Powell/Smith House (Kalorama)
Draft Designation Report

Louisville Metro Historic Landmarks
and
Preservation Districts Commission

June 27, 2016

Location
The Powell/Smith House (Kalorama) is located at 2833 Tremont Drive in the Louisville, KY. The property is comprised of one dwelling and a garage building on approximately 2-acres of land. The house and property are situated within the area known as the Upper Highlands, and specifically the Charles Kurz subdivision. The subdivision is characterized by a mix of post-WWII ranch houses and Cape Cods with a lesser number of Crafstman Bungalows and Four-square dwellings. The neighborhood is accessed from Gardiner Lane, which is to the south of the site, or from Tyler Lane, which is situated to the north. Bardstown Road is approximately two blocks to the east of the property. The Watterson Expressway is located to the south of the property.

Description
This is a 1.5 story masonry structure constructed circa 1836 in the Federal-style. It is a five bay, double pile dwelling. Due to early-20th alterations, the building exhibits Bungalow/Craftsman elements with some Neo-classical detailing. Constructed with a raised basement, the house has a Common Bond brick pattern. Interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops pierce the roof line on the east and west elevations. Window openings have stone sills and lintels. The lintels have a decorative end block detail.

A raised single-story porch extends across the north elevation punctuated with Doric columns and supported by piers covered with a trellis. The solid panel door is flanked by sidelights, and transom windows characterize the principal entrance. The side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles is accented by a single dormer window with wide eaves. Windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash windows.

Wide overhanging eaves, with accentuated brackets beneath, are located on the side (east and west) elevations. Windows range from six-over-one and six-over-six double-hung sash windows to casement-type windows. The west side elevation also includes a one-story frame bay addition that rests on a raised brick foundation. This addition protrudes to the south and extends beyond the south elevation of the house.

The south elevation also has a porch that covers about half of the façade. This porch is enclosed with screening and has aluminum columns. The half-lite door is flanked by sidelights and transom windows for the entrance on this elevation. The window pattern appears to have been altered with one opening converted into French doors and other openings enclosed. One window opening remains on this elevation. There are two dormers on this elevation. The roofline extends outward on this elevation to accommodate exposed rafter tails.

A 2010 Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Form indicated that the building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a group of multiple resources.

There is a garage structure located to the southwest of the dwelling. It is a one-story brick building with two-garage bays. It is thought to date to the 1870s according to the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Form.

There is a modern swimming pool located on the south side of the property.

History

Settlement in Jefferson County

The Falls of the Ohio were well known to the Native Americans in the Ohio River Valley, and were documented by seventeenth century French explorers. The first explorations by the colonial government occurred in 1766. By 1773, surveyors led by Thomas Bullitt arrived to map the falls area. In 1778, during the height of the American Revolutionary War, General George Rogers Clark moved a troop of militiamen to the falls. Clark's band included 60 settlers who made a home on Corn Island. By 1779, the city of Louisville was being platted for settlement and Jefferson County (as a part of Virginia) was named in 1780 in honor of Thomas Jefferson, then governor of Virginia.

In the early Anglo-settlement period of Jefferson County, pioneers built small forts to guard against the threat from Native Americans. Located primarily along the Muddy Fork of Beargrass Creek in the eastern part of the county, these forts or "stations" were located in settled areas. One of the first stations established was Floyd's Station built in 1779. The final conflict between Native Americans and the settlers of Jefferson County occurred in 1789 known as the Chenoweth Massacre. With the general end of hostilities, an influx of settlers began moving into Jefferson County to establish homesteads in the late 1780s and early 1790s. The Commonwealth of Kentucky was established in 1792, which included Jefferson County.

