

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

OCT - 6 1987

received JUL 27 1987

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

SEP 15 1987

**1. Name**

historic Old Jeffersonville Historic District

and or common

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by I-65 on the west, Court Avenue on the North,  
Graham Street on the east and the Ohio River on the south N/A not for publication

city, town Jeffersonville N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county Clark code 019

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clark County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Jeffersonville state Indiana

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana

See continuation sheet

## 7. Description

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Old Jeffersonville Historic District is comprised of a large portion of downtown Jeffersonville and the adjacent residential areas. Jeffersonville is located on the Ohio River, across from Louisville, Kentucky, and upstream from the Falls of the Ohio, the only natural barrier in the river from its beginnings in Pittsburgh to its mouth at the Mississippi. Jeffersonville has the deepest harbor in this part of the river.

Jeffersonville is laid out on a grid-iron plan, parallel to the Ohio River. Within the historic district, the major arteries run in a northeast-southwest direction. The main exception to this is Spring Street, the primary commercial corridor which runs northwest from the river for five blocks to Warder Park, the northwesternmost part of the district. The other northwest-southeast streets generally have fewer structures and serve primarily as connecting corridors.

Spring Street is a typical, nineteenth century, commercial corridor. The scale is predominately two to three stories in height with the building set-back at the sidewalk. Italianate and eclectic Victorian styles predominate. Most construction is brick. There is the typical array of ground floor alterations, small, in-fill buildings, and parking lots. The 100 block, which is nearest the river, has suffered most from demolition and new construction. The most important structure in this block is the Old Stauss Hotel (100 East Riverside Drive, photo #1), a three-story, Italianate hostelry with arched windows and a corbeled cornice. This is one of the largest and finest structures left from this period of construction.

The 200-400 blocks of Spring Street have a greater density of structures and a more unified street front. The old Elk's Club building at 240 Spring Street (third from right in photo #3) is a highly decorative, three-story structure sheathed in glazed brick. The majority of the other structures are two and three story Italianates. The old Bensinger's Building, 242 Spring Street (fourth from right in photo #3), is a typical 1920s, pressed brick, commercial building with a crenelated parapet.

The 300 block of Spring Street is more diverse in architectural styles which cover a broader time period. There are several Italianates (Numbers 300, 310, 328, photo #7). Number 345 is a fine example of the style with an extended cornice and the first floor articulation remaining. Number 353 Spring Street, a handsome, Queen Anne style building, has a second floor oriel window which projects over the sidewalk area (second from right in photo #6). The old Masonic Hall (Number 352) retains a rich variety of decorative work in the upper two stories. Two early twentieth-century buildings are outstanding: the LaRose Theatre (Number 333, photo #9), which dates from the 1920s and is of orange, glazed brick with terra cotta trim; and Number 332, a classical, stone facade with a pedimented entry and large windows (photo #5).

The 400 block of Spring Street contains the finest, small, Italianate structure in the district, Numbers 418 through 420. This structure retains the original storefront with slender cast-iron columns. Incised-stone lintels cap the windows of the second floor which have, unfortunately, been shortened (photo #11). Number 433 is notable for its elaborate metal cornice and brick corbeling (photo #10). Number 400 is a 1930s building which is several bays wide. It has casement windows on the second floor and Cararra glass on the first floor (photo #11). The 1907, Citizens National Bank Building is located on the east corner of Spring and Court. It is a handsome, stone-faced Classical Revival structure adorned with large eagles. A later, brick Colonial Revival addition is to the southeast (photo #12).

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1815 - 1935 Builder/Architect Various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Old Jeffersonville Historic District is significant for its architecture. As the core of one of the earliest permanent settlements in Indiana, the district contains buildings which represent a variety of commercial and residential styles and date from the early 19th century to the present day. Jeffersonville's architecture is not grandiose, but solid, well-built examples of the popular 19th and early 20th century styles. Once a bustling transportation center, Jeffersonville has declined in importance since the early 20th century. Despite unsympathetic development and demolition of the last several decades, however, Jeffersonville remains a picturesque river town with one of the finest residential riverfronts on this section of the Ohio River.

Jeffersonville is important for its role in the settlement, military, and transportation histories of Indiana, though few structures which represent these areas of significance survive. The city began as a military outpost and grew into a flourishing transportation hub, uniting regional river, rail, and road traffic. In the process, Jeffersonville became the nation's leading center of steamboat production and key support base for the Union Army's western theatre during the Civil War. After the war, an expanded industrial base helped to form the greater part of the Old Jeffersonville Historic District.

Settlement at Jeffersonville began about 1786. The primary locus of settlement was Fort Finney, a post-Revolutionary military post located at the foot of Fort Street between Riverside Drive and the Ohio River. In 1787 Fort Finney became known as Fort Steuben. The town of Jeffersonville was organized in June, 1802, when Lt. Isaac Bowman, who had obtained the land as his share of General George Rogers Clark's military grant, placed 150 acres in the hands of five trustees, who were to lay out the town and sell lots. The town was laid out according to a plan attributed to President Thomas Jefferson and revised by John Gwathmey, a local attorney. Jefferson's plan, prepared at the request of Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison, envisioned an open checkerboard pattern with alternate squares left as open space. Gwathmey superimposed a series of diagonal streets which would cross in the center of the open spaces. This concept was succeeded by the present plan in 1817. In 1802 Jeffersonville became the Clark County seat and remained so until 1812, when the seat of government was moved to Charlestown. Jeffersonville regained its county seat status in 1878.

