] This usually meant farms located on Beasley-Fairmount-Russellville association soils over Fisherville limestones; on Wheeling-Weinbach-Huntington association alluvial soils over shale; or, more sporadically, in pockets among the farms of the well-to-do on Crider-Corydon association soils over Louisville-Sellersburg-Jeffersonville limestones, particularly in the southern half of that zone. Middle-class farms avoided the knobs and the central plain, because of their inhospitable soils and topography, and were largely kept out of the northern half of the reach of Crider-Corydon soils by the land holdings of the upper class.

B. Associative Description

Design associations of middle-class farms conveyed a sense of functional, informal space. Intentionality was apparent, but aimed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 6

at usability more than at presentation. The relative lack of physical ornamentation was perhaps rooted in relative economic scarcity, but carried with it an aesthetic of its own.

The setting described above conveyed a sense of both independence and membership, self-sufficiency and interdependency. Middle-class farmers may have conceived themselves as making their own way in the world, as some of Thomas Jefferson's yeoman farmers; but they used community skills and followed community folkways, and acted and built and farmed with an eye to their neighbors. Also, the setting emphasized both the natural resource endowment of the particular tract of land the farm contained, and the need for access to societal infrastructure, such as roads.

Associative characteristics of middle-class farms included high frequency of properties and high degrees of similarity between properties. Most middle-class properties were representative rather than outstanding, at any level of significance. Most middle-class farmers appear to have been (based on surname analysis) English or Germanic; the particular ethnic cultural traditions represented here await further research.

The feeling of a middle-class farm was a mixed sense of growth and maintenance. Always the people of the farm were raising "something": raising crops, raising livestock, raising barns, raising children. So growth was a constant theme. Yet this growth only occasionally would take a particular farm family out of the middle class into the upper class. The growth was sufficient to replace what was dying: falling fertility and soil exhaustion; livestock diseases and aging; deterioration of the built environment under the effects of human use and of natural entropic forces such as wind, rain, sun, insects, ice, etc.; and the diseases and aging of the human population. Constant vigilance and effort was required for maintenance: for keeping the built and managed environments sufficiently functioning and hospitable for enough growth to go on to replace unavoidable losses.

C. Geographic Characteristics

Location and setting have already been discussed in some

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 7

~~detail. Middle-class farms in Jefferson County tended to be in a~~
wide, interrupted arc with the city at the Falls of the Ohio,
Louisville, as the focus of the arc. The interruption was the
north-south spike of knobs in the west-middle area of the county,
and the flat, swampy ground around them, especially just to their
east. The arc ran, except for this interruption, from the Ohio
southwest of the city eastward across the southern end of the
Sellersburg limestone plateau and up Floyds Fork, running for the
most part south and east of the Fincastle Survey properties
[Hammon, "The Fincastle Surveyors...", pp. 20-21, MPL Sect.H.].

The topographic setting of a middle-class farm tended to
consist of a tract of land running from a road to a waterway. In
the antebellum period, the domestic complex would be near a water
source at the edge of a contour change; in the postbellum period,
it would be on the highest point of the property. The main
dwelling might vary in its distance from the road, but would
normally address it. The exception is properties--mainly those
fronting on the Ohio River--whose water source was also their main
transportation route. Rural social service delivery properties--
mills, stores, post offices, schools, smithies, churches, rail
stations, and so forth--would be located within 3 or 4 miles at
the most, often in a crossroads community or a stringtown,
accessible via the road passing the farm.

D. Boundary Characteristics

Farm boundaries in general in Jefferson County tend to derive
rather stably from original surveys. Middle-class farms are not
often exceptions to this. The decrease in average size of farms in
the county no doubt derived from population pressures, increased
diversion of capital to production inputs such as equipment and
fertilizer, and the premium price of land (with its correspondingly
higher cash tax burden) in proximity to an urban center. However,
this phenomenon manifested itself as divisions of preexisting
boundaries. The 200-acre farm of the mid-19th century farmer would
become 2 100-acre farms of his children in the late century, and 4
50-acre farms of his grandchildren in the 1920s. Boundaries in the
antebellum period derived either arbitrarily from the large
original survey lines, or as adjusted to run either from watershed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 8

to watershed, or from road to waterway. Later boundaries were derived from the earlier ones, often with heirs, buyers, and tenants in effect dividing the old farm by its main field divisions. In the 20th century, the large number of very small farms (under 20 acres), which accounted for 30-35% of all farms in this period, were in many cases road frontage separated off for what amounted as much to rural residential property as to farms.

