

construction. The school was closed by the school board and sold to Prospect Masonic Lodge #109 in 1957.

Julius Rosenwald, the president of Sears and Roebuck and Company, began a fund to build schools for black children in the south. Rosenwald's generosity stemmed from a friendship with Booker T. Washington who exposed Rosenwald to the plight of African American education. Rosenwald gave grants for the construction of approximately 5,000 schools in the south for African American children. To tie the schools to the communities, Rosenwald required funding contributions from the community and the local school district.

Frank Lloyd Wright designed the floor plans of the schools with large windows. Each school was built on an acre of land to ensure room for playground facilities. By the time of Rosenwald's death in 1932, he had contributed \$4.3 million for the construction of about 5,400 schools, shops, and teachers' homes in 15 southern states. According to the Kentucky Heritage Council, 155 Rosenwald Schools were built in Kentucky. Today, approximately 20 to 30 Rosenwald Schools are still standing in Kentucky.

#### **BENNETT/GRIESBAUM/LANG HOUSE**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criterion: C**

The Bennett/Griesbaum/Lang House was constructed pre-1905, possibly 1875-1880. It is a two story dwelling whose first floor is limestone block and the second is frame. The first floor is two-bays and the second is three-bays. Across the second floor is a full-width, shed-roofed porch with wooden supports. The original windows have been replaced by metal ones. To the rear is a flat-roofed, concrete block addition. Deed research on the property revealed the following:

- 1879 J. Bennett shown with building here (1879 Beers Map)
- 1913 S. Griesbaum was shown as owner (1913 Property Atlas)-Property to Susan Bennett Griesbaum by will of Edward Pitchford-Daisy Pitchford to Bennett, same property to Joseph Bennett (1875-1876)
- 1938 B. Frank and Nellie Bennett to Henry and Addie Lang (B. Frank Bennett was heir of Susan Bennett (Griesbaum), widow without a will who died January 13, 1916)
- 1943 Henry Lang (widower) to John C. Lang and Virginia Lang Abell
- 1954 Virginia Lang Abell (sister) ½ interest to John C. Lang

#### **DR. J.C. METCALFE HOUSE**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criterion: C**

In 1871, Dr. J.C. Metcalfe bought 130 acres of land on the Ohio River and Goose Creek from Gerard and R.T. Bate. Metcalfe purchased an additional 17 acres from William R. and Sallie Lentz, who were heirs of Henry Lentz. On the 1879 Atlas of Jefferson County are several structures along River Road with Dr. Metcalfe's name or initials. The Bank of Louisville sold the property in 1885 to Heinrich Louis Vornholdt. The Vornholdts owned the property until 1923. Owners after the Vornholdts have included J.C. and Charles Bright, Fielding H. Dickey, Consolidated Realty Company, John Redman and John Lang (1937).

**GAFFNEY HOUSE (KE-HC-JF677)****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

J.J. Gaffney (1863-1946) was a prominent Louisville architect from the late nineteenth century until his retirement in 1930. His designs include the first building in a Tudor Gothic style, at Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Taggart House (now the Wildwood Country Club), St. James Church, Holy Name Church and the Belvoir and Besten Apartments.

J.J. Gaffney purchased the land in 1910 and completed the house before 1927. J.J. Gaffney designed his weekend home using a mixture of design motifs from Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style and the Mayan culture. The one story structure rests upon a raised basement that overlooks the Ohio River. Bricks of different colors are laid in multiple patterns to give texture to the exterior walls of the house. It was listed on the NRHP in 1983.

**EDGEWATER GARDEN/RICHMOND BOAT CLUB (KE-HC-JF802)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: A and C**

W.F. Woodruff built the building on this property in 1922 as a nightclub or roadhouse on property he inherited from his grandfather Abraham Blankenbaker in 1900. The nightclub was rumored to have been the scene of bootlegging, bathtub gin and gambling. Woodruff was murdered in the late 1920s and found in the driveway to his home, the Croghan-Blankenbaker House (JF-450 and Site 43). The building was purchased in 1926 by the Richmond Boat Club and sold to the Knights of Columbus in 1965. The first floor is veneered with random ashlar limestone reported to have been quarried from behind the Croghan-Blankenbaker House (JF-458). The second floor is frame. The present-day five acre property includes the clubhouse facility overlooking the Ohio River on the west side of River Road. East of River Road are a bath house/concession building, pool, tennis court, parking lot and wading pool.

**LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY PUMPING STATION****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C****National Historic Landmark**

The Kentucky General Assembly incorporated the Louisville Water Company in 1854. Theodore R. Scowden, the chief engineer of the water company, designed the Louisville Water Company Pumping Station. In 1893, an additional pumping facility was completed on the site to double the capacity of the water works. The Louisville Water Company Pumping Station was listed on the NRHP in 1971.

The original pumping station is composed of an engine room and the standpipe tower. Both structures are designed in the Classical Revival style. The two story, brick engine and boiler room is in the form of a temple of the Corinthian order. It is three bays wide with a handsome tetrastyle entrance portico. Flanking the central section are long, one story wings, which are also three bays wide. The Corinthian capitals and rich entablature detail are made of terra cotta. Immediately in front of the entrance portico is the 169-foot standpipe tower, which imitates a triumphal Roman column in the Doric order. A balustrade peristyle of ten Corinthian columns surrounds the base of the column. On the top of each pedestal is a life-sized classical statue of mythological figures such as Ceres, Flora or Diana. The shaft of the standpipe is made of riveted plates of steel and sheet metal. The standpipe was blown over during the 1890 tornado, but was



immediately re-erected by chief engineer Charles Hermany, who had been Scowden's assistant at the time of its original construction. The Louisville Water Company Pumping Station is also a National Historic Landmark.

### **UPPER RIVER ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criteria: B and C**

The Upper River Road Historic District consists of a number of properties along Upper River Road. Included houses are the C. W. Stoll/James Callahan House at 405 Mockingbird Valley Road, John V. Collis House at 3720 Upper River Road, Attila Cox House at 3750 Upper River Road, William C. and Frances Dabney House at 3760 Upper River Road and the Louisville Country Club at 3744 Upper River Road.

### **RIVER HILL/STONEBRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criterion: C**

This proposed District consists of River Hill Road (Huston Hills Subdivision), Stonebridge Road (Riviera Subdivision) and River Bluff (Rio Vista Subdivision). It is a neighborhood of single dwellings of multiple forms, built from 1915 to the present. The dates for the plats of the subdivisions involved include Huston Hills Subdivision (1906) and Riviera Subdivision (1926). Rio Vista Subdivision to the south was approved in 1956. The date of construction for dwellings within or adjacent to the expanded APE, range from 1915 (Dr. J.E. Mays) to 1997. Ten of the nineteen properties are less than 50 years of age.

### **JOHN C. DOOLAN HOUSE, DUNMANWAY**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criterion: B**

The Doolan House was originally associated with 10 acres on Lot 1 of the Fort Stanynx Subdivision from 1907. The property passed to his wife, Katherine Doolan, in 1946. Ben Reid bought the property in October of 1955 and a subsequent owner, J.M. Clark, subdivided the property into six lots for Poplar Woods Subdivision, leaving approximately five acres with the house in 1987. To the north is the Poplar Crest Subdivision.

John Calvin Doolan was born in Shelby County in 1868 and married Katherine Clark in 1905. He was a lawyer in general and corporate practice in Louisville from 1890 as a member of the firm of Trabue, Doolan, Helm and Helm. Doolan was the District Attorney for Kentucky for the I.C. and C. I. and L. Railroad Companies. He served as the president of the Louisville Bar Association in 1917 and the Kentucky Bar Association from 1925 to 1926. His home on Upper River Road was called Dunmanway.

### **McFERRAN HOUSE**

**NRHP Eligibility: YES**

**NRHP Criterion: C**

The McFerran House is a two and one-half story, frame house completed circa 1900. On the main façade is a massive, two story, pediment porch, which is supported by fluted ionic columns. A semi-elliptical fanlight, tracery and modillions enhance the pediment. James C. McFerran and his son John B. McFerran bought the site for this house from John T. Bate circa 1879. James C. McFerran had acquired part of present day Berry Hill (JF-552) in 1868 and established a trotting horse-breeding farm. The name was changed to Glenview Stock Farm.

**J.E. SKINNER HOUSE (KE-HC-JF581)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Skinner House is a two story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame structure with a centrally located brick chimney. It was constructed in the 1865-1875 time frame. It is an example of a significant architectural form.

**T.G. PEYTON****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

The Peyton House is a one story, double-pen, log structure with a dogtrot. On the exterior of the north end is a stone chimney. A stone and brick chimney can be found on the south end of the structure. The entry is centered on the west side of the north pen. It was constructed in the 1865-1875 time frame.

**CEDARBROOK FARM (KE-HC-JF559)****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: A**

The present day dwelling completed by Lewis G. Kaye in 1940 absorbed the second Harbold I-House, which dated from circa 1860. Lewis Kaye (b. 1897) was a banker associated with Citizens Union National Bank. After Kaye acquired the property in 1932, he moved stone from a circa 1790 house in Vevay, Indiana to the present day Cedarbrook Farm. The main block of the present day house was built of this stone. Fred Elswick, a locally prominent architect, supervised the reconstruction.

The main block of the dwelling is a large one and one-half story, seven-bay, central passage, single-pile structure that exhibits elements from the Federal and Greek Revival periods. On the main façade is a pedimented portico, which is supported by four columns.

South of the main house are two connected log structures. The eastern pen, which has dovetail notching, is reputed to be the first dwelling of the Harbold Family. The second cabin, which has V-notching, is connected to the first by an enclosed dogtrot. It was moved to its present location from outlying fields in 1932. The second cabin was reputedly the first schoolhouse in Jefferson County. Zachary Taylor is said to have attended school here. South of the log cabins is the stone springhouse on Little Goose Creek.

Northwest of the house is the agricultural complex, which includes a horse barn, grain silo, garage/farm equipment shed, tenant house and slave quarters.

Cedarbrook Farm was listed on the NRHP in 1990 with a boundary of 30 acres. It satisfied Criterion A as an active and evolving example of a gentleman farm. Recently, the northern section of Cedarbrook Farm along Springdale Road has been developed into a subdivision called Asbury Park.

**OLD UPPER RIVER ROAD BRIDGE OVER GOOSE CREEK (KE-HC-JF786)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criteria: C**

The Old Goose Creek Bridge is made of mortared stone with a rounded arched opening. Stone buttresses anchor each end of the bridge. Access to the bridge is blocked by a newer bridge (JF-787) built in 1935.

**ADDISON W. LEE HOUSE, 4218 RIVER ROAD****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: B**

The Lee House is a two story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame Colonial dwelling with a full-width, two-tiered porch on the main façade. It has two interior-end chimneys with clay pots, a concrete foundation and weatherboard siding. A flat roof porch supported by foursquare posts, stretches across the full width of the home. The most significant aspect of this home is that, other than a small porch addition on the rear, there have been no changes since its construction in 1928.

Addison W. Lee purchased lot 97 in the Riviera subdivision on September 16, 1926 from the Consolidated Realty Company. This subdivision was surveyed in 1924 and the Lee House was the only one constructed prior to the mid-twentieth century. The house is cited on the second of the four lots, consisting of 0.81 acre. It is the only structure on the property and is surrounded by a lushly landscaped yard, with an excellent view of the Ohio River. Addison W. Lee retained ownership until 1940, when he sold the property to Claude and Frances Graham.

While Addison W. Lee was president of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, he is best known for his contributions to Jefferson County's aviation history. The Lee Terminal Airport Building at Standiford Field, which opened in 1950, was named after Addison W. Lee. A bronze plaque on the building commemorated Lee's contributions, it read: "The guiding spirit in the development of Bowman Field. He was a pioneer in aviation in this community, and, as first chairman of the air board, served continuously from October 16, 1928, to the date of his death on May 1, 1949." Addison W. Lee House was listed on the NRHP in 2000.

**HORNER HOUSE, 3509 WOODSIDE DRIVE****NRHP Listed: YES****NRHP Criterion: C**

Clarence completed the two story frame section of this house circa 1900 and Octavia Bate Graves on a tract, which was part of Woodside Subdivision, developed by Clarence Bate, the father of Mrs. Graves. In 1928, a subsequent owner, Charles Horner, president of Kosmos-Portland Cement, added a two story, brick wing. The first story of the new wing contains a library, which is a pre-Georgian paneled room, which the Horners purchased in England. The pickled pine paneling was installed under the direction of Joseph Bittner, head cabinetmaker of the Louisville firm of Bittner Brothers.

The original farmhouse, a vernacular structure with references to Colonial Revival, was similar to several other structures in the area, which were built as summer homes. The brick wing added in 1928 exemplifies the influence of English revival styles in the architecture of a number of country houses built in the area from 1900 to 1930.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES – KENTUCKY****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-15Jf677)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-15Jf678)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-15Jf679)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-15Jf680)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (IE-AR-15Jf683)****NRHP Eligibility: YES****NRHP Criterion: D**

Verification of the eligibility of each of these properties for inclusion on the NRHP has been confirmed by the Indiana SHPO in correspondence dated August 15, 2000, August 22, 2000 and April 18, 2001 and through Section 106 consultation meetings. Eligibility determinations were also provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council on November 5, 1999, November 29, 1999, August 18, 2000, February 20, 2001, and June 18, 2001 and through Section 106 consultation meetings.

Numerous properties were evaluated for their potential to be included on the NRHP, but were determined ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and they include the following properties.

**INDIANA – PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
HISTORIC PLACES****(See Figures 4.3-21 and 4.3-22)****HOUSE, 4707 NEW CHAPEL ROAD (45025A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1930 brick, Craftsman style house is located at the extreme west end and north side of New Chapel Road in Stephen's Subdivision. The structure is a one and one-half story, gable front building, with a projecting, gable front porch with brick piers. Some aluminum siding covers the exterior on the gable end.

Originally, part of Survey #36 of an Illinois Grant, 25.1 acres were conveyed to Otha Stephens by Anna and Francis Wells, on August 25, 1919. No structure was mentioned in that deed, and the price of \$2,500 indicates that the transaction was only for land. Otha Stephens subdivided the property and developed what is now known as Stephen's Subdivision. This house was the only structure present on a plat map, dated April 1929, and may have been built as the residence for Stephens after he bought the land. The other houses in the subdivision were built later and of a much different architectural style.

In May 1929, Otha Stephens and his wife sold the property to Walter E. Prentice, a developer. However, in February of 1931, Prentice conveyed and warranted this part of Stephen's Subdivision to Southern Realty and Loan Corporation for the sum of \$1.00. Since pages of property listings were part of this deed, it appears that Prentice lost much of the property he had been acquiring in a bankruptcy. The Corporation appears to have sold the property to the Garvey family, and it stayed with the family, until Charles Garvey sold it to the present owners, Donald and Brenda Bramble in 1986.

#### Determination of Eligibility

Although this structure is still in good shape, it is not a significant example of the style of architecture. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, it has no context to the other houses around it, creating no basis for an historic district.

#### **ENGLISH BARN, 1510 OLD SALEM ROAD (45023A)**

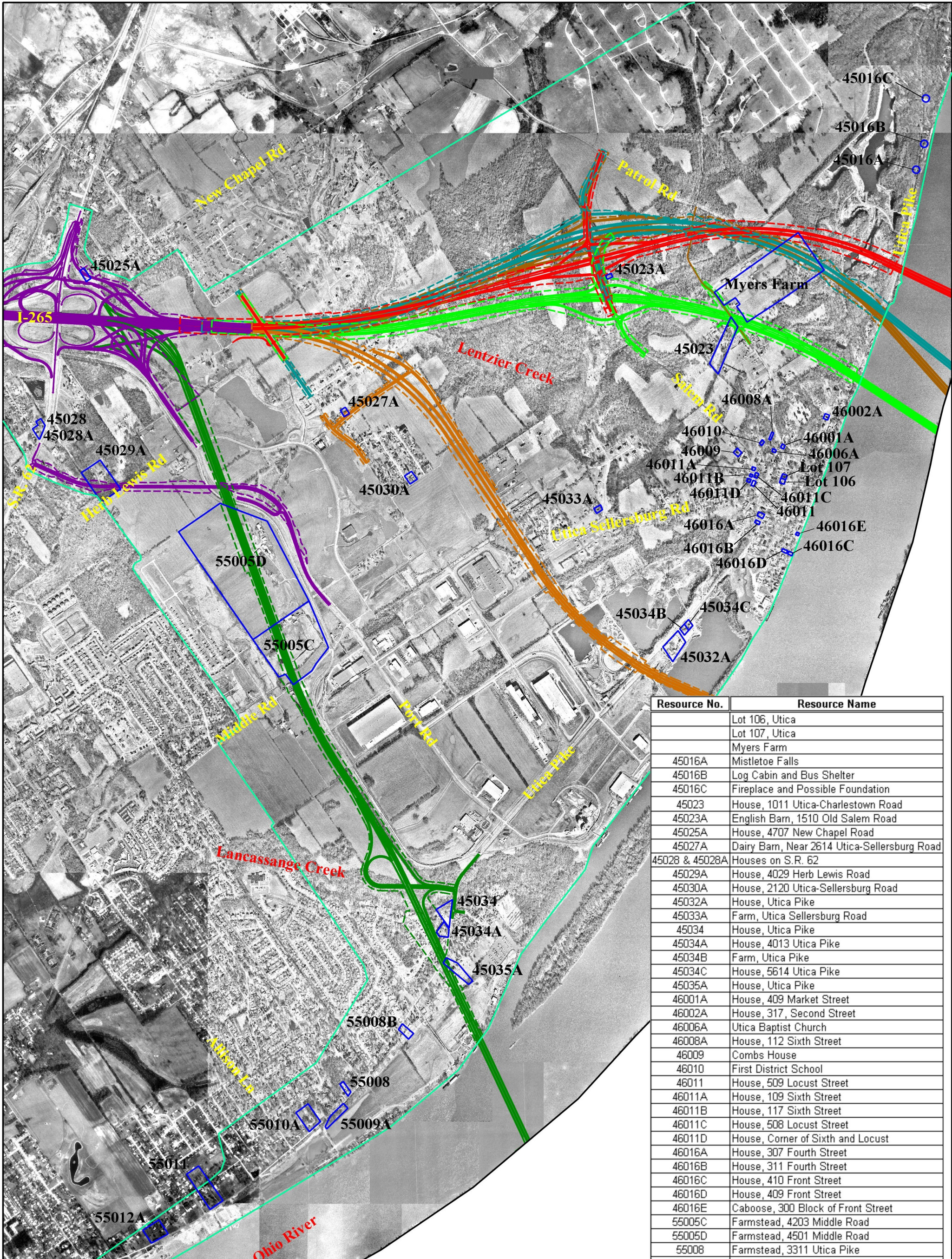
##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is an English Barn, which is somewhat changed from its original structure. The structure was likely built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century (possibly circa 1860) and has a roof monitor, as well as a standing seam metal roof. It is located on the last property on the paved part of Old Salem Road. Presently, mobile homes are on the same site.

#### Determination of Eligibility

Although it retains adequate integrity of style to be recognized and is still in good enough repair to be currently in use, it is not a significant example of this architecture with the alterations to the structure. Moreover, it is a common survivor of farm structures in the Midwest or typical example, according to "The Old Barn Book" by Allen Noble and Richard Cleek. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP.





Resource No.	Resource Name
	Lot 106, Utica
	Lot 107, Utica
	Myers Farm
45016A	Mistletoe Falls
45016B	Log Cabin and Bus Shelter
45016C	Fireplace and Possible Foundation
45023	House, 1011 Utica-Charlestown Road
45023A	English Barn, 1510 Old Salem Road
45025A	House, 4707 New Chapel Road
45027A	Dairy Barn, Near 2614 Utica-Sellersburg Road
45028 & 45028A	Houses on S.R. 62
45029A	House, 4029 Herb Lewis Road
45030A	House, 2120 Utica-Sellersburg Road
45032A	House, Utica Pike
45033A	Farm, Utica Sellersburg Road
45034	House, Utica Pike
45034A	House, 4013 Utica Pike
45034B	Farm, Utica Pike
45034C	House, 5614 Utica Pike
45035A	House, Utica Pike
46001A	House, 409 Market Street
46002A	House, 317, Second Street
46006A	Utica Baptist Church
46008A	House, 112 Sixth Street
46009	Combs House
46010	First District School
46011	House, 509 Locust Street
46011A	House, 109 Sixth Street
46011B	House, 117 Sixth Street
46011C	House, 508 Locust Street
46011D	House, Corner of Sixth and Locust
46016A	House, 307 Fourth Street
46016B	House, 311 Fourth Street
46016C	House, 410 Front Street
46016D	House, 409 Front Street
46016E	Caboose, 300 Block of Front Street
55005C	Farmstead, 4203 Middle Road
55005D	Farmstead, 4501 Middle Road
55008	Farmstead, 3311 Utica Pike
55008B	House, 3606 Utica Pike
55009A	House, 3210 Utica Pike
55010A	House, 3105 Utica Pike
55011	Smith's Riverview Farm
55012A	House, 2201 Utica Pike

LEGEND

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Properties Evaluated and Determined Ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

ALIGNMENT

A2

A13

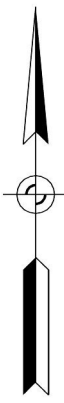
A15

A16

B1

A9

I-265/Port Rd Reconfiguration



LOUISVILLE — SOUTHERN INDIANA

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT

Environmental Impact Statement/Preliminary Design

PROPERTIES DETERMINED

INELIGIBLE IN INDIANA - EAST

0

3000'

Figure 4.3-21





**LEGEND**

**ALIGNMENT**

Resource No.	Resource Name
61005	House, 1206 Spring Street
61006	House, 105 Sparks Avenue
61006A	House, 101 Sparks Avenue
61153 & 61152	John Prentice Houses, 340 and 348 W. Maple
61153A	Colston Memorial Park/City Cemetery
65027	House, 1225 Woerner Avenue

LOUISVILLE — SOUTHERN INDIANA  
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT  
*Environmental Impact Statement/Preliminary Design*

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE  
IN INDIANA - DOWNTOWN**

**Figure 4.3-22**



**MYERS FARM, 1018 UTICA-CHARLESTOWN ROAD (45023B)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This Hoosier Homestead farm was investigated at the request of the owner. Although this farm has been in the Myers family for over 100 years, and 46 of the original 59 acres (approximate) retain integrity of land use as farm acreage, the buildings have been changed. In its present condition, the farmstead does not appear to meet the standards for individual listing on the NRHP. The small, frame, one story, ell-plan house has been sided in modern synthetic siding and the windows have been changed. A modern addition has been appended to one side to form a cross plan structure, with contemporary fenestration. The house has a pleasant historic porch, with some nice spool and scrollwork, although some contemporary lattice has been added. The other buildings on the farm appear to be contemporary or have had recent metal siding placed over them. The layout of the farm is intact, and it is well sited atop a sloping hillside.

Although called the Myers Farm, this farm actually has been handed down in the same family since Lyman Parks gained the land from Illinois Land Grant #17. Lyman Parks has been cited by one local historian as one of the five founding families of Utica. Ms. Mary McDonner, currently writing a book on Utica history, listed Parks as one of the five European and Italian families from Pennsylvania, who followed right behind George Rogers Clark in 1776. The families arrived in 1777 on log rafts and barges, when the uncontrolled waters of the Falls forced them to land. Some of the men moved on down the river to investigate and some of the men stayed with the women to protect them from the Shawnee Indians in the hills around Utica.