Although it never seriously rivaled Louisville, its larger neighbor to the south, Jeffersonville quickly developed a strong and diverse economy based largely on the demands of river commerce. In 1805 and again in 1818 concerted efforts were begun to build a canal around the northern end of the Falls of the Ohio, but both attempts failed for lack of money. A canal finally opened on the southern end in December, 1830, assuring Louisville's triumph as the region's metropolitan center. However, Jeffersonville quickly became a major shipbuilding center because of its excellent harbor. Numerous flatboats and keelboats were built in Jeffersonville before a Mr. Hart and several other investors financed construction of the United States, a 700-ton steamboat that could carry 3,000 bales of cotton. Jeffersonville's position as one of the nation's leading shipbuilding centers was secured in 1848 when James Howard opened the Howard Shipyards. For more than a century, the Howard Yards, forerunner of the present Jeffboat, Inc., turned out some of the finest craft on American waters, including such vessels as the Robert E. Lee II, the Glendy Burke, and the Mark Twain. The boat yards, which are one block east of the district, supplied employment for numerous people in the adjacent area.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet #1

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 203

Quadrangle name Jeffersonville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	3	7	6	1	0
Zone	Easting							Northing						

B 

1	6	6	1	1	4	8	0	4	2	3	6	9	2	0
Zone	Easting							Northing						

C 

1	6	6	0	9	8	7	9	4	2	3	5	7	8	9
Zone	Easting							Northing						

D 

1	6	6	0	9	7	1	0	4	2	3	6	2	9	0
Zone	Easting							Northing						

E 

1	6	6	0	9	9	4	0	4	2	3	6	9	1	0
Zone	Easting							Northing						

F 

Zone	Easting							Northing						

G 

Zone	Easting							Northing						

H 

Zone	Easting							Northing						

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marty Hedgepeth, Architectural Historian and Preservation Consultant  
2319 Ettles Lane, Clarksville, Indiana 47130

organization Kentuckiana Historical Services date December 30, 1984  
Carl Kramer, President

street & number 2319 Village Drive telephone 502/451-2481

city or town Louisville state Kentucky 40205

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Nicholas Henry for J. M. Ribenow

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer date 7-8-87

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Clarence Byers  
Keeper of the National Register

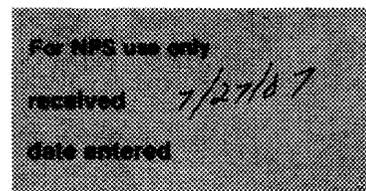
National Register date 10-6-87

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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

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Continuation sheet      Old Jeffersonville  
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Jeffersonville Commercial and Riverfront Historic District  
Determined eligible, 9-26-80

Grisamore House (The Read House)  
111-113 W. Chestnut Street  
Jeffersonville, Indiana  
Listed National Register 5-9-83

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Item Number 9

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- Baird, Lewis C. Baird's History of Clark County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B. F. Brown, 1909.
- Fishbaugh, Charles Preston. From Paddle Wheel to Propellers. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1970.
- Ford, Henry, and Kate Ford. History of the Falls Cities and Their Counties. Cleveland: L. A. Williams, 1882.
- Haffner, Gerald O. A Brief, Informal History of Clark County, Indiana. New Albany, Indiana: Indiana South East Bookstore, 1985.
- Kramer, Carl E., and Mary A. Woodward. Clark County, Indiana. Crystal Lake, Illinois: Profile Pub., 1983.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, np. 1904. Copies in possession of Historic Landmarks Foundation. Jeffersonville, Indiana.

7/27/87

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The 500 block of Spring retains four historic structures on the southwest side which face Warder Park. The Masonic Temple (Number 509) is in pristine condition with no apparent alterations to its Classical Revival facade and large portico (photo #13). Numbers 519-527 are a fine collection of two-story structures ranging in date from c. 1870 through c. 1925 (photo #14). Number 519 is especially interesting because of the chamfered angle of the facade which conforms with the irregularities of the street line.

Intersecting Spring Street at its southeastern end is Riverside Drive (Old Front Street). Riverside is situated on a slight rise above the Ohio River with boat docks primarily occupying the southeastern side of the street. This section of the Ohio shore is one of the least altered and most scenic in the greater Louisville area (photos #140-141). Riverside Drive is lined with some of the finest residential dwellings in the district. Unfortunately, in several areas, there are some commercial intrusions and also several large apartment complexes. The presence of a few, post war houses is much less disruptive to the streetscape (photos #15, #20, #21).

The residential architecture of Riverside Drive is rich and varied. A double house with Federal characteristics and a raised English basement (number 211-13 East) which probably dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century is one of the earliest structures on the street (photo #20). Number 415 East is a large, two-story, Greek Revival house which has six-over-six windows and stone lintels. The large porch has been enclosed on the upper story (photo #16). There are several examples of the Italianate style on the street; most notable are two frame houses, Numbers 322 West (photo #24) and 328 West (photo #25). Number 304 West Riverside is a large, red brick, eclectic, Victorian dwelling with a mansard roof, a tower, and slender cast-iron porch columns (photo #23). Number 309 East is another late nineteenth-century, eclectic house marked by an entry tower and Greek fret trim (photo #19). Number 319 East typifies the interest in classical revival trend of the late nineteenth century in the shingle style. This structure has a semi-circular veranda with Tuscan columns, the front door has a fanlight, an inset, second story porch is above the entry (photo #18). This structure is one of the most visually interesting in the district. (Photos #17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 are other views of the street.)

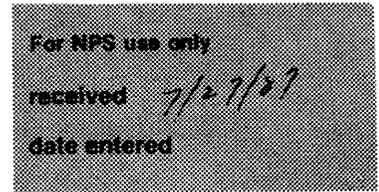
Market Street parallels Riverside Drive to the north. The 300-500 blocks of West Market consist primarily of shotguns (the one-story, one-room wide, working-class house found primarily in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valley areas), cottages, and bungalows with several very fine, large structures (photos #29-30). Two of these structures are brick, two-story, Italianates, Numbers 303 (photo #34) and 318 (photo #33). Number 318 is the finest residential structures in this style in the district. Virtually unaltered, the facade has a central entry with an overdoor and an exceptionally detailed, cast-iron porch and fence. Another large dwelling is Number 330, a simple treatment of the Second Empire influence with a pronounced mansard roof (photo #32).

The 200 block of West Market is weaker and has several vacant areas. Number 215 is a well proportioned and detailed, double-bay Italianate (photos #35, 119).

Market Street between Pearl and Wall is one of the weakest areas of the district, marked by parking lots, industrial buildings and recent commercial and institutional structures (photos #35-39). Only four, small residential structures remain on the south side of the 200 block of East Market (photo #40).

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Historic District

The 300 and 400 blocks of East Market are more markedly residential and intact in terms of their historic resources (photo #41). The 300 block has a number of large impressive dwellings of a variety of late nineteenth century styles. Most outstanding is Number 312, a frame, two and one-half story, Classical Revival structure, which is highly ornamented with delicate Adamesque decoration (photo #31). Number 330 has a beautiful, leaded-glass double door and much other detailing hidden under aluminum siding (photo #43). On the northeast corner of the block is the majestic St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a Gothic Revival stone structure with large expanses of stained glass (photo #42). The scale of the structures is smaller and overall stylistic treatment is simpler in the 400 block (photo #45). One of four Dutch Colonials in the district is located at Number 414.