E. Likely Variations

Some 20% of the sample main dwellings are 1 1/2 story, and there is one 1 story (JF705). About 14% are 4-bay and a few are either 2 bay or are six or more. About 26% are brick, a handful stone, and one is probably timber-frame. Some 17% each are single-pen or double-pen, with 14% hall-parlor plan. There is one saddle-bag known, and 9% of the sample are dog-trots, or were originally--though both of these figures are probably underrepresentations. There are only 2 T-plans in the sample, but this is a gross underestimate, due to other emphases in earlier surveys. About 5% of the sample is double-pile.

About 20% of the sample has initial construction before 1800, but is included, since its active life has largely been in the period of significance. Only 11% date from the postbellum era; this is a known underrepresentation due to the beforementioned emphasis on antebellum properties in earlier surveys of middle-class properties.

F. Frequency and Location of Known Examples

Of 41 sample properties, about 10% are located on the southern end of the Sellersburg limestone formation, and a few are in the western alluvial plain. Of the remainder, about 50% are scattered in the northern part of the Crider-Corydon soil zone and 40% are in the Floyds Fork watershed. This sample is believed to be accurate in its locations but skewed in its frequencies. The northern part of the rich eastern soil zone in the county has had the highest survival rate for almost all types of properties. The western alluvial plain has had one of the lowest. This probably accounts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 9

for the present frequencies. Enlarging the sample, which was drawn from properties about which relatively more was known, to include more of the 167 properties identified as likely to be examples of the type, will also improve the accuracy.

G. Likely Condition of Described Characteristics

About 11% of sample properties have been totally demolished. Overall survival ratio has not been estimated. Field observation would indicate the location-specific survival characteristics already mentioned.

Properties that have all or some portion of their historic resource intact may be categorized by identifying percent of sample properties that have lost all or part of the various described characteristics. Loss of original wooded lots is high. There are no known stands of virgin timber in the county, though isolated presettlement trees may still exist. Many present woodlots are on previously exhausted fields. Also, sample properties have lost their associated agricultural fields in 43% of the cases. On the other hand, only 17% of the sample have had significant loss of domestic space (though dependencies may be replaced or otherwise changed). The main dwelling is in ruins or razed--leaving only information potential for it--in 14% of the sample. Agricultural dependencies are mostly lost in 46% of sample properties, due to suburbanizing pressures from Louisville. About 10% of the sample has all or part of all the resource components intact.

Too little data is presently compiled to precisely measure field alignment changes, but it may safely be assumed from observation of successive USGS quads that field configuration has been fairly stable at least from the turn of the century. On the other hand, wooden fencing has been almost totally replaced by wire.

Losses or changes in setting components may also be anticipated. About 20% of the properties have undergone major alteration in their road access, and loss of original water source is unknown, but probably very high. (Loss of tree cover and topsoil reduces spring flows; many urban-area activities lower the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 10

watertable; many streams have been channelled, etc. See section E of the context Agriculture in Jefferson County, p. 10, Overview of Cultural Modification of County Waterways.)

Post-1935 alterations in properties have occurred in other ways. The overwhelming majority of properties have undergone change in type as defined by main farm product in this period. Also, about 10% of the sample--though this probably underrepresents the phenomenon--has had post-1930 additions to the main dwelling.

H. Known Examples of the Type

The original surveys for Jefferson County began in the mid-1970s. Since then a variety of survey techniques and priorities have been in use, and varying amounts of resources have been dedicated to the survey task. Listed here are properties that would seem, based on inspection of the property or of earlier survey forms, to correspond to the Middle-Class Farm Property Type. The original survey often did not have historical research available to it; in particular, the reprinting of the 1858 Bergmann map of the county has pushed map evidence for property associations back 20 years earlier than was accessible to earlier surveyors. It is believed that many of the surveyed properties should at some time undergo further reworking, including name changes. A great many early survey properties are simply identified as "House" on the survey forms. Even patently agricultural properties that did receive historical names had "...House" rather than "...Farm" included in their designation. Consequently, in the following list, older survey properties listed only as "House," "Log House," etc., will have a tentatively-proposed new name assigned, preceded by an asterisk (*). Older named survey properties are listed as they will be found on the survey forms and state database. In these cases, "...House" should be read as "...Farm." In a few instances of what we believe to be confusing, modern rather than historical, or erroneous designation, proposed names are listed in the "Notes" column, preceded by an asterisk. Properties used in the statistical sample are followed by a % sign.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms

Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in

Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II . Page 11

Survey Number	Name	Notes
JF- 1	*John Hay Tenant Farm	
3	Old Steel Homeplace	
9	*E. Craycroft Farm	
13	Farnsley-Moorman House	*...-Moremen Farm
17	*P. Joyce Farm	
32	*Miss S. Maryman Farm	
33	William Raggard House	*Bells-Waller Farm
35	Garr-Allen House	
37	*Farnsley-Moore Farm	
38	David Farnsley House	
41	Thieneman House	*A. Kahlert Farm
43	Schenck House	
46	Schmitt-Moody House	
47	Fetter House	*Warrick Miller Farm
48	*M. F. Cowgill Farm	
50	Winehorsdt House	*Warrick Miller Tenant Farm
57	Lebold House	*R. Steele Farm
69	James Augustus House	
73	Kennedy House	
80	Wiser House	*Heydt Farm
83	*H. Rider Farm	
98	Glenrose House	*S. Grant Farm
104	Riggs House	*D. Wilson Farm
105	*James Hall Farm	
108	Brown House	Samuel G. Cooper, Jr., Farm
109	*Thomas P. Cooper Farm	
110	John Bates House %	
114	*Bird Hill	
115	*Henry Robb Farm	
119	Hall Place	
120	Carwardon Place	
121	Earl Garr House	*Jacob Smith Farm
124	Shacklette House	Jacob S. Hawkins Farm
126	Stone Lodge	M. Johnson Farm
128	Spring Bank Farm %	
129	*Dr. P. Cotton Farm	
131	Matthew Bichoff House	*Amos Seebolt, Jr., Tenant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 12

Farm

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 134 | Calvert House | |
| 141 | Thixton | |
| 142 | Ziegler House | *Mrs. Hays Farm |
| 143 | Carroll Smith House | *John Hayes Farm |
| 145 | Snapp House % | |
| 147 | Tyler/Wingfield House | |
| 148 | Levin Bates House % | |
| 150 | Skaggs House | *W. Prewitt Farm |
| 167 | Boston Estate | *Charles Carrithers Farm |
| 168 | Mills-Wheeler House % | |
| 170 | Jean House | *Robert Welsh Farm |
| 171 | Ben Stout House % | *Daniel Omer Farm |
| 173 | *Nancy Brentlinger Farm | |
| 176 | Reid House | |
| 177 | Carrithers Farm | |
| 179 | *William Hawes Farm | |
| 183 | Henry C. Mills/James Stout House | |
| 186 | Greenup Miller House | |
| 188 | Elias Christler/Thomas Birdwell House | |
| | | *W. H. Frederick Farm |
| 190 | *H. W. Frederick Farm | |
| 192 | Hillcrest | |
| 193 | *B. Williams Farm | |
| 194 | *J. Omer Farm | |
| 196 | Omer-Pound House % | |
| 198 | *A. L. Miller Farm | |
| 199 | Baumlisberg/Hart House | |
| 202 | Spring Hill | |
| 210 | Ben Gaar-Fenton House % | |
| 211 | *S. Conrad Farm | |
| 221 | Hunsinger-Kennedy House % | *Kennedy-Hunsinger Farm |
| 222 | Yenawine-Kennedy House % | |
| 229 | Simeon Moore House % | *Charles Moore Farm. One of
two brick main dwellings
east of Floyds Fork. |
| 230 | Carmichael House | |
| 233 | Carpenter House | A. B. P. Carpenter Farm |
| 234 | Clark Station | James Lemaster Farm |
| 235 | East Cedar Hill Institute % | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 13