According to Annana Hooper, 83 years old and the Myers family historian, Lyman Parks is Ms. Hooper's great, great grandfather. As one of the founding families, he owned a considerable amount of land around Utica. Lyman Parks had a daughter, named Eliza Jane Parks. M.P. Howes, another early family in Utica, married Eliza Jane. Eliza Jane inherited the land from her father in 1848, and the legacy passed on through the Howes name. Some of the land was sold off along the way, but the main portion of the farm with the farmhouse built in 1899. The family has farmed the land since Eliza Jane and M.P. Howes inherited it. At one point, the land was in the Holman name, when a Howes daughter married Richard Holman, but the family remains the same. After that, the name of the farm switched to Myers and has remained with that name following the male descendants. However, according to Baird's county history, even the Howes and Holman families were early settlers of Utica and considered prominent farmers in the area, contributing to the agriculture development in the area.

This farm was granted an award by the governor of Indiana in 1998 for one of the few remaining family farmsteads since Indiana received statehood.

According to Chris Myers and the documents she had in her possession, the original grant and purchase was 196 acres from Parks. The rest of the 196 acres was divided between the children of M.P. Howes, when he died in 1888. The only parts left of the original 196 acres are the part for the Myers family (46 acres) and the adjacent parcel, #5, owned by Jesse Summers. He is a descendant of Lyman Parks through M.P. Howes' daughter, Eliza Summers. Parcel #5 is 29 acres, and apparently, there is an old house on his property as well. The other Howes siblings sold off the rest of the farm.



### Determination of Eligibility

This property does not include buildings, structures or objects with architectural or engineering importance to qualify under Criterion C. The property is not associated with a string of events that were important to history to qualify under Criterion A. This property is part of a larger tract that was associated with one of the individuals who settled this area. This property is only a part of that original tract and the current farmhouse and surrounding structures are not associated with that individual, therefore the property does not qualify under Criterion B.

#### **HOUSES, S.R. 62 (45028 AND 45028A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Resource # 45028 is a nicely detailed, circa 1930 brick bungalow, front gabled with a wide lintel and square posts. The building was rated contributing in the Clark County survey.

Resource #45028A was not originally listed on the survey, but would also qualify as a contributing building. It is a one story, rectangular plan brick structure with a front, gabled projecting wing with a bay window, screen-enclosed porch and an open, covered patio. The Colonial Revival cottage probably dates circa 1945.

### Determination of Eligibility

The architecture of these houses was not significant enough to qualify under Criterion C. There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the properties under Criterion A, nor a known association with a person significant in the history of this area to qualify under Criterion B.

#### **HOUSE, 4029 HERB LEWIS ROAD (45029A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a circa 1920 bungalow, with an inset, open porch with round columns, set high on a rise. Herb Lewis Road is a local, paved lane, which follows section lines east of S.R. 62 toward Port Road. At the eastern part of this road, it is parallel to Port Road. The property was not included on the Clark County survey, but would be considered contributing. The access road shown on this map does not impact the building, but passes through the property.

The property on which this house stands was once part of the large parcel owned by Isaac Prather. The 106-acre parcel in Grant #23 was transferred to Thomas Prather in 1834, and he transferred 25 acres to Rachel Wichelman in 1874. By 1906, Rachel and her husband Fred had sold it to George Façade, and he sold it in 1919 to Jesse and Fannie Wilson. Fannie Wilson sold it to William and Lillie Brown in 1941. The property was again subdivided. By 1997, there was approximately 1.3 acres, held by descendants Joseph L. Sr. and Pattie L. Thus, the property no longer can be associated with the Prathers, the subdivisions having broken the ties between this and the parcel containing the original Prather House. The present house on this property probably dates to the Wilson's occupation.

### Determination of Eligibility

The architecture for this house is not significant enough to warrant eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C, and no other historical associations are apparent that would qualify it under Criterion A or Criterion B.

#### **DAIRY BARN, NEAR 2614 UTICA-SELLERSBURG ROAD (45027A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This dairy barn has vertical board siding, a gambrel roof, with a slight flare at the eave line, some four-over-one vertical light windows and a number of small, six-light fixed windows. It was probably constructed circa 1918-1920.

The land around the barn has been subdivided for high-density housing, and the landscape has obviously been altered. The primary residence now appears to be a trailer. No other ancillary structures, such as a silo or granary, are apparent, leaving this structure as isolated evidence to a past function of the land.

### Determination of Eligibility

The architecture of the barn is not significant enough to be individually eligible and no other associations appear to be present. Therefore, this structure is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C. Moreover, a better surviving example of that barn type is part of Resource #55005C, which is still an operational farm.

#### **HOUSE, 2120 UTICA-SELLERSBURG ROAD (45030A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a circa 1920s bungalow with a large, circa 1940s chicken house at the rear of the property. The house is frame, side-gabled, with large square piers supporting an inset porch and a front gabled and bracketed dormer on the roof.

### Determination of Eligibility

The architecture of this bungalow is not significant enough to be eligible for the NRHP. Moreover, no other historical associations appear to be present. Although several bungalows were surveyed for this project, an association between the structures is difficult to establish. Construction dates vary within the 1920s and 1930s. The architectural plans for bungalow style houses were commonplace throughout the country. These bungalows are sprinkled throughout the area with no association that brings them together. These are not bungalows built together in a neighborhood with a common association. Therefore, this structure is not eligible for the NRHP.

#### **FEDERAL HOUSE, 4501 MIDDLE ROAD (55005D)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a circa 1820 Federal style farmhouse, located atop a rise, which was not included on the Clark County survey. This property undoubtedly dates to the early nineteenth century. A

considerable amount of acreage may also be included. The farm contains a number of large, modern agricultural buildings, in addition to the main farmhouse. Unfortunately, the latter building has been completely covered in rough-finish stucco, and the windows and doors have been changed. Originally, it was a double entry, two story building, probably of brick with chimneys at each end of the medium gable roof (still present).

Access to this farm and house, known as Ellingsworth Rolling Acres Farms, is gained through a long, dirt driveway that partially parallels the railroad and winds through the edge of the farm at 4203 Middle Road, bordering the road. The driveway passes another cluster of structures on the front end of the farm described above. At the end of the driveway are huge barns, used for dairy farming. The farm appears to be in two parts, 98 acres and 142 acres. The 98 acres is owned and operated by Harold Ellingsworth, and the North Port Development Corporation apparently owns the 142 acres. According to Assessor's records, the house appears to be on Ellingsworth's portion of the farm.

Although the Prather farm is contiguous to the Ellingsworth farm, the two farms were derived from two different land grants. This farm was never part of the Prather farm. However, with all these farms, it is important to remember that the familial lines have crossed through marriage many times in the last two centuries. Most of these farms have owners, who are probably at least distantly related. This area around Utica seems to have a hold on its inhabitants, as they grow up and marry, frequently continuing to live on the same property or perhaps just down the road.

#### Determination of Eligibility

Most of the remaining farm buildings on this site appear to be of more recent date, and, therefore, no path of association with agriculture development in the county is apparent. The house has lost integrity of style through the changes and alterations to its structure. Consequently, it does not meet the standards of eligibility for the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 1011 UTICA-CHARLESTOWN ROAD (45023)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This house is a nicely detailed, circa 1850, central passage style house with Greek Revival details and a five-bay façade. The house has a circa 1920 porch addition with rock-faced concrete block roof supports. In addition, the house has several later additions to the side and the rear of the original structure. This building was rated contributing in the Clark County survey. Most of the present landscape is part of a more recent business development, a retail nursery for interesting and exotic plants (Hidden Hill Sculptures and Nursery).

#### Determination of Eligibility

The changes to the structure and the landscape have compromised the integrity of this resource. Therefore, this is not eligible for the NRHP.

**FARMSTEAD, 4203 MIDDLE ROAD (55005C)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The farm consists of a circa 1915 front gable craftsman cottage with enclosed front porch and side gable. The most notable structure is a circa 1915 clapboard dairy barn with six-over-six windows and an oculus window in the south gable. The gambrel style barn roof displays several large ventilators. Several circa 1940 outbuildings, including sheds are also part of this farmstead, as well as several modern outbuildings. The dairy barn is a notable structure.

Both this property and Resource #55005D may have had some connection to the Dellinger farm at one time, at least through marriage. Charles Schlosser owns #55005C, and his daughter, married to a Snead, is the current resident. An Ellingsworth, who is related by marriage to a Schlosser, currently owns Federal House, previously discussed Resource #55005D.

The Prather farm is contiguous to the Ellingsworth farm, but the two farms were derived from two different land grants. This farm was never part of the Prather farm. However, with all these farms, it is important to remember that the familial lines have crossed through marriage many times in the last two centuries. Most of these farms have owners, who are probably at least distantly related. The Schlossers were German immigrants and instrumental in the organizing of St. Luca German Evangelical Church in Jeffersonville.

**Determination of Eligibility**

Although several of the buildings demonstrate early twentieth century agricultural practices and structures, including the prevalence of dairy farming in the region, the farmstead is not individually eligible under Criterion A or Criterion C. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B.

**HOUSE, UTICA PIKE (45032A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This two story, Italianate house dates to approximately 1880 and has two-over-two windows in a five-bay façade. Carved roof supports are visible on the second floor eaves, and the exterior has been over sided. A circa 1920 front porch has been added to the structure, with stuccoed piers and elliptical lintels. A rear porch built in the same time period has rock-faced concrete block roof supports. The window treatments are of varied styles and too simple to be typical of an Italianate style house.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The additions of the porches and alterations have compromised the integrity of this structure. Although the house could be restored, it is not a significant example of its style and does not meet the standards for eligibility to the NRHP.

**HOUSE, UTICA PIKE (45034)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a well-maintained circa 1940 English Cottage style house, with front gable and gabled front entry, round-arched front door and casement windows. The house was rated as contributing in the Clark County survey. The stone clad home displays a unique detail; an extension of the front gable wall forms an arched opening that allows access to the rear of the property.

Determination of Eligibility

This is a common house type for the time period. If this structure were in a neighborhood, instead of an isolated instance, it might be considered for a district. However, this architectural type is scattered throughout the area with no association to each other. This structure is not eligible for the NRHP.

**HOUSE, UTICA PIKE (45035A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a circa 1880 Federal style house, with four-over-four windows set in a five-bay façade. The house has had some modern alterations, such as a double front door and siding. This property was probably part of several holdings of Thomas Jacobs and family, from the 1870s to circa 1917, when it came into the possession of the State of Indiana and then, in part, sold to Joseph Voight. At this time there was about 100 acres to the property. Sometime in the 1960s, the heirs of Joseph Voight sold off a 2.5 acre parcel, containing the house. Since then, this small parcel has been sold several times. It no longer relates to the original lands, which was associated with the Jacobs family. Therefore, the house without any associated land or farm buildings was considered for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Eligibility

This structure is a common survivor for late nineteenth century architectural style. Alterations of the structure have reduced its integrity. As a common building form for that period, it is not a significant style or eligible for the NRHP.

**THE COLGATE SCHOOL, CLARKSVILLE (65021)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This property is located at the southwest corner of State and Montgomery Streets. It is a three story, brick rectangular plan building with a two and one-half story gymnasium attached. The school has been adapted as the "Ohio Falls Office Complex" in recent years and no longer serves an educational purpose. It was designed in the Neo-Classical style. There are a number of eclectic details on the building, such as the ornate projecting front door surround, with double round columns and a wide lintel, overtopped with a projecting cornice and wrought iron balcony, as well as the round arched main door opening with its segmented glass fan light. Other side doors have projecting pedimented entries. Most of the windows have been in-filled and/or replaced. Windows in the gymnasium are blocked. There are some ornate plantings at the front

within a raised, high-walled brick planter, probably of later date than the original building, which was constructed circa 1925 and designed by the architect, O.W. Holmes.

The location of the school is a distance from the Colgate-Palmolive Historic District and on the other side of a residential area that separates the District from the school. There is a logical connection between the Colgate-Palmolive Historic District and the Colgate School. That connection is the workers' housing. Thus, the school was probably built by Colgate-Palmolive for the workers' children. However, the APE terminates prior to this abutting subdivision. Therefore, the school is outside the scope of this project to consider or designate this as part of the Colgate-Palmolive Historic District.

According to Jane Sarles, Clarksville Historical Society, the Ohio Falls School was built directly across from the Colgate-Palmolive facilities for the children of the community. It was a wooden building and built in 1872. However, it burned in 1890 and was replaced on the same location with a yellow brick building, which also burned in 1925 or 1926. Colgate-Palmolive opened up part of their facility to the children of the community temporarily, so they might have a place to go to school. The children were escorted in and out of the facility for their safety, but school was conducted on the company's property. When the school was rebuilt, it was built at its present location in circa 1927. Out of gratitude to the company for its benevolence to the children of the community, the school was named the Colgate School.

#### Determination of Eligibility

This property falls outside the Alternative Specific APE delineated for this project, and is, therefore, not eligible for the NRHP.

#### **PRENTICE HOUSES, 340 WEST MAPLE STREET (61153) AND 338 WEST OHIO STREET (61152)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The John Prentice House (61153) at 340 West Maple, a one and one-half story brick bungalow, has a shed-roof front, as well as rear dormers and a bay window. The house was rated notable in the Clark County interim report, as a good example of a brick bungalow in good condition for the era. It was constructed circa 1934 on property, which had been purchased by John Prentice in the mid 1920s. Mr. Prentice was the owner of considerable amounts of property in Jeffersonville and appears from deed indexes to have been in the business of development. By 1955, the property had passed into the hands of others.

No notable historic association is apparent, despite John Prentice's role as a large property owner. Although the Prentice name is prominent in Jeffersonville, the family knows of no John Prentice around the early 1900's. This family is related to Walter Prentice, also a developer. The family has suggested that there are some influential Prentices in Louisville, and perhaps one from the Louisville family was buying property on the Indiana side. However, no references to John Prentice could be found in the histories or index to obituaries in Jeffersonville.

A second house at 338 West Maple is also identified in the Clark County survey as the Prentice House (61152). It is similar to the house at 340 West Maple.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The John Prentice house has extensions to the north and another house immediately adjacent to it, called the Prentice house. The additions, a loss of landscape integrity, and the replacement brick in the walls and porch of the John Prentice house compromise the integrity of the architectural style. Neither the John Prentice house nor the Prentice house is a significant example of architectural style and are not eligible for the NRHP.

### **COLSTON MEMORIAL PARK/CITY CEMETERY**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Located on Mulberry Street near Chestnut Street, a playground now occupies the site, which is roughly triangular in shape and adjacent to a modern school. The boundaries of the site are: Mulberry Street on the east, an alley behind the houses on the north side of Market Street, and the rear property line of the houses on the south side of Maple Street. The western side of the site is approximately 160 feet east of I-65, but well within the C-1 alignment. A plaque at the site is inscribed and reads: *On this site, 1861-1865, are buried several hundred Union and Confederate soldiers, killed in the Western Campaign. Lack of interest from distant families allowed deterioration of the wood grave markers and heavy overgrowth. In 1927, the Jeffersonville council determined, "Better the sound of children's footsteps at play than the silent stride of the nearly forgotten Great Spirit Army here at rest."* The only intact stone marker was moved to Walnut Ridge Cemetery. No bodies were exhumed. The cemetery includes the entire playground area west of the marker, which is on Mulberry Street.

New information has determined that at least the western most part of this "park" was the former City Cemetery for Jeffersonville. A description of this cemetery, on Mulberry Street between Maple and Chestnut Streets, indicates that it was laid out in 1802 and that there may be several hundred burials. However, no records are available. After 1838, when Walnut Ridge Cemetery opened, some bodies were reburied at that location. Two Confederate soldiers, unnamed, who probably died at the Infirmary at Camp Joe Holt and a soldier of the American Revolution, may be buried here.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The cemetery is not eligible for the NRHP. However, according to Indiana's law (June 2000), regarding historic cemeteries, road and utility construction is prohibited within 100 feet of a known cemetery. Since it is not known exactly where the bodies may be located within this site, we must assume that any alignment will apply this law to the entire site and implement compliance accordingly.

**HOUSE, 1225 WOERNER AVENUE (55027)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This Shotgun style house has been recently over sided and has had modern storm doors added, reducing its integrity. This is a one and one-half story, brick bungalow with a shed-roof front, as well as rear dormers and a bay window. This house is part of a row of modest cottages along Woerner Avenue within the corridor of one of the proposed alignments.

This street has been suggested to be residences of workers for the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company. However, beginning at the turn of the century and through 1925, the car company installed increased amounts of transfer tracks on their property along the west side of present Woerner Avenue. This barrier would tend to argue against these houses as desirable locations for workers in the car company.

An 1886 Sanborn map shows some of these houses (or their predecessors) along what is now Woerner Avenue, except none of the structures were located north of present day Jo Davis Street, which was 5<sup>th</sup> Street at that time. These houses were located further south than would be likely for workers and ease of access to the Colgate-Palmolive Company or the former reformatory.

Woerner Avenue, formerly named Harrison Avenue, runs parallel to the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company Historic District. According to Jeanne Burke, county historian, a few of the houses on Woerner Avenue appeared around the time of the operation of the State Reformatory. Prison workers and guards for residences bought these houses to be close to work. However, the state did not provide these for their employees. According to Jane Sarles, Clarkesville Historical Society, the shotgun houses along this street are part of the Ohio Falls City development. A developer built the houses, with the intent that employees of both the prison and of the car company would purchase them to live close to their work. Later, the employees of Colgate-Palmolive also lived on this street. Bob McIntosh currently owns 13 houses on Woerner Avenue. He says the subdivision is known by the name of the developer, Smith Smyser Subdivision.

The house at 1225 Woerner Avenue is located within a block (1200 block) that contains one building opposite Colgate that is being used as a union office and four other residences. All of the buildings are in fair to good condition except for the one with gray asphalt shingles at 1217.

There are eight residences within the next block to the south (1300 block). The house at 1303 is a two story structure and all of the remaining houses are one story structures.

There are five residences within the next block (1400 block) and three residences within the block (1500 block) that ends at the floodwall.

**Determination of Eligibility**

All the cottages have lost integrity or do not qualify as significant examples of the architectural style through over siding or other alterations. Therefore, none of the houses on Woerner Avenue are individually eligible for the NRHP. Their association with either the Colgate-Palmolive



Historic District or Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company Historic District was also evaluated. There is no apparent basis for including the cottages with either of these Districts. The small collection of houses is but a small remnant of the housing that once was located in the area. The houses are located along the backside of the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company and there is a feeling of total disassociation from that District. The Colgate-Palmolive facility dominates the landscape to the north of these properties. The association with either of these facilities was tenuous and given the changes and loss of integrity, there was no basis for including these houses with either of these Districts.

**HOUSE, 501 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (65028)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This was a Shotgun style house, previously listed as a contributing resource in this area. It has been demolished since the survey.

Determination of Eligibility

Not Applicable

**HOUSE, 1206 SPRING STREET (61005)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This two story, Free Classic house, circa 1890, has been extensively remodeled and presently serves as supplemental offices for the Clark Memorial Offices.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A or any known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify it under Criterion B. The extensive remodeling has compromised the integrity of the style, and it is not eligible for the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 105 SPARKS AVENUE (61006)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This two story, frame residence is located on a high bluff, adjacent to Spring Street. It is a Free Classic house, circa 1900, but also demonstrates a nostalgic recollection of the Greek Revival in its front gabled upper façade.

Determination of Eligibility

The residence has a number of drawbacks and later alterations, which make it not eligible for the NRHP, under Criterion C. There is no known association with a series of events to qualify under Criterion A or any known association with a person significant in the history of this area to qualify under Criterion B.

**HOUSE, 101 SPARKS AVENUE (61006A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This two story, frame, Queen Anne house, circa 1900 has been over-sided, and the porch has been in-filled with stucco. Other changes include windows and rear additions. It retains wide, decorated cornices with wide returns at the eave line, bracketed window heads and a bay, as well as some two-over-two light windows of an early date.

Determination of Eligibility

The changes in this residence make it not eligible for the NRHP. There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B.

**HOUSE, 2201 UTICA PIKE (55012A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This one and one-half story circa 1925 Craftsman bungalow features a square plan on a concrete foundation with stucco walls and Tudor half-timbered detailing on the front façade. The high front steps are splayed and flanked by stucco concrete walls with carriage lights on either side. The original vertical four-over-one windows are replaced by a variety of styles including a picture window, one-over-one windows and a modern four pane upper story window. The basement windows are four-over-four with a segmental arch. There are two small eight-over-eight windows on the east side of the house. The windows have concrete block sills. The dormer with aluminum over siding, the deck and the front porch were added. Originally open, the front porch was enclosed at a later date. The back door is a replacement for the original. There is a modern, detached garage. The house possesses a medium gable roof with a front gable.

This property, presently a little over one acre, was once part of a larger tract owned at the turn of the century by Thomas C. Duffy, and before him, by James Duffy. It was subdivided into various parcels owned by Clarence Howard and Charles/or Ida Hunt, until 1922, when Clarence J. Robertson purchased 83 acres. Mr. Robertson in turn sold small parcels, beginning in 1959. The present house, on a limited amount of land, probably dates to this era.

Determination of Eligibility

The changes in this residence make it not eligible for the NRHP, under Criterion C. There is no known association with a series of events to qualify under Criterion A or any known association with a person significant in the history of this area to qualify under Criterion B.

**BARN (SMITH'S RIVERVIEW FARM) 2611 UTICA PIKE (55011)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

One of the most prominent remaining features on this property is the circa 1910 basement barn. It stands over three stories tall and contains vents, two personnel doors and one wood gated stock

opening. It has a rectangular plan on a parged concrete foundation and a gable roof with a central lantern. The walls are narrow clapboard.

On the grounds are a carriage house with a hipped roof and a small shed with a surround door with pediment and a gable roof. The narrow, blacktopped drive leading from Utica Pike to the hilltop where the barn is located and house once stood is lined with shrubbery. On the east side of the drive, next to Utica Pike is a shallow pond. The Duffy-Wathen House that once stood on this property was an outstanding Queen Anne home, built circa 1881. It was recently lost to a fire.

What remains of the original farm is surrounded on the west, north and east by extensive residential development. The back part of the property is a large, open area.

Deed research confirms that an early (1891) owner was James T. Duffy, with over 200 acres, purchased from Michael and Elizabeth Nolan. Later, it passed into the Wathen name through marriage. By 1912 it had been reduced to 55 acres; in 1937, the property was 34 acres and by 1975 it was approximately nine acres. The present property is about eight acres. The Wathen family sold it to Alexander Opoulos III in 1992 and by him to Michael Smith in 1996, according to the deed search. Mr. Duffy was a realtor at the turn of the century and may have had other activities, but the barn is all that remains of the house and farm.

The current owner, during a conversation on Thursday, June 6, 2002, advised the house burned approximately two years ago. He had invested approximately five years prior to that, restoring the house. He noted the farm at one time consisted of approximately 400 acres, but only eight acres remained. During a recent auction, he had sold off most of the items in the barn and was cleaning out the remaining materials. His neighbor to the east was going to buy the barn and five acres, leaving him with three acres. A new home was planned for this property. The site of the original home had been graded and seemed to have been prepared as a building site.

