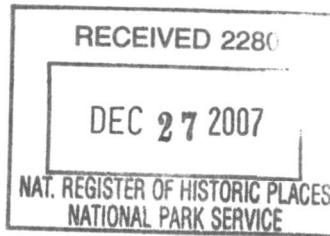


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



7

1. Name of Property

historic name Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
other name/site number Burwinkle-Hendershot Building / JFCD-10

2. Location

street & town 125-127 West Main Street NA not for publication
city or town Louisville NA vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donna M. Neary Signature of certifying official/Title Donna M. Neary, SHPO Date 12/20/2007

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2-7-08

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing Noncontributing

private

building(s)

1

buildings

public-local

district

sites

public-State

site

structures

public-Federal

structure

objects

object

1

Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse

Agriculture/Subsistence: Processing

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Renaissance Revival

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Iron

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Jefferson County, KY

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The Hamilton Brothers Warehouse (JF-CD-10) is a four story, seven bay, Renaissance Revival styled building located in the 100 block of West Main Street, in downtown Louisville, Kentucky. The building is part of the 100 West Main Street Historic District, an 11-building property determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register on May 19, 1989. This form seeks to list the building individually.

The property proposed for listing is flat roofed and shares side walls with adjacent buildings. The structure is brick, with a thin stone facing on the top three stories. The building's first floor has a cast iron storefront divided into seven bays with a central bay that has a larger arched opening. Quoins on the edges of the building extend to the cornice, turning from cast iron to stone above the first story. These same quoins flank the central entryway, becoming an arch.

The windows on the second story are floor-to-ceiling in height and topped with a segmented pediment. On the third floor, the windows have segmental arches with flat lintels above, and on the fourth floor, the windows have arched caps. All windows have decorative surrounds and keystones. Above the fourth story, a cornice runs the width of the building. The middle of this cornice is punctured by seven evenly spaced round windows, each flanked by decorative stone insets, corresponding to the spacing of the lower bays.

The interior of the building is divided evenly in half by a central wall that runs along the entire length of the building from the sub-basement through the fourth floor. The central entryway in the front opens into a small freight elevator lobby, and then directly into the freight elevator, which accesses all levels of the building. The building is designed according to warehouse needs inside, meaning walls are exposed brick, ceilings show exposed beams, and staircases, located in the center of the building along the interior wall, are simple and unadorned. On the first floor, office spaces are located at the rear on both sides.

On the building's back side, the building's first two stories reach toward the back of the lot, and the upper two stories were stepped back from the first two floors. The step backs were used to provide natural light throughout the building. The first and second floors still extend to the original point, where a walk-out basement entry occurs, which has large double doors on each side to allow truck access. The western half of the third floor has been extended to the point where the first two floors reach. The remnants of a large skylight can be found in the center of the third floor, which used to let natural light into the 2nd floor space.

Masonry protrusions in the rear of the building, along the center wall, were designed to support safes, built into the wall on each side of the first floor. In a number of places, the remnants of the building's distillery operation can be seen. Floor cut-throughs, for barrels, can be found in a number of places, and the lower level walls are corbelled the length of the building to allow for sturdy shelf construction.

No equipment exists from previous industrial or commercial uses of the building, but the interior and exterior features remain intact and in good condition. Because the building was designed as a warehouse and has been used as a warehouse since its construction, modifications have been minor.

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1869

Significant Dates

1869

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Andrewartha, John, Architect

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Jefferson County, KY

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Hamilton Brothers Warehouse (JF-CD-10) meets National Register eligibility Criterion C and is significant as the work of a master designer, John Andrewartha. It is an important local example of one type of Andrewartha's work, a Renaissance Revival-styled commercial building. It was constructed during Louisville's economic boom immediately after the Civil War. The building is part of the 11-building historic property named 100 West Main Street Historic District, which was determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register May 19, 1989. The Determination of Eligibility status for the district resulted from majority of the owners objecting. This nomination has been prepared to allow individual National Register listing for the Hamilton Brothers Warehouse.

Renaissance Revival Style in Louisville, Kentucky, 1860-1890

After the Civil War, Louisville was in a good geographical position to take advantage of trade that was rapidly crossing the country. Louisville had long taken its architectural cues from the south more than the north. After the Civil War, Louisville grew very rapidly, absorbing influences from every direction, and its citizens embraced the new Renaissance Revival style that was sweeping the rest of the nation. This style was marked by arched windows, bracketed cornices, hood moldings, and corner quoins. In the 1860s and 1870s particularly, this style made heavy use of cast iron decorations to provide a high level of ornamentation that would have been too expensive to execute in stone in previous decades. This new style became the preferred style for Main Streets across America, and Louisville was no exception.

In the decades after the Civil War, Louisville's Main Street, particularly the west end, saw some very good examples of this Renaissance Revival style constructed. This was made possible by the flow of money into the local economy and into the hands of industrialists eager to prove their enduring mark on the community. The 100 block of West Main had several of these. Examples are cited below.

Architect John Andrewartha's Design Work in Louisville, Kentucky

Born in Cornwall, England in 1839, John Andrewartha trained as an engineer in the Royal Navy. In 1865 he moved, along with his family, to Louisville, Kentucky. Coming from England, where the Renaissance Revival style began in the 1830s and 1840s, Andrewartha helped to bring this style to America, straight from its source. As a result of training so close to the style's origins, he learned to manipulate and also perfect the tenets of Italianate and then Second Empire design.