East Chestnut is similar to Market in the type of dwellings found. The southwestern edge of the 200 block contains the basis of supports for the old Big Four bridge, which has been partially dismantled. This block contains a variety of small, vernacular dwellings and two one-story apartments. Number 216 is a brick Italianate, which retains its decorative lintels on the second floor (photo #46).

The 100 block of West Chestnut contains only two contributing structures, a handsome stuccoed Colonial Revival house (number 131) of the 1920s which could possibly be a remodeling of an earlier Victorian structure (photo #47), and the exceptional Greek Revival double house known as the Grisamore House (National Register, 1983, photo #48). The rest of the block consists of parking lots, a two-story motel and the side of an apartment building (photo #49).

The 100 block of East Chestnut has a mix of structures. The long, rear sections of the Spring Street commercial structures occupy about one-third of the block. The rest of the block consists primarily of turn-of-the-century residences on the northwest side. Most notable is Number 131, a large duplex which is shingled on the second floor and unusual for the use of brick on the first floor (photo #50). The south side has a large, vernacular brick house of early construction at Number 118, a parking lot, and a small, frame commercial structure, Number 130, that blends nicely with the residential area.

The 200 block of East Chestnut is primarily lined with bungalows (photos #52, 54, 55). Number 209-211 is situated on a large lot and is one of the finest, late Victorian houses in the district. This asymmetrical brick dwelling has a porch with Tuscan columns sheltering double stained-glass doors. Decorative sandstone trim articulates the window openings. The building has recently been restored and is in excellent condition (photo #53).

The 300 block of East Chestnut contains another outstanding religious structure, the neo-Baroque St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church. The 1907 church has a definite Spanish flavor. The two bell towers give it a sense of monumentality (photo #58). Next to the church is a Moorish-styled rectory (Number 315) with arched windows, c. 1925 (photo #59). The only other structure on this side of the street is Number 323, an exceptionally detailed, Classical Revival house with an Ionic-columned porch and leaded glass, oriel window of great delicacy on the first floor (photo #60). Vernacular dwellings predominate on the southeast side along with a small, brick, Gothic Revival church dating from 1884 (photos #57, 56). Both of the churches have been responsible for the clearing of several houses to make way for parking lots.

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The 400 block of East Chestnut has an unusual mix of structures. Another handsome, brick Gothic Revival church, the First Presbyterian, with a belltower and lancet windows, is located on the east corner of East Chestnut and Walnut Streets. The church has an attached Sunday School wing which is of later date but similar in style (photo #61). The house at the north corner of East Chestnut and Walnut, Number 401, is one of the more unusual Italianate shotguns in this area of the Ohio River Valley. The extended window and door hoods are of an exceptionally handsome design (photo #63). Number 407 is a typical WPA, Art Moderne school of a cruciform plan with metal casement windows and a stuccoed facade. It is built on the site of an earlier school building and possibly encompasses the older structure. Number 424 is a fine, large, frame Italianate with a heavily bracketed cornice (photo #62). This block is completed by a two-story, commercial structure with apartments above (Number 429, c. 1890) which is typical of residential neighborhoods of this period (photo #64).

Maple is the longest northeast-southwest street in the district and has several distinctive patterns of development. Numbers 217 and 219 are both nice shotguns. Number 217 has a detailed Eastlake porch (photo #65). The 100 block of West Maple consists primarily of parking and the side facades of Spring Street structures. Number 118 is a two-story, vernacular residence and Number 120 is a typical, c. 1925, revival style dwelling which is now a funeral home (photo #66).

The 100 block of East Maple also contains the side facades of Spring Street buildings (photo #67). Number 127 is a fine, two-story example of the typical, pressed brick commercial building of the mid-1920s with a parapet and large store windows (photo #68).

The 200 block of East Maple consists primarily of residential structures. The southeast side is lined with early twentieth-century vernacular houses (photos #69, 70). The northwest side has four large, late Victorian homes; most notable is Number 211, a large, Queen Anne style house. All houses on the northwest side have been altered to a large degree by the application of aluminum siding. The south corner of the block contains one of the largest, non-contributing buildings, a multi-story, brick office building owned by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company (photo #71).

The 300 block of East Maple begins one of the finest residential areas in the district which becomes increasingly unaltered in the 500, 600 and 700 blocks. The 300 Block of East Maple consists of small, vernacular structures (photo #73) and St. Lukes Church, a small, red brick, Gothic Revival with stone detailing and eagle-headed gargoyles on the crenelated bell tower. Next to St. Lukes is a one-story, brick, contemporary church-school building (photo #74).

The 400 block of East Maple has larger-scale dwellings, still primarily of vernacular styles with a number of American Four-Squares. Number 417 is an exceptional shotgun with a bay window on the facade, decorative shingles, Greek fret and wave-mold decoration (photo #76). Number 420 is a two-story, red brick, Italianate with stone lintels. Number 409 is outstanding for the fine details of its Eastlake porch. Number 429 is one of the more unusual versions of the American Four-Square. The house has two bay windows on the facade and interesting window arrangements in the doors (photo #77). This block is also anchored on the south corner of East Maple and Watt by another small Gothic Revival church. This is one of the earliest religious structures in the district and dates from 1877 (photo #75).

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The 500 block of East Maple has one major intrusion, an extremely altered 1920s commercial structure and parking lot at Number 526 (photo #81). The southeast side is primarily American Four-Squares. Number 512 is a more unusual brick example of the style (photo #78). Number 532 is a very fine shotgun of simple design which retains its original clapboard. The architecture of the northwest side is similar. Number 513 is another fine shotgun (photo #79). Number 519 is an excellent example of the American Four-Square with camed windows, a hip roof and dormers. Number 521 is a camel-back shotgun which is not common in the district. (A camel-back is a one-story shotgun with a two-story rear wing.) Number 513 retains a nice Eastlake porch (photo #79).