Mayor Tom Galligan of Jeffersonville noted he was familiar with this property and that the house had many interesting features. Apparently, the fire that destroyed the house occurred as a result of the continued restoration effort. The fire could not be controlled by the local volunteer fire department. By the time the Jeffersonville Fire Department was called, more than two hours later, the fire had progressed to the point where the house could not be saved. He also advised that a large number of big trees on the property were logged after the fire and removed from the property.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The changes in this property make it not eligible for the NRHP. There is no known association with a series of events or a person significant in the history of this area to qualify under Criterion A or Criterion B.

**HOUSE, 3105 UTICA PIKE (55010A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Constructed circa 1940, this one and one-half story, English cottage is rectangular in plan and rests upon a concrete foundation. The walls are brick. The gable roof includes a gabled front entry with herringbone brickwork. The replacement windows are various and include picture windows, one-over-one windows and a double one-over-one window. The windows have brick sills. The door surround has fluted stone pilasters and a scalloped lintel with two roundels. There is an added small open porch on the north side and a vinyl over sided addition on the south side. A brick detached one car garage is located at the rear of the house on the north side.

This particular house, circa 1940, and which contains about 2.2 acres, was a part of a larger holding, originally about 100 acres owned by Nicholas Lentz in Grant #5, which passed to the Holman Family by the 1920s. It was probably sold by Dollie Hoffman (Henry's widow) in 1928 to Warren B. Allison and included 95 acres. However, the house on the property dates to circa 1950, when the house had moved out of the two families, thus its association with them has been broken.

Determination of Eligibility

The house has been altered, which contributes to its being found not eligible for the NRHP. There is no known association with a series of events or a person significant in the history of this area to qualify under Criterion A or Criterion B.

**HOUSE, 3210 UTICA PIKE (55009A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This multi-level, circa 1930, Arts and Crafts house is rectangular in plan with a garage built into the grade. A concrete foundation underlies the brick and rubble stone walls. There is an expressed outside chimney on the front façade. The windows are glass block and the panel door has a fan window. There is a Craftsman style porch and a vinyl over sided sunroom facing the Ohio River that was added at a later date. The roof is a medium front and side gable with vinyl siding around the eaves. A detached carport is located next to the house at the top of the drive into the garage.

There were several lacunae in the deed research for this property, but it appears that the property was owned by Martha Hoffman from about 1889 to 1918, when it was sold to a John Ellis Potter, although a direct connection could not be made with today's property owners because of lost material during the 1930s – 40s (flood era). The house itself was probably built during this time period and thus the builder's identity is inconclusive.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

**FARMSTEAD, 3311 UTICA PIKE (55008)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1850 farm consists of a double-I house with a central bay, two barns, a shed and a garage. The two story house is clapboard on a brick foundation with a porch, located along the central bay on the north side. The windows are nine-over-nine with plain cornices on the front façade. There is also a wide boxed decorated cornice. The high, side gabled roof has Greek Revival detailing, wide returns at the eaves, a plain wide frieze and decorated fascia. A one story addition protrudes at the rear with a shed roof. The English barn has a concrete foundation. The walls of the gambrel roof barn begin with rock-face cast block six feet high and finish with medium vertical board siding. A concrete block addition projects out on the north side of this barn. The property is located within the Riverview Subdivision, which was present on a 1952 Sanborn Map.

This farm was determined too deteriorated to convey the associations either with its builders or as an example of architecture of the mid-nineteenth century. However, it appears that the present parcel was once part of an original 116.2 acre parcel in Grant #5 owned by Nicholas Lentz (as were several other small parcels – the land was subdivided over the years.) It also passed to the Holman Family and others. However the information was not adequate to determine whether the house was built by Lentz, or earlier, by John F. Read.

**Determination of Eligibility**

This property is in an advanced state of deterioration and does not retain adequate integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 3606 UTICA PIKE (55008B)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1940 one and one-half story colonial revival house may be an example of a rectangular plan “catalog house.” The foundation is concrete and the walls are aluminum over siding. The windows are six-over-six on the upper story and eight-over-eight on the lower story. There is a bay window on the north side. The roof is a high side gabled roof with dormers. The front bay has a projecting front entry. An ell with a cobblestone fireplace and an attached garage has been added within the past few years. This element nearly overwhelms the original part of the house.

Like the other mid to late twentieth century houses along Utica Pike, this property is presently less than an acre, but was once part of the large holdings in Grant #5 of Nicholas Lentz. It was once owned by the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge and Railroad Company, and sold as the present parcel in 1968 by the heirs of Charles Reeder, who purchased it from the railroad company. Clarence Dennis and Eugene Waiz have owned it since that time.

It is unclear, because of missing or undiscoverable records who may have built this house, but it is clear that it cannot be associated any longer with the original founders or early settlers.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 4013 UTICA PIKE (45034A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1950 Colonial Revival house is one and one-half story with a rectangular plan on a brick foundation. It is possibly an example of a “catalog house.” The walls are brick with six-over-six windows that have a row of soldiers at the head and brick sills. There are shutters at the windows. The front door is entablature. The roof is a high-pitched side gable. The narrow fascia has dentils on the front only. There are two gable dormers with aluminum over siding. The stoop has wrought iron rails. The back porch is open and has a shed roof with aluminum siding under the roof.

This property, of less than an acre, was once a part of a larger property owned (since 1868) by Delphia Swartz, Arabella and Calvin Prather and Thomas Jacobs. In 1923 Joseph Voight bought 100 acres from the State of Indiana (formerly owned by T. Jacobs, Ada and Ida) and in 1947 sold 0.611 acre to Kenneth Adcock. This is the probable era of the present house, circa 1950.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **FARM, UTICA PIKE (45034B)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Italianate house on this property is circa 1880 with a 1925 Craftsman porch. The property also includes a barn, chicken coop, root cellar and a circa 1935 three car plus shop area garage. The two story house is a combination of a rectangular and ell plan, constructed on a brick foundation. The hipped roof has wide, overhanging eaves. Elliptical openings with keystones on both the front and sides rest on brackets against the building walls. A platform, possibly a widow’s walk, is situated on the roof. A circa 1925 Craftsman porch with two tapered concrete piers support a hipped roof veranda. The back porch has cast black piers circa 1925, and a shed roof with some scrollwork. The side porch is located on a small north side wing, enclosed with a shed roof. The windows are two-over-two medium surround. The front door is made of fumed-oak, is recessed with a single upper light and carving and has transoms over the doors. Two chimneys are present, an exterior chimney and a central chimney. The main structure

demonstrates a series of building activities, but each with an attention to detail. Much of the interior woodwork appears intact and of high quality.

The barn has board and batten siding and small windows. The chicken coop faces south. The three car garage has narrow, vertical board siding. Above the root cellar is a small structure, which may have been converted in the 1950s. The outbuildings represent various eras of farm life, including the transition to automobile dependency. There is adequate property to convey the feeling of a farm complex along the river's edge. According to the county historian, it was operating as a pig farm at one time.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The house through over siding and other alterations does not retain sufficient integrity to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although there is an adequate amount of land to convey the feeling of a farm, the collection of outbuildings does not represent a significant example of a farm complex, nor is there any information suggesting a series of events that would qualify this property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. This property is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 5614 UTICA PIKE (45034C)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1930 English Tudor revival house is a one and one-half story building. The plan is rectangular on a concrete foundation. The walls are aluminum over siding. There are various multi-light windows of six-over-six and single panes. The shutters are metal. The main door has a modern palladium style window. Some of the windows and the front door are replacements. The roof is a composite of a high-pitched side gabled roof with high-pitched front gable and projecting bay at the gable ends. There are wide returns at the eaves line. Two single story additions are located on the north. A detached two-car garage with a gable roof and vinyl over siding is located beyond the southeast corner of the house. The garage has a personnel door on the north side, four row windows per wooden garage door. There is a quarry located behind the house down a steep hill.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **FARM, UTICA-SELLERSBURG PIKE (45033A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This farmhouse is a circa 1830/1900, two story, Craftsman house with a square plan and a parged stone foundation. Judging by the foundation and an exposed brick fireplace wall section, the

origins of this house are early. The clapboard walls have one-over-one windows and an upper light wood door. The open front porch has modern turned posts. The roof is a medium gable with a shed extension. There are several additions to the house. The steep drop to the road is wooded. Two small barns are located on the grounds to the east of the house. There are two rock retaining walls, one to the west of the house and the other to the west of the barns.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This farm is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 409 MARKET STREET (46001A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The one and one-half story, gabled ell house constructed circa 1880 has an irregular plan and a rubble stone foundation with concrete repairs. The platform frame has vinyl over siding. The double hung windows are three-over-one and five-over-one. There are two chimneys located on the ridge of the standing seam metal roof and within the roof structure of the historic addition. A long contributing outbuilding with wood siding and a corrugated metal roof is located at the northwest corner of the property. Situated southwest of the outbuilding is a privy.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 317 2<sup>nd</sup> STREET (46002A)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1930-1940, front gable, Craftsman house has one and one-half stories. The foundation and walls are cinder block with asbestos shingle in the gable. The front porch has been enclosed with brick and the sunroom windows. There are three-over-one windows in the gable. The side elevations have three-over-one windows. Double one-over-one sunroom windows flank the central door. The roof is asphalt shingle and cinder block within the roof surface chimney. The rear of the house has a partially enclosed extension with a north door under the porch. There is drop siding above the cast concrete block. Outbuildings include a garage with over siding above a cast concrete block raised basement, a one car garage with workshop and a chimney. A covered well and a cellar are also present. The house is situated on a corner lot with a few mature trees.



### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **UTICA BAPTIST CHURCH (46006A)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The circa 1940, one story, gable front church features an L-shaped plan on a concrete block foundation. The walls are cast concrete block. There is an off-centered projected brick entry with glass doors and octagon windows, as well as a paired set of stained glass windows on the façade. The same windows are located on the side elevations with small hopper windows with concrete sills at the bottom. A small gabled addition is located on the southwest elevation made of concrete block with rounded/bullnose corners and a single door on its southeast elevation. A larger hipped addition is constructed of concrete block and has a wheelchair ramp, which is covered by a gabled roof. A small tower with vents and exposed rafter tails is located within the roof surface of the main structure.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The church is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **HOUSE, 112 6<sup>th</sup> STREET (46008A)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Constructed circa 1920, this one and one-half story, gable front, Craftsman house has a rectangular plan on a concrete block foundation. The walls are aluminum over siding. There is a three-bay, irregular front. Three-over-one and one-over-one double hung windows are present as well as aluminum storm windows. The half hip front porch with a concrete deck on a concrete block foundation has circular posts wrapped in asphalt. The chimney is located on the exterior southwest elevation end wall. There is a detached one car garage with exposed rafter tails, asphalt siding and an asphalt roof.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**COMBS HOUSE (46009)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Combs House is a two story, side gabled, Greek Revival I-house built circa 1840 with a circa 1870 addition that includes a wrap around porch with classical columns and balustrade, a projected bay window and a rear ell. The foundation is coursed rubble stone ashlar. The walls are clapboard. The house has one-over-one double hung windows, extra large one-over-one windows and triangular fixed pane windows. The windows all have wood casings with projected lintels. Additional entries are located on the northeast and southeast elevations. The entry on the southwest elevation has been enclosed. The rear circa 1870 addition has two-over-two and one-over-one double hung windows. A shed roof addition extends southwest from the rear addition, possibly a former porch area that has been enclosed. Only the cornice returns on the southwest elevation of the I-house section remain.

The house is presently being remodeled for resale. This will include structural changes to the porch, vinyl over siding and aluminum window casings. The house is located on a large parcel of land, formerly agricultural, with a transverse frame barn.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. Through the changes to the Combs House, conditions of the outbuildings and addition of modern structures (new log house), this property no longer retains sufficient integrity to qualify under Criterion C. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL (46010)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This large, Colonial Revival/twentieth century functional, one story school complex has an irregular plan with gabled, hipped and flat roof sections. It was constructed in 1937 by the PWA to replace the 1837 school lost in the 1937 flood. Its foundation is concrete and the walls are stone. There are large projected double doors with arched transoms on the gabled and hipped portions. The primary entries on the facades of the gabled and hipped sections have arched openings with keystones and arched multi-pane transoms. These projections have a small gable with cornice returns. A mid 1950s addition runs behind the structure. It has stone curtain walls to match the existing structure, false wood and batten siding. The buildings are pierced with large, four pane, steel casement windows. Another addition is located on the west elevation of the gabled portion and is stone faced with a flat roof and large casement windows with concrete sills. The school is located on a hill in a residential area.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The school is not a significant example of its

style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 509 LOCUST STREET (46011)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This two story, circa 1870, Italianate house has an irregular plan and a rear ell addition. The foundation is a combination of sandstone and concrete. The walls are common bond brick. The house has a three-bay façade and a five-bay side. Modifications to the house include the removal of a projected cornice and the enclosure of a two story porch on the southwest elevation. The porch has been replaced and has modern Roman columns. The enclosed porch has been built with concrete block. A hipped roof on the main section and a gable roof on the ell addition replace the original parapet roofs. The original decorative multi-paneled door remains, but the windows have been replaced with modern vinyl casements. An original secondary entry is located on the northeast elevation of the rear ell. The small addition to the rear ell has clapboard over siding and twelve-pane steel casement windows. On the grounds, is a shed and a small building that may have served as a summer kitchen.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE 109 6<sup>th</sup> STREET (46011A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The one and one-half story, Colonial Revival house has a rectangular plan. The foundation is concrete and the walls are aluminum over siding with a three-bay façade and sides. There is an off center door and an enclosed porch. A secondary entry is located on the south elevation with an aluminum awning. The side gabled house has two gabled dormers. A small gabled shed and an aboveground swimming pool are also located on the property.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 117 6<sup>th</sup> STREET (46011B)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This one story, side gabled ell house was built in 1945. Its plan is irregular. The foundation is concrete block. The walls are asbestos over siding. The dwelling has a small recessed porch

with a primary entry on its façade. Eight-over-eight double hung windows pierce the structure. A secondary entry on the southeast elevation has been altered by a wooden ramp. The house has a centrally located chimney. There are two sheds situated on the property.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **HOUSE, 508 LOCUST STREET (46011C)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The circa 1930, gable front, Craftsman house has one and one-half stories. Its plan is irregular. Clapboard walls stand on a cast concrete block foundation. A half hip wire-cut brick enclosed porch projects from the façade. The house exhibits a four-bay front and a five-bay side. The windows are four-over-one in the gable end. One-over-one replacement windows are also present. The structure includes a projected bay on the southeast elevation, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter-boxed soffits, and a central chimney on the ridge. The house has been altered by a series of two concrete block hyphens that connect to a garage, as well as an aluminum carport. The house is located on a residential corner lot with a rubble stone retaining wall and concrete steps.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER 6<sup>th</sup> STREET AND LOCUST STREET (46011D)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Built circa 1860, this side gabled ell vernacular house rests on a rubble stone and concrete foundation. It possesses two-over-two double hung windows. The house has been altered by the addition of asbestos siding and a shed roof enclosed porch on the southeast elevation of the ell. The two chimneys are located on the roof ridge of both sections.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its

style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 307 4<sup>th</sup> STREET (46016A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Built circa 1925, this one story Craftsman house has an ell-shaped plan with a front gable roof. The walls are over sided with aluminum siding and rest on a concrete and concrete block foundation. Three bays grace the front and sides of the house. The windows are double hung three-over-one. The front porch has cast concrete and aluminum posts. A large shed roof addition extends from the rear of the original house. In addition to other modifications, a small projected bay window and a large patio door have been added. A small ell on the northeast elevation is original to the house. The chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge. The large residential lot includes a detached concrete block garage and an in-ground swimming pool.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 311 4<sup>th</sup> STREET (46016B)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The one story, Craftsman house constructed circa 1925 features a rectangular plan and a side gabled roof with overhanging eaves. It has a brick foundation covered by concrete repairs. The walls have vinyl over siding. A small gabled porch extends from the façade with brick wire cut piers and battered wood posts. The chimney is located off center within the roof surface on the rear portion of the home. A small shed roof addition with a concrete block foundation is attached to the rear of the structure. A concrete block garage is also located on the property.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**HOUSE, 410 FRONT STREET (46016C)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This circa 1930, gabled ell, one story Craftsman house was constructed with rubble stone. It has a T-plan on a rubble stone foundation. The medium gable roof exhibits narrow fascia and exposed rafters. There are one-over-one windows with concrete sills. The front porch is enclosed with stone piers and walls. The porch windows have screens. There is a stone

wall/fence in front of the house. The exposed chimney is attached with the same stone as the house and wall/fence. This home, along with several others, appears to have been constructed of local stone and may be related to WPA efforts.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **HOUSE, 409 FRONT STREET (46016D)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This square plan Craftsman house was constructed of rubble stone circa 1930. It has a rubble stone foundation and walls. The windows are various with three-over-one windows, four-over-one vertical lights and multi-lights. The main door is wooden. The open front porch has square, rubble stone piers and walls. The roof is a combination of front gable and hipped. There is a hipped dormer with rubble stone walls and a three-over-one vertical light. Two distinctly different rubble stones were used with the upper story, possibly added at a later date. There is a rubble stone wall/fence in front of the house and a grape stick fence to the west. A carport at the rear is attached to a small rubble stone building. This house is possibly related to WPA stonework in Utica.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

### **CABOOSE, 300 BLOCK OF FRONT STREET (46016E)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

A circa 1910 caboose sits on this river front lot. It is approximately twenty-five feet in length and has a raised turret, metal walls, a standing seam metal roof and two observation platforms, front and rear. The caboose is painted black and red with a central medallion for the company name.

#### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The caboose is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This train car is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**MISTLETOE FALLS (45016A)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This site is a ruin, a former hillside home that is now abandoned. The foundation of the house was on bedrock. The remains are of local stone, with multiple patios, with stone knee walls, steps and piers. There is a natural spring, which generates a small waterfall, thus the name. Other features of the site include a fireplace and fireplace grill, a natural well and a cistern. The site resembles a park with its overlook, patios, fountains, step walks and pool. Stone retaining walls define some of the path areas. Along River Road, stone walls incorporate grindstones within the rough ashlar of the local limestone. The walls are extremely well constructed, many following a serpentine curve. There is a bench incorporated into the wall at one point.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the resource under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the resource under Criterion B. The resource is not a significant example to qualify under Criterion C. This resource is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**LOG CABIN and BUS SHELTER (45016B)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The log cabin on this site is similar to the one in Utica except that it is a single pen. However, it is comprised of one and one-half stories, the upper, gabled roof having siding in the gable ends. The cabin may have been moved to the site since it is situated on somewhat temporary piers made of random stones and concrete filled cans. The walls are hewn logs with modern concrete chinking. There is a front, enclosed sun porch with novelty vertical siding and a shed roof. Most windows appear modern, although there are six-over-six windows on one elevation. An addition at the rear is contemporary concrete block. There is an external, large, stone fireplace on the south side of the building.

Also on the lot is a small, rectangular plan bus shelter, of wood, vertical novelty siding and a low gabled roof. These are deteriorating and vanishing from the landscape, but once were plentiful.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**FIREPLACE and POSSIBLE FOUNDATION (45016C)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This resource is a stone fireplace chimney, well constructed of rough coursed local ashlar. It is a ruin and may indicate additional foundations nearby. There is a marker nearby for the U.S.G.S.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The fireplace is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This property is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 112 5<sup>th</sup> STREET (007)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This structure is a one and one-half story, frame Craftsman house, circa 1920.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **HOUSE, 107 4<sup>th</sup> STREET (010)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This structure is a one story, rectangular frame, Craftsman house built circa 1920.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the property under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the property under Criterion B. The house is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This structure is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

#### **LOT 106 (012)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This property was evaluated initially as part of the Central Utica Historic District, based on the 100 foot by 100 foot lot layout. Buildings constructed along the 4<sup>th</sup> Street frontage, however, overlapped the original lot lines. The simple one story, stone, Craftsman building with gable front, built in November of 1934, does not contribute to the District and is not individually eligible for the NRHP. This lot has lost its integrity as a potential contributing property to the Central Utica Historic District.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify this lot under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would



qualify this lot under Criterion B. This lot is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This lot is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**LOT 107 (013)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Lot 107 was also evaluated as a potential contributing property to the Central Utica Historic District based on the 100 foot by 100 foot lot layout. The overlapping buildings severely compromised the property for that purpose. In addition, the three-part commercial style building, storefront community built circa 1940 further diminishes the value of this lot as a potential contributing property. The building itself appears to be a collection of buildings over time with significant loss of integrity.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify this lot under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify this lot under Criterion B. This lot is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This lot is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**LOT 88 (3<sup>rd</sup> STREET) (016)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Lot 88 is a fairly open, wooded lot with a modern, prefab house trailer located in the northwest corner of it, with frontage on Mulberry Street and 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. This property is within the Central Utica Historic District and has been identified as non-contributing.

Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify this lot under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify this lot under Criterion B. This lot is not a significant example of its style to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. This lot is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**UTICA PIKE****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Utica Pike, which extends from the city of Jeffersonville to the town of Utica, was one of three roads running through what is now Utica Township. Before the township was organized, these three routes connected the early town of Charlestown with Jeffersonville. The first of these was laid out about 1810 and ran to the west of the Utica Pike. A third connecting route lay farther to the west and became known as the Plank Road. Prior to the organization of Utica Township in 1831, the Utica Pike was begun. The easternmost of the three roads, according to an 1858 map, passed through Port Fulton, approximately parallel to the Ohio River, but somewhat inland. Then, as it moved east and north, it jogged east, moving closer to the river. Farther north, it once again moved away from the river, approximately opposite Six Mile Island, and continued to follow a more westerly path as it traversed Utica Township toward the town of Utica.

The Utica Pike was probably never a plank road, rather it was a “Gravel and Turnpike Road,” according to an atlas of 1875. By this time, the route appears to have been somewhat straightened from its alignment in 1858, as it passed between Grants #3 and #4, northeast of Port Fulton, no longer following the property lines. The alignment appears to remain much the same today from a point west of Six Mile Island to the town of Utica. From Utica, as it was originally configured, the road moved northwest toward Charlestown, jogging around property lines and following the topography. The Pike was a toll road operated by the Utica and Jeffersonville Turnpike Company, according to local documents. A tollgate was set at Jeffersonville and another in Utica. In 1907, the Clark County Council appropriated funds to buy the toll road and it became a free road.

At present, the Utica Pike appears to retain much of its 1875 alignment, at least from a point between Mullins Lane (approximately between Grants #3 and #4) and Utica, although some parts have been slightly realigned, probably in response to frequent flooding of the Ohio River. However, surfaces have been changed considerably, and there are virtually no site details, which might convey the road’s long history. In several places, the character of the road has been dramatically changed and is continuing to undergo revision. A large part of the road has lost integrity, including sections, which pass through the Clark Maritime Center, as well as areas where late twentieth century housing developments have occurred. Roadway widths continue to change, as traffic demands increase and safety considerations are addressed. A few properties, such as the Hoffman House and the Smith Farm retain the spacious distances between roadway and residences, which once were prevalent. In addition, there is a section near the gravel pits southwest of Utica, where a feeling of the early agrarian surrounding is still present. However, typical character-defining features for the road, such as drainage structures or land forms, ancient vegetation which might define the alignment, site details, such as signage or markers, pike-related structures (toll houses, etc.) do not appear to be present. While the non-disturbed portion of the alignment contributes to integrity of location, workmanship as well as materials is difficult to ascertain. There are few design elements, which have survived, and roadway widths appear to have recently changed along much of the length. The setting and feeling are retained in perhaps one-third of the length between Jeffersonville and Utica.