Andrewartha worked in Louisville as an architect and engineer, earning himself a solid reputation as a favored architect of the elite, known for his flamboyant designs. He designed a large number of important buildings, becoming influential in making Renaissance Revival architecture popular in the second half of the 19th century. The *Louisville Guide* describes Andrewartha as being among a small group of elite architects who introduced the most advanced building technologies from across America and Europe, bringing Louisville forward from its antebellum roots into the more modern and complex Victorian era of design. During his own time, the *Louisville Daily Ledger* remarked that Andrewartha was responsible for revolutionizing building design in Louisville by a great measure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 2

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County, KY

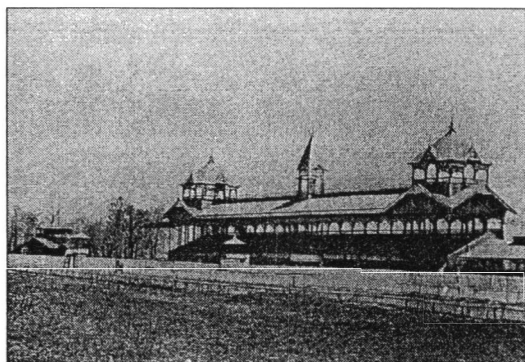
During his time in Louisville, Andrewartha won a design competition whose prize was the job of designing Louisville's new City Hall (JF-CD-132, NR 1976). Though only one third of it was ever built, it has been a building important to the history and appearance of the city since construction in 1873. He was also responsible for the now-demolished Courier-Journal building (JF-CD-138) at 401-415 S. 4th Street.

Andrewartha's blending of Italianate, Renaissance Revival, and Second Empire design elements was superb. His proportions were carefully measured, resulting in buildings of grand scale and detail. Their cornices were appropriately heavy and ornate, clear enough to be understood from a distance, yet not so austere as to appear a member of the Greek Revival. Other attention to detail, such as keystones at the peak of window arches at all levels, quoins along important elevations, and stucco or ashlar facades, gave his buildings a cleaner and more measured appearance. Andrewartha often included mansard roofs on his buildings, giving them character.

Andrewartha was very able to execute his designs on commercial, government, medical, and residential buildings. Though none of his residential designs are known to survive in Louisville, pictures remain. One is the Hamilton house (razed 1904), built for Samuel Hamilton. Surviving pictures show the building to be a large Italianate mansion, with quoins, running vertically to the roof, flanking the entryway and the outer corners. The first and second story windows are arched, with decorative surrounds and keystone arches. A heavy and ornate cornice wraps the entire top of the building, keeping with the Italianate style.



Louisville City Hall



Churchill Downs Granstands

Andrewartha's Louisville City Hall was similarly well executed, synthesizing Second Empire and Italianate design motifs. Because only a third of the design was constructed, the secondary (East) façade became the primary façade. It is likely that the East façade was deemphasized in the original conception to focus attention on what would have been the main (South) façade. The detailing makes up for this consequential loss in effect. The detailing included portrayals of farm animals that were fueling Louisville's expanding economy, and above the East entrance, a bas-relief of the City's coat of arms and an intricately carved locomotive, pushing forward through a chaotic tunnel of rock and flowers with the motto "progress" emblazoned across it. This attention to detail won the building significant attention and was a result of Andrewartha's careful planning and understanding of visual cues and symbolism on such government buildings.

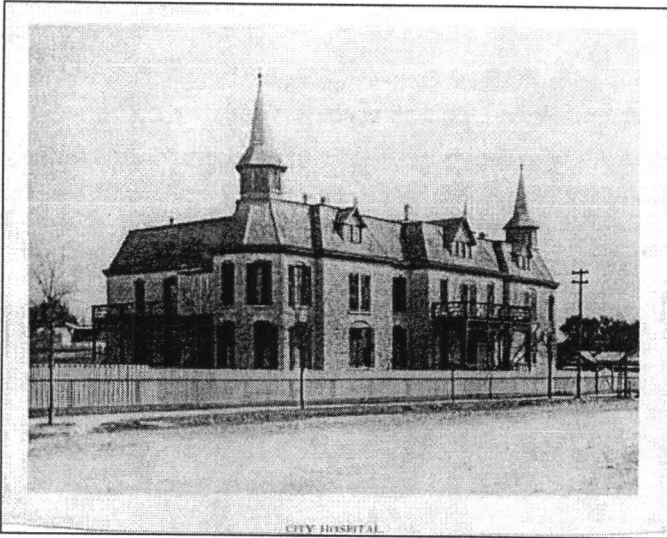
Andrewartha's designs were used in a number of other important local buildings, including the first grandstand and Jockey Club at Churchill Downs (neither remain), the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum (National Register 7/12/1983, razed 1986), and the Courier-Journal Building (1876, National Register 1976, now demolished). Because Andrewartha was a trained engineer, at a time when engineering and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County, KY