There are only two non-contributing structures in the 600-800 blocks of East Maple, a small, post-war house (photo #85) and one highly altered, corner-commercial structure. (See map.) The majority of the structures in these blocks date from the early twentieth century. Several Italianate shotguns are of an earlier date. Number 617 is an unusual one-story frame Italianate with a cruciform plan (photo #82). Number 620 is an impressive, two-story brick Italianate with elaborate terra cotta lintels (photo #84). Number 716 is an ornately detailed Italianate shotgun with a bay window on the facade. The late nineteenth-century, decorative Victorian styles are represented by a late Queen Anne house (Number 708) with an Eastlake porch (photo #88). A two-story frame house at Number 814 displays delicate, foliate decoration on the lintels and porch (photo #91). Number 931 is a shotgun which is decorated in fish-scale shingles and has an Eastlake porch. Number 710 is a shotgun with ornate trim and an Eastlake porch (photo #88). Houses of the American Four-Square style are abundant, many have fine classical porches, such as Numbers 623, 625 (photo #83), 629, 709 (photo #86), 811, 823 (photo #90) and 906 (photo #95). Bay windows on the facade are often employed on the Four-Squares in this section.

Several structures demonstrate the interest in texture and varied building materials popular in the early twentieth century, elements often associated with the Craftsman movement. These structures add a great variety to the district. Most notable in Number 627, a one and one-half story frame house, which is sheathed in clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second. The asymmetrical facade is marked by an inset porch and bay window on the left (photo #83). Several other structures which exhibit these characteristics are located at Numbers 907, 908, 910 (photo #95), 911, 915 (photo #94), and 926.

Bungalows are also numerous. Number 603 is unusual for its jerkin-head, gabled roof and the large expanses of windows. Number 925 is an exceptionally large bungalow with typically exposed roof rafters at the eaves (photo #95). The largest structure in this section of Maple, Number 961-967, is located at the edge of the district. This building is a two-story, Art Moderne, stuccoed apartment building, with metal casement windows. It is typical of the WPA housing projects of the late 1930s and '40s (photo #96).

Court Street has had numerous changes over the years and clusters of historic structures remain in two areas. The southwestern end of Court between Pearl and Wall have an interesting mix of commercial and institutional structures. Numbers 119-130 West Court constitute three-quarters of a block of early twentieth-century commercial structures of one-story height. Number 119 is sheathed in glazed brick and has a handsome, classical cornice. Number 123 has a Spanish influence with a pan-tile overhang and stuccoed walls with large arched openings. Numbers 125 and 131 are typical, pressed brick storefronts with parapets (photo #97). On the north side of the block is an old railroad depot of simple design with a large porch (photo #98). Visible from Court behind the depot is a

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large, brick, utilitarian structure, originally a utility company building. There is a large, non-contributing structure on both the south and west corners of West Court and Spring Streets. The southeast side of the 100 block of East Court contains the side facade of the Citizens Trust Bank (see 400 block Spring Street) and a large parking lot which is not included in the district. On the northwest side is Warder Park, a none-block green space (photo #142). At the rear of the park is a 1930s, buff brick and stone, Classical Revival Post Office (photo #143). Next to the Post Office is the 1903, Carnegie-endowed, former Jeffersonville Public Library Building (photo #99). This small, stone Beaux-Arts building is marked by a handsome, classical entrance and a dome. Next to the library is a contemporary, government structure.

The northeastern end of Court Street between the 700-900 blocks is an area of residential development similar to East Maple Street. These three blocks are primarily lined with vernacular structures of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century shotguns, cottages, American Four-Squares and bungalows. The extra width of Court Street compared to other residential streets in the district adds a sense of spaciousness to the ambiance of this area. Number 804 is a nice Four-Square with a shingled second floor (photo #109). Number 917 is the finest Dutch Colonial in the district (photo #108). Number 822 is an example of the Craftsman influence (photo #105). Number 944 is a shotgun with singled window hoods (photo #109). Number 911 is a very fine large bungalow with overhanging eaves (photo #108).

The majority of the northwest-southeast streets contain only a few structures in each block and, for the most part, are lined with small, vernacular structures, primarily shotguns, cottages and bungalows. The exceptions to this are Spring (see paragraphs number 3-7), Pearl and Meigs (photos #112-118, 134-136).

The east side of the 400 block of Pearl consists of vacant lots and intrusions (photo #112). The 300 block consists primarily of shotguns and bungalows and a large apartment complex on the north corner of West Chestnut and Pearl (photo #116).

There are several early houses dating from the 1870s-80s of simple design and two-story, brick construction at Number 321, 336, and 339 Pearl (photos #113-114). One of the most outstanding early residences in the district is located at Number 313. This is a small, Federal townhouse with an inset, side veranda and decorative lintels, and a handsome cast-iron porch. The doorway is exceptional with a fanlight and two Doric columns (photo #115).

The 200 block of Pearl also consists primarily of vernacular structures and a convenience store and parking lot on the west corner of West Market and Pearl.

The 100 block has several intrusions on the northeast side including a large, substantial apartment building for the elderly (photo #36). The southwest side has an interesting shotgun at Number 131 with a decorative bargeboard, and a very fine two-story Italianate residence with a bracketed cornice at Number 129 (Photo #120).

Meigs Avenue has an interesting mix of residential structures. Several houses in the 300 block are early two-story brick Italianates (Numbers 314, 317, 321) probably dating from just after the Civil War. Number 325 is a late version of the Queen Anne style and has an ornate, leaded-glass door and interesting wood trim (photo #134). The 400 block also has a woodframe Italianate shotgun at Number 415. Number 428 is a later shotgun

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with decorative shingles. There are two very fine bungalow examples in this block (photo #135). Number 412 is a shingled dwelling. Number 425 has pressed brick walls and is exceptionally well-proportioned with interesting fenestration patterns (photo #135).

The district contains 500 contributing buildings and 87 non-contributing buildings indicated by shading on the accompanying sketch map. The district contains 6 contributing structures (sections of cast and wrought iron fence) and 4 non-contributing structures (including the flood wall counted as 1 structure). The district contains 11 contributing objects, 0 non-contributing objects, and no known contributing or non-contributing sites.

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Jeffersonville's emergence as a rail center began in 1852 with the completion of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company's line to Columbus, where it linked with the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. In 1862 the two lines merged to form the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. In 1873 the JM & I consolidated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, integrating the surrounding area into a major trunk line system. Meanwhile, the opening of the Louisville Bridge in 1870 provided a rail connection with Louisville and strengthened a junction between river and rail traffic. The conjunction of river and rail transportation was a major factor in establishment and growth of the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company in Clarksville in 1864. Destroyed by fire in 1872 and rebuilt and reorganized as the Ohio Falls Car Company in 1876, the firm became one of the nation's leading producers of railroad cars. In 1899 it was one of 13 firms that merged to form the American Car & Foundry Company. (This complex, now Falls City Warehouse, lies about five blocks west of the district astride the Jeffersonville-Clarksville municipal boundary.)