The road’s significance as an area transportation artery is relative to its position as one of three original routes to Charlestown, but it was never the major route. Plank Road held that distinction. Certainly, it is a pleasant road, with a view of the river, in some places and of gracious properties in others. Utica Pike was not the major transportation artery between Jeffersonville and Charlestown. During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the road achieved its highest degree of significance. The lime industry of Utica utilized the road for transport of goods. The early ferry, which operated during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century between Utica and Louisville, did not seem to generate considerable land traffic along Utica Pike. While the road retains some aspects of integrity, primarily setting and location, it appears to have lost others.

### Determination of Eligibility

There is no known association with a series of events that would qualify the resource under Criterion A. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of this area that would qualify the resource under Criterion B. The resource is not a significant example to qualify under Criterion C. The use of NRHP criterion for evaluating a road for possible identification as a historic road requires a much broader view of the resource. The connection between Utica and Jeffersonville and the role this route played is reasonable to conclude. However, for a road to be considered “historic,” it should convey that feeling or connection to the historic context. The change that has occurred within this corridor does not give that sense of feeling or association with the historical development of the area. A portion of this route is included as part of a national scenic byway (Ohio River Scenic Byway). The scenic byway leaves Utica Pike at Allison Lane and follows that latter route to S.R. 62 and then follows S.R. 62 eastward. Just to the east of this intersection, the reconstruction of Utica Pike in front of the Clark Maritime Center has further contributed to the loss of integrity of this route as an historic resource.

### **KENTUCKY – PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER** (See Figures 4.3-23 through 4.3-25)

#### **WARNER TAYLOR HOUSE, 5610 WOLF PEN TRACE ROAD (JF-584)**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The land upon which the Warner Taylor House is sited was once part of Edmund H. Taylor’s extensive land holdings in eastern Jefferson County. When Taylor had financial difficulties, most of his holdings were sold under court order.

Warner Taylor, who may have been a relative, bought 120 acres of Edmund Taylor’s land in 1828. When Taylor died in either late 1852 or early 1853, his land was divided between his wife and two children. His daughter, Sarah Taylor DeHaven, received 15 acres. In 1860, Sarah’s husband, Warner DeHaven, bought 57 additional acres from the other heirs. The 1858 Bergmann Map of Jefferson County shows the name “W. DeHaven” and a structure in the approximate location of the present dwelling.

Warner DeHaven, a farmer, died in 1868 without having written a will. His land was sold in 1871 to resolve a lawsuit between the DeHaven heirs and the estate administrator. Samuel E. DeHaven, possibly a son of Warner DeHaven, bought two tracts of land. In 1872, Samuel DeHaven sold 100 acres and the house to Joseph W. Nuckols. Nuckols may have added the frame wings to the log house. Nuckols owned the dwelling until 1902.

### Determination of Eligibility

Compared to more intact examples of early nineteenth century log houses in Jefferson County, the Warner Taylor House does not meet NRHP Criteria A or C. The Warner Taylor House has lost integrity due to modern additions and the subdivision of the surrounding farmland for residential development. For Criterion B, there is an association with Zachary Taylor and his

childhood home Springfields (JF-527), which stands at 5608 Apache Road. Springfields, which is listed on the NRHP and is also a National Historic Landmark, contains sections dating from 1790 and possesses more physical integrity of design and materials from the period than the Warner Taylor House. Zachary Taylor assisted his father, Richard Taylor, on the family farm at Springfields until 1808 when he was appointed a lieutenant in the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Zachary Taylor returned to Springfields on leave in 1810 to marry Margaret Mackall Smith. After his marriage, he only returned to Springfields on occasional leaves until the death of his father in 1829.

### **COTTAGE, 5103 CHERRY VALLEY ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This one story, square frame structure with a hipped roof is sited upon a tributary of Harrods Creek known as Taylor Branch. It was built prior to 1937. According to Mrs. Frazier (4810 Cherry Valley Road), there was once a roadway along the tributary to the creek where flatboats were loaded and unloaded with goods associated with the inland areas of Jefferson County.

#### Determination of Eligibility

This property does not meet Criterion C because it is a common form. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

### **HARRY S. FRAZIER JR. HOUSE, 4810 CHERRY VALLEY ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

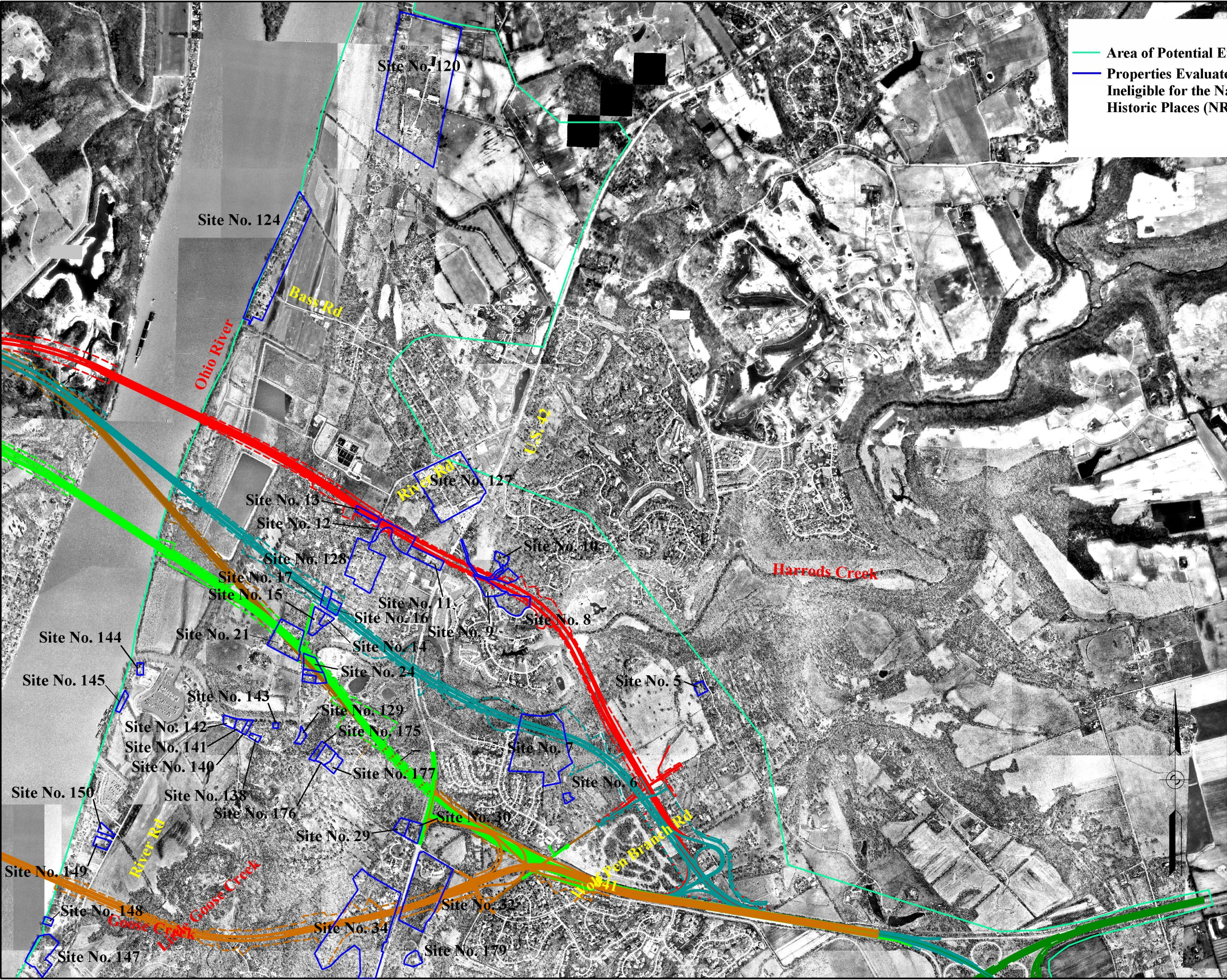
This one story, ranch house was built in 1965 (PVA records). The property also contains barns and outbuildings. Deed research provided a trail of ownership as follows:

- (1) 1969 – William and Peggy Gwillim to Harry S., Jr. and Jean W. Frazier
- (2) 1963 – Virgie R. Hahn and Muriel L. Hahn (widow) to William and Peggy Gwillim
- (3) 1953 – Joe G. and Ida Von Buest to William Hahn

#### Determination of Eligibility

The Frazier House does not meet NRHP age criteria.





**LEGEND**

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Properties Evaluated and Determined Ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

**ALIGNMENT**

A2

A13

A15

A16

B1

A9

Site No.	Resource No.	Resource Name
5	JF-584	Warner Taylor House
6		Cottage, 5301 Cherry Valley Road
7		Harry S. Frazier Jr. House
8	JF-585	F. Harschfield House
9		Norton House
10	JF-586	Moseley L. Putney House
11		First Baptist Church of Prospect
12		Klein House
13		Kirzinger Property
14	JF-844	Campbell Bungalow
15		John A. Timons House
16		Mershon House
17		Congrove/Mengel House
21		Sammuel M. and Emmie Venable Nuttall House
23		Epping-Wachtel Cottage
24		Beverley Jean Stewart House
25		Harrods Creek Lodge
29		Curd House
30		House,
32		Child Development Center, First Christian Church of Prospect
34		Woodhill Valley Road Subdivision
120		Stone Place Stables, 7718 Rose Island Road
124		Beachland Beach
127		Jane Shirley Carslaw Addition, River Road
128		Houses on River Road (7 Buildings)
129		Harrods Creek Fire Station, 6417 River Road
138		Chick Inn, 6325 River Road; Post Office, 6319 River Road
140		Willy B's/Site of Harrods Creek Church, 6313 River Road
141		T.J. Colburn House, 6309 River Road
142		Bus Parson's River Creek Inn
143		Creekside Court
144		Harrods Tavern/Lentz Hotel, 6222 Guthrie Beach
145		Guthrie Beach
147		Eitler's Beach, 5209 River Road
148		South End of Juniper Beach
149		House, 5701 River Road
150		House, 5709 River Road
175		House, 6215 Wolf Penn Branch Road
176		House, 6301 Wolf Penn Branch Road
177		Therese Hobson Manson House, 6307 Wolf Pen Branch
179		Norton House, Elmcroft Subdivision

LOUISVILLE - SOUTHERN INDIANA  
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT  
*Environmental Impact Statement/Preliminary Design*

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE  
IN KENTUCKY - FAR EAST**

03000'

FIGURE 4.3-23



LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects (APE)


Properties Evaluated and Determined Ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

ALIGNMENT

A9

B1

Site No.	Resource No.	Resource Name
32		Child Development Center, First Christian Church of Prospect
34		Woodhill Valley Road Subdivision
147		Eirler's Beach, 5209 River Road
148		South End of Juniper Beach
152		House, 4501 River Road
154	JF-804 & JF-805	Waldoah Beach, River Road
155		Turners Beach, 3125 River Road
163		Bungalow, River Road
164		Louisville Boat Club, 4200 River Road
166		Riviera Subdivision (6 Buildings), River Road
169		House, 4412 River Road
170		House, 4500 River Road
171		Bungalow, 4502 River Road
172		House, 4508 River Road
179		Norton House, Elmcroft Subdivision



LOUISVILLE - SOUTHERN INDIANA  
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT  
Environmental Impact Statement/Preliminary Design

PROPERTIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE  
IN KENTUCKY - NEAR EAST

0

3000'

FIGURE 4.3-24



### LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Properties Evaluated and Determined Ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

### ALIGNMENT

C1

C2

C3

Kennedy Interchange Relocated

Site No.	Resource No.	Resource Name
63		151 N. Shelby Street
67		Semet-Solvay Coke Company, River Road
76		501-503 E. Jefferson Street
85		Office and Motor Freight Storage Building
88		R.H. Gordon/Standard Oil Service Station
93		Building, 1135 W. Main Street
95		Buildings, 1107-1115 W. Main Street
96		Building, 1101 W. Main Street
97		Building, 114 N. 11th Street
98		Building, 105 N. 12th Street
100	JFWP-141	Michael Raidy Building, 1018 W. Main Street
102		Rihn Machine Company/RC Radiator Service
106		Manufacturing Building, Northwestern Parkway
107		Buildings, 1621-1623 and 1625-1629 Portland Avenue
108		Building, 1643 Portland Avenue
109		Buildings, 1651-1657 Portland Avenue
114		Buildings, 517-529 E. Jefferson Street

LOUISVILLE — SOUTHERN INDIANA  
OHIO RIVER BRIDGES PROJECT  
*Environmental Impact Statement/Preliminary Design*

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE  
IN KENTUCKY - DOWNTOWN**

0

2,000'

FIGURE 4.3-25



**GOFF HOUSE (F. HARSCHFIELD HOUSE) 8001 ROCK HILL ROAD (JF-585)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Harschfield House is a two story, five-bay, central passage frame dwelling with interior gable end chimneys. The dwelling contains an earlier log room on the interior. The Saks family bought the log house in 1858 from P. S. Barber. The front porch has been enclosed and aluminum siding covers the original exterior fabric. A modern subdivision occupies the farmland once associated with the site. Modern dwellings surround the Harschfield dwelling and associated outbuildings.

The deed reference for Jesse Goff, present owner of Site 8 (JF-585), is the will of Blanche Pinnell who died on June 20, 1982 at the age of 86. Blanche L. Pinnell (wife of Walter Pinnell) was the daughter of Charles E. Liter who owned the 150 acres, which included Sites 8, 9, and 10. In 1936, she sold the 39 acres on which the dwelling known as the Putney or Shallcross House (Site 10) is located, to Robert M. Carrier.

Deed research in 1982 by Mary Jean Kinsman for Mrs. Rawleigh, who was the owner of the Putney House (Site 10) at the time, provided additional information about this particular property. It appears from this research that both the Putney House (Site 10) and the present-day Goff House (Site 8) are located on property conveyed to Blanche Pinnell in 1932 from her father, Charles E. Liter. Charles E. Liter had inherited a share of John Sachs's property and purchased the remaining shares from other family members in 1906. In John Sachs's will probated on January 15, 1872, his property was left to his wife Augusta. Upon her death, the property was to be divided among Sachs's heirs. John Sachs purchased the property from Philatus S. Barber in 1858. Barber's name is shown on the 1858 map.

The 1913 and 1927 Property Atlases on file at the Jefferson County Archives show Charles E. Liter's name on a 150-acre tract which stretches from Harrods Creek to the north of present-day U.S. 42 in this vicinity.

The Harschfield name associated with the house on the Kentucky Heritage Council Survey form does not appear in the deed research. It may refer to the name on a property to the northeast on the 1879 Beers Map for the Harrods Creek area. The name closest to the property is T. Duerson with 65 acres. A person identified only as "AES" could have been Augusta Sachs, who is shown living near River Road in 1879.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The log section of the present-day Goff House may date to the mid-nineteenth century or earlier and could be associated with John Sachs, P. S. Barber or other early owners of the land. The exterior changes to the house, however, have created a loss of physical integrity for the structure. The land use surrounding the house has also changed dramatically with the development of the modern residential subdivisions of the Landings and Landings Estates, which can be seen by a comparison of 1947 aerial photographs and the present-day map of this area.



The present-day Goff House does not meet Criterion A for agriculture because of the radical changes to its setting with the development of the Landings Subdivision which surrounds it. The house is sited so that a ridge is to the north and the house faces the south toward Harrods Creek. Today, the area between the dwelling and the creek, the former viewshed of the house, is filled with modern houses.

The Goff House could have association with the settlement period for Criterion A or John Sachs for Criterion B, but the structure has lost physical integrity as well as setting, historic feeling and design due to the amount and degree of change.

Relative to Criterion C, as an example of early-twentieth century architecture, the dwelling has lost integrity with the enclosure of the front porch and the changes to its setting through the modern development which surrounds it.

### **RUTH K. LORD/OLIVER L. HOOK HOUSE, 9104 U.S. 42**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Lord-Hook House is a two story, five-bay frame, Colonial Revival dwelling, built circa 1936. The main entrance is framed by sidelights. Over the central bay is a wall gable. Adjacent to the main pavilion on the north is a screened porch added after the 1947 aerial photograph. To the south is an attached garage. To the northeast of the house below the main entry is a swimming pool built after the 1947 aerial photograph was taken and series of stone walled terraces.

This property was originally part of the 150 acres owned by Charles Liter in 1913 and 1927, which were deeded to his daughter Blanche Pinnell in 1932. Blanche Pinnell and her husband Walter deeded the acreage associated with this house to Ruth Kammerler Lord in 1936, the same year the Pinnell's also sold the land associated with the Putney House (Site #10) to Robert M. Carriers. The deed research on Site 9 yielded the following owners and transactions:

- 1959 Howard McCurry to Oliver L. and Anna Deacon Hook (Oliver L. Hook died at the age of 73 on August 15, 1987 – he was a native of Breckinridge County and had worked as a claims adjuster for the Farm Bureau for 30 years – the children of Oliver and Anna Deacon Hook were Melinda Hedges, Elizabeth Harris and Michael Hook)
- 1954 Percy and Ethel Brown to Howard and Blanche McCurry
- 1948 Percy Brown acquired 1.1605 acres from Hal B. and Mildred Armstrong, Percy and Ethel Brown, Nathan and Ruth K. Lord (the use of easement for access was set out in a deed between W. H. Pinnell and Ruth K. Lord in 1936)
- 1945 Percy Brown acquired 2.832 acres (Notes about a planting plan and details for walls and steps for Mrs. Percy Brown in 1947 were found in the Anne B. Haldeman papers at the Filson Club – no plans, photographs, or slides of the project were in Ms. Haldeman's records – today, on-site, the walls, steps, and some ornamental woody plants such as forsythia, small ornamental maple, and yew can be identified, but the garden is extremely overgrown with groundcover)

and many invasive plants – on one of the terraces is a swimming pool which appears to have been built after 1947)

1945 Nathan Lord and Ruth K. Lord to Armstrong 2.832 acres

1936 Blanche and W. H. Pinnell, Ruth Kammerler Lord, C. E. Liter – title to land was acquired by Blanche Pinnell on February 29, 1936 (roadway was being built by Robert Carrier (Site #10) at the time of the deed) – It was the same property as was conveyed by C. E. Liter to Blanche Pinnell in 1932 with the exception of acreage conveyed to Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1935 for present-day U.S. 42. Pinnell had also conveyed some of the Liter property (39.789 acres) to Robert M. Carrier in May of 1936.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Lord-Hook House does not meet NRHP Criterion A for agriculture because the original site was approximately 3.0 acres with no associated agricultural buildings or field patterns. The dwelling has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history to qualify under Criterion B. The Colonial Revival form of the house is a common one in Jefferson County and there are more intact examples of the form in existing historic districts such as Cherokee Triangle.

Information was found in the Haldeman records at the Filson Club about a planting plan prepared for Mrs. Brown in 1947. The landscape framing the terraces, stone walls and stairs on the front of the house are extremely overgrown with groundcover and invasive species. Compared to other examples of Ms. Haldeman's work in the Country Estates and other private properties, the landscape at Lord-Hook House is less intact, retains less integrity and does not meet Criterion C of the NRHP.

### **MOSELEY L. PUTNEY HOUSE 9106 U.S. 42 (JF-586)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The land surrounding the Putney House was once part of a 246 acre farm owned by John Ferguson who bought most of it in 1829. John Ferguson first appeared in the county tax records in 1830, 1831 and 1833. In 1835, Benjamin and Samuel Ferguson were listed as the administrators for John Ferguson, deceased.

In 1839, Ferguson's farm was divided between his widow, Nancy Ferguson, and his heirs, John W. Hutchinson, Leaven Ferguson and Amos Little. In 1843, Silas Leonard bought the shares of Amos Little. Leaven Ferguson sold shares to Philatus S. Barber. In 1858, Barber sold the land to John Sachs. Sections of the land remained in the Sachs family until 1936.

Robert M. Carrier bought the land from Pinnell. In 1936, Carrier built Carrier Lake, which is present-day Putneys Pond, when U.S. 42 was under construction. According to notes in the file on the property at the Jefferson County Archives, Carrier joined the two log cabins by adding a dogtrot and added a bedroom wing. According to the 1940 City Directory, Carrier was the president of Jefferson Products Company.

After Carrier, the property sold to Meade Babcock (1945), to Wagner (1949), to Rector (1951) and to Moseley Putney (1955). Moseley Putney added rooms and remodeled the house. Moseley Putney (1901 – 1981) was the general manager of General Electric Supply Company, which was a wholesale distributor of electrical supplies, building materials, Mazda lamps and appliances.

#### Determination of Eligibility

Compared to more intact examples of log dwellings in Jefferson County, the Putney House does not meet NRHP Criterion C. It has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

### **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PROSPECT, 8911 U.S. 42**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The First Baptist Church of Prospect is a one and one-half story, Bedford front-gabled, stone structure, which is ornamented with stained glass windows. The 2,000 pound steeple was added to the building in 1954.

Miss Nettie Smith and Mrs. Janie Carslow, the latter a daughter of the late Andrew E. Shirley, a well-known Baptist minister, started a Sunday School in 1922, which met in the home of William Stevenson. In 1924, the group began to meet in an old Presbyterian Church building on Harrods Creek. The mission was organized as a church and admitted to the Long Run Association in 1927.

The congregation was organized in 1927 as the Andrew Shirley Memorial Baptist Church with Roger I. Berghauser as the first minister. After the church building on Harrods Creek burned down in 1948, the congregation held meetings in the Harrods Creek Lodge while the new church was under construction.

The lot where the original church stood was sold to Mr. Ford and a lot for the new church on U.S. 42 was purchased from Mrs. W. H. Pinnell. Mrs. Pinnell had bought the land from Vernon Osbourne, Chester Law, and William Shehan in 1932.

The name of the church was changed from Andrew Shirley Memorial to First Baptist Church of Prospect. The first service was held in the new church building in 1949 with the Reverend Garlon O. Sills as pastor.

The church recently burned and work on the new structure is nearing completion.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The church does not meet NRHP age criteria. The attached educational building, which houses the Sunday school, was completed in 1956.

**KLEIN HOUSE, 7303 RIVER ROAD****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Klein House is a one and one-half story, brick dwelling built in 1947 (PVA records). It has stone surrounding the entry and an attached modern multiple car addition. Deed research provided the following trail of ownership:

- 1956 H. Edwin Markham from Elmer C. and Irene Decker
- 1954 Decker from Nell D. Klein
- 1944 John L. Klein purchased the property

Determination of Eligibility

The house does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it is a common form with modern alterations including the garage. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

**KIRZINGER PROPERTY, 7312 AND 7314 RIVER ROAD****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Kirzinger Property includes a two story, three-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling, which rests upon a poured concrete foundation at 7314 River Road. It was built in 1925 (PVA records). The original porch posts have been replaced by modern metal ones. Aluminum siding covers the original exterior material. Also on the property to the west is a one story, side-gabled frame dwelling at 7312 River Road. Deed research provided the following trail of ownership:

- 1958 Carl H. Buckley from Louisville Savings and Loan
- 1957 Louisville Savings and Loan from John F. Noefes
- 1953 John J. Noefes and Bernice S. Noefes from D. G. Skaggs and Irene O. Skaggs
- 1948 D. G. Skaggs from Carl S. Skaggs and Alla Bentley Skaggs
- 1943 Frank P. Kirzinger to Alla Bentley Skaggs (Lot 66 Transylvania Subdivision)
- 1943 S. M. Nuttall and wife Emmie Venable Nuttall to Alla Bentley Skaggs
- 1924 Frank P. Kirzinger and Catherine Kirzinger from Jenny Creasy and L. L. Creasy (Lots 67 and 68)

Determination of Eligibility

The structures do not meet NRHP Criterion C because the dwellings are common forms. It has no known association with a person significant for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

**CAMPBELL BUNGALOW 7004 TRANSYLVANIA AVENUE (JF-844)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The bungalow is a one and one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled stone structure, built in 1921 (PVA records). The front porch has been enclosed with glass.