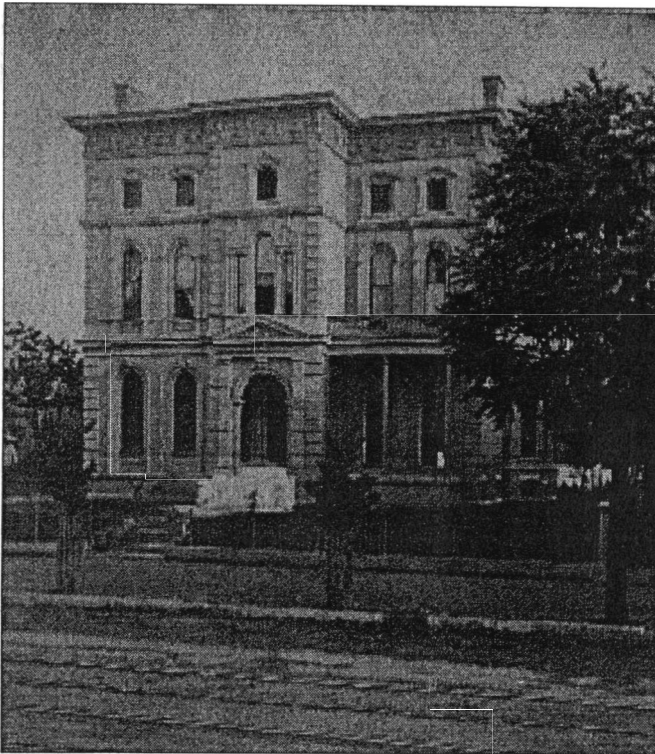
Section 8 Page 3



Austin City-County Hospital

architecture were separating into different professional spheres, he was a valuable commodity, capable of uniting both visions with his designs. It is claimed in a biography of him, which he may have written himself, that he introduced cast iron commercial construction to the city of Louisville (*Louisville Daily Ledger*, July 8, 1873). This would be difficult to prove, though his engineering background lends it some credibility. If true, Andrewartha would assume an important place at the forefront of building technology in Louisville and in the region, leading building progress both structurally and aesthetically.

In 1881 Andrewartha and his family moved to Austin, Texas, in an attempt to secure the commission for the new state capital. He was unsuccessful in that attempt, but settled there and designed a number of large houses, prominent buildings, and important structures.



Hamilton Residence

His work can be seen in the first public hospital in the state of Texas, the Austin City-County Public Hospital (1884, razed 1929), the Henry Hirschfeld House (1885, National Register 4/13/1973), the Louis N. Grissom House (1898, demolished), St. John's Home for Negro Orphans (1911, burned 1956), and the Montopolis Bridge across the Colorado River. Though few of these structures remain, recognition of his architectural accomplishments has survived in the National Register. Of the many buildings he has designed, six have been listed individually and at least one additional building is listed as contributing to a district. As an architect, Andrewartha furthered the public's acceptance of Italianate and Renaissance Revival architecture in Kentucky's largest city, and his ability was considered significant enough to warrant commissions for major buildings in multiple major cities, resulting in an impact on the architectural development in these places, as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 4

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County, KY

Evaluation of Architectural Significance of Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

In 1869 the Hamilton brothers commissioned John Andrewartha to build a warehouse on the former site of the Galt House Hotel, which had burned in 1865. Constructed as a warehouse, the interior is austere and open. The precise execution of the façade, including segmented arches, rounded windows, a high degree of symmetry, prominent quoins, ashlar facing, and a reduction in window ornamentation on the upper stories, all contribute to making the design as good an example of Renaissance Revival styling as any along Main Street.

The store level façade of the building has significant cast iron detailing, and where necessary, wood paneling. Behind these iron plates are iron columns in a T profile, which sit on brick pilings below street-level. The iron support columns run the vertical height of the building, providing support to the front façade. While cast iron is not used extensively throughout the building, only showing up on the front and rear facades, it is a considerably early use of structural cast iron. This use fits with Andrewartha's training as an engineer and his education in England in the 1850s and 1860s, where structural metal was being used experimentally in large public buildings that Andrewartha surely would have studied.

This style fits with the design of the neighboring buildings, located in the West Main Street Historic District (Listed 1974, expanded in 1980) spanning the 300-800 blocks of West Main Street. Beyond the façade styling, the building's scale, in height and depth, also fits with the rest of the West Main Street Historic District.

Integrity Evaluation

The building's continued use as a warehouse has encouraged owners and tenants to not significantly disrupt the original design, change materials, or employ a layout separate from the original intention, leaving the building with a high level of historic integrity. The front staircase has been replaced by an elevator, which is itself likely historic, and the trapdoors with hoists have been removed and covered over, but the original openings can still be seen in the floor joists, visible from below.

History of Ownership and Use of Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Hamilton Brothers & Co. was started by the three Hamilton brothers: Henry, William, and Samuel. The three operated a successful pork packing and wholesale business and were the original tenants of their warehouse building. Their operation expanded rapidly after the Civil War, and their new warehouse soon became too small to meet their needs. The building was sold in 1872 to B.F. Guthrie, soon after its construction, and was leased to various companies for the next five decades. All of these companies were in the wholesale business in some fashion, and so had need for significant amounts of warehouse space with fewer offices. By far the most common tenants were whiskey distillers, with no less than eight different distillers leasing space in the 1880s. Though some may have used the space for production, it was mainly warehouse space, as the wall ledging would have supported shelving, and the building spaces were relatively narrow and confined. The Louisville City Directories back up this hypothesis, as the addresses corresponding to the Hamilton Brothers Warehouse rarely had tenants that stayed more than a few years at any one time, suggesting they were leasing the space for storage year-to-year rather than for production. The large number of distillers present in downtown Louisville during the Victorian era contributed to Louisville's prominence in the state's whiskey industry.