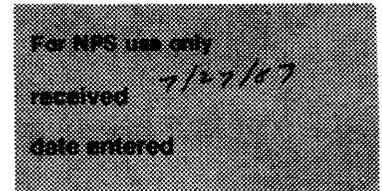
Jeffersonville's development as a transportation and commercial center stimulated other areas of economic, social, and cultural life. The community's first financial institution, known as Exchange Bank of Indiana, was established in 1817. It failed in the early 1820s following the panic of 1819. The Jeffersonville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, organized in 1855, was reorganized as Citizens National Bank in 1865. The bank later became the Citizens Bank & Trust Company and occupies the 1907 structure at the corner of Spring and Court Streets (photo #12). Two Masonic Lodges were established in Jeffersonville in 1818. Fraternal organizations grew in popularity in the latter part of the 19th century. 354 (photo #9) and 513 (photo #13) Spring Street have both been Masonic Lodges, and 240 Spring Street (third building from right, photo #3) was an Elks Lodge. The Jeffersonville Springs, located to the north of the district and established in 1819, was a popular resort. The community's first newspaper was initiated in 1820 by George Smith and Nathan Bolton.

The following year Indiana's first state prison was established at the corner of Ohio Avenue and Market Street, immediately to the west of the district near the river. The prison was a rude log structure, built at a cost of \$3,000. The first lessee was Captain Seymour Westover, who later died at the battle of the Alamo. One of the premier social events of the period was the 1825 visit of the Marquis de LaFayette, which created a popular outpouring of affection. Several private seminaries opened in Jeffersonville during the 1840s, but education remained exclusively a private affair until 1850, when two public schools were established in Jeffersonville, one near the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, and another at the northwest corner of Maple and Watt Streets. The structures were identical, two-story brick buildings.

A major source of leavening in local society was the arrival of hundreds of Irish and German immigrants during the two decades preceding the Civil War. The majority of the immigrants were German and made up 17 percent of the city's population by 1870. The commercial establishments of Spring Street bore the Germanic names of Spieth, Liebel, Pfau, Kilgus, and Frank. The Stauss Hotel at 100 Spring (photo #1) was the first building to be seen by visitors to the city upon disembarking at the ferry wharf. A number of institutions in the area reflected the strong German population. One of these was St. Luke's Church on East Maple Street, which was established by 25 German families in 1860.

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The present structure (photo #74) was built in the early 20th century. Many of the immigrants were successful, as seen by their ownership of some of the city's finer dwellings at the turn of the century. The Voigt residence at 304 West Riverside (photo #23), was the home of the newspaper publisher. The residence of H. M. Frank, merchant and banker, was located at 323 East Chestnut (photo #60). The Pfau residence at 330 West Market was the home of a manufacturer of animal oils. Porter C. Burttorft, who was a supervisor of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, lived at 319 East Riverside (photo #18, house on right).

Because of its strategic location, Jeffersonville played an important role in the Civil War. Three Northern railroads converged with the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, making it a logical unloading point for troops and supplies headed south. Jeffersonville was considered safer in its location than the larger city of Louisville since the Ohio River was at its front, rather than its rear. Major support functions located in Jeffersonville during the war included the huge Jefferson General Hospital, transportation terminals, a provost marshall's office, and a large hardtack bakery located on the site of the present Warder Park. The city proved to be of enormous importance to the North and grew at a tremendous rate as the result of war activities.

In 1864 Congress appropriated \$150,000 to build the United States Quartermaster Depot at Jeffersonville. Since the appropriation did not include funds to purchase the land, several local citizens raised the money to purchase a site. Meanwhile, the Quartermaster's activities were scattered among temporary facilities throughout the city. In 1871 work began on a permanent depot. Three years later what would become the initial phase of the depot was completed. Designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, the spacious complex covered a four block area bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, Watt and Mechanic Streets. Expanded periodically through World War II, the Quartermaster Depot remained in operation until the 1950s. (Located about four blocks north of the district, the complex today serves a variety of commercial, governmental, and industrial purposes.)

Jeffersonville suffered no damage from the Civil War but did undergo a series of natural disasters: major floods in 1884, 1907, 1933 and 1937; and a tornado in 1890. Some of the losses of 19th century buildings in the city can most likely be attributed to the damage caused by these disasters.

Jeffersonville's architecture reflects primarily a middle and working class society with a few members of substantial means. Thus, the architecture is not grandiose or trend-setting; much of it is representative of the popular vernacular architecture of its day.

The largest number of 19th century buildings which survive in the district are from the period after the Civil War. The city's earlier history can still be recalled in a few scattered buildings. The earliest remaining examples of a sophisticated architecture are found in three Greek Revival homes in the district. The Grisamore House (c. 1837, 111 West Chestnut) is a double house combining the monumentality of a two-story portico with delicate iron rails and fanlights (photo #18). The structure, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was built by two brothers, David and Wilson Grisamore, who had prospered in trade in Jeffersonville. The double, or row house, is not a common form in this area. Number 415 East Riverside (photo #16) has the stately portico generally associated with the Greek Revival style while 313 Pearl has a small, delicate entry and a side gallery. All three houses are interesting urban examples of the style.

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The Italianate style is much more predominant. Many of the commercial buildings which line Spring Street have the typical, extended cornice and long upper-story windows with decorative lintels. Number 424, which had been a saloon in the past, is noteworthy for its retention of slender, cast-iron columns on the first floor (photo #11). The old Stauss Hotel at 100 Spring Street (photo #1) was started just after the Civil War by German immigrants. This well-known hotel stayed in the same family until the 1940s. Other Italianates on Spring Street include Numbers 247, 249 (photo #4), 252 (photo #3), 300, 310 (photos #7, 8), 328 (photo #8), and 345 (photo #6).