### Determination of Eligibility

The bungalow does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it is a common form with modern alterations, including the enclosure of the front porch. It has no known association with a significant person for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

#### **JOHN A. TIMONS HOUSE, 6702 TRANSYLVANIA AVENUE**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Timons House is a two story, three-bay, side-gabled brick structure, built in 1939 (PVA records). It has a two story pedimented porch. Deed research provided the following trail of ownership:

- 1956 William A. Schmiedeknecht to Marion E. Brown and Dorothy Wilma Brown (Lots 77, 79, and part of 78 Transylvania Subdivision)
- 1950 L. I. Boone and Jane W. Boone to William Schmiedeknecht and Irma S. Fenner
- 1942 William B. Selby to L. I. Boone
- 1942 John A. Timons to William B. Selby
- 1940 John T. Bowles and Susan Bowles to L. I. Boone (property conveyed to Bowles in 1925, part of lot 78 and 77 – probably not house)
- 1926 John A. Timons bought the property

### Determination of Eligibility:

The house is a common form and does not meet NRHP Criterion C. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

#### **MERSHON HOUSE, 7100 RIVER ROAD**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Mershon House is a one story, side-gabled, frame ranch house, built in 1967 (PVA records). It has an exterior native stone chimney. Deed research provided the following trail of ownership:

- 1994 George R. and Angela Moorin (parts of lots 75 and 76 Transylvania Subdivision)
- 1986 Robert Lerman and John Lerman to George Moorin
- 1983 Catherine M. and C. W. Thelen to Robert Lerman
- 1951 Catherine Thelen, Tara Lynn Best, Catherine M. Mershon (now Thelen) to Catherine M. and W. G. Mershon

### Determination of Eligibility

The house does not meet NRHP age criteria.

**CONGROVE/MENGEL HOUSE, 6705 TRANSYLVANIA AVENUE****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Congrove-Mengel House is a one story, multiple bay, stone ranch dwelling, built in 1941 (according to present owner). It has a recent two story addition to the west. Deed research provided the following trail of ownership:

- 1993 John T. McBride to Dolph and Teresa A. Denny
- 1965 Elizabeth Mengel to John T. McBride
- 1947 Philip and Louise Congrove to Sam and Elizabeth Mengel
- 1941 Christopher H. Buchhold to Philip Congrove
- 1925 E. T. Schmitt to Christopher Buchhold (Lots 59, 75, 76)
- 1923 A. H. Mason et.al. to E. T. Schmitt (Lots 59, 75, 76)

**Determination of Eligibility**

The house does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it a common form with modern alterations, including a large recent addition on the west. It has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

**SAMUEL M. AND EMMIE VENABLE NUTTALL HOUSE, 6900 RIVER ROAD****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Nuttall House is a two story, three-bay, brick Foursquare with a hipped roof. Flanking the house are two one story wings. The windows in the wings have been replaced with modern ones and a garage added. Deed research provided a trail of ownership as follows:

- 1977 H. Garrett and Lane B. Adams to Paula and Joan Y. Cassi
- 1973 David B. and Autumn Gail Schroeter to H. Garrett Adams
- 1968 Helena Caperton Lyons to David B. Schroeter
- 1961 Lewis and Sallie Bennett to W. L. and Helena Lyons
- 1956 Louis and Marydee Lowe Wimbish to Lewis Bennett
- 1953 Gates F. Young to Louis Wimbish
- 1950 S. M. and Emmie Anthony Nuttall to Gates F. Young
- 1923 Alex Hunter Mason as trustee to S. M. Nuttall

S. M. Nuttall was first listed in the Louisville City Directory as clerk with J. W. McCall and Brothers in 1888 and living on West Broadway. In 1892, he was a clerk with Dennis Long and Company, a pipe foundry. By 1902, he had become a clerk for U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry. In 1906, he was listed as an inspector for U. S. Cast Iron and as living at Bell's Station, a train stop in the Harrods Creek area. In 1910, he was the purchasing agent for Henry Vogt Machinery Company, which sold drop forged steel valves and fittings, boilers, refrigerating machinery, heat exchangers and oil refining equipment. Nuttall was listed a purchasing agent through the 1941 City Directory.

Emmie Nuttall was listed as an heir of Henry A. Bell on several deeds involving the disposition of land associated with Belleview. Henry Bell died in 1929.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Nuttall House is a foursquare house, a form that was very popular in the Louisville area in the early decades of the twentieth century. Compared to similar more intact houses in Louisville's historic districts, the dwelling does not meet NRHP Criterion C because of its modern alterations. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Louisville and Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of events for Criterion A.

### **EPPING-WACHTEL COTTAGE, 6609 RIVER ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The cottage is a one story, side-gabled frame dwelling with an exterior, gable end chimney. Modern plywood with a vertical pattern covers the original exterior material. The porch has been enclosed to create an additional room. Multiple modern additions and an attached garage have been placed to the rear. Along the edge of the bluff overlooking Harrods Creek are stone walls. One contains an insert with the letter "E", possibly referring to owner John Epping. Concrete steps connect the house to the overgrown Harrods Creek beach below. Deed research provided a trail of ownership as follows:

- 1985 Margaret Bierley to Hugh Smith Haynie – lot 88 of Transylvania Subdivision
- 1979 Cecily Gwyn Bierley to Margaret Bierley
- 1978 Johnnie F. Armes to C. G. Bierley
- 1977 Joe C. and Geraldine R. Fox to Johnnie E. Armes
- 1974 Garrett and Lane B. Adams and Boys Haven to Fox – lots 80, 81, 88
- 1947 Frank Dugan (executor of John G. Epping Estate) to Martin L. and Cleo Wachtel and John J. Scharfenberger
- 1940 G. G. Wedding heirs to John G. Epping
- 1934 Dora and J. L. Rafferty to G. G. Wedding
- 1930 Louis A. Koch to J. L. and Dora Rafferty – lots 80, 81, 88
- 1925 L. L. Creasy and E. C. Hoagland to Louis A. Koch
- 1923 Alexander Hunter Mason et.al. to Creasy and Hoagland – lots 80, 81, 88

### Determination of Eligibility

The Epping-Wachtel Cottage does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it has multiple modern alterations including the enclosure of the porch and additions. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Louisville and Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

### **BEVERLY JEAN STEWART HOUSE, 6607 RIVER ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

Mrs. Stewart tore down the house, which dated from 1953, to build the present-day dwelling, which is a one and one-half story, frame, side-gabled ranch house supported by a concrete block foundation. Deed research provided a following trail of ownership as follows:

- 1985 B. J. Stewart to David and Lucille Stewart Fannin – tract 2 of minor subdivision

- 1963 Frieda L. Ford (widow of Ben Ford) to Isaac and Beverly Jean Stewart.  
1961 Frieda L. Ford inherited property under the will of Ben O. Ford  
1929 Ben O. Ford acquired property from Emmie Nuttall, executrix of Henry A. Bell

#### Determination of Eligibility

The Stewart House does not meet NRHP age criteria.

#### **HARRODS CREEK LODGE No. 456 F. & A. M., 6603 RIVER ROAD**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The lodge was constructed in 1967 (plaque on building). Deeds provide the history of the property associated with the two story concrete block building, which was deeded to the school district and lodge in 1906 by Henry A. Bell.

In 1906, Henry A. Bell, bachelor, conveyed the property to Andrew Cropper, master; John L. Letterle, Sr., warden; W. T. Trigg, junior warden; of the Harrods Creek Lodge No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons and to W. W. Hobson, Stephen Trigg, John L. Latterle, trustees of School District No. 50, Jefferson County. Under the conditions of the deed, the property was to be used at all times for a school and lodge. Members of the Harrods Creek Presbyterian Church were to have free ingress and egress to the property as they had enjoyed in the past. If the property was no longer used as a school and lodge, it was to revert to Bell.

In 1914, the County Board of Education conveyed to Harrods Creek Lodge the same property conveyed to the trustees of School District No. 50 and Harrods Creek Lodge No. 456 by H. A. Bell in 1906.

Olga Venable and E. H. Smith, Edward A. and Peggy K. Venable, Eugene Bramlett, and Emmie and Sam Nuttall, all heirs of Henry A. Bell made a quitclaim deed to clarify the language of an earlier deed made in 1906 with the Harrods Creek Lodge No. 456, F. & A. M.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The Harrods Creek Lodge No. 456 F. & A. M. does not meet NRHP age criteria.

#### **CURD HOUSE, 6705 WOLF PEN BRANCH ROAD**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Curd House is a one story, side-gabled, frame ranch house, built in 1940 (PVA records). J. P. and Mildred G. Curd acquired 1.775 acres from Mary B. Ewing, J. H. Ewing and Sallie R. Ewing in 1940. John P. Curd, Jr. was listed as an assistant professor of dentistry at the University of Louisville in 1940. Mary Ewing inherited the property from her father. Sites 29 and 30 are part of the Barrickman property. William Barrickman (Site 33) owned 500 acres when he died in 1901. His wife filed a deed of partition in 1905. Their children were W. C. Barrickman, Lilian Barrickman, Mary W. Barrickman, Jane Barrickman, and William M. Barrickman.



### Determination of Eligibility

The Curd House does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it is a common form. There is no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County to qualify under Criterion B. There is no known association with a series of historic events to qualify under Criterion A.

This property has been reviewed with the SHPO on multiple occasions, the last in response to comments offered by consulting parties during the Section 106 process. The residence on this property is a common form, with no special characteristics making it eligible for the NRHP. The associated property provides no special setting or feeling that would elevate this property to the level of NRHP standards. Based on the extensive review and re-review of this property, it is found not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

### **HOUSE, 6711 WOLF PEN BRANCH ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This house is a one and one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, stone dwelling. Records indicate the property located on Wolf Pen Branch Road, also known as Harrods Creek and Middletown Road or Barbour Lane, was transferred from Mary B. Ewing to W. Newman Clarke in 1940.

### Determination of Eligibility

This site does not meet NRHP criterion C because it is a common form. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of historic events for Criterion A.

This property has been reviewed with the SHPO on multiple occasions, the last in response to comments offered by consulting parties during the Section 106 process. The residence on this property is a common form, with no special characteristics making it eligible for the NRHP. The associated property provides no special setting or feeling that would elevate this property to the level of NRHP standards. Based on the extensive review and re-review of this property, it is found not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

### **CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF PROSPECT, 7700 U.S. 42**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This site is a two story, five-bay, side-gabled, central passage, brick dwelling, which has been converted into a day care center. Two ramps have been added to the front facade. The First Christian Church built the adjacent modern church building in 1979.

### Determination of Eligibility

This site does not meet NRHP Criterion C due to modern alterations and change in use. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or a series of events for Criterion A.

**WOODHILL VALLEY ROAD SUBDIVISION, U.S. 42****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The dwellings in the Woodhill Valley Road Subdivision date from 1955 to 1980 (PVA records). In 1961, Edwin V. and Gladys M. Sproul were listed as living on Westport Circle. Sproul was a realtor with an office at 424 Liberty Street. Deed research indicated that Edwin Sproul developed the subdivision and began selling lots in 1955. Deed research provided a trail of ownership as follows:

- 1958 Edwin Sproul files a deed to establish a private road for the subdivision
- 1953 Kenneth B. and Ruby Sachs Gray to Edwin V. Sproul
- 1938 Kenneth B. Gray to Kentucky Department of Highways
- 1933 Kenneth B. Gray acquired the property

The dates of houses according to the PVA records are listed below:

7401	1957	7410	1959	7421	1962
7403	1980	7414	1961	7423	1964
7404	1963	7415	1971	7424	1962
7406	1955	7417	1964	7425	1957
7408	1957	7418	1957	7428	1958

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Woodhill Valley Road subdivision does not meet NRHP age criteria.

**PPB BUILDING, 151 NORTH SHELBY STREET, (BETWEEN WATER and FRANKLIN STREETS)****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a one story, frame and metal clad industrial facility. The current owner, PPB, manufactures radiator shields. According to the Louisville City Directories, the site has been occupied by the following manufacturing concerns: Vendome Copper and Brass Works (1980); Humble Oil Company (1970); Practical Mechanics Inc., plastic manufacturer (1961); Precision Tool and Die Machinery Co. (1951); and Vendome Copper and Brass Works (1940). In the 1920 City Directory, residences were listed here.

**Determination of Eligibility**

This site does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it is a common form. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or series of events for Criterion A.

**HENRY FRUECHTENICHT FEED MILL, 165 NORTH CLAY STREET****NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

A sign painted on the grain elevator indicated that the Henry Fruechtenicht Feed Company was established in 1869. According to the 1905, 1941 and 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the

Fruechtenicht Grain Elevator was located west of Hancock Street on the northeast corner of Franklin Street and Hancock Street adjacent to the PCC and STL and C&O tracks to the southeast and the L&N Railroad on the north. I-65 took this site and the Fruechtenicht Feed Mill moved to its present location circa 1963. Prior to Fruechtenicht Feed Mill, this site had been occupied by other feed mills, including R.D. Reidling, Feed, Hay, and Grain in 1941 and the Buhner and Co. Feed, Grain, Hay, Coal in 1950.

The present facility does not conform to the footprints of the earlier mills and is located upon the former approach to the Big Four Railroad Bridge, which spanned the Ohio River and was closed in 1968. Concrete abutments from the bridge approach still stand on the present day Fruechtenicht property. The 1995 Sanborn Map indicates that the grain elevator was built in 1962.

According to the 1990 Louisville City Directory, the present-day name of the company is Producer Foods. Fruechtenicht Feed is the first listed at this address in the 1963 City Directory. In 1962, the Buhner and Co. Feed Mill was listed here.

#### Determination of Eligibility

Fruechtenicht Feed Mill does not meet NRHP age criteria.

### **BUILDING, 148-152 NORTH CLAY STREET, (NORTHWEST CORNER OF CLAY AND FRANKLIN)**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The one story, flat-roofed, brick building, which the Burkhart Company, a maker of “fine custom cabinets and interior wood shutters”, once occupied this structure has been removed.

According to the Louisville City Directories, the following businesses occupied this site: Peveler’s Alignment and Auto Truck (1970,1980); John Glass Alignments, auto repair (1961); W.F. Goddell Co., plastic manufacturers and National Products Co., mirror manufacturers (1950); and Falls City Sales Company, auto equipment (1940). The site was listed as being vacant from 1927 through 1938. In 1925 and 1920, the P.W. Dietrich stable was here.

#### Determination of Eligibility

This site does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it is a common form. It has no known association with a person significant in the history of Jefferson County for Criterion B or series of events for Criterion A.

### **SEMET-SOLVEY COKE COMPANY, RIVER ROAD**

#### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

On the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (page 82E), the Semet-Solvey Company is shown on this site with coke elevators, which are 60 feet high and a capacity of 2,000 tons. The brick office building is also shown.

### Determination of Eligibility

This site is deteriorated to the extent that it has lost sufficient integrity to meet NRHP Criterion C. It has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history for Criterion B or series of events for Criterion A.

#### **BUILDING, 501-503 E. JEFFERSON STREET**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

This is a two story, six-bay, commercial structure. The first floor has a cast iron façade while the second floor is brick. Window openings are elongated with flat lintels. All of the windows on the front façade have been boarded-up. According to the Louisville City Directories, the site has been occupied by the following businesses: Brass Rail Liquor, (1990); Brass Rail Restaurant (1980, 1970); Van Cleve Grocery (1961); Charles J. Fries Grocery (1951); D.E. Parker Grocery (1940); Moritz Heer, grocer (1930, 1920, 1910, 1900); R. Reichart, grocer (1890); Reichert and Huenchtke, grocers (1885).

### Determination of Eligibility

This site does not meet NRHP Criterion C because of the closure of all of the windows on the main façade. It has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history for Criterion B. It has no known association with a series of events for Criterion A.

#### **OFFICE AND MOTOR FREIGHT STORAGE BUILDING, 930 W. MAIN STREET**

##### **NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible**

The Office and Motor Freight Storage Building is shown on the 1940 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps as a part of the Whitney Transfer Company. Rouark Plumbing now occupies it. The original T-shaped building has been enlarged through concrete block additions along the West Main Street frontage.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Office and Motor Storage Building does not meet NRHP Criterion C because it has been enlarged. It has no known association with a person significant in Jefferson County history for Criterion B or a series of events for Criterion A.

As a result of coordination, consultation meetings with the SHPOs and consulting parties, the FHWA completed the "Section 106 Final Determinations of Eligibility" on July 15, 2002. This documentation, concurred in by the FHWA and Indiana and Kentucky SHPOs, was provided to all consulting parties. The document contains information on listed resources, resources eligible for listing on the NRHP and properties not eligible for listing on the NRHP, which have been summarized in this discussion.

### 4.3.2 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources were investigated in the project area to determine if there are any archaeological sites listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. Independent evaluations were conducted in Indiana and Kentucky to satisfy requirements of each state's SHPO.

#### Indiana

In Indiana, the evaluation of archaeological resources consisted of two steps. First, a literature review was conducted to obtain information on archaeological surveys previously conducted in the project area. This review found that 24 archaeological surveys had been conducted within the project area since 1975. As a result of those previous surveys, 88 archaeological sites were identified. Most of those sites were either considered ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP or had an unknown eligibility status. One site was determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and three were potentially eligible for the NRHP. No sites have been placed on the NRHP.

After the completion of the literature review, archaeologists conducted Phase Ia archaeological investigations in the project area. The surveys were conducted along a 500 foot wide corridor along each of the bridge/highway alternative alignments identified in Chapter 3. Three general survey methods were employed:

- **Shovel Testing:** In areas with ground surface visibility less than 30 percent and with a surface slope of less than 25 percent, shovel test pits were excavated. Test pits measuring a minimum of 1 foot in diameter were excavated in 35 foot intervals.
- **Surface Collection/Survey:** Areas where the ground surface visibility was greater than 30 percent were visually surveyed in intervals of not greater than 35 feet (or 15 feet in areas deemed by investigators to be high probability areas).
- **Visual Inspection:** Areas lying on a slope greater than 35 degrees and other low probability areas (e.g., swamps, ravines, etc.) were visually inspected in 50 foot intervals.

A total of 75 archaeological sites were investigated during the field surveys. The results of the literature review and the Phase Ia investigations were documented and submitted to the Indiana SHPO for review. Table 4.3-1 lists these fourteen sites. Twelve of the 14 sites are located in the Far East corridor. The other two sites are located in the Near East corridor. No potentially eligible NRHP sites were identified in the Downtown corridor.

**TABLE 4.3-1**  
**CURRENTLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN INDIANA**  
**POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC**  
**PLACES**

Site	Description	Corridor	SHPO Determination
12-CL-22	Prehistoric Woodland Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-509	Prehistoric Late Archaic Site	Near East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-510	Indeterminate Prehistoric Site	Near East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-516	Prehistoric Terminal Archaic Riverton Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-525	Prehistoric Woodland Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-527	Historic Isolated Well/Cistern	Far East	Additional Investigations Required Before Eligibility can be Determined
12-CL-529	Indeterminate Prehistoric Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-530	Prehistoric Woodland Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-555	Prehistoric Woodland Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-549	Historic Building Remnant	Far East	Additional Investigations Required Before Eligibility can be Determined.
12-CL-551	Historic Site Associated with Lime Industry	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-559	Historic Site Associated with Farmstead	Far East	Additional Investigations Required Before Eligibility can be Determined
12-CL-561	Historic Site Associated with Lime Industry	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
12-CL-623	Historic Site/Prehistoric Woodland Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required

**Notes:** Locations of archaeological sites are not shown or described in detail in order to protect them from destruction or desecration.

A report entitled “Review of the Potential to Encounter Archaeological Resources within the Area of Potential Effect of the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridge Project in Jeffersonville and Utica Townships, Clark County, Indiana” was provided to the SHPO on May 22, 2002. On June 12, 2000 and December 1, 2000, the SHPO concluded that 11 sites were potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and that three additional sites required further investigations before such a determination could be made.

## **Kentucky**

The archaeological resources evaluation conducted in Kentucky, like Indiana, consisted of a two-phase study approach. Initially, a literature review was conducted of information obtained from the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology and the Kentucky Heritage Council. Documentation of 83 previously evaluated sites was reviewed. Of these sites, one was listed on the NRHP, and two were considered potentially eligible. The majority of these sites will require additional assessments to determine their NRHP eligibility.

Following the literature review, a geoarcheological study was conducted to define project area features and to assess the potential for buried archaeological resources in the project area. Data was evaluated from the appropriate USGS topographic maps and the Soil Survey of Jefferson County. Three geomorphic zones were evaluated, including the Ohio River floodplain and terraces, where the highest potential for buried sites was expected, as well as tributary stream floodplains and loess covered uplands. The study indicated that floodplains, or landforms and related soil associations at elevations between 420 feet and 440 feet, have moderate to high potential for buried sites, whereas uplands, or landforms above 440 feet, have lower buried site potential.

Based on the initial evaluations, archaeologists determined which areas had the highest potential to contain archaeological resources to determine which areas would be field surveyed. Field methods consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey, screened shovel testing and bucket augering. In areas of good surface visibility, the survey was primarily visual with screened shovel tests conducted at 100 foot intervals. Where surface visibility was poor, survey techniques consisted of screened shovel testing along a 65 foot grid. Selected shovel tests were supplemented with bucket augering to depths ranging from three to 13 feet below the surface.

Field surveys were conducted in approximately 25% of the project area on the Kentucky side of the river. No shovel testing or bucket augering was conducted in the Downtown corridor in areas of high topographic slope, on properties where permission to enter could not be obtained, or areas of extensive urban development. Archaeological resources are expected to occur in the downtown Louisville area. Further testing will be conducted in the Downtown corridor during the design development of the Preferred Alternative.

Additionally, systematic bucket augering was conducted along the lower areas (420 feet) of the Ohio River and floodplain of Harrods Creek. It was not performed along the higher areas (460 feet). Holocene age deposits extend to depths below 3 feet in some areas.

The results of the archaeological investigations conducted were documented and submitted to the Kentucky SHPO for review. On May 21, 2001, the SHPO concurred that three sites were potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and that two additional sites were associated with standing structures (which are listed on the NRHP), and were considered contributing elements to these (NRHP) properties. The SHPO also concurred that an intensive Phase I archaeological survey would be necessary when the Preferred Alternative was being designed. Table 4.3-2 lists these five sites. All five of these sites are located in the Far East Corridor. Two of the sites (15Jf679 and 15Jf683) are associated with aboveground historic resources currently listed on the NRHP.

**TABLE 4.3-2**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN KENTUCKY**  
**POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Site	Description	Corridor	SHPO Determination
15Jf677	Prehistoric Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
15Jf678	Prehistoric Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
15Jf679	Prehistoric Site, Historic Site Associated with Rosewell Plantation (JF-452/Site 18)	Far East	Historic Site is a Contributing Element to the National Registry Property; Additional Investigations Required.
15Jf680	Prehistoric Site	Far East	Potentially Eligible; Additional Investigations Required
15Jf683	Historic Site Associated with Allison-Barrickman Plantation (JF-563/Site33)	Far East	Contributing Element to the National Register Property; Additional Investigations Required

A coordination meeting regarding archaeological resources sponsored by the FHWA was held December 4, 2002.