236	Curry-Fox House	
238	Springhill House	
256	Judge Hancock House	*Stephen Bridwell Farm
262	*Proctor Farm	
264	*R. R. Clark Farm	
288	*George Currey Farm	
289	*H. Pound Farm	
291	Gilliland House	
293	Jacob Reel House %	
295	Hazael Tucker House %	
299	Old Goose Farm	
300	Goose Farm	
319	Moser House	*Solomon Wills Farm
321	George Yenowine %	
322	*George Blankenbaker Farm	
324	Walter Swann House	
326	J. Beynroth	
327	E. Lusch House	
328	Urton House	
329	A. Clifton Durr Farm	
330	Klapheke House	*John Johnson Farm
340	Alpha Tarbell House	*Mrs. Brengman Farm
354	Davis Tavern	
355	Weatherby House	
359	Jefferson Marders House %	
360	Lepanto House %	
363	*Mrs. Berkley's Farm	
369	Morse-English House	
370	Beckley House	*Parker-Beckley Farm
371	Jones House	*Samuel F. Tucker Farm
378	*Mrs. Pearce Farm %	
379	Pierce-Barrow House	
387	Gans House	*Theodesa Bisig Farm
389	*Norbourne Arterburn Tenant Farm	
390	*Woodlawn	
402	F. D. Washburn House	
418	Taylor House	*L. A. Wood Farm
424	Wilson House	
443	Young House	*B. Porter Farm
446	James Clore House %	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 14

454	Wilhoite House %	
459	Hite Family House	*Joseph Robison Farm
461	J. S. Wilcox House	
463	Yager House %	*Thomas Elliott Farm
465	Mrs. Cardwell House	
466	I. Collins House	
468	Green Hill Farm	
470	*R. Proctor Farm	
473	Mill House	*John Googin Factory House
474	Otto F. Eitel House	
476	Collins House	*Mrs. A. Phillips Farm
477	*Janet Knox Farm	
479	J. A. Lee House	*Glen Mary/Guy Farm
481	Gowdy House/Blackrock	
485	C. P. & I. Williams	
488	*James Bate Tenant Farm	
492	Nachand House	*McClure Farm
496	Porter House	
498	Mrs. Young House	*J. Collier Farm
499	*Mrs. Young Farm	
502	A. Martin House	*Jacob Hite Farm
506	Mrs. Brenner House	
508	J. W. Newman House	*P. D. Barbour Farm
509	S. Hunt House	*Caleb Dorsey Farm
514	P. Wilhoit Estate	
515	E. T. Yeager House	
530	Blankenbaker-Mattingly House	
536	Hickman Cabin	
563	Allison-Barrickman House %	
564	H. Holm House	*Mrs. Thrap Farm
572	James Wheeler House %	
574	McClain House	
576	Billy Bash House	
579	T. G. Payton House %	
581	J. E. Skinner House	
582	P. Hoke House	
584	J. W. Knuckles House	*W. Duerson Farm
590	Trumper House	*John E. Stone Farm
595	Clark House	*G. Conn Farm
597	*George Ash Farm	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II., Page 15
III.

631	James Walker House	
632	Garr House	
653	Maddox-Hite House	*Pauline K. Cooper Farm
659	Andrew Hoke House %	
660	Frederick Stucky House %	
665	Barbour-Deridder House	
668	*Shadrick House %	
669	Vernon House %	
679	Ragland House %	*Doll Tavern
683	John Seebolt House %	
684	*Hunsinger Lane Tenant House	
690	Merriwether House %	
692	Holzheimer House %	
701	Charles Beard Farm %	
704	Burden-Wiseheart Farm %	
705	Forest Cottage %	
707	Scearce-Mathis Farm %	
708	William Nicholson Farm % Razed	
732	Burden Farm	

F.III. SIGNIFICANCE

A. Significance of the Type in Relation to Its Associated Context

Middle-class Farms in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930, are related to the context Agriculture in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930. This context, arranged thematically around properties dependent, directly or nearly so, upon deriving a living from production from the land, will support property types derived from a number of categorizing principles. To date, the Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives Division has created one type, Gentleman Farms, that is based on a socioeconomic categorization. That is, production levels, social status, and the character of both the built and managed environment factor into ascertaining the type.