The building was sold by Guthrie's trust in 1919, after his death, to Adolph Vogel, who continued to lease the space to various wholesalers and distillers. In 1943, Vogel's wife and the wife of Vogel's brother sold the building to the Burwinkle-Hendershot Company, who have occupied it since, using it as office and warehouse space for their wholesale paper and food packaging business.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Jefferson County, KY

Section 9 Page 1

#9 Bibliography

“John Andrewartha,” Louisville Daily Ledger, September 18, 1873.

Annual Louisville Directories for Years 1869-1909

Luhan, Gregory A., *Louisville Guide*. (Princeton Architectural Press: New York, 2004)

Morgan, William, *Louisville: Architecture and the Urban Environment* (W.L. Bauhan: Dublin, New Hampshire, 1979).

Roth, Leland M., *American Architecture*. (Westview Press: Boulder, Colorado, 2001)

Weeter, Joanne, *Louisville Landmarks* (Butler Books: Louisville, 2004).

Williamson, Roxanne, *Austin, Texas: An American Architectural History* (Trinity University Press: San Antonio, 1973).

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.25

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name New Albany (H31)

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

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The property and building are 52 feet by 204 feet on West Main Street between First Street and Second Street, Block 18A Lot 16.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary is the entire building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Pierson
organization City Properties Group date 8/15/2007
street & number 214 S. 8th Street telephone (502) 515-2489
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202
email address jclarkpierson@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

- The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:**
- Continuation Sheets for narrative
 - A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
 - A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
 - black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs
- The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:**
- An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
 - Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
 - Color slides or PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Burwinkle Hendershot
street & number 127 West Main Street telephone _____
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202
email address (if available) _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Jefferson County, KY

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel Identification Number: 018A00160000

Being Parcel 16 of Plat 18A of Preston's Enlargement

Boundary Justification

Boundary includes the full footprint of the building.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse

Jefferson County, KY

Section __Photos__ Page _1_

Photo Identification

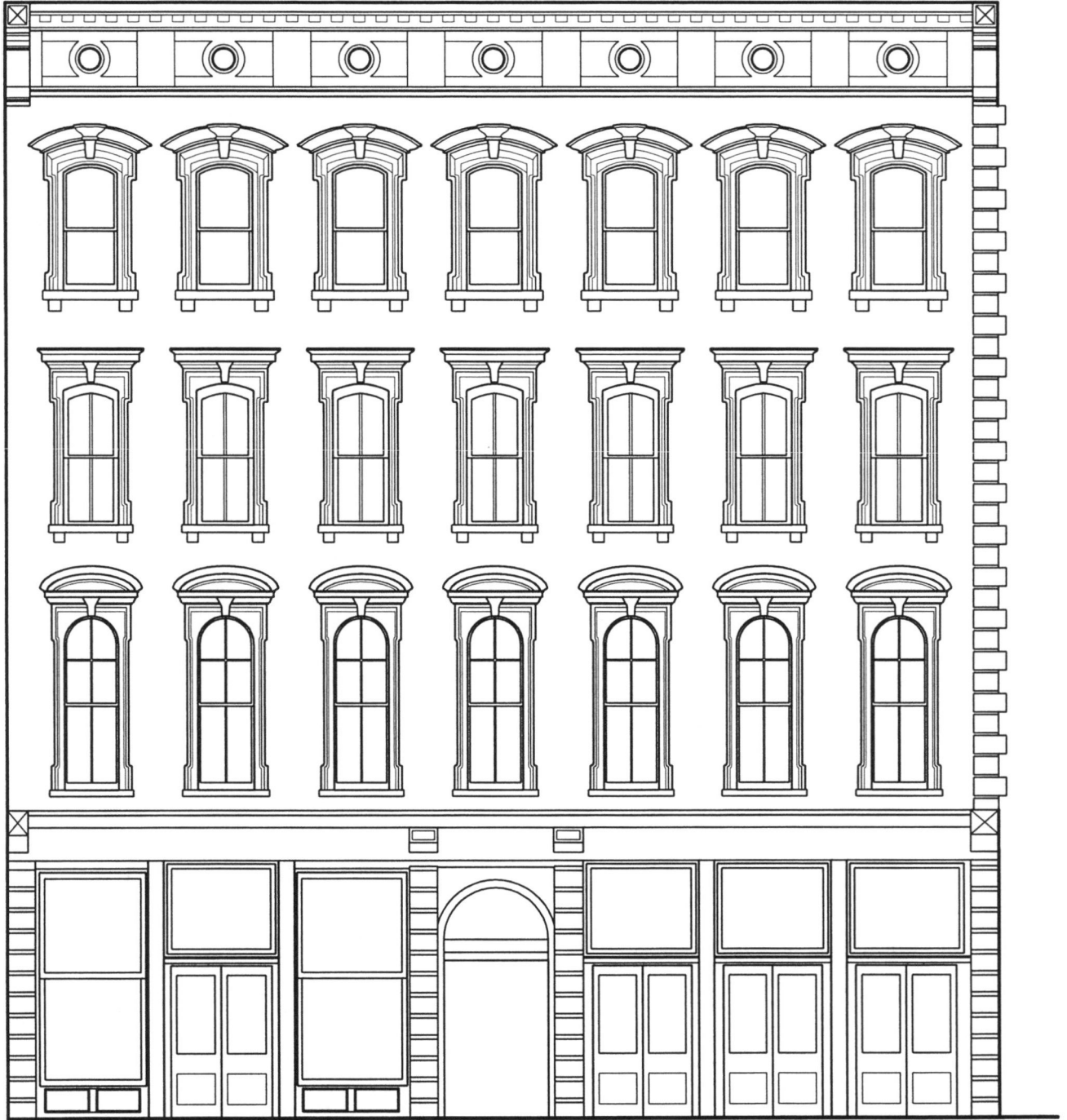
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2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Joseph Pierson
4. 17 August, 2007
6. Facing north
7. #1

1. Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 30 August, 2004
6. Facing southwest
7. #2

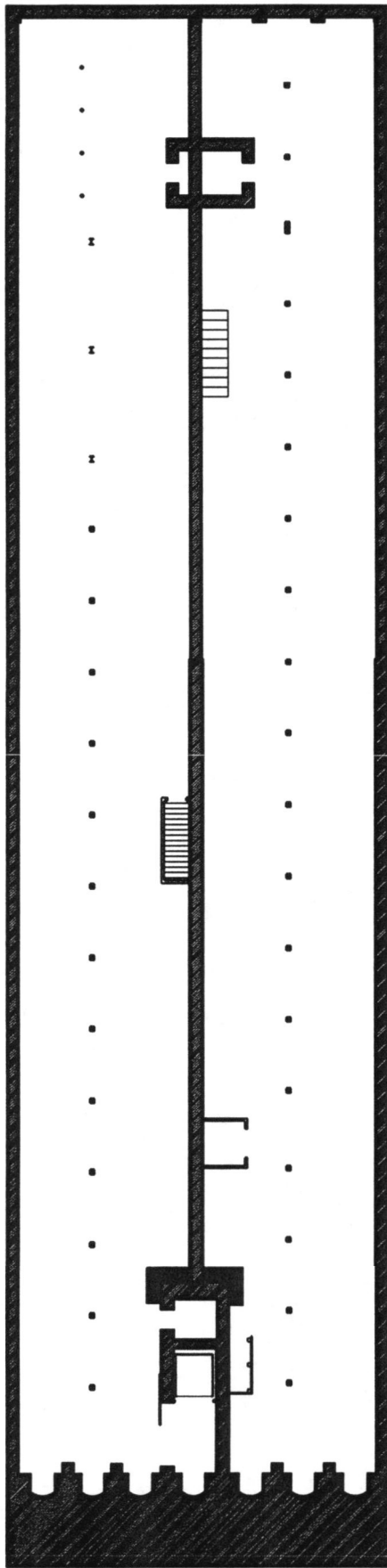
1. Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 12 July, 2007
6. Facing south
7. #3

1. Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 12 July, 2007
6. Facing south
7. #4

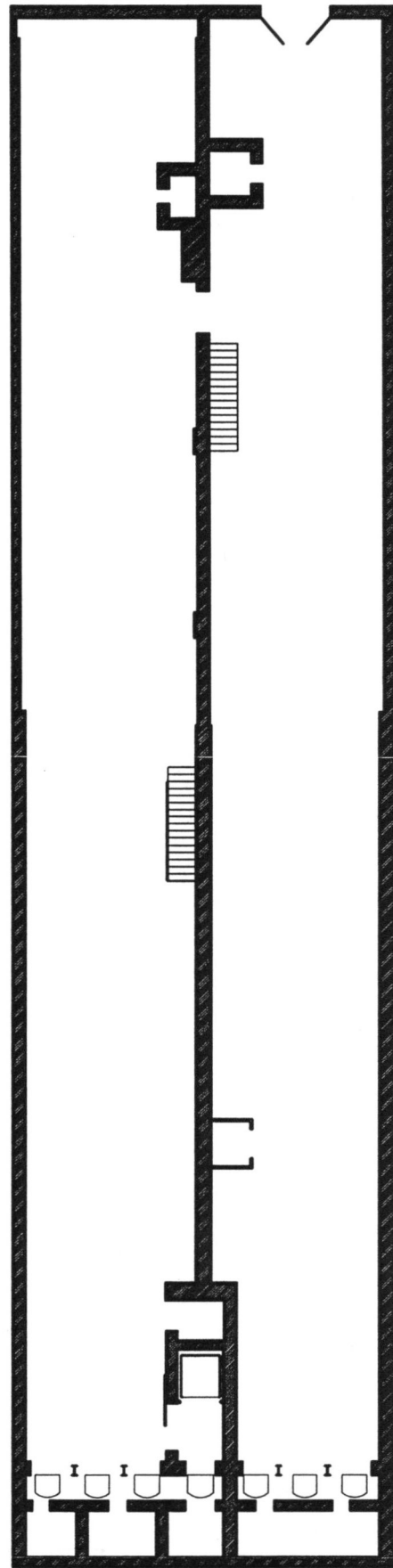
1. Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
2. Jefferson County, Kentucky
3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 12 July, 2007
6. Facing south
7. #5



Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County
Kentucky

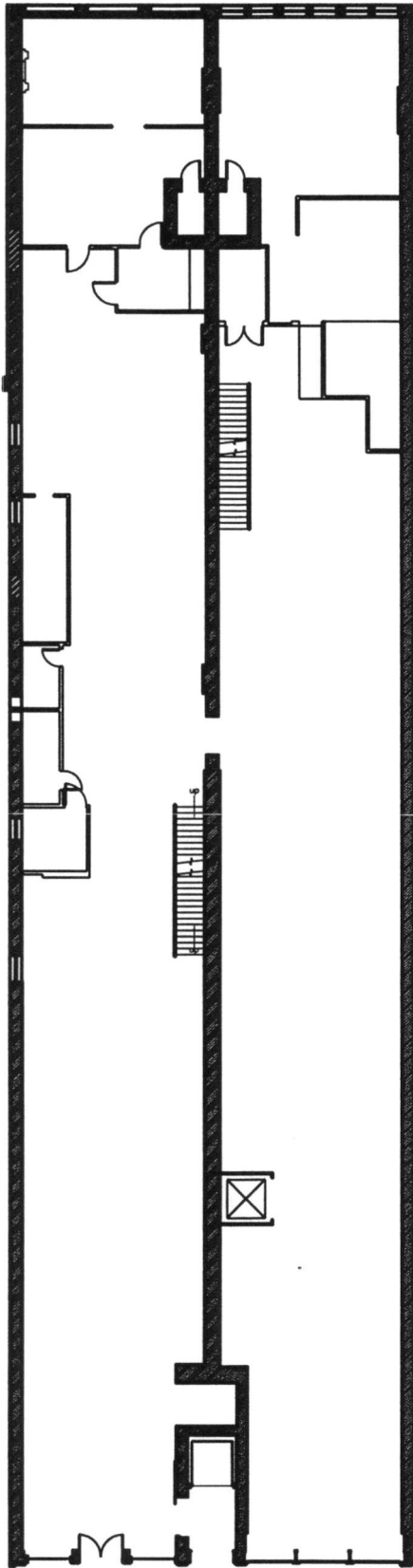


FOUNDATION

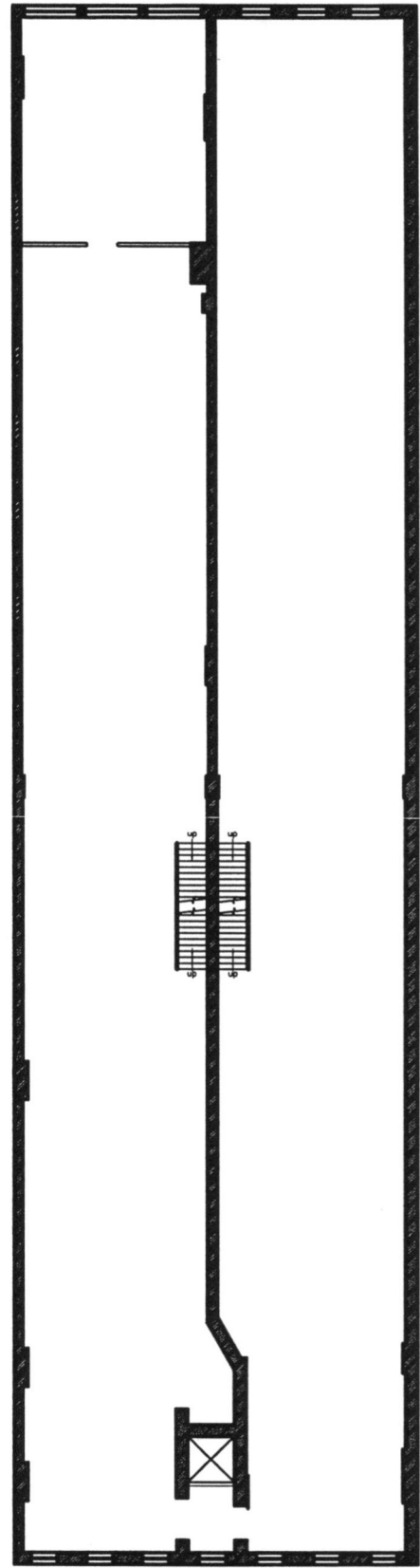


BASEMENT

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County
Kentucky

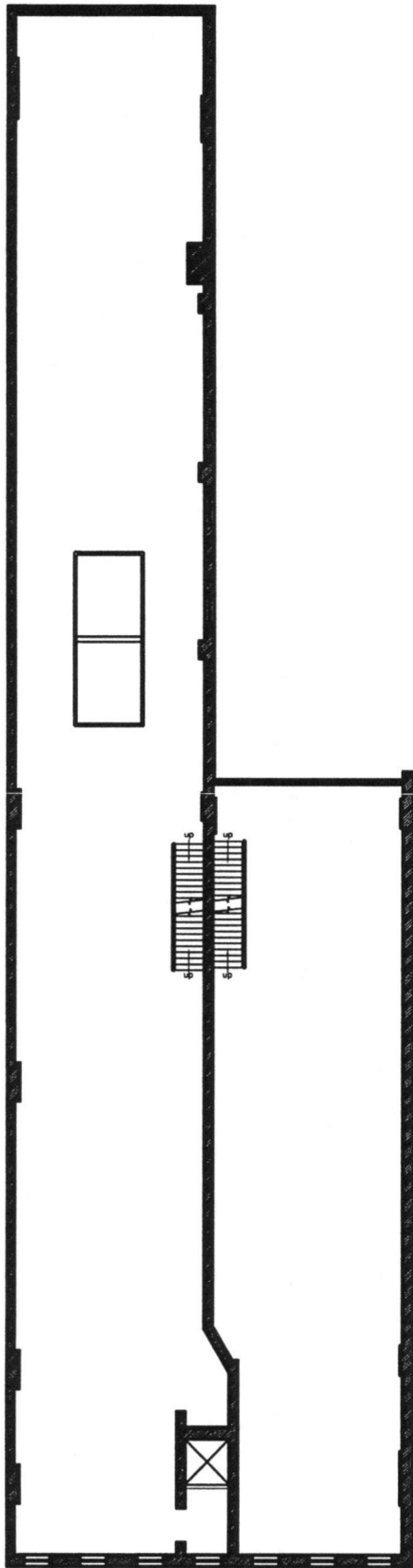


FIRST FLOOR

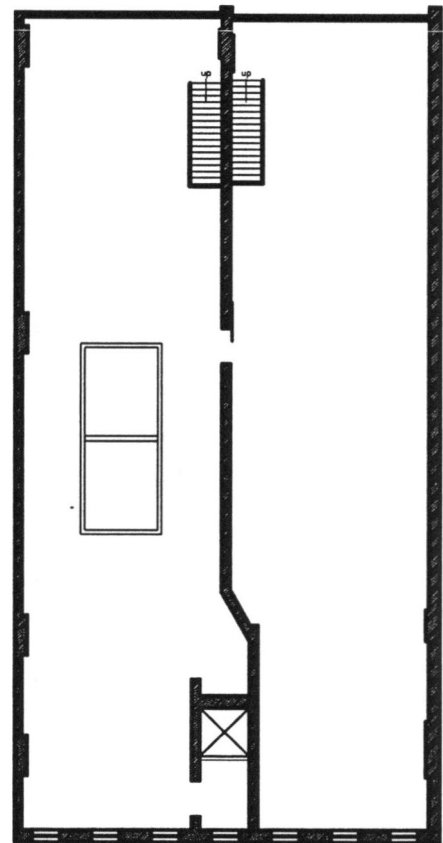


SECOND FLOOR

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County
Kentucky



THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR / ATTIC LEVEL

Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County
Kentucky



Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
Jefferson County
Kentucky

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hamilton Brothers Warehouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 12/27/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/30/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/09/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000007

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-7-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

