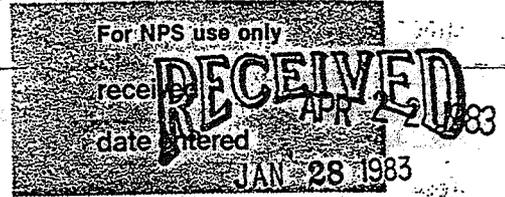


revised form returned to Washington 6/23/83

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

NATIONAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

1. Name

historic Clifton Historic District

and/or common Clifton Historic District

2. Location

Route 60, bounded by Brownsboro Rd., William and E. Main Sts., Lombard and W. Ewing Aves.

street & number not for publication

city, town Louisville vicinity of congressional district

state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

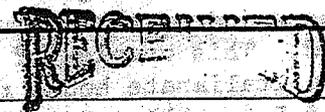
Table with 5 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Accessible, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for district, building(s), structure, site, object, public acquisition, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town vicinity of state



JAN 28 1983

NATIONAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 517 W. Jefferson

city, town Louisville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? na yes x no

date 1983 na federal x state na county na local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date na

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Clifton Historic District is located in eastern Louisville and lies along Frankfort Avenue and Brownsboro Roads, early transportation arteries. The district is between the Butchertown and Crescent Hill National Register Districts. (listed 1976 and 1982, respectively). Clifton rests on a rise which is quite steep along the northern edge.

Frankfort Avenue (the old Shelbyville Turnpike) forms the spine of the western half of the district. At the edge is the Mellwood Distillery Warehouse, an 1893 Richardsonian structure and the finest pre-prohibition distillery building to survive in the city. Next to the warehouse and across the street are small frame workers' shotguns in the Italianate style. (Photo #1)

The next block of Frankfort begins to ascend up a hill and is lined with two-story frame structures on the south side including a turreted, Queen Anne commercial building at 1760. North side is the James Lees Presbyterian Church, 1914, in dark-brown brick with stained-glass windows and classical decoration. This small church is surmounted by a dome. Several small dwellings are situated in the center of the block. The old Hilltop Theatre, No. 1757 is a colorful, glazed-brick structure and the Hook and Ladder Company #3 an 1890, Gothic Revival firehouse complete the block. (Photos #13, #14, #17, #30 #32)

The 1800 section actually consists of three block faces. The south side is marked by two commercial buildings one with a Carrara-glass facade and a school lot. Across the street, are several frame, one and two-story structures, 3 brick shotguns, and two simple store-fronts.

Between #1808 and #1842 Frankfort are several fine Queen Anne structures with Eastlake porches and a large Italianate at #1844. Between #1852 and #1882 is a more diverse mix of structures including: a late, Gothic Revival, red brick church c.1926, Third Lutheran; several small shotguns and a contemporary apartment complex. The north side of Frankfort is occupied by the Kentucky School for the Blind and the American Printing House of the Blind. This complex of primarily new buildings (two Colonial Revival living quarters and a Italianate house remain) has been located on this site since 1853. The heavily treed lot still retains its handsome stonewall. (Photos #2, #16, #29)

The north side of the 1900 block consists of a classical revival church, a newer apartment complex and four handsome red brick houses dating from the turn-of-the-century (1921-1935). The other section of this block consist of another red brick, classical revival church and a parking lot. (Photo #18)

On the south side, #1904 and #1908 Frankfort are excluded from the district and they are a convenience grocery and bakery. The rest of the 1900 block is residential in character.

The old Clifton Theatre at the corner of Frankfort and Bellaire was constructed in three stages. This brick structure with classical details has recently been renovated as shops, galleries and artist studios. The rest of the block consists of two, Italianate structures in brick on large lots and deep set-backs and several smaller frame houses and store-fronts. (Photo #33)

The 2000 block, on the south side, is a mix of commercial and residential buildings which is broken in the center by new construction and a parking lot (excluded from district). No. 2000 is interesting two-story frame structure with residential on the second floor. The structure has a chamfered corner and slight set-back which nicely addresses the intersection. The last horse watering-trough in the city is in front of #2042 Frankfort. (Photo #3, #34)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Clifton Historic District, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The 2100 block consists of a number of Italianate dwellings in both frame and brick, two store-fronts and a parking lot with a masonry structure at the rear.

The streets, which radiates off Frankfort and form a fairly regularly grid plan between the western boundary of the district and Haldeman, are all very similar in character. William, Pope, Arlington, State and Haldeman and Brownsboro are lined with vernacular working class residences, one-and-two-stories, and are primarily of frame construction. Italianate shotguns are mixed with vernacular cottages, vernacular version of the Queen Anne style, the American four-square and a few later bungalows. The Benjamin Franklin School at Arlington and State Streets is an 1890s, Victorian structure of brick and stone with a contemporary addition. (Photos #4, #7-11, #31, #38)

Also in this area are several remaining sections of brick streets on State, Haldeman, Williams and Embry.