A fairly large number of Italianates remain in the residential areas. These show a great variety of treatments, both in frame and brick construction. Several of the frames are double bay houses which retain the bracketed cornices such as the Davis House (215 West Market, photo #35), and 424 East Chestnut (photo #62). Several of the largest and most detailed of the frame Italianates are on West Riverside Drive at 222 (photo #22), 322 (photo #24), 326 and 328 (photo #25). Number 401 East Chestnut, owned by a railroad engineer in 1907, is a small, one-story frame house with highly ornate extended window and door hoods. This house is one of the finest shotguns in this region of the Ohio River (photo #63). Another unusual frame Italianate is 617 East Maple, a one-story, cruciform plan (photo #82). Number 214 East Market is a typical frame Italianate shotgun (photo #40). The brick examples vary from those which are very simple in detailing, small extended cornices and long window proportions, such as 314 Meigs, 216 West Chestnut (photo #46), 321, 336, 339 Pearl (photos #114, 115), 301 East Maple (photo #72), and 129 Pearl. More elaborate examples are 303 West Market (photo #34) and 317 East Riverside (photo #18). Number 620 West Maple has elaborate terra cotta lintels (photo #84). Number 318 West Market, one of the finest houses in the district, is a two-story, brick, double-bay Italianate which retains its original cast-iron porch and fence (photo #33).

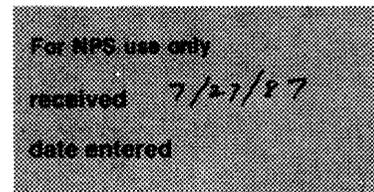
The more picturesque Victorian styles were also popular in this town used to the exuberant ornamentation of the riverboat. Several examples of the Queen Anne style remain, such as 708 (photo #88) and 531 (photo #80) East Maple. The H. M. Frank store at 353 Spring is a fine commercial example of the Queen Anne style (photo #6). Number 509 West Market is an interesting cruciform-plan cottage completely sheathed in a variety of decorative shingles (photo #29). Eastlake porches are popular on both two-story houses and shotguns. These dwellings are often further decorated with shingled window hoods or decorative lintels. Examples include 223 and 424 Walnut, 321 Locust, 305 (photo #73), 405 (photo #77), 624 (photo #84), and 710 East Maple (photo #88). One uniquely ornamented small dwelling is a shotgun at 417 East Maple (photo #76) adorned with both Greek fret and wave mold.

Number 209 East Chestnut is one of the most outstanding of the late Victorian houses in the district and has been recently restored (photo #53). Around 1900 it belonged to G. H. Holzbog, a carriage and wagon manufacturer whose company was located across the street at 216. The house is a richly-textured structure with sandstone trim, a turret and exquisite leaded glass doors (photo #53). Number 309 East Riverside is a similar type of house with a central entry tower and also a wide use of textures (photo #19).

A few examples of the influence of the Second Empire style survive in Jeffersonville. These are simpler in treatment than the exuberance often associated with the style just after the Civil War. The four examples include 330 West Market (photo #32), a home for elderly women, 132 Spring, 228 and 304 West Riverside. Number 304 West Riverside (photo #23) is the most elaborate and retains slender cast-iron porch columns.

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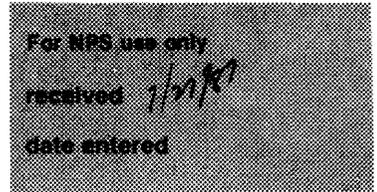
Commercial architecture of the period shows a great exuberance of decoration. The upper two stories of the old Masonic Temple (c. 1880, 352 Spring Street) shows a rich variety of detail and fenestration (photo #9); 411 Spring Street has a complex pattern of brick corbeling capping the structure, whereas 433 Spring Street combines the corbeling with an ornate metal cornice (photo #10).

Religious architecture in the district often reflects the presence of large number of European immigrants in the city, such as St. Lukes at 330 East Maple and the German Methodist Church at 426 East Maple (photo #75). The Gothic Revival by far was the most popular style for ecclesiastical edifices. The smaller churches, such as St. Lukes, the German Methodist Church (photo #75), and the 1884 Christian Church at 330 East Chestnut are simple versions of the Gothic style with bell towers and stained glass windows (photo #57). The First Presbyterian Church at 400 East Chestnut is a more monumental building with a soaring steeple. St. Paul's Episcopal (331 East Market) is the finest church in the style in Jeffersonville. The church, parish house and rectory at 321 East Market were designed by Arthur Loomis, a leading Louisville architect (photo #42). This stone church has an outstanding large, pointed-arched window with tracery on the facade. Loomis designed a number of Louisville churches with similar characteristics, including St. Paul's Episcopal and St. Peter's German Evangelical Church (both on the National Register). St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at 301 East Chestnut (photo #58) was built to serve the German Catholic population. The original church burned and a new, neo-baroque church was built in 1905. The church has a definite Spanish flavor with two tall bell towers capped by cupolas. It may be the work of Louisville architect, Fred Erhart, who built the only three neo-baroque churches in Louisville during this same period.

The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which brought about a marked return of interest in classical style to American architecture, is not without influence in Jeffersonville. The most striking building in the Beaux-Arts style is the 1903, Carnegie-endowed, Jeffersonville Library. The library was designed by Arthur Loomis, who was also responsible for the design of the Shelby Park Branch Library in Louisville, listed on the National Register. The Jeffersonville Library is a small, stone, symmetrical structure with a classical entrance adorned with eagles. A sense of monumentality is given to the building by its dome (photo #99). Loomis's other classical building in Jeffersonville from this period is across the street at the Citizens Trust Bank. Eagles were also employed in its decor (photo #12). The Masonic Temple, 509 Spring Street (photo #13), a former bank at 332 Spring Street (photo #8), and the glazed brick Elks Club building, 240 Spring Street (photo #3), all typify the interest in the classical vocabulary. The LeRose Theatre, 333 Spring, is an orange, glazed brick structure with large arches and classical terra cotta ornamentation. The 1923 theatre was owned by a Mr. Switow, who owned the Kentucky Theatres in Louisville and Lexington. The LeRose may have been designed by the Louisville architectural firm of Joseph and Joseph, one of the largest regional designers of theatres, who had designed the similar Kentucky Theatres for Switow. The most outstanding three residential structures to exhibit this classical influence in the district are each very different from the others. Number 323 East Chestnut Street was owned by H. M. Frank, a drygoods merchant on Spring Street. The elegant classical porch of this two-story brick dwelling shelters a delicate, leaded glass, oriel window (photo #60). Number 312 East Market has a profusion of Adamesque detailing around the windows (photo #31). Number 319 East Riverside has a handsome, Tuscan-columned veranda, fanlight, and inset porch with a balustrade (photo #18).