### 4.3.3 Summary of Section 106 Process

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to comment on the proposed undertaking. Regulations by which a Federal agency meets its obligations under Section 106 are found at 36 CFR Part 800.

As previously discussed in this section, preliminary data on historic and archaeological resources were obtained for a large study area early in the project development process. Such data was recognized as particularly important because of the prevalence and importance of such resources in the area. Efforts were initiated within the Broad APE to identify listed resources and to use that information to help identify a reasonable range of project alternatives. An Alternative Specific APE was then delineated to assist in identifying additional eligible resources through



intensive field reviews. The APE was subsequently refined and the Alternative Specific APE was developed based on a general assessment of the project alternatives and the types of effects likely. This determination was based on preliminary engineering details about project elements.

Public coordination concerning historic properties has been ongoing even prior to formal initiation of the Section 106 process for the project. A Historic Review Resources Forum was held on November 16, 2000 to acquaint participants with both Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements. Through project meetings, formal discussions with various local and national groups, and exchange of information, historic properties were identified.

In January 2001, maps showing an earlier version of the Alternative Specific APE along with lists of historic standing structures in these areas were circulated to the consulting parties. Seven of 22 consulting parties provided responses. Specifically, two consulting parties expressed concern that the identified Alternative Specific APE was too narrow to afford adequate identification of all historic properties that might be affected by the undertaking. Concern was also raised that different APEs should be identified for different effects of the undertaking.

In response to concerns raised by consulting parties, the Alternative Specific APE was revised and expanded. A revised listing of historic standing structures was also prepared including a description of each identified property and a preliminary assessment of those properties that might be eligible for listing on the NRHP. In April 2001, this information was forwarded to the consulting parties for review. A consulting party meeting was held on May 24 and 25, 2001 to discuss the determination of the APE and the identification of historic properties. At the meeting, several consulting parties again expressed concern about the scope of the Alternative Specific APE, and requested an explanation of the methodology and rationale for the determination of the APE.

Based on the requirements of Section 106 and the extensive work that had been performed, the two-tiered APE (Broad and Alternative Specific) was forwarded to the consulting parties for review and comment on July 16, 2001. A package of information was provided to consulting parties concerning the undertaking's APE and the identification of historic properties within that APE and requested responses be received by August 20, 2001.

On July 16 and 17, 2001, a tour of historic properties within the APE was held. Participants in this tour included representatives of the FHWA, KYTC and INDOT, as well as the Indiana and Kentucky SHPOs. Consulting parties that participated in all or portions of the tour included: the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Butchertown Neighborhood Association; the city of Louisville; Clarksville Town Council; Eastern Band of the Cherokee, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana; Jefferson County Judge-Executive's Office; National Trust for Historic Preservation; River Fields, Inc.; Rose Hill Neighborhood Association; and St. Francis in the Fields Episcopal Church. The tour included visits to numerous historic properties in Indiana and Kentucky, including sites in downtown Jeffersonville and Clarksville, Indiana; downtown Louisville, Kentucky; Utica and eastern Clark County, Indiana; and eastern Jefferson County, Kentucky.

As a result of consulting party comments to the July 16, 2001 packet, the Alternative Specific APE was reevaluated and expanded based on potential visual and noise effects. Information on this expansion was presented to the consulting parties under separate cover at the October 3, 2001 consulting party meeting. In addition, in response to consulting party comments, several properties were reevaluated for eligibility for the NRHP, and additional investigation activities were initiated in the expanded APE.

On September 4, 2001, a package of information was provided to the consulting parties concerning the assessment of the potential effects of the project alternatives on identified historic properties. Comments were requested by October 8, 2001, but the comment deadline was extended to October 22, 2001. In the package of information, a detailed summary of the comments received from consulting parties on the July 16, 2001 APE and identification of historic resources information was included.

A meeting with consulting parties was scheduled on September 19, 2001, but was rescheduled to October 3, 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to present information on the expanded Alternative Specific APE (based on visual and noise effects).

The FHWA approved the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on November 2, 2001. The document provided additional valuable information to the FHWA and consulting parties to assist in the development of the assessment of effects on historic properties.

A consulting party meeting was held on January 23 -24, 2002. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the identification of additional resources located in the expanded Alternative Specific APE in Kentucky. A follow-up meeting was held on March 5, 2002 to discuss the identification of additional resources located in the expanded Alternative Specific APE in Indiana. The "Section 106 Final Determinations of Eligibility" was provided to consulting parties on July 15, 2002.

The assessment of effects documentation was provided to consulting parties on May 3, 2002. A consulting party meeting to discuss the assessment of effects documentation was held on May 15 and 16, 2002. Comments were requested by June 17, 2002, but the comment deadline was extended to June 21, 2002. The assessment of effects was approved by the FHWA on July 17, 2002 and distributed to consulting parties. Consulting party meetings to discuss the resolution of adverse effects of resources impacted by the Preferred Alternative were held on August 22 - 23, 2002, September 5 - 6, 2002 and September 19 - 20, 2002.

Development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate for adverse effects upon resources listed, or eligible for listing, on the NRHP that may be impacted by the project was conducted. A meeting was held on October 28 - 29, 2002 with consulting parties to present a draft of the MOA. Comments and recommendations from consulting parties were sought. Additional meetings to obtain consulting party comments were held on December 4, 2002 and January 23 - 24, 2003.

Extensive coordination has taken place with the SHPOs throughout the process of identifying the APEs and determining the eligibility of historic resources. The Indiana SHPO concurred in these findings on August 15, 2000, August 22, 2000, April 18, 2001 and July 5, 2002. The Kentucky Heritage Council (Kentucky SHPO) concurred in these findings on November 5, 1999, November 29, 1999, August 18, 2000, February 20, 2001, June 18, 2001 and June 21, 2002. The events, as detailed, support a reasonable and good faith effort to develop an APE, to identify historic properties that may be affected by the project, to assess potential effects on those historic properties through consultation with identified consulting parties and to craft measures to mitigate adverse impacts upon those resources.

## **4.4 Air Quality**

### **4.4.1 Regulatory Setting**

The Clean Air Act and the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) required the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants that are considered to be harmful to public health and the environment. The USEPA set forth standards for six principal pollutants: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen and lead. These are also known as the “criteria” pollutants. Generally, when levels of pollutants do not exceed the annual average standards and do not exceed the short-term standards more than once per year, an area is considered in attainment of the NAAQS.

The project area is in attainment for all pollutants covered by the NAAQS. The LMA was redesignated as 1-hour ozone attainment in November 2001. It is now an ozone maintenance area, and as such is subject to transportation conformity requirements as contained in 40 CFR Parts 51 and 93. The area encompasses Clark and Floyd Counties in Indiana, and all of Jefferson and portions of Bullitt and Oldham Counties in Kentucky. In accordance with the transportation conformity requirements in 40 CFR Part 93, proposed transportation projects within an MPO must be derived from its conforming long-range regional transportation plan and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Both of these documents must conform to transportation emission budgets as outlined in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Specifically, transportation conformity requires that “regionally significant” transportation projects be included in the long-range regional transportation plan and TIP that have undergone a regional emissions analysis to demonstrate conformity with the SIP. The USDOT determines conformity on the transportation plan in consultation with the USEPA Regions 4 and 5. The Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project is included in KIPDA’s currently conforming LMP and the TIP.

### **4.4.2 Existing Ambient Air Quality**

Transportation sources such as cars and trucks produce carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and hydrocarbons (also known as volatile organic compounds or VOCs). NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs are precursors to ozone. Particulate matter (PM) is emitted primarily by stationary fuel-burning sources – power plants and industrial sources – and to a smaller extent by transportation sources. Of these pollutants, CO is the most common pollutant emitted from

motor vehicles. The NAAQS for CO is 35.0 parts per million (ppm) for the one-hour standard and 9.0 ppm for the eight-hour standard.

The Air Quality Section of the Jefferson County Air Pollution Control District (JCAPCD) is responsible for ambient air monitoring in Jefferson County. As of August 2000, there were 14 long-term monitoring sites (with a total of 23 monitors) and 12 short-term monitoring sites in Jefferson County. Pollutants monitored are PM, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), CO, ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and NO<sub>x</sub>.

The JCAPCD monitors CO continuously 24 hours per day, every day of the year, except for downtime for quality-assurance checks, repairs and preventive maintenance. Data collected since 1988 by the CO monitor located at 424 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, midway between 9<sup>th</sup> Street and I-65 indicates no concentrations in excess of either the one-hour or the eight-hour standard with a background concentration of 3.0 ppm.

According to the 1999 Kentucky Ambient Air Quality Annual Report, average regional concentrations of ozone in the LMA exceeded the NAAQS one-hour standard for ozone (0.125 ppm) from the years 1976-1985, but average regional ozone concentrations have not exceeded the standard since 1986. However, more detailed historical data from JCAPCD and USEPA shows that within the past five years (1996-2001), one-hour maximum ozone concentrations have exceeded the NAAQS at certain air quality monitoring stations in downtown Louisville.

The same general trends for particulate matter, PM<sub>10</sub>, also hold true. In the past twenty years, average regional concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> in the LMA have not exceeded the NAAQS (50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). However, within the last three years (1998-2001), more detailed data from JCAPCD shows that one-hour maximum concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> have exceeded the NAAQS at some monitoring stations downtown.

Figure 4.4-1 shows the location of the ambient air quality monitoring stations in Louisville and Jefferson County. Figures 4.4-2 through 4.4-5 show the five-year and 20-year air quality trends for CO, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> respectively.

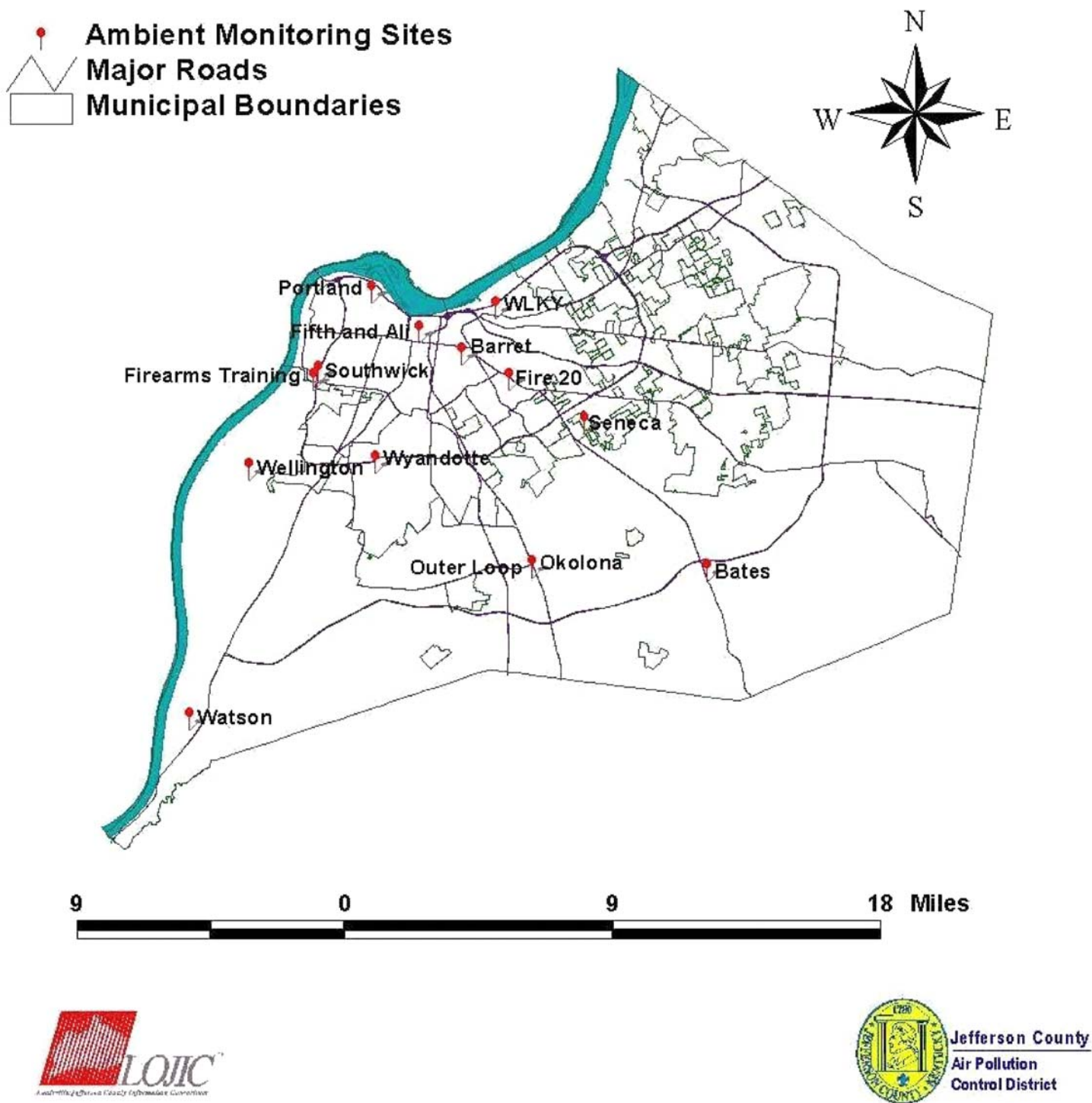
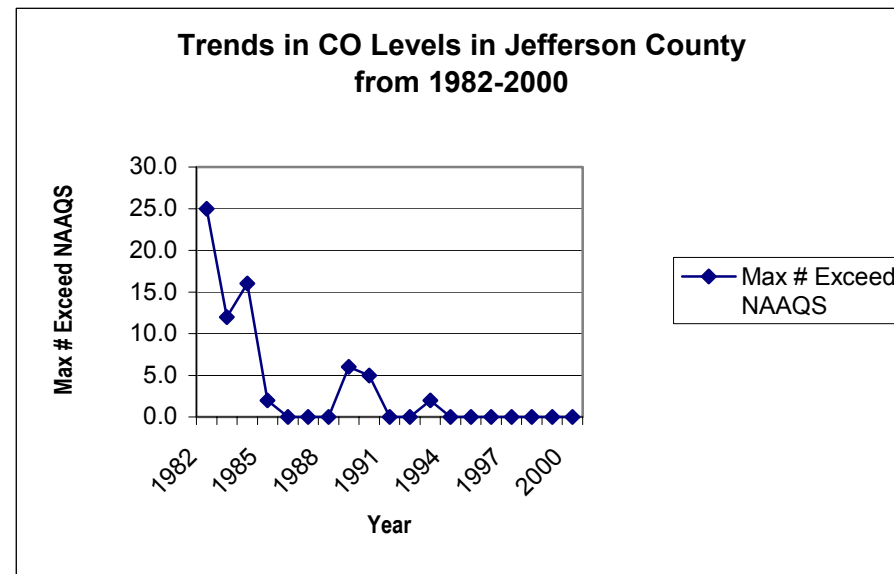
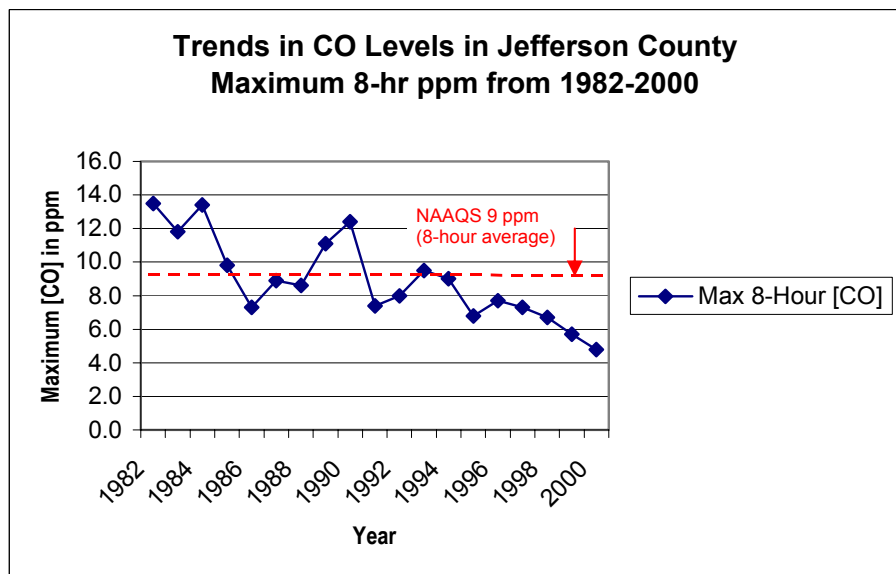
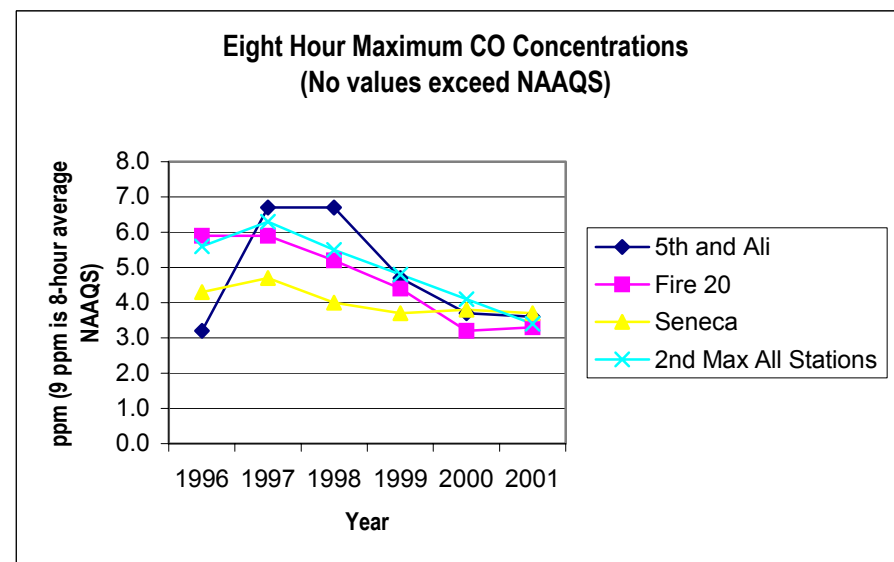
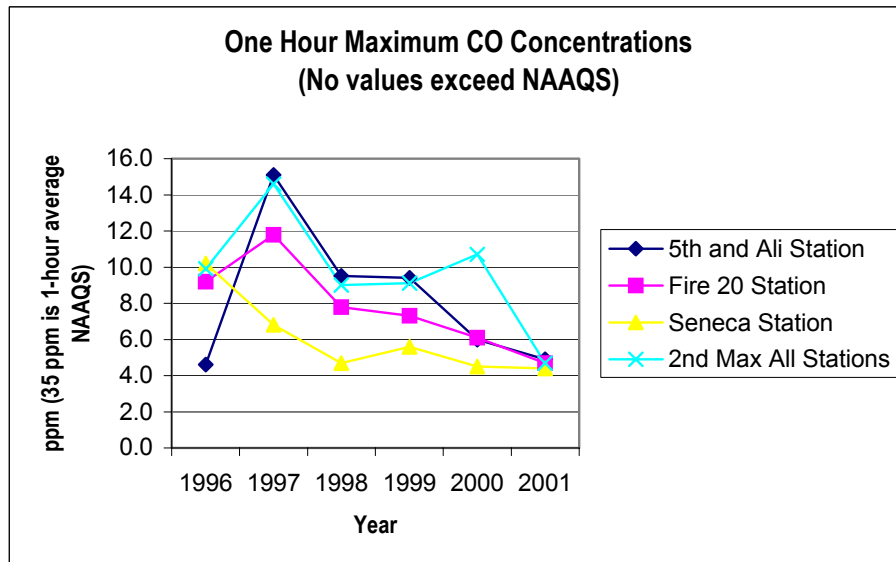


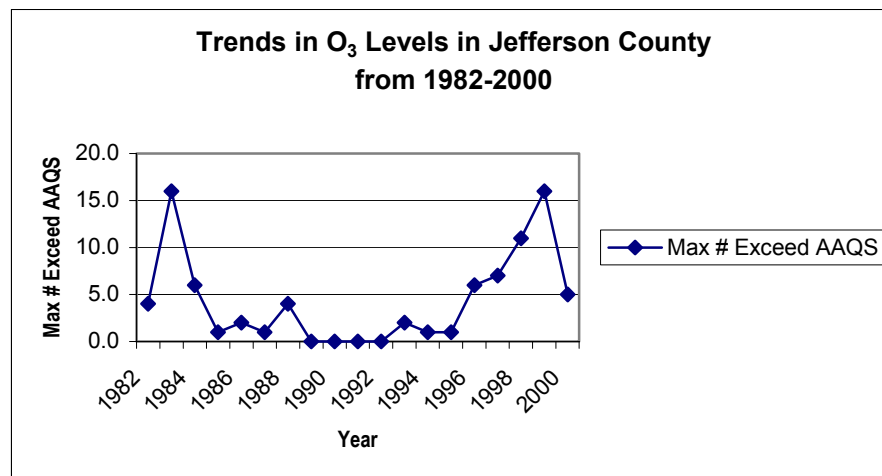
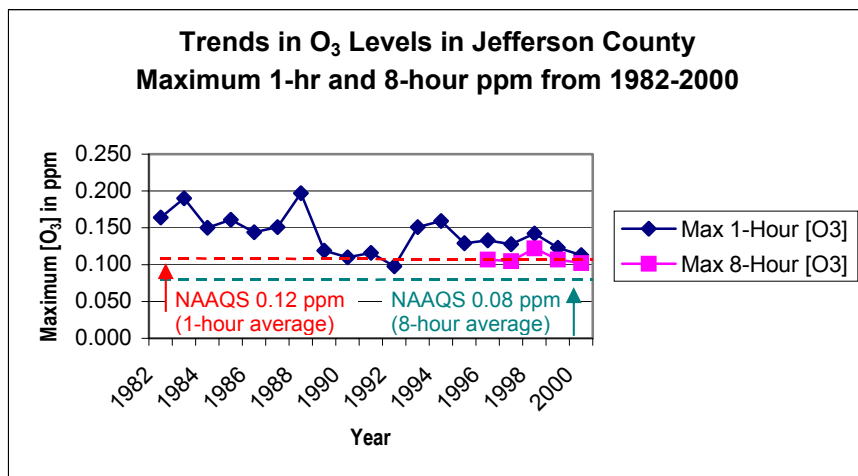
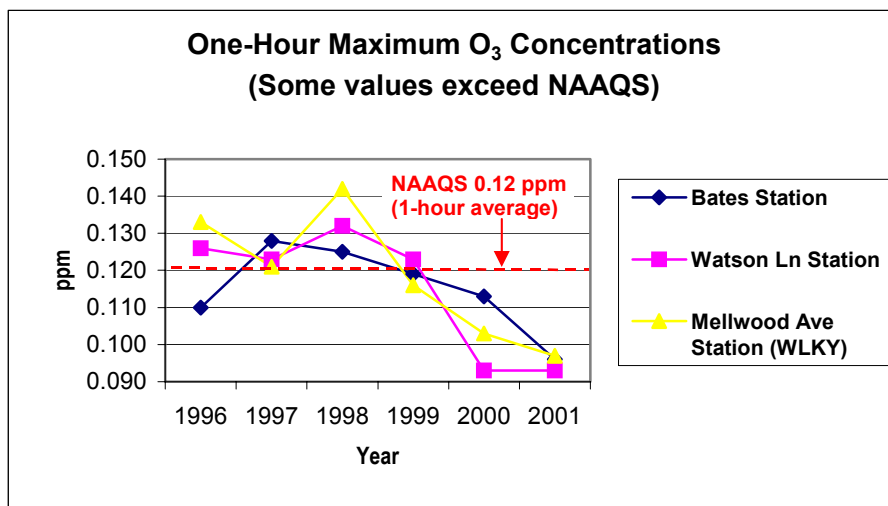
Figure 4.4-1  
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations.  
Louisville and Jefferson County