Middle-class farms in Jefferson County are those which, while production levels and incomes may have changed in absolute terms over time, fall into the middle of the scale both as producers and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.III - Page 16

as consumers. Like the upper classes, by whom Gentleman Farms was one property type generated, middle-class farms were viable, sustaining economic enterprises. They participated, at a smaller scale than the large planters, in the dominant agricultural activities of each time period. They acquired or produced both necessities and, to a lesser extent, niceties, and sought respectability within functionality. They were overwhelmingly Protestant Christians in religion (primarily Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, or, in German areas, Lutheran). It may be assumed that they took on social/community roles and responsibilities, unlike the lower classes, but that they were not by and large office-holders or major community leaders, unlike many of the upper class.

B. Areas of Significance

Applicable areas of significance for the type Middle-class Farms include (though further research may not limit them to):

- agriculture
- architecture
- archaeology--historic-nonaboriginal
- community planning and development
- conservation
- ethnic heritage--black
- ethnic heritage--European
- exploration and settlement
- industry
- religion
- social history
- transportation.

The type is unlikely to be significant in the areas of politics and government, art, commerce, and landscape architecture that might apply to upper-class agricultural properties.

**C. National Register Criteria and Criteria Exceptions
(Considerations)**

Properties associated with the type Middle-Class Farms may be significant under any of the four National Register Criteria. They

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.III. Page 17

may also be significant for the following criteria exceptions: A, B, D, E, or G.

Properties of this type will frequently be associated with broad patterns of our history. Ethnic heritage and social history are perhaps the standout areas of significance associated with this criterion. However, the growing appreciation for the folk, the vernacular, and the representative means that properties which are faithful re-presenters of the average lives of ordinary people are seen to be filled with significance as well.

Some middle-class farms will, or will also, be significant for individuals or families significant at the local level. Subregions of the county sustained localized kinship groupings over three to five generations, and these are usually what is meant by this criterion.

Many properties are fine, representative examples of vernacular architecture. Presumably, although this needs more research to be established and catalogued, they are also evidential of folk landscaping and building techniques and ethnic design proclivities. Design and architecture, here, by the way, should be read broadly, in terms not only of the main dwelling's appearance, but also of dependency construction and of overall farm complex layout.

An unknown number of properties are likely to have information potential. This includes not only properties where the main dwelling, domestic complex, or agricultural complex have been demolished, but also those in which they are still standing and surrounding land has not been heavily modified. These areas in the domestic space are prima facie likely to provide archaeological information on farm lifestyle from midden, privies, and other below-ground features. It appears from Kentucky Heritage Council data that 26% of the sample properties already have had archaeological sites identified to the Council (though the bulk of these are for preEuropean-contact features).

Several criteria exceptions may also apply to middle-class farm properties. Some properties have a church and/or church cemetery

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.III., Page 18
IV.

located on them, sometimes not carved off into a separate legal lot. Exception A may apply to such properties. Development and road construction has resulted in the moving of some properties; depending on the condition of the new situation, of course, some such properties may qualify under exception B. Large numbers of family cemeteries dot the rural landscape; whether they are on a farm or are now surrounded by subdivisions, a more sympathetic understanding of their cultural place may qualify such properties under exception D. No examples of exception E are presently known, but there is no reason to think that this might not apply at some future point. Finally, continuing survey work may identify more recent middle-class farm properties that, for some outstanding reason, qualify under exception G.

From the nature of the social role of the people who farmed properties of this type, it is inherently unlikely that commemorative or shrine-like properties would be associated with them. An unusual case may be found, but such is not anticipated.

D. Levels of Significance

Properties of this type are most likely to be significant at the local level. An exception, apparently, is the now-arsoned and razed Spring Bank Farm (JF128), which the Historic American Buildings Survey found, in 1974, to be "...an extremely unusual and complete ensemble of pre-Civil War farm buildings. Executed in a vernacular style, they are typical of what was once found on many of the smaller Kentucky farms" [HABS No. KY-149], implying a state or perhaps national level of significance.

F.IV. Registration Requirements

A. The Type and Its Known Examples

At this time, survival ratios of middle-class farm properties are unknown. As has been mentioned, the sample of some 40 known exemplars is probably representative in all areas of resource quality except floorplan (where dogtrot and T-plans are underrepresented), location (where the western plain probably has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.IV. Page 19

had a much lower survival ratio than eastern portions of the county), and time period (where the postbellum period is underrepresented).