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The shotgun developed earlier in the 19th century and is a regional housing type which appears to be found primarily in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys. The origins of the house type are disputed but whatever they are, it became a very popular working-class dwelling easily adapted to narrow city lots and the architectural trim of the day. The shotgun houses built during the early 20th century are much simpler in detail with wide but plain moldings around windows and often a classical porch. Typical examples are 723 (photo #107) and 819 (photo #103) East Court, 505, 509, 513 (photo #73), 532 (photo #80) and 828 (photo #91) East Maple. Number 521 East Maple is one of just a few camel-back shotguns in the district.

The American Four-Square developed between 1900-1920 is a basic builders' house offering middle class families a lot of floor space for the money. These typically boxy houses generally had large front porches and dormered roof lines. Frame is the most popular building material for this style in the district. Some of the finer examples have bay windows on the facade and handsome classical porches. Good examples are 925 and 929 East Court (photo #109), 429 (photo #77), 504 (photo #78), 519 (photo #80), and 823 East Maple (photo #90). The shingled Four-Square influenced by the Craftsman movement can be seen in 832 East Court (photo #105) and 911 and 915 East Maple (photo #94).

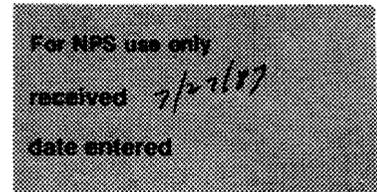
The bungalow is the most easily recognized domestic building of the period from 1915-1930. Jeffersonville has a large number of bungalow style houses dotted throughout all parts of the district in brick and frame in the common, one and one-half story configuration. Many retain the typical brick-pier or battered-pier porches. The more unusual bungalows in the district include 316 and 318 East Chestnut (photo #100), 711, 905 and 906 East Court (photo #108); 911 East Court is a large brick bungalow with deep eaves (photo #106). Number 603 East Maple is interesting for its use of jerkin-head gables (photo #82). Number 425 Meigs has a fine sunburst pattern in the porch gable. Numbers 908, 910, 926 East Maple and 412 Meigs (photo #136) are shingled and also show the influence of the Craftsman movement.

The last phase of residential development form before World War II has a few examples of the later revival styles, such as the Tudor and Colonial, filled in some of the remaining lots. Typical examples are 312 Wall, a Cape Cod at 328 Locust, and three small Tudor revivals at 420 West Riverside (photo #27), 431 East Riverside, and 901 East Court. Numbers 917 East Court (photo #108), 414 East Market (photo #44), and 409 Fulton (photo #137) are Dutch Colonials from the same period.

There are several interesting commercial and utilitarian structures from the period before World War II. Most typical of the vernacular commercial is a group of six, one-story buildings which remain in the 100 block of West Court Street. The one-story scale reflects the change in old practices, where the store proprietor often lived over his business. There is a great diversity in the row. Number 119 is one of only a few facades covered in glazed brick; cararra glass is the main feature of 121. Number 123 has a marked Spanish Colonial influence. Numbers 125 and 131 are the typical pressed brick with parapet commercial buildings which were popular in the 1920s (photo #97). Two other such buildings are at 242 Spring (photo #3) and 127 East Maple (photo #68), both owned by the Bensinger firm. The former housed furniture, the latter was an auto showroom. Typical neighborhood businesses were found in the 100 block of West Court: dry cleaners, barbers, a restaurant, a soft-drink shop, a candy shop and two Justices of the Peace. Across the street are two

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of the more interesting utilitarian buildings, a simple railroad depot (photo #98) that also served the inter-urban line, and behind that is the old brick powerhouse of the United Gas and Electric Company. The utility building is more typical of brick, gabled industrial buildings of the period with corbeling at the roofline .

The last major architectural style of the period between 1930 and World War II, the Art Moderne-Art Deco, has only three vernacular examples. One is a very simple storefront at 400 Spring (photo #11). The Chestnut Street School (photo #64) at 407 East Chestnut, replaced earlier buildings. Number 961 East Maple (photo #96) was one of the first large apartment complexes in Jeffersonville. Both buildings are stuccoed, with casement windows in the Art Moderne style, and were possibly WPA projects.

The Jeffersonville Historic District retains a great diversity of architecture from the 19th and 20th centuries. It remains a well-preserved river town which has always been of great importance to the shipbuilding industry of the United States. The first few renovation projects have taken place in the city and a new awareness of the rich heritage of the area will hopefully bring about more work. With the renewed interest in Jeffersonville's past, it will continue to be a reminder of the settlement and development period of the midwest.

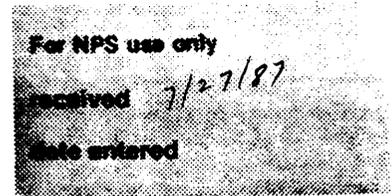
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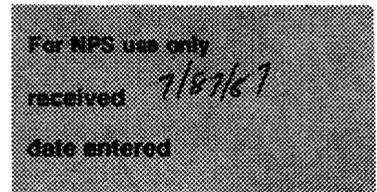
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Beginning at a point at the intersection of the northeast right-of-way line of Mulberry Street and the southeast right-of-way line of West Maple, thence northeast following said line of Maple to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of Pearl;  
thence northwest following said line to a point in the east right-of-way line of Kentucky, thence north following said line to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Spring Street;  
thence southeast following said line  $\pm 142$  feet; thence northeast following the southeast right-of-way line of Park Street to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Wall;  
thence southeast following said line to a point in the northwest right-of-way line of East Court, thence southwest following said line  $\pm 217$  feet;  
thence southeast following the northeast property lines of City of Jeffersonville Block 29, Lots 46, 62, 60, 61, 59, 69  $\pm 292$  feet, thence northeast following the northwest property line of said block, Lot 53  $\pm 90$  feet;  
thence southeast following the northeast property line of said lot  $\pm 90$  feet, thence northeast following the northwest property line of said block, Lot 52,  $\pm 67.5$  feet,  
thence southeast following the southwest line of said lot  $\pm 15$  feet, thence northeast crossing Wall Street  $\pm 135$  feet following the northwest property line of City Block 30, Lots 8, 6;  
thence northwest following the southwest property line of said block, Lot 5,  $\pm 97.5$  feet, thence northeast following the northwest property line of said block, Lots 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and crossing Locust Street and following the northwest property line of Block 31, Lots 64, 41, 40,  $\pm 487.5$  feet;  
thence northwest following the northeast right-of-way line of the first alley northeast of Locust to a point in the southeast right-of-way line of Maiden Lane, thence northeast following said line to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Watt Street;  
thence southeast  $\pm 160$  feet following said line, thence northeast  $\pm 190$  feet to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of the first alley northeast of Watt;  
thence northwest following said line  $\pm 157$  feet to a point in the northwest property line of City Block 33, Lot 16, thence northeast following said line to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of Meigs Avenue;  
thence northwest  $\pm 112$  feet following said line, thence northeast following the northwest property line of City Block 34, Lot 78;  
thence southeast following the northeast property line of said lot and Lot 33, thence northeast following the southeast property line of said block, Lot 35 to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of the first alley southwest of Mechanic;  
thence southeast to a point  $\pm 97.5$  feet following said line, thence northeast following the southeast right-of-way line of the first alley northwest of East Maple and the northwest property lines of City Block 35, Lots 53, 52, 51, 50, to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of the first alley northeast of Mechanic;  
thence northwest following said line to a point in the northwest right-of-way line of East Court, thence southwest following said line to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of Mechanic;  
thence northwest following said line to a point in the southeast right-of-way line of Sassafras Alley, thence northeast following said line to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Graham;  
thence southeast following said line to a point in the northwest right-of-way line of the first alley (Virgin Alley) southeast of East Maple, thence southwest following said line to a point in the northeast right-of-way line of Fulton Street;