Waverly Court has a greater diversity of dwellings ranging from shotguns at #100 and #102 and more prevalence of two-story structures. A number of the American four-squares demonstrate the Craftsman influence. (Photos #5, #6, #25, #42)

As Clifton developed in an eastwardly direction, the houses became larger in scale with a greater occurrence of brick homes and generally, later construction dates.

Coral Avenue runs between Frankfort and Brownsboro Road and a small fork forms Coral Court. Bingham Park is a wooded ravine beginning on the west side of the street and running to Brownsboro Road. Nos. 120, 125 and 126 Coral are brick structures of eclectic Victorian elements. No. 117 Coral is an American four-square in concrete block cut to resemble stone. Along Coral Court overlooking the park is primarily a row of American four-squares in frame. (Photos #19, #23, #24, #26, #36, #43)

North Bellaire is similar in scale with a wide mix of frame construction including four-squares and vernacular Queen Annes with Eastlake details. The street dead-ends at a steep hill. At the end is an elegant brick, Queen Anne with round tower. (Photo #40)

Vernon Avenue also dead ends at the steep hillside rising from Brownsboro Road. The scale is more varied, as well as having a great mix of brick and frame structures than Bellaire. Several of the more interesting structures include: a large craftsman house in concrete block, cut to resemble stone at No. 141; a massive Classical Revival house with a balustraded-porch and entry with an over-sized fan-light at No. 149; an early, two-story brick Italianate at #168; and an exquisite frame, Queen Anne in pristine condition at No. 188. A small church in buff brick and a later apartment complex also face the street.

The scale of structures along North Clifton, Jane, North Keats and North Ewing is more mixed and has a greater number of one-story dwellings. Cottages are mixed with American four-square, vernacular Queen Annes and bungalows. The lower section of North Jane contains nine identical houses which are very simple structures with brick first floors and frame second stories. Both blocks of North Keats have several handsome, multi-family dwellings dating from c.1912, in frame with large classical-revival porches (#121, 123, 125, 146 and 148). The Grand View Apartments are situated at the end of Keats on the crest of the hill. These early 20th century, three-story buildings are still impressive from the base of the hill but unfortunately have been aluminum sided. (Photos #21, #39)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Crescent Hill Historic District, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

Sycamore, which bisects this section of the district between Frankfort and Brownsboro, contains some interesting buildings. No. 2124 is one of the finest bungalows in the district; 2132 is an extremely handsome, large Italianate with a decorative iron fence; Nos. 2317, 2319, 2321 are three identical frame structures with unusual gable treatments; 2333 is a frame Queen Anne with an Eastlake porch. Sycamore retains its brick street paving between Keats and Jane. (Photos #12, #27, #28)

The major intrusions to occur are some severely altered store-fronts primarily on Frankfort Avenue and scattered small apartments complexes built in the 1960s. (Photo #44)
The district has 623 contributing structures and about 40 intrusions.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1870-1930

Builder/Architect -

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Clifton Historic District is a transitional middle and working-class neighborhood showing the architectural development of the period between the 1870s and the early 20th century. This district has a richly diverse collection of residential architecture which reflects its gradual development as an early suburb of Louisville.

Clifton takes its name from the 1817, estate of Col. Joshua Bowles. Bowles' estate (no longer extant) was situated between the Shelbyville Turnpike (now Frankfort, Avenue) and the steep hills from which the estate was named. Other early developments in the area include the Kentucky School for the Blind which was chartered by the State in 1842, and is the third oldest such school in the country. The school was located on Frankfort Avenue in 1853 in a domed, Greek Revival structure designed by Francis Costigan of Madison, Indiana (razed 1967). The Kentucky Printing House for the Blind is located on the same tract surrounded by a handsome stonewall. Established in 1858, the Printing House is the oldest non-profit agency for the blind in the United States and the largest publishing house for the blind in the world. The printing house has been the official textbook publishing company for the blind since 1879, and the only institution devoted solely to publishing, and developing and manufacturing manual aids for blind person.

The core of the Printing House for the Blind is a 19th century building which is almost totally obscured by additions and retains none of its original character. The other early sites to survive on the Blind School-Printing House property are an Italianate house, c. 1880, two, Colonial Revival dormitories c. 1925, and a handsome stonewall which surrounds the large tract of land (see #7). Though the architectural configuration of this important educational-industrial complex has changed over the years, the historical importance and association with the neighborhood has remained strong.