B. Registration Requirements

1. Location--A middle-class farm should not be located on the knobs or on the central slack-water plain.
2. Design--A middle-class farm type property will normally be a farm or farm remnant with at least two of the following four components: a main dwelling, a domestic complex, an agricultural building and structure complex, and a managed landscape. The main dwelling will normally be a 1 1/2 or 2 story, 3 or 5 bay, log or frame, single pile, center passage building. The domestic complex must have the domestic space intact or very nearly so, with at least a water-source structure (spring house, cistern, well) and a privy either standing or accessible to archaeological investigation. The agricultural complex need not be intact, and replacement structures and buildings of compatible function may be found in its stead. If the property does have its agricultural complex or some part of it, it should normally include a barn and an equipment shed/garage. Similarly, the managed landscape need not be present, but if it is, it should have field configurations approximating the historic ones, and a mixture of land uses, including at least one example of agricultural production (hay meadow, pasture, tilled fields) and one of other uses (wooded lot, fallow field, waste ground).
3. Setting--A middle-class farm property will have a domestic space of 4-8 acres, a main dwelling oriented towards and 1/16 to 1/4 mile from a public road, and an apparently managed landscape (to the extent that it has such).
4. Workmanship--Workmanship can be expected to be of a vernacular type, both in style and technique. Quality will vary, but should be adequate to be functional. Competency, rather than academic artistry, is the key

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.IV. Page 20

variable. Historical evidence, if any, should show the use of local building traditions, and personal, family, and neighborhood labor (with some of the latter being for hire).

5. Materials--Local resources were used for the most part by middle-class farmers for their building needs. Selection among locally available materials may have been determined more by traditional preference than by societal trend or even individual building competencies. Therefore, as mentioned above, main dwellings were normally log (often weatherboarded) or frame. Domestic complex buildings were log or stone (springhouse); brick or stone (smokehouse and root cellar); and frame (privy). Agricultural complex buildings were apparently mainly log or frame. Fences were pole, rail, log, or plank before wire.
6. Association--Middle-class farms should normally be associated with English or Germanic farmers whose production outputs were in the medial range for Jefferson County farms, regardless of the main product produced. Other associations would be Virginian or Pennsylvanian material culture traditions, one would assume, but the topic beckons further research.
7. Feeling--Middle-class farm properties should convey a sense of rural living and production. There should be a sense of unity or compactness about the environment, with the components relating more to one another than to the surrounding properties. The main dwelling orientation and approach should, however, connote an interest in the neighborhood.

C. Exceptions that may be considered for inclusion in this type

See the section F.II.E. of this type for predicted variations from the norm. Justifications for these may be found in minority ethnic traditions or individual idiosyncrasies, especially in the matter of choice of building materials and main dwelling floorplans. Also, given the inevitable fact that all survey work

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Type: Middle-class Farms

Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in

Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.IV. **Page** 21

has both sharp sight for some resources and blind spots to others, what initially appears to be an anomaly may, as survey work in the county progresses, be found to contribute or conform to some larger pattern.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 22

APPENDIX A

Number of Farms by Size in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1860-1930

Farms of a Given

Size in: 1860

Acres	1860	1890	1900	1910	1925	1930
0-3			85 3%	0 0%	30 1%	16 1%
3-9	10 1%	203 9%	276 10%	188 15%	432 17%	391 15%
10-19	53 5%	271 12%	418 15%	215 17%	452 18%	475 18%
20-49	282 26%	579 26%	763 27%	326 25%	745 29%	723 28%
50-99	294 27%	502 22%	595 21%	206 16%	498 20%	522 20%
100-499	446 41%	656 29%	670 24%	337 26%	373 15%	478 18%
"-174			389	172	230	280
175-259			172	114	90	131
260-499			109	51	53	67
500-999	10 1%	23 1%	18 1%	13 1%	* 4 ngl.	8 ngl.
1,000+	1 ngl.	2 ngl.	2 ngl.	0 0%	1 ngl.	3 ngl.

*N.B.: "ngl." means "negligible," less than 0.5%.

Farms of a Given Size as a Percentage of All Farms
Percent (See "Key" next page.)