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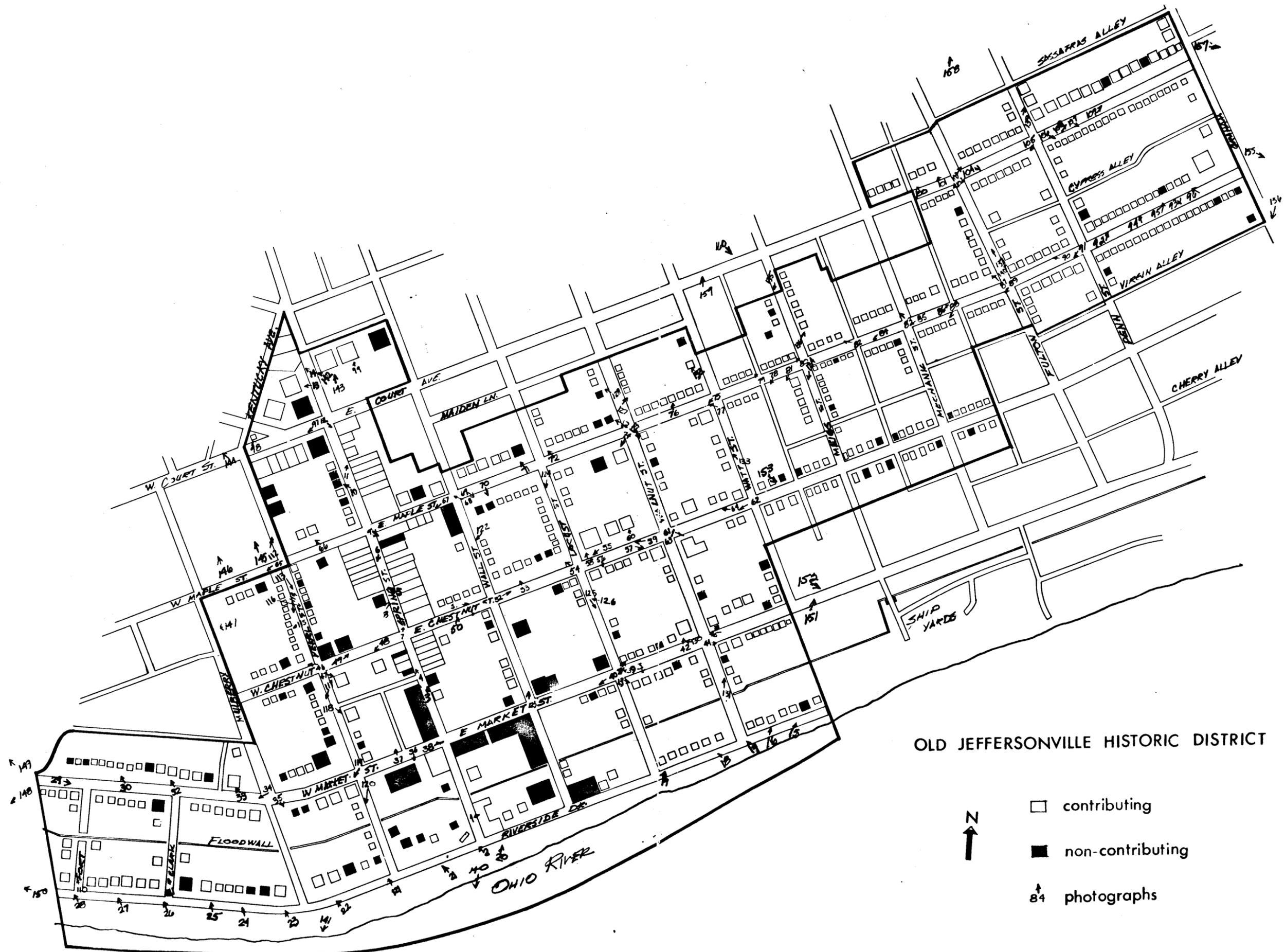
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thence northwest along said line to the northwest right-of-way line of the first alley (Virgin Alley) southeast of East Maple, thence southwest along said line to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of first alley northeast of Mechanic Street; thence southeast along said line to a point in the northwest right-of-way line of the first alley southeast of East Chestnut, thence southwest along said line continuing across Mechanic Street; and continuing across Meigs to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Watt Street;

thence southeast along said line to a point in the low water mark of the northern bank of the Ohio River, thence southwest following said low water line to a point in the southwest right-of-way line of Interstate 65;

thence northwest following said line to a point in the north right-of-way line of West Market, thence east along said line to the west property line of a house at 508 West Market Street (northeast corner of West Market and first alley east of Interstate 65);

thence north to the south right-of-way line of the first alley north of West Market Street, thence east along said line to the northeast right-of-way line of Mulberry Street, thence northwest to the point of beginning.



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- contributing
- non-contributing
- ↑ 84 photographs