The blind school served as a hospital in the civil war and one of Louisville's six defense fortifications, Fort Elstner, was located in the area of Vernon Avenue.

The other important industrial concern to flourish in Clifton besides the Printing House for the Blind, was the distillery industry. The Mellwood Distillery located in the area due to the proximity of Beargrass Creek. This distillery was one of the four largest in Jefferson County in the late 19th century. Distilling was second only to tobacco in Louisville as a major industry. The Richardsonian Romanesque, Mellwood Distillery Warehouse, which is located on the western edge of the Clifton district, 1729 Frankfort Avenue, is architecturally the most handsome of the relatively few whiskey warehouses to survive the Prohibition era in Louisville.

Though some land subdivision took place in Clifton in the 1850s, more intense development began after the Civil War. Louisville's population burgeoned after the war and many of the areas surrounding the city were settled. The existence of the inter-urban railroad and the large number of economic opportunities in the adjacent Butchertown neighborhood helped spur Clifton's development. Besides the jobs available in the meat trade in Butchertown, several distilleries grew up in Clifton due to the proximity of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Clifton Historic District, Louisville, Jefferson Cty, Kentucky

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

water sources.

The Italianate style represents the earliest period of residential architecture to survive in Clifton. A large number of two-story, brick Italianate townhouses with stone trim and a few frame dwellings of this scale are found more predominately in the western half of the district (e.g. 1844 Frankfort, and 2132 Sycamore). Working-class houses of shotgun configuration with Italianate detailing are found, also in double and camelbacks (#100, 102 Waverly Court, 1731 Frankfort, and 1708-1710 Frankfort). (Photos 2-

The most elaborate of the late Victorian styles to be found in significant numbers in Clifton is the fanciful Queen Ann. A wide variation of houses of two-stories with turrets, fish-scale shingles and often with Eastlake porches are exemplified by #1738 Frankfort, 1828 Frankfort, 2333 Sycamore and 188 Vernon. No. 1748 Frankfort is clad in clapboard cut in a wave pattern which appears to be unique in the city. The Queen Anne style also has brick interpretations in Clifton at 197 N. Bellaire and a corner commercial store with upper residential space at 1760 Frankfort, one of the most pristine examples to survive in Louisville of this type of commercial building. (Photos #12-17)

The neighborhood continued to attract a large working class population during this period and many of their cottages and small two-story houses are adorned with elements of the Queen Anne style such as the fish-scale shingles and some type of porch across the facade. These dwellings are mostly concentrated in the western section of streets radiating off Frankfort (131, 134, 141, 226, and 233 Pope). (Photos #7-10).

The late 1890s and early 20th century period of development shifts more to the eastern section of the district. Examples of American Four-square (140 N. Bellaire, 138 Coral and 130 Waverly Court) and colonial revival influences (149 Vernon, 148 Keats) and craftsman influence predominate (185, 186 Coral and 108 Waverly). (Photos #21-26, #43)

Two interesting structures of this period are constructed of concrete block made to emulate stone. 117 Coral is an American Four-square and 141 Vernon is a large craftsman dwelling. (Photo #19, #20)

The last significant phase of residential development in the area is the bungalow found primarily in brick and frame (2124 Sycamore). (Photo #28)

Several interesting commercial structures include two theatres. The Hilltop (1757 Frankfort) has a colorful glazed brick facade, and the Clifton (2001 Frankfort) was built in 3 stages in red brick with stone trim. A gothic revival firehouse (National Register) is also on Frankfort Avenue, which has the greatest number of non-residential structures in the district. (Photos #32, #33)

Of the several churches in the district, the James Lees Memorial Church is the most interesting (1754 Frankfort). The small, dark-brown brick church is typical of the classical revival interpretation of the 1920's. It is stylistically similar to several of Samuel Plato's (a black, Louisville architect) churches such as the A. M. E. Zion at 13th and Broadway. (Photo #30)

Several other unusual features add to the ambience of the Clifton district. The last surviving horse trough (which had running water) is located in front of 2402 Frankfort Avenue. Several streets also retain brick sections. These rare examples of turn-of-the-century road building remain on portions of State, William, Embry and Haldeman and a small section of Sycamore between Jane and Keats. (Photo #37)

Clifton survives as a transitional neighborhood both developmentally, and architectural and geographically between Butchertown and Crescent Hill. The ambience of this Victorian community is still evident in its diverse architecture and unusual topography. It remains as one of the most interesting of the working-middle class Victorian neighborhoods in Louisville.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Louisville Survey East. Louisville: City of Louisville, 1979.
 Carl Kramer, "A History of Eastern Louisville".
 Louisville, University of Louisville Archives, Clifton File
 Rogers, John C. The Story of Louisville Neighborhoods. Louisville: The Courier-Journal
 and Louisville Time Co., 1955