red in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Restaurant & Bar

BURWINKLE
MEMBERSHIP

121

FOR SALE
Opis

FOR SALE
Opis

306



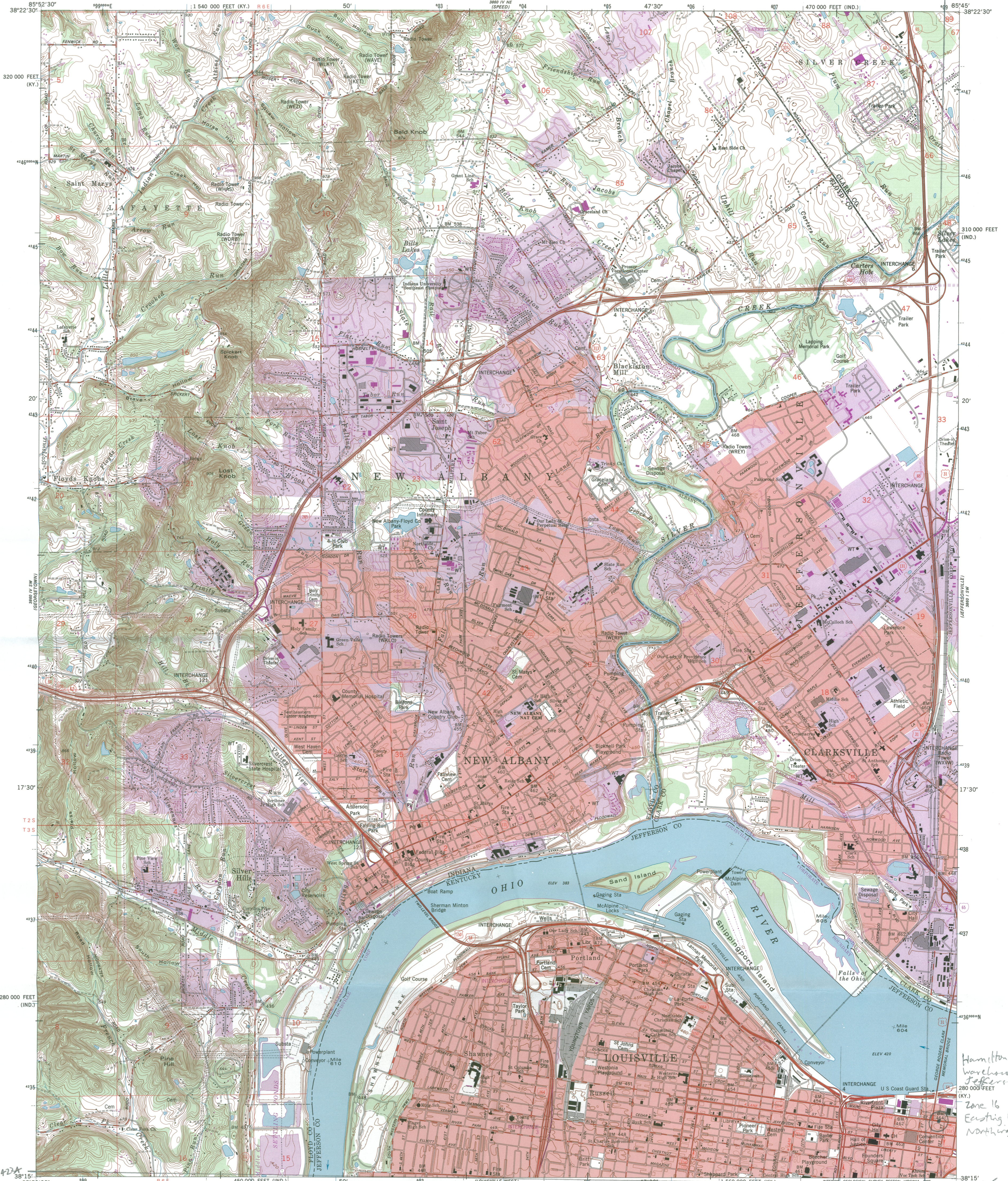


203

METAL

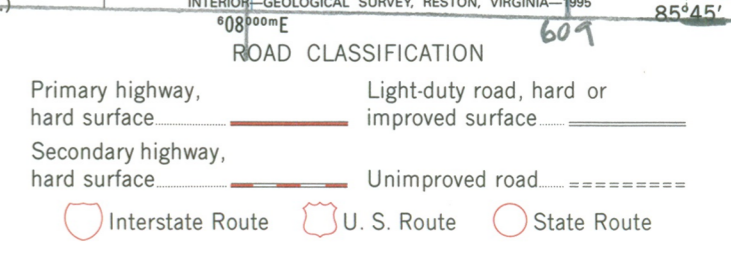
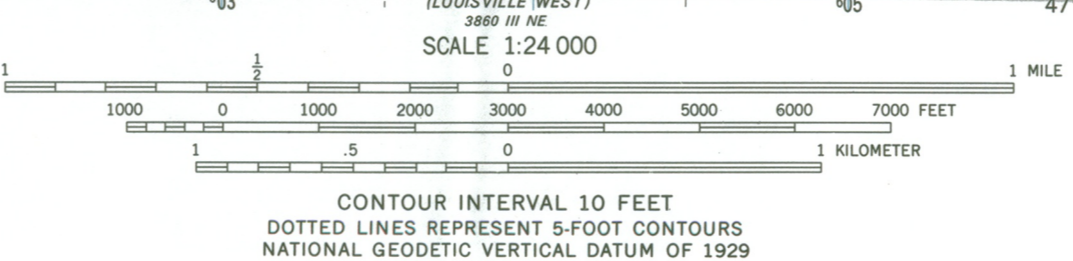
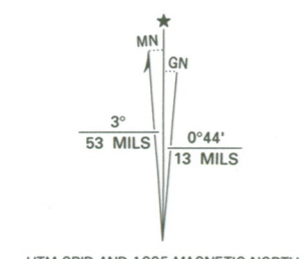






Hamilton Brothers
Warehouse
Jefferson Co, Ky
Zone 16
Easting 609 160
NAD 83 4234 765

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources
and Kentucky Geological Survey
Topography in Indiana by planimetric surveys 1937-38. Planimetry
in Kentucky by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1949
Topography by planimetric surveys 1950. Revised from imagery dated 1978
Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: Indiana coordinate system, east zone
(transverse Mercator)
10 000-foot ticks: Indiana coordinate system, east zone and
Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 16
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Dotted land lines established by private survey



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Indiana agencies from imagery dated 1992
and other sources. Map edited 1995
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content
standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours

NEW ALBANY, IN-KY
38085-C7-TF-024
1992
DMA 3860 IV SE-SERIES V851





COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

~~Steve Beshear~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

~~Marcheta Sparrow~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Secretary

Donna M. Neary
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

December 20, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 13, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Ashland Tuberculosis Hospital, Boyd County
- Ft. Thomas Historic District (Boundary Increase), Campbell County
- Liberty Downtown Historic District, Casey County
- Fannie Harrison Farm, Hardin County
- Woodbourne House, Jefferson County
- Hamilton Brothers Warehouse, Jefferson County
- Business Women's Club Building, Jefferson County
- Lewis Martin House, Jessamine County
- Beattyville Grade School, Lee County
- Campbellsville Historic District, Taylor County
- Adams-Kentucky District, Warren County
- Hatchett Tobacco Barn, Washington County

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Neary, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DMN:MP