75						
70						
65						
60						
55	S					
50		S	S		S	S
45						
40	M			S		
35					F	F
30		M	F	F		
25			M	M		
20		F				M
15				M		
10						
5	F					
0	L	L	L	L	L	L
Year	1860	1890	1900	1910	1925	1930

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 23

Key:

F - Farmlet: 0-19 acres.
L - Large Farm: 500 acres or more.
M - Medium Farms: 100-499 acres.
S - Small Farm: 20-99 acres.

APPENDIX B

Average Farm Characteristics in Jefferson County, Kentucky,
1860-1930

Year>	1860	1880	1890	1900	1910	1925	1930
Per #Frms.	1096	2119	2236	2827	3093	2535	2616
Farm							
Horses	5.4	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.9
Mules	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0
Cattle	8.9	5.3	5.9	4.9	3.6	3.9	5.6
Hogs	32.8	12.3	7.6	6.5	4.4	2.7	
Sheep	7.2	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.4	0.7	
Wheat bu.	142.1	87.9	97.4	84.9	92.3	19.9	34.7
Wht. acs.	?10		6.2	6.4	6.0	1.2	2.1
Wht. bu/ac.			15.7	13.3	15.4	16.6	16.5
Oats bu.	122.3	54.2	66.3	32.4	8.4	7.9	8.6
Oats acs.	?6		3.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Oats bu/ac.			18.4	23.1	16.8	19.8	21.5
Corn bu.	888.8	498.4	318.7	354.8	207.1	160.6	190.7
Corn acs.	?30		10.2	11.7	5.6	5.8	7.0
Corn bu/ac.			31.2	30.3	37.0	27.7	27.2
Potatoes bu	162.4	127.0	329.8	314.0	386.6	514.8	391.1
Pot. acs.	?1.1		2.1	2.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
Pot. bu/ac.			157.0	136.5	128.9	128.7	163.0
Hay tons	8.7	5.3	12.4		7.6	6.5	9.1
Tobacco lbs.	12.4	5.5	2.6	47.0	85.1	204.4	138.1
Tob. lbs./ac.			650.0	783.3	945.6	681.3	690.5
Improved acs.	104.8	86.7	74.1	59.2	48.8	45.1	42.3
Avg. Farm acs.	157	?108	89.0	74.0	63.6	53.1	61.3
%age Unimpv'd.	33%	?19%	17.1%	20.0%	23.2%	15.0%	30.9%
Sorghum Molasses							
Gals.	1.3		0.6	0.2	1.0		0.3
Sweet Potatoes							

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930

Section number F.II. Page 24

Bu.	29.1	46.9	52.7	53.4	56.5	29.8	37.8
S.Pot. acs.	0.2		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
S.P. bu/acs.			131.8	133.5	141.3	149.0	126.0
Butter lbs.	231.6	165.7	235.4	163.6	171.0	114.2	
Cheese lbs.	1.6	1.9	3.6	5.0	5.3		
Chickens			62.6	36.2		48.7	39.5
Eggs dzns.			192.8	163.7	187.0	161.3	253.0
Milk gals.		431.4	1786.7	1781.0	1062.4	1444.6	
Fertilizer							
Cost		\$16	\$30	\$32	\$48	\$172	
Labor Costs				\$139	\$248	\$207	
Equip. Value	\$176	\$149	\$187	\$201	\$259	\$318	\$426
Farm Value	\$10165	\$6997	\$7724	\$6380	\$7668	\$8903	\$12095

APPENDIX C TYPICAL MIDDLE-CLASS FARM PROFILES FOR SELECTED YEARS Based on Average Farm Production and Characteristics

1860

Livestock

9 cattle
33 hogs
5 horses
1 mule
7 sheep

Crops

10 acres of wheat yielding 142 bu.
6 " of oats " 122 "
30 " of corn " 889 "
1 " potatoes " 162 "
8 " of hay " 9 tons

Size

105 improved acres on a 157-acre farm
60 acres in plantings
45 acres in pasture
52 acres in woodland (probably heretofore uncleared ground)

2-4 slaves worth \$2000-4000 (on the Lexington market for southern shipment)

1890

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 25

Livestock

6 cattle
8 hogs
3 horses
1 mule
3 sheep

Crops

6 acres of wheat yielding 97 bu.
4 " of oats " 66 "
10 " of corn " 319 "
2 " potatoes " 330 "
12 " of hay " 12 tons

Size

74 improved acres on an 89-acre farm.
40 acres in plantings
35 acres in pasture
15 acres in woodland (by this time also certainly including
waste such as rocky, steeply sloped, or swampy ground, as
well as failed fields and actual woods)1925

Livestock

4 cattle
3 hogs
1 horse
1 mule
1 sheep

Crops

1 acre of wheat yielding 20 bu.
2/5 acre of oats " 8 "
6 acres of corn " 161 "
4 " potatoes " 515 "
6 " hay " 7 tons
1/3 acre tobacco " 204 lbs.