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Jeffersonville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marty Hedgepeth, Director of Research

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission date January, 1983

street & number 727 W Main Street telephone 502/587-3501

city or town Louisville state Kentucky 40202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 _____ date _____

Keeper of the National Register
 _____ date _____

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Clifton Historic District, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky
Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of N. Ewing Ave., and the north right-of-way line of the L&N railroad tracks, thence north following the west right-of-way line of Ewing Ave., to a point 426 ft + south of Brownsboro Rd., thence west following the north property line of City Block 72 A Lot 34 132 ft. + to a point, thence north 133 ft+ to a point, thence west 105 ft to a point, thence north 25 ft to a point, thence west 187 ft+ to a point, thence south 126 ft+ to a point, thence west following the north property line of City Block 72 A Lot 93 138.5 ft to a point in the east right-of-way line of Jane St., thence south following said right-of-way line to a point 243 ft + north of the north right-of-way line of Sycamore Ave., thence west across N. Jane St. following the north property line of City Block 69 F. Lot 29 and across Martin Ave. 261 ft+ to a point in the west right-of-way line of Martin Ave., thence north following said right-of-way line 160 ft + to a point, thence west following the irregular north property line of City Block 69 F Lot 22 170 ft + to a point in the east right-of-way line of N. Clifton Ave., thence south following said right-of-way to a point in the south right-of-way line of Sycamore Ave., 100 ft+ east of the east right-of-way line of N. Clifton Ave., thence west following the south right-of-way line of Sycamore Ave., to a point 330 ft + west of the west right-of-way line N. Clifton Ave., thence north 555 ft+ to a point, thence west following the north property line of City Block 69 F Lot 12 125 ft+ to a point thence north 550 ft+ to a point in the south property line of City Block 69F Lot 1, thence west following said property line to a point in the east right-of-way line of Vernon Ave., thence diagonally across Vernon Ave., to a point in the northeast corner of City Block 69 D Lot 13, thence following the north property line of said lot 200 ft to a point, thence, north 105 ft+ to a point, thence west following the north property line of City Block 69 D Lot 74 235 ft+ to a point in the west right-of-way line of Bellaire Ave., thence north following said right-of-way to the south right-of-way line of Brownsboro Road, thence west following said right-of-way to a point in the east right-of-way line of William St., thence south following said right-of-way to a point in the south east corner of the intersection of William and the first alley south of Brownsboro Rd., thence west following the south right-of-way line of said alley to a point in the southeast corner of said alley and the first alley west of William, thence south following the east right-of-way line of said alley to a point in the south right-of-way line of the first alley north of Frankfort Ave., thence west 110 ft+ to a point, thence south 205 ft+ to a point in the south right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave., thence west following said right-of-way 150ft+ to a point, thence south following the west property line of City Block 69K Lot 80 to a point, thence east following the south property line of said lot and Lot 81, thence south following the west property line of City Block 69K Lot 82, thence east following the south property line of said lot, and Lot 83, thence north following the east property line of Lot 83 to a point in the north right-of-way line of the first alley south of Frankfort Ave., thence east following said right-of-way to a point 155 ft+ east of Williams St., thence south following the east right-of-way line of the first alley west of Pope St., to a point on the northeast corner of said alley and Charlton St., thence eastwardly following the north right-of-way line of Charlton St. to a point in the northeast corner of the intersection of Charlton St., E. Main St. and Pope St., thence eastwardly following the north right-of-way line of E. Main St. to a point in the northwest corner of E. Main St. and the first alley east of State St., thence north following the west right-of-way line of said alley and diagonally across Arlington Ave. to a point in the north right-of-way line of Arlington Ave., 108 ft+ west of Stoll Ave., thence north 30 ft., thence west 92 ft+ to a point in the east right-of-way line of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Clifton Historic District, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 3