2<sup>nd</sup> Max All Stations=second highest value recorded at any monitoring station in Jefferson County.  
 NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard  
 CO=carbon monoxide  
 ppm=parts per million

Source: USEPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database, 2001

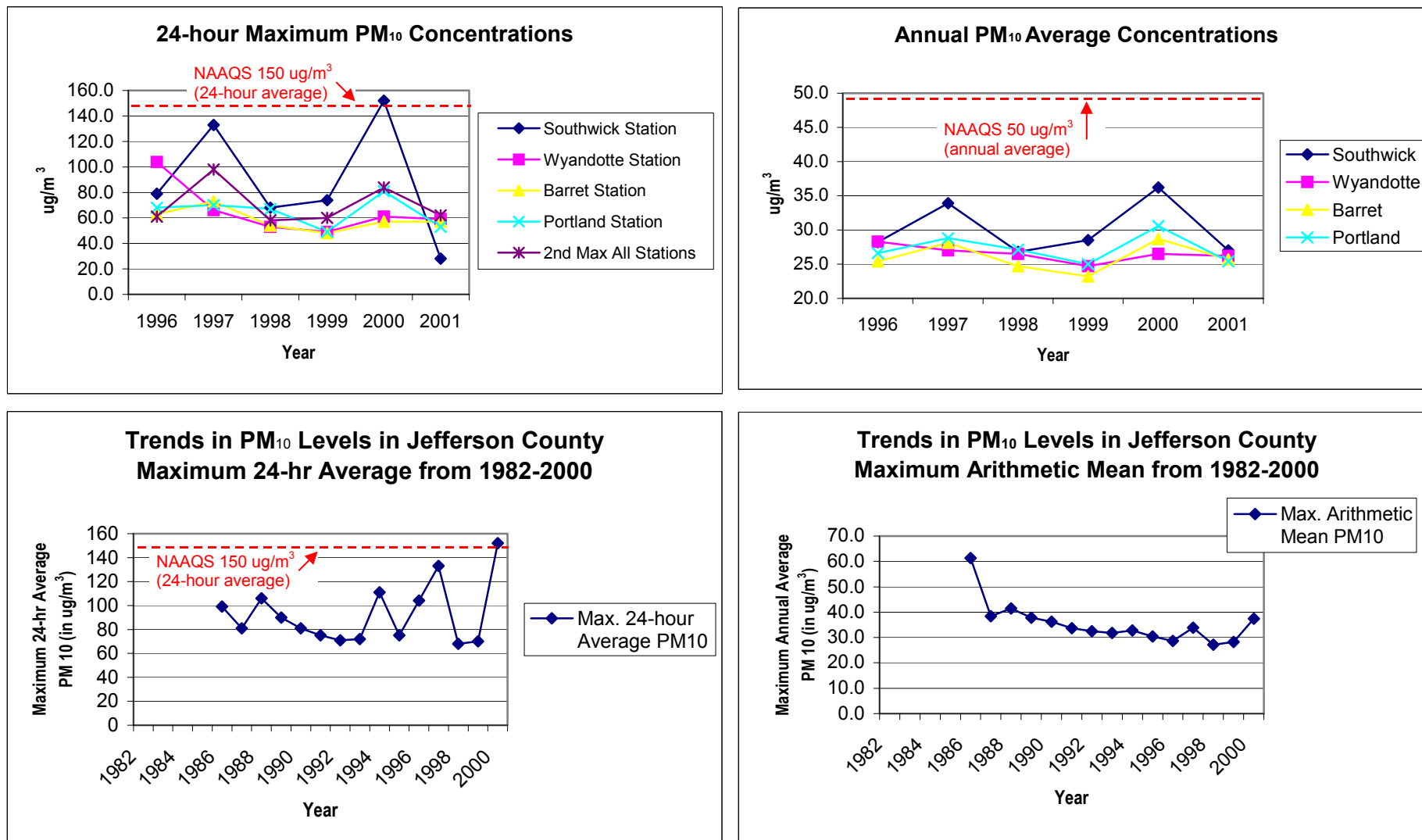
**Figure 4.4-2**  
**Carbon Monoxide Regional Trends**  
**Louisville and Jefferson County**



NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard  
O<sub>3</sub>=ozone  
ppm=parts per million

Source: USEPA, AIRS database, 2001

**Figure 4.4-3**  
**Ozone Regional Trends**  
**Louisville and Jefferson County**

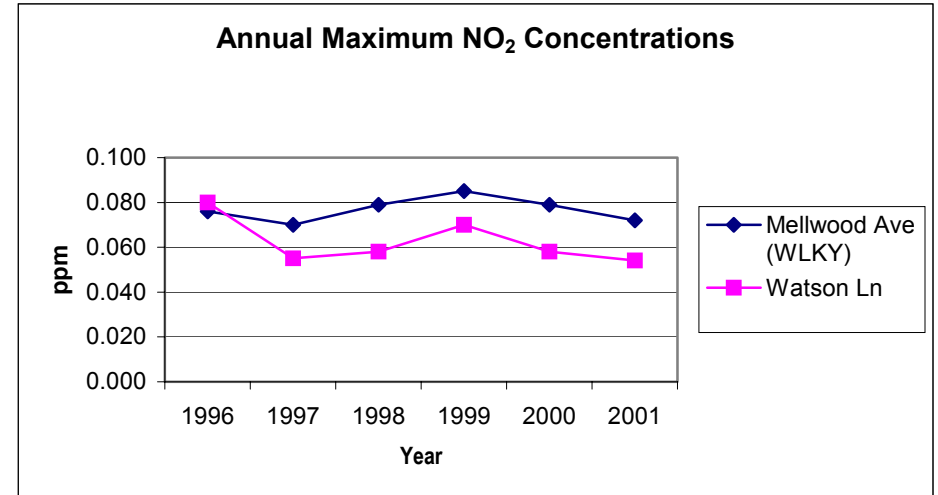
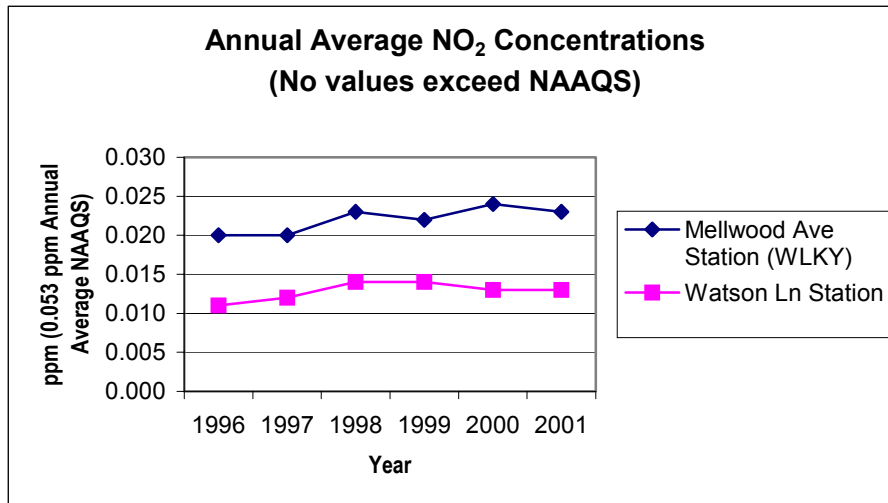
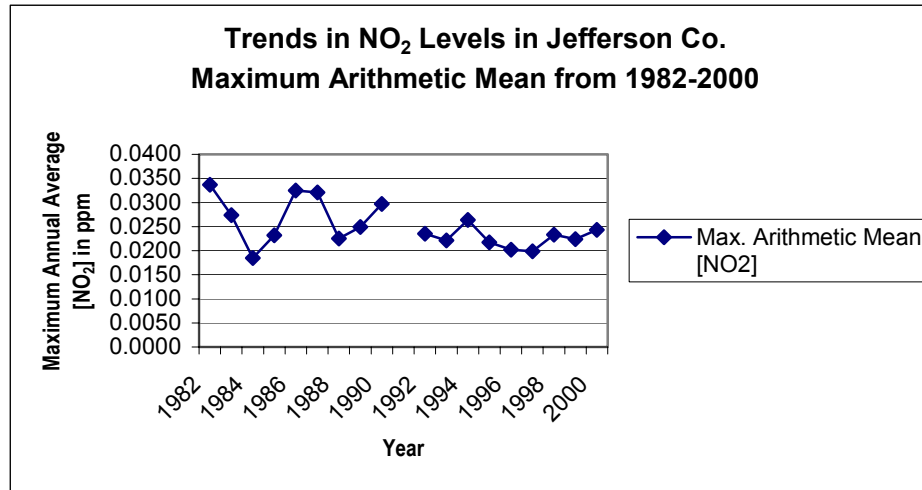


2<sup>nd</sup> Max All Stations=second highest value recorded at any monitoring station in Jefferson County.  
 NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard  
 PM<sub>10</sub>=particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter  
 ug/m<sup>3</sup>=micrograms per cubic meter of air

Source: USEPA, AIRS database, 2001

**Figure 4.4-4**  
**Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) Regional Trends**  
**Louisville and Jefferson County**





Source: USEPA, AIRS database, 2001

NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard  
 NO<sub>2</sub>=nitrogen dioxide  
 ppm=parts per million

**Figure 4.4-5  
Nitrogen Dioxide Regional Trends  
Louisville and Jefferson County**

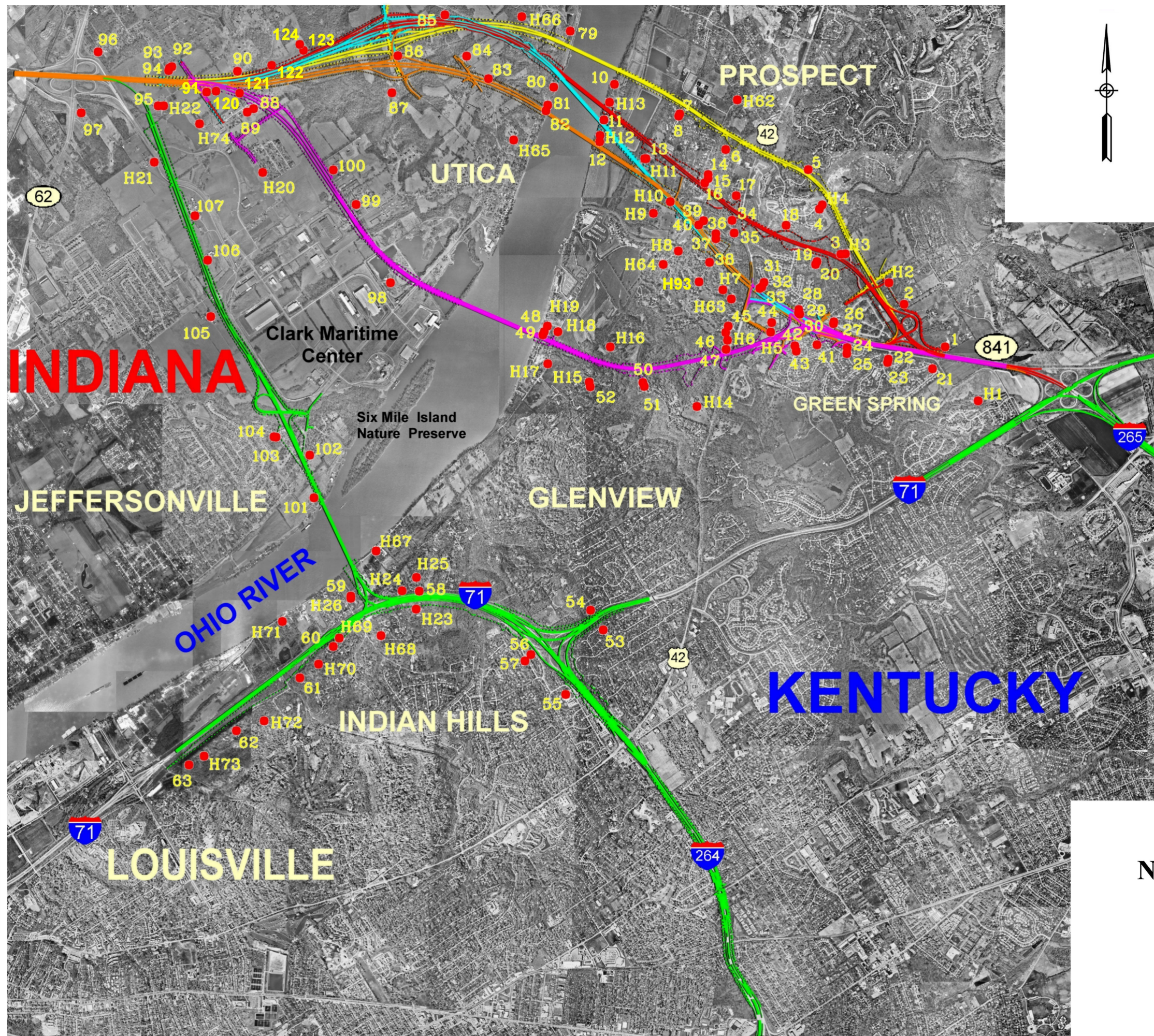
## 4.5 Noise

On March 30, 1998, FHWA released a new highway traffic noise prediction model, the FHWA Traffic Noise Model, Version 1.0 (FHWA TNM). The model was to be phased-in over the following 24 months, after which it was to replace the existing STAMINA 2.0/OPTIMA software. At the commencement of the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project, it was noted that there were problems and software bugs in the new FHWA TNM model and it was decided that the STAMINA 2.0/OPTIMA software would be utilized for the highway traffic noise analysis. The inconsistencies and problems with the new FHWA TNM were recognized in a FHWA memo from James M. Shrouds, Director, Office of Natural Environment dated December 16, 1999. The memo describes additional model validation activities and work to address problems and inconveniences in TNM 1.0. It stated that a 32-bit version of the model (FHWA TNM Version 1.1) "...is currently under final development and testing and should be released in approximately 6-9 months." In addition to recognizing the problems with TNM Version 1.0, FHWA extended the final phase-in date. In an additional October 10, 2002 memo from FHWA, Mr. James Shrouds reported that the "final phase-in date is being extended from December 31, 2002 to six months from the date of the next release of the FHWA TNM." These circumstances led to the continued use of the current STAMINA model, through the conclusion of the highway traffic noise impact analysis.

Existing noise levels were characterized through the use of 124 receptor sites (See Figures 4.5-1a and 4.5-1b) selected throughout the project area; noise levels were also measured at 93 locations within and adjacent to NRHP and NRHP-eligible properties. Sites were selected based on their use and proximity to proposed project alignments, and for multiple properties whenever possible. The uses included residences, businesses and churches. Each of the receptor sites is described in more detail in Table 1 of Appendix B.2.

Highway noise levels were measured over a 24-hour period of time at four sites between August 9, 1999 and August 13, 1999 – two in Indiana and two in Kentucky (See Figures 4.5-2a and 4.5-2b). This information was used in selecting the period of time for measuring noise levels at the various receptor sites. Utilizing a noise meter, each receptor was measured for ten minutes. The monitor was programmed to record a noise reading and update the dBA  $L_{eq}$  ten times per second. All measurements were conducted during meteorologically acceptable periods. Receptors located near highways were measured only during peak traffic hours (7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM).





SCALE IN FEET

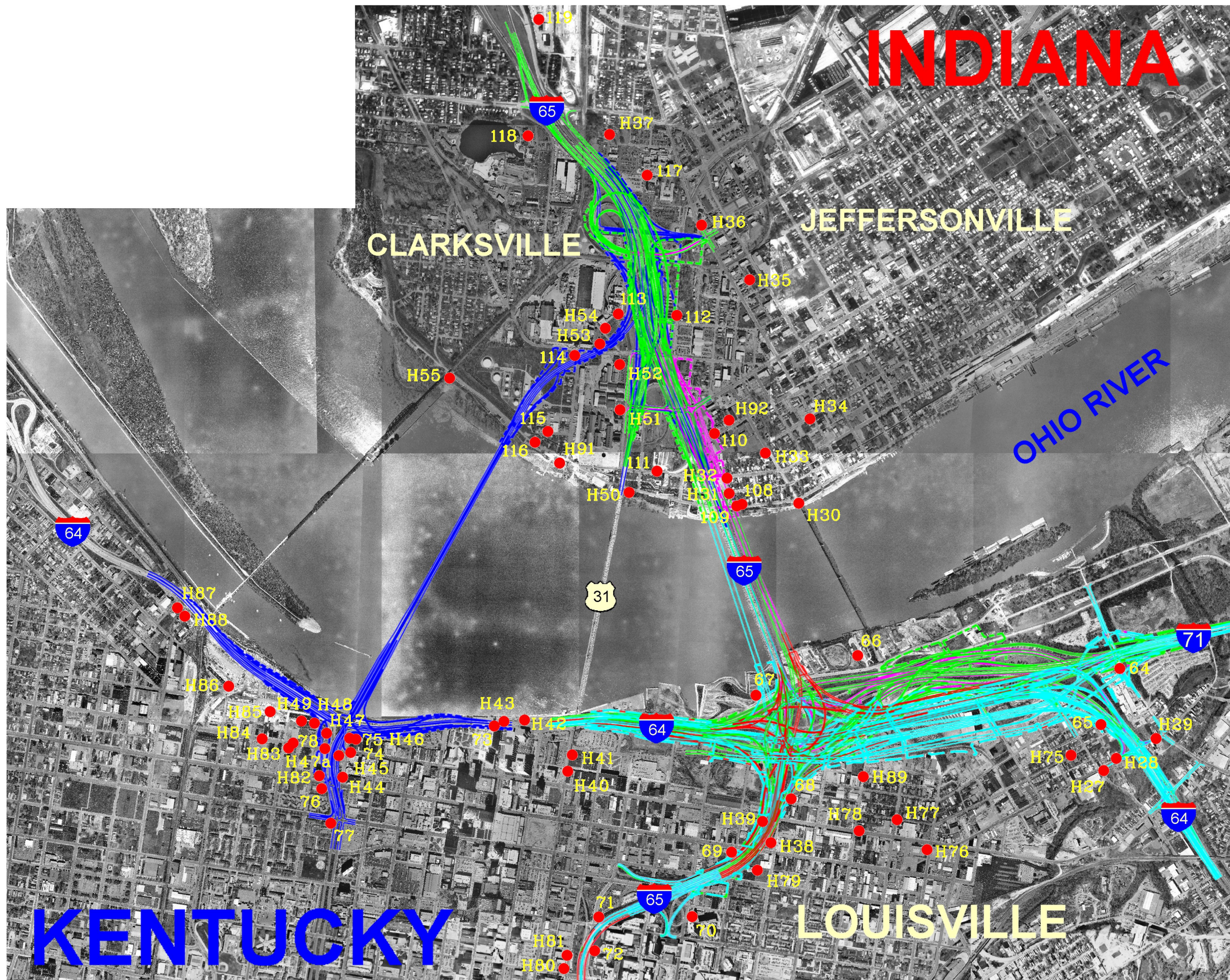


SCALE IN METERS

Noise Receptor Measurement  
Sites

Figure 4.5-1a





## Noise Receptor Measurement Sites



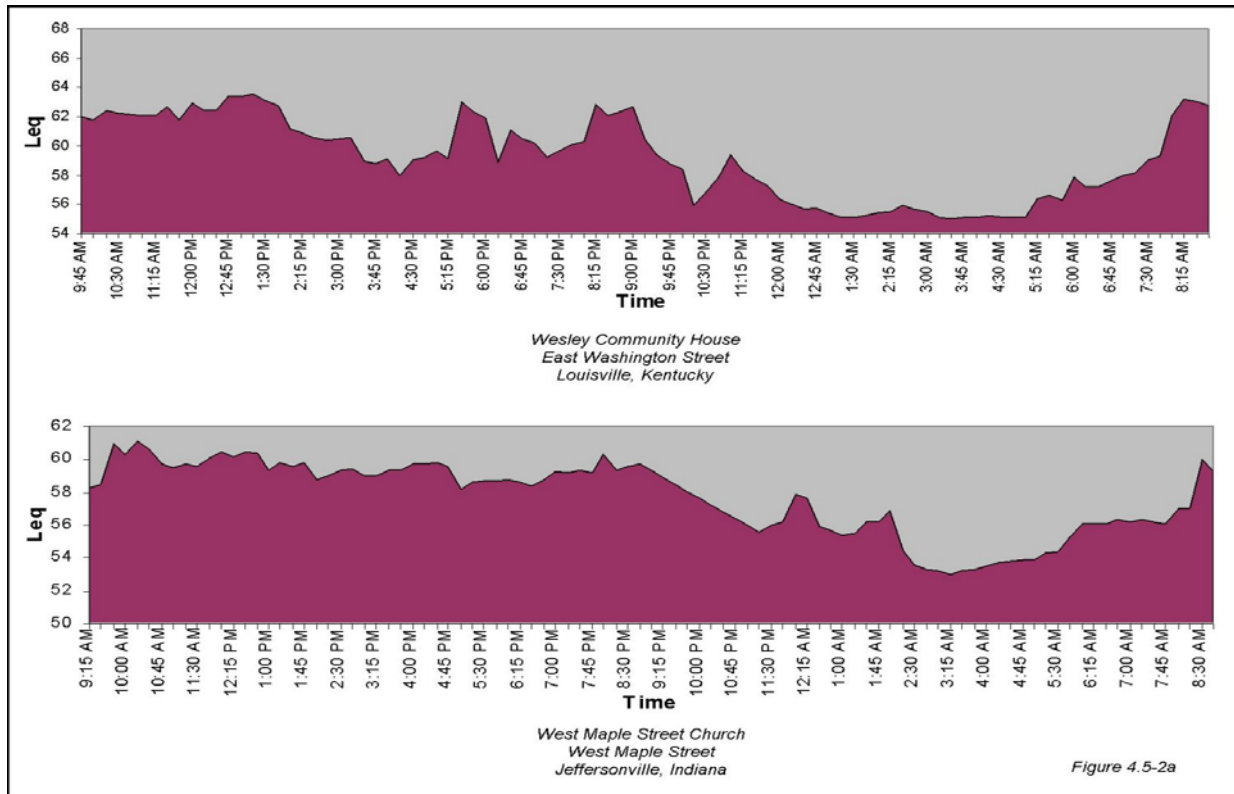


Figure 4.5-2a

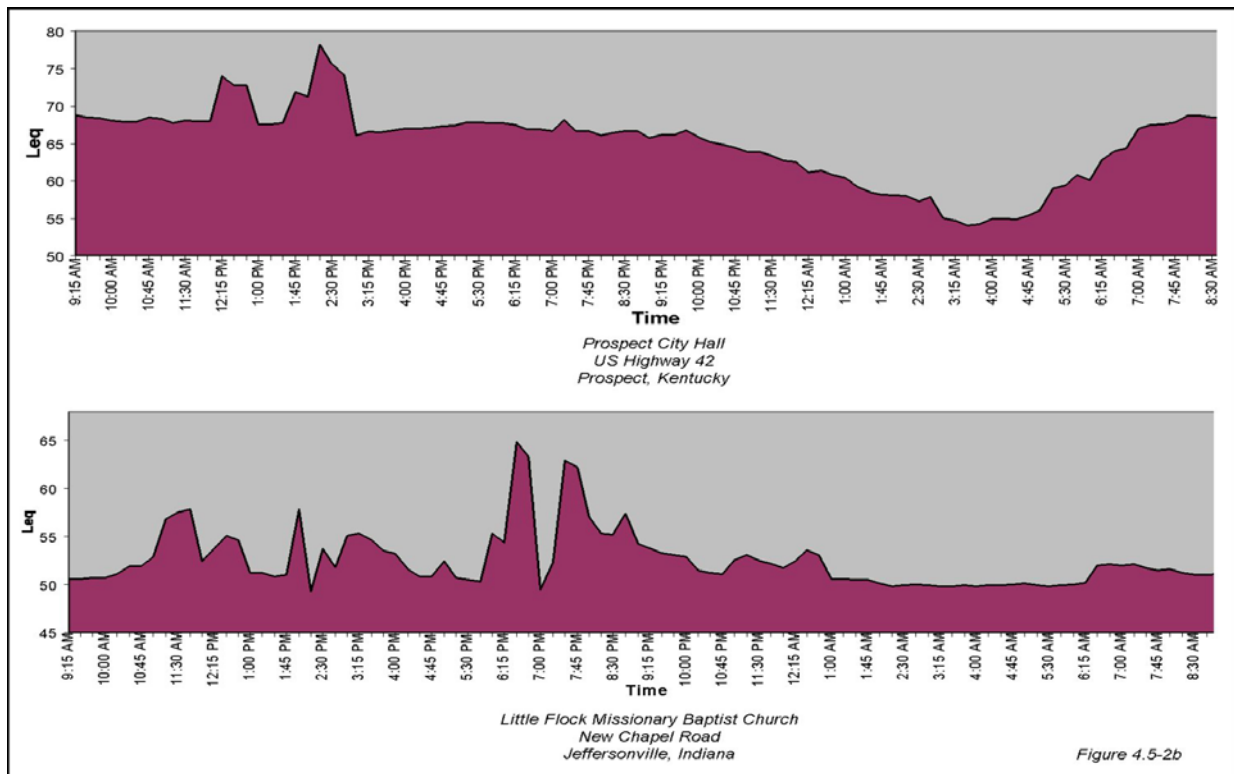


Figure 4.5-2b

The existing noise measurements ranged from 40.7 dBA  $L_{eq}$  to 75.2 dBA  $L_{eq}$ . The highest readings were located in downtown Louisville while the lowest readings were located in the East End. Table 4.5-1 below shows the noise level ranges by area.