Size

45 improved acres on a 53-acre farm.
20 acres in plantings
15 acres in pasture
8 acres in woods, etc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number F.II. Page 26APPENDIX D ESTIMATED PER FARM PRODUCTION IN 1840
Compared with Calculated Figures for 1860

Based on an estimated 1,000 farms in 1840.

Year>	1840		1860
Item			
Horses			
& Mules	6.9		6.3
Cattle	12.7		8.9
Hogs	42.3		32.8
Sheep	17.0		7.2
Wheat bu.	115.2		142.1
Oats bu.	156.1		122.3
Corn bu.	665.6		888.8
Potatoes bu.	60.6		162.4
Hay tons	5.5		8.7
Tobacco lbs.	75.4		12.4

The 1840 census does not report many of the other items, and calculates other incommensurably. These categories seemed comparable.

APPENDIX E CROP YIELDS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Per acre yields were remarkably constant in most categories. Production varied according to labor and land inputs, with land devoted to the item the most determinant variable.

Corn	30 bushels per acre
Hay	just over 1 ton per acre
Potatoes	140 bushels per acre
Sweet Potatoes	135 bushels per acre
Tobacco	650 pounds per acre
Wheat	15 bushels per acre

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See continuation sheet 27.

☒ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See the associated MPL and context. Also:

Berry, Thomas S. Western Prices before 1861. Harvard: Cambridge, 1943.

----- Economic Report of the President. United States Government
Printing Office: Washington, 1989.

Lerner, William, ed. Historical Statistics of the United States:
Colonial Times to 1970. U. S. Bureau of the Census: Washington,
1975.

Wright, Gavin. Old South, New South: Revolutions in the Southern
Economy Since the Civil War. Basic Books: New York, 1986.

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives Division

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark Thames/Preservation Research Consultant

organization Jefferson Co. Hist. Pres. Arch. Div. date May 1, 1990

street & number 525 W. Muhammad Ali Blvd., #204 telephone (502) 625-5761

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetProperty Type: Middle-class Farms
Addendum to Historic Context: Agriculture in
Louisville & Jefferson County, Ky., 1800-1930Section number G. Page 27Methodology

The primary research tool was aggregate county agricultural census statistics for the period 1840-1930. These and other sources were found and used at the Family and Neighborhood Heritage Center of the Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives Division, the William Ekstrom Library at the University of Louisville, and the Louisville Free Public Library. Identification of exemplar properties was carried out by JCHPAD staff and consultants, and type characteristics researched from in-house survey and National Register files. The price deflator used was the deflator index of the producer price index, with 1926 and 1910-1914 values converted to 1982 constant dollars (the inflation from 1982-1988--the most recent year for which statistics are available--was only 4%).

Please note that the term "average farm" is used advisedly throughout. In no case were median figures used (and they may only be available for 3 of the decades concerned, according to census records), and enough data was present to construct weighted averages only in the case of farm size. It is therefore possible that there was more specialization of product by class than appears here. Also, as is noted in Appendix B, some orchard and truck figures are available from 1890 onwards. They have not been included in the average/middle-class farm production profiles, because orchard value figures indicate a substantial production level before the figures began to be itemized in 1890, and therefore, including item figures in the 1890 and 1925 profiles would have unfairly created the impression that these were new products for Jefferson County farms. Actually, they were merely newly enumerated.

Finally, regrettably, the 1840 census did not ascertain the number of farms, and therefore average farm production figures cannot be carried back to the mid-antebellum period. However, aggregate production figures for 1840 and 1860 are listed for comparison in Appendix D. It is our sense that the number of farms in 1840 would not have been more than, nor much less than, the approximately 1,100 of 1860. Perhaps 1,000 would be a reasonable guess, but it is conjectural, and so not used in the calculations.