For NPS use only

received

date entered

first alley east of State Ave., thence north following said right-of-way to a point in the north right-of-way line of the first alley south of Frankfort Ave. 98.5 ft east of State Ave., thence east following said right-of-way to a point in the northwest corner of said alley and Haldeman Ave., thence north following the west right-of-way line of Haldeman Ave. to a point in the southwest corner of Haldeman Ave. and Frankfort Ave., thence east following the south right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave. to a point 136 ft. east of Haldeman Ave., thence south 119 ft., thence east 50 ft., thence south 47 ft. to a point in the north right-of-way line of the first alley south of Frankfort Ave. thence east following said right-of-way 82 ft., to a point in the east right-of-way line of Weist Pl. 166 ft south of Frankfort Ave., thence south following said right-of-way to a point in the north right-of-way of the L&N railroad tracks, thence east following said right-of-way to a point in the west right-of-way line of the first alley east of Waverly Ct., thence north following said right-of-way to a point in the northeast corner of said alley and the first alley south of Frankfort Ave., thence east following the north right-of-way line of said alley 50 ft to a point, thence north 34 ft+ to a point, thence eastwardly 152 ft+ to a point in the east right-of-way line of Bellaire Ave., thence east 36 ft+ to a point, thence north 105 ft+ to a point in the south right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave., thence east following said right-of-way 297 ft+ to a point, thence south 116 ft+ to a point, thence east 25.5 ft., thence south 108 ft+ to a point in the north right-of-way line of the L&N railroad tracks, thence east 289 ft.+ to a point, thence north 155 ft+ to a point in the north right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave., thence east following said right-of-way to a point 226 ft. west of N. Clifton Ave., thence north 200 ft. to a point, thence east 265 ft. to a point in the east right-of-way line of Clifton Ave., thence south following said right-of-way to a point in the northeast corner of Clifton Ave., and Weikel Ave., thence east following the north right-of-way line of Weikel Ave. 199 ft+ to a point in the northwest corner of Weikel Ave., and the first alley east of Clifton Ave., thence north following the west right-of-way of said alley and the east property lines of City Block 69 G Lots 49 through 57 to a point in the south right-of-way line of Sycamore Ave., thence east following said right-of-way to a point in the southeast corner of Sycamore Ave, and the first alley west of N. Jane St., thence south following the east right-of-way of said alley to a point in the northeast corner of said alley and the first alley north of the L&N railroad tracks, thence east following the north right-of-way line of said alley 192.5 ft. to a point in the east right-of-way line of N. Jane St., thence south following said right-of-way to a point in the northeast corner of N. Jane St., and north right-of-way line of the L&N railroad tracks, thence east following said right-of-way to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Clifton Historic District, Louisville Jefferson County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 4

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Clifton district are drawn to include the largest concentration of structures which exhibit the architectural and historical development of the area.

The west boundary begins one block from the Butchertown National Register district and excludes primarily later commercial and industrial buildings along Mellwood. The small residential triangle in the west sector, south of Frankfort on primarily Stevens and Williams, is excluded due to the large number of alterations, condition and lesser degree of architectural quality. The railroad tracts form a man-made boundary to the south, which is further delineated by the tracts being located on a steep grade above street level. The other areas south of Frankfort (Bellaire, Haldeman, Stoll and Arlington) are excluded due to new construction, demolition and severe alterations. These areas no longer contribute to the feeling of time and place.

Brownsboro Road forms the north boundary for the most part of the western section of the district. The School for the Blind is included for its historical importance as the major institutional focus of the neighborhood. The north boundary in the eastern sector meanders to exclude areas of recent construction, such as 1950s houses, apartment buildings, nursing home and a shopping center.

North Ewing forms the eastern boundary. An area of garden apartments lies between this boundary and the Crescent Hill National Register district.

The L&N RR tracts were used as the south boundary for the eastern sector. Frankfort Avenue, at this point, loses its historic character due to the number of intrusions and severe alterations. North Rastetter Avenue is also excluded. It is primarily a 1950s development of small, one-story ranch houses.

Clifton Historic District
 Louisville, Jefferson Cty, Ky.
 Map 1
 USGS Map
 A 16-612000,4235280

B 16-613750, 4235260
 C 16-612000,4234500
 D 16-613780,4234520

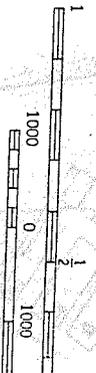
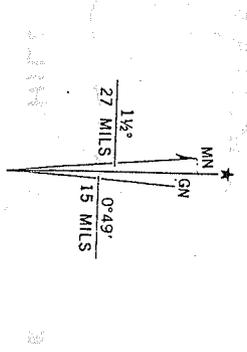
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Kentucky Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and the City of Louisville

Topography in Indiana by plane-table surveys 1937. Topography in Kentucky by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1950. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982. Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, east zone, and Kentucky coordinate system, north zone. 1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16, 1927 North American Datum south and 3 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked. Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.

Indiana area lies within Clark Military Grant. Dotted land lines established by private survey determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River Charts, surveyed 1912-1913 and supplementary information.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



THIS MAP COMPILED FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.