**TABLE 4.5-1**  
**EXISTING NOISE LEVEL RANGES BY AREA**

Area	No. Of Receptors	Low dBA $L_{eq}$	High dBA $L_{eq}$
Downtown, Kentucky	15	61.3	75.2
Downtown, Indiana	12	59.6	67.1
East End (both states)	97	40.7	68.6

The FHWA's "Highway Noise Fundamentals" lists a scale of noise levels and identifies common indoor and outdoor noises. Examples of noise levels are:

- **0 and 10 dB:** Threshold of hearing
- **10 and 30 dB:** Bedroom at night, quiet rural nighttime, recording studio
- **30 and 50 dB:** Library, quiet urban nighttime, large conference room
- **50 and 70 dB:** Quiet urban daytime, dishwasher in next room, normal speech at 3 feet
- **70 and 90 dB:** Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet, gas lawn mower at 100 feet, blender at 3 feet
- **90 and 110 dB:** Gas lawn mower at 3 feet, inside subway train

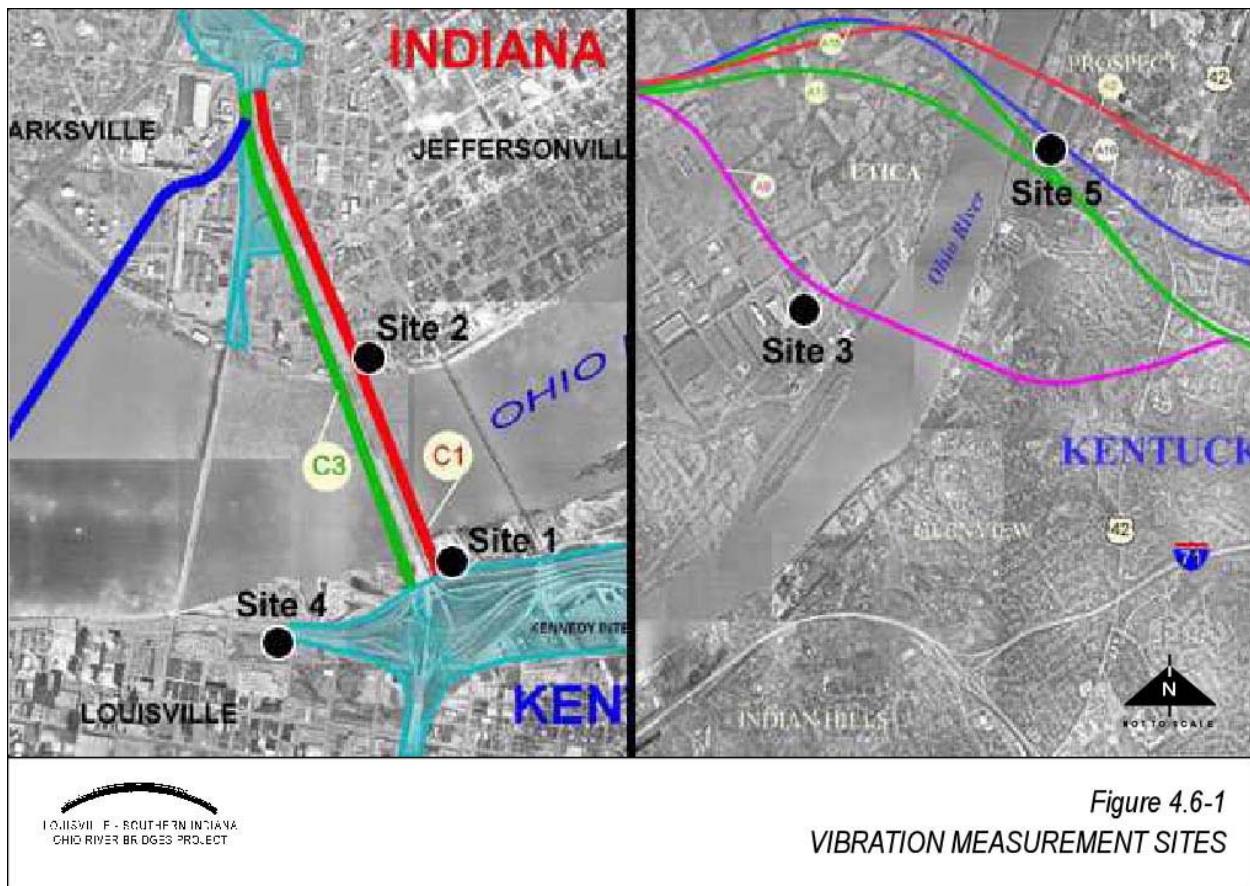
The Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) established by the FHWA is an outdoor measurement of 67 dBA  $L_{eq}$  for residential areas and 72 dBA  $L_{eq}$  for commercial and industrial areas. These are the levels that FHWA has established for consideration of noise abatement measures. The calculated sound levels were analyzed in relation to the FHWA NAC and Kentucky and Indiana noise abatement policies outlined in Section 5.5 in order to assess highway traffic noise impacts at the selected receptors.



## 4.6 Vibration

Vibration can be measured in terms of displacement, velocity or acceleration. Displacement is the distance an object moves from its equilibrium or resting position. Velocity is the rate of change in displacement or the speed of the motion. Acceleration is the rate of change in the velocity of the object. For this project, vibration velocity was used to evaluate potential effects of vibration.

Vibration measurements were performed at five locations in the study area. These sites are shown on Figure 4.6-1. Two sites are located in the Far East corridor and three sites are located in the Downtown corridor. The locations were chosen to represent areas where vibration impacts may be projected from future traffic on bridge and elevated expressways that would be constructed as a result of the project. They also reflected areas where vibration concerns were expressed by residents and business representatives.



At each of the five sites, vibration propagation tests were done to measure soil vibration potential. This determines how vibration is propagated through the soil within the project area so that potential vibration impacts could be assessed. See Section 5.6.

## 4.7 Natural Resources

### 4.7.1 Soils and Geology

#### Soils

Soil characteristics, which can affect roadway design and construction, include: shear strength, drainage, depth to the water table, depth to bedrock, compaction characteristics, workability and shrink-swell potential. Ice lenses forming in the soil and the subsequent loss of shear strength as a result of excess moisture during periods of thawing cause frost heave. Soils with a high percentage of silt are very susceptible to frost heave. Shrink-swell potential is the quality of the soil that determines its volume change in proportion to its moisture content. Shrinking and swelling of soils can cause substantive damage to roadways and structures. A high shrink-swell potential indicates a hazard for the maintenance of structures built on soils with this potential. The depth to bedrock indicates the depth to non-compressible soils. Workability is a qualitative rating of soils that indicates the relative desirability of the soil material for construction. The following soil descriptions contain mention of notable soil characteristics that will need to be considered during the design phase of the Preferred Alternative. The following soil and geology information was obtained from the “Clark and Floyd County Soil Survey” of 1974 and the “Jefferson County, Kentucky Soil Survey” of 1991. The general soil composition in the project area is shown on Figure 4.7-1.

#### Indiana

The Indiana project corridors cross six soil associations:

- **Crider-Grayford:** Deep, well-drained silt loams that are nearly level to steep soils over limestone on uplands
- **Cincinnati-Trappist:** Deep, well-drained silt loams, gently sloping to strongly sloping soils over shale on uplands
- **Wheeling-Markland-Huntington:** Deep, well-drained and moderately well drained silt loams, nearly level to steep soils on terraces and floodplains
- **Corydon-Fairmount:** Deep, well-drained, steep soils found over limestone
- **Bartle-Wakeland-Haymond:** Deep, well-drained soils found on terraces and floodplains
- **Avonburg-Rossmoyne:** Deep, somewhat poorly drained to moderately well-drained silt loams, nearly level soil formed in loess and glacial till on uplands over shale

### Soil Series

The soils within the **Crider-Grayford** association are classified as eroded or highly eroded silt loams and overlay limestone bedrock. Erosion and runoff are the main limitations associated with the silt loams in this association.

The soils within the **Cincinnati-Trappist** association are eroded and severely eroded silt loams that occur on hillsides and narrow ridges underlain with black shale bedrock. The soils have slow permeability and moderate available water capacity indicating the susceptibility to frost heaves.

The soils within the **Wheeling-Markland-Huntington** association occupy thin narrow bands along the Ohio River channel and are found on dunes and terraces. They are subject to occasional flooding and frost heave and have a poor resistance to piping. The shrink-swell potential is low, and erosion and runoff are limitations associated with these soils.

The soils within the **Corydon-Fairmount** association occur on hillsides and are underlain by limestone bedrock. Stones within the soil are approximately 10 inches in diameter and are found about 20 feet to 40 feet apart.

The soils within the **Bartle-Wakeland-Haymond** association are nearly level silt loams found on bottomlands. They are somewhat poorly drained soils subject to frequent flooding.

The soils within the **Avonburg-Rossmoyne** association are silt loams underlain by limestone or shale bedrock at depths from 60 inches to more than 10 feet. The somewhat poorly drained silt loam has a seasonally high water table and is subject to frost heave. Wetness is the main limitation, and areas located near drainage ways may accumulate runoff.

### Kentucky

The Kentucky project corridors cross two soil associations:

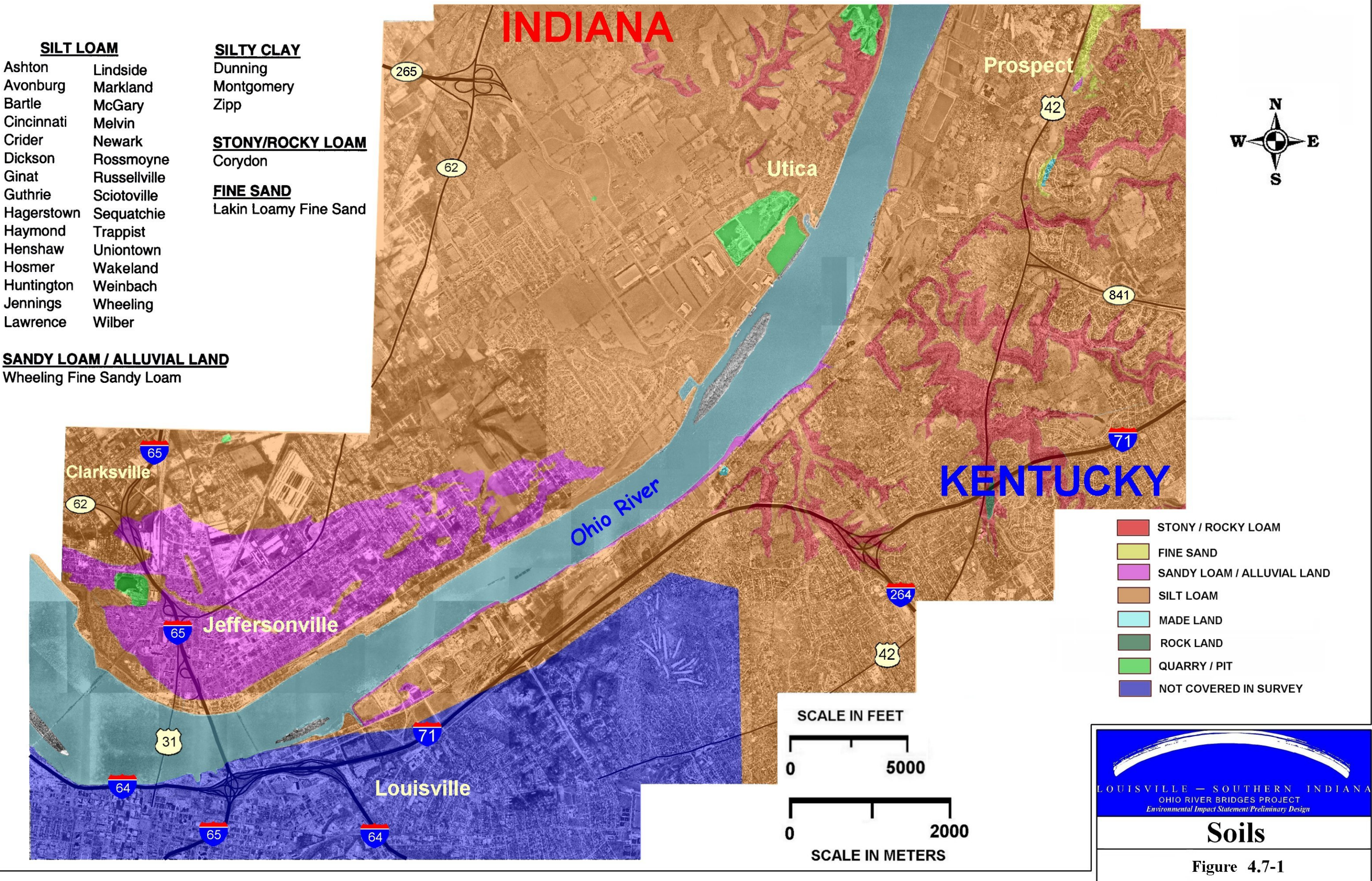
- **Wheeling-Weinbach-Huntington:** Level to sloping soils on terraces and bottomlands along the Ohio River. Also in narrow strips parallel to drainage systems.
- **Crider-Corydon:** Shallow soils occurring on ridges and steep slopes and overlay limestones.

### Soil Series

The soils within the **Wheeling-Weinbach-Huntington** association include loamy fine sands found on terraces and silt loams on the nearly level alluvial River Valley. The fine sands have high permeability and are subject to erosion, making re-vegetation difficult. The silt loams are subject to flooding and sometimes have a hard fragipan. These silt loams may have severe limitations relative to roadway construction.

The soils within the **Crider-Corydon** association are well-drained silt loams over limestone. Some are subject to sinkholes and frost heave. The shrink-swell potential is moderate to high and the suitability to road subgrade is fair to poor.







## **Geology**

### Indiana

Elevations within the project area range from 382 feet mean sea level (MSL), the pool stage of the Ohio River, to a mean elevation of 550 feet. The project area lies within the Bluegrass Natural Region. The bedrock of the region is overlain with a relatively thin layer of glacial drift. The Bluegrass Natural Region is subdivided into three sections, with a vast majority of the study area located in the Muscatatuck Flats and Canyons section. The western boundary of the study area is situated in the Scottsburg Lowlands section.

The bedrock in the study area consists of three formations: Louisville Limestone through Brassfield Limestone, Muscatatuck group and New Albany shale. Limestone in the area is subject to karst development, which involves the dissolving away of limestone to form depressions, sinkholes, caves and underground stream channels. The northeast end of the project corridor in Indiana shows karst development. The INAAP area has extensive cave systems and underground streams. Limestone has been quarried in several areas along Utica Pike.

Based on the data reviewed, the depths to the limestone and dolomite bedrock within the Indiana alluvial floodplain area will range from about 30 to 40 feet immediately adjacent to the river, and will rise sharply to depths of 10 feet or less near the beginning of the upland area. The upland ridge adjacent to the floodplain is steeply sloped and is characterized by several bedrock outcrops that were observed near the contact with the floodplain. The East End also has areas that overlie New Albany shale. The Near East corridor crosses both limestone and dolomite rocks from the Devonian age.

### Kentucky

Elevations within the project area range from 382 feet, the pool stage of the Ohio River, to a mean elevation of 600 feet on the highest ridgetops. The project area lies in the Outer Bluegrass physiographic region and is made up of three major geomorphic zones: Ohio River floodplain and terraces, tributary stream floodplains and loess covered uplands.

The lower floodplain, which is 10 feet to 30 feet below the terrace, is composed of a series of ridges and swales that are subparallel to the modern river channel. There appears to be two identifiable geomorphic surfaces of different ages in this area. Ridges adjacent to the channel have elevations of 420 feet to 430 feet and are the youngest landforms.

The main geologic characteristics in the project area in eastern Jefferson County are alterations of Louisville limestone and the Sellersburg and Jeffersonville limestone. Within the city of Prospect, bordering U.S. 42 on the east are terrace deposits, which are deposits of alluvium 10 to 20 feet thick overlying bedrock. The floodplain of the Ohio River consists of alluvial deposits mainly composed of silt and clay deposits from previous flood events and glacial outwash.

The area located within the Near East corridor is almost entirely dominated by Sellersburg and Jeffersonville limestone. The floodplain adjacent to the Ohio River is composed of alluvial

deposits and small units of glacial outwash. Stream channels are bordered by lacustrine deposits, which typically have high clay content. Bordering the thin bands of lacustrine deposits is Louisville limestone.

The underlying bedrock of the Ohio River consists of dolomite. Limestone and shale underlie the western half of the river. Shale weathers readily and becomes plastic when wet. Limestone and shale generally provide weak and unstable foundation support.

Downtown Louisville overlies glacial outwash, which is deepest beneath the south end of the Kennedy Memorial Bridge and the L&I railroad bridges, where bottom elevations are at approximately 329 feet. Wells at 4<sup>th</sup> and Walnut Streets penetrated approximately 125 feet of outwash before reaching bedrock. The Kennedy Interchange is built upon an area of artificial fill that was previously placed over the area during construction of the intersection.

The high clay content found in the shale and the lacustrine deposits becomes plastic when wet and does not provide a stable foundation for roadways or structures. Caverns and shallow sinkholes are concentrated along transitional areas between limestone and dolomitic units common along bluffs of the Ohio River.

#### **4.7.2 Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat**

Most of the natural habitat in the project area has been fragmented by prior development. Continuing development of commercial, residential, industrial and transportation facilities contribute to rapid loss of habitat within the project area regardless of this particular project's development. Remaining natural areas, which are concentrated in the eastern portion of the project area, include forested riparian corridors typically within a floodplain (streambanks), agricultural/pastureland, upland forests, upland fields and wetlands. (Wetlands are discussed in Section 4.10.) Each of these natural areas supports a typical range of species of flora (plants) and fauna (animals). Species are not limited to a single natural area and can often inhabit or forage in several areas. Habitat areas can be altered by current and planned developments.

Terrestrial plant and animal surveys of the project area were conducted during the spring, summer and fall of 1999 and the spring and summer of 2000. The field observations were compiled into comprehensive lists of the plants and animals observed in the project area. See Appendix B.5.

Additionally, in accordance with Executive Order 13112, federal agencies are required to evaluate their actions to ensure that they prevent the introduction of invasive plants and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological and human health impacts that invasive plants cause. An "invasive plant" is another name for a plant that grows quickly and aggressively, displacing other plants as it spreads. Usually, invasive plants are not native to North America. Most non-native plants cause little trouble. However, a few aggressive species are responsible for degrading and destroying thousands of acres of our natural plant communities.



To address this, results from the plant surveys were reviewed to ascertain if any invasive plants were present within the project area. While there is no officially designated invasive plant list in either state, the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) is in the process of developing such a list. Initial listings of suspect species were obtained from Indiana Code (I.C.) 15-3-4.6-2 and from the KSNPC. Of the 137 exotic plant species, 26 are ranked as a severe threat among invasive exotic plants in Kentucky. There is no companion listing in Indiana. Seven of these species occur in one or both of the project areas in Indiana and Kentucky. These species are listed as follows:

Severe Threat Invasive Exotic Plants

Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Common Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halapense</i>
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>

### Riparian Forest

The forested riparian corridors within the project area vary in width and include a variety of vegetative cover. Due to their proximity to stream channels, these corridors are often contained within a floodplain and are affected by the naturally fluctuating water levels in streams. As a result, the floral and faunal communities associated with the forested riparian corridors are typically adapted to a variety of physical conditions. These forested riparian corridors serve as important cover, food sources and travel corridors for animals within the project area. Typical riparian forest species include the beaver, Whitetail deer, muskrats, salamanders, water snakes, turtles, bats, frogs, Belted kingfishers and Night herons. Trees commonly found in these areas include sycamore, ash, maple, cottonwood, River birch, elm and Sweet gum. Other species may include the Spice bush, willow, Trumpet creeper, Poison ivy, Spotted Touch-me-not, ferns, buttercups and numerous species of goldenrod.

### Upland Forest

Upland forests, wooded areas formed in upland soils, are distributed throughout the project area. These parcels typically consist of small, isolated remnants contained within agricultural fields or on ridge tops and slopes adjacent to riparian corridors. These upland forests are dominated by broad-leaved deciduous trees consisting primarily of second growth trees and do not appear to represent pre-settlement vegetation. These upland forests serve as important cover and food sources for the animal species within the project area, such as Whitetail deer, chipmunks, squirrels, woodpeckers, hawks and warblers. Plant species may include but are certainly not limited to: maple, oak, mulberry, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, trillium, Trout lily, violets, Virginia creeper and various grasses.