Many of the new settlers in this new frontier came from Pennsylvania and Maryland by way of flatboats down the Ohio River. Recipients of Virginia land grants, provided as payment for military service during the Revolutionary War, moved to Jefferson County to claim their land. Other settlers came from the Carolinas through the Cumberland Cap following the Wilderness Trail into Jefferson County. Some of those arriving in Jefferson County arrived in bondage. Jefferson County tax lists show 824 enslaved African Americans living in the county by 1792. Plantations that were created in Jefferson County used the labor of enslaved African Americans. Records show most farmers in Jefferson County who used slave labor owned at least one or two enslaved people.

Louisville begins to grow through the late-Anglo-settlement period in the early 19th-century when the population had reached 5,000 in the 1820s. The area transforms from an agrarian economy to a more urbanized area once the Falls of the Ohio is tamed with the construction of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which opened in 1830. The Antebellum period of development begins in Louisville as the population grows from approximately 10,341 inhabitants in 1830 to 61,213 by 1860.

Louisville-Bardstown Turnpike

With the increased activity occurring in the city center, the local farm-to-market roads established in the settlement period began to take more prominence. During this time, Louisville developed major roadways or turnpikes linking the urban center to the farmsteads in the outlying region as well as to other cities. Louisville-Bardstown Road Turnpike became a major north/south route that went through Louisville. Frankfort Turnpike served as a primary east/west

corridor, which linked the area to the Inner Bluegrass region. Brownsboro Turnpike served as a primary link to Cincinnati.

Bardstown Road, or Highway 31E, serves Louisville as a major thoroughfare, connecting downtown to points southeast, including Fern Creek and Bardstown. In 1831, the Kentucky legislature chartered the Bardstown-Louisville Turnpike Company to construct a toll road connecting Bardstown and Louisville. The turnpike was completed in 1838 serving travelers on the 19th century stagecoach lines, as well as farmers transporting their goods to market. After the construction of the Louisville-Bardstown Turnpike, farmers settled the area, attracted by its proximity to Louisville, easy transportation, and available tracts of land. By the 1850s, large farms lined Bardstown Road, their farmhouses sited close to the road.

Farmington is notable example of development close to town along a turnpike Farmington was constructed along the Bardstown Turnpike in circa 1815. Farmington was established as a hemp plantation that grew to 554 acres. Construction on the house, much of it undoubtedly by slaves, began in 1815 and was completed by 1816. It was built for John and Lucy Fry Speed. The house at the Farmington plantation is a Federal-style brick house of fourteen rooms designed by Paul Skidmore.

Kentucky hemp farms were the nearest approach to the labor intensive, cash crop, Deep South plantations. Farmington when compared to other large Jefferson County plantations is unusual in that it is still relatively proximate to the urban core when compared to the other extant antebellum plantations including Locust Grove, Oxmoor, and especially Riverside, the Farnsley-Moremen Landing.

Even with the establishment of Farmington in relative close proximity to Louisville, property in the same vicinity begins to be developed in smaller parcels. George Hancock and Pascal Craddock recorded twelve of their Ward Place lots in 1834 in Deed Book OO Page 239. Purchased from the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, the Ward Place lots were part of the former farm residence of the late David L. Ward. The Ward Place lots suggest a shift in land use patterns along Bardstown Road. G.T. Bergmann's 1858 "Map of Jefferson County" indicates numerous smaller land divisions along Bardstown Road. The increasing development along this main artery into Louisville speaks to the growing population of Jefferson County and the interest in locating closer to the urban core.

Development of Powell-Smith House

The lot known as number 10 in Hancock and Craddock's Ward Place plats is labeled with Dr. Powell's name suggesting that he owned the parcel in 1834. According to Deed Book 56 Page 112, Dr. Llewellyn Powell did not purchase the property until 1839. However, he placed an advertisement in the *Louisville Daily Journal* on September 7, 1836 to sell the property. The advertisement read

> VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale 40 Acres of first rate Beargrass Land, lying on the Bardstown turnpike, and within five miles of Louisville. The whole is enclosed with a neat and substantial board fence on cedar posts, and occupied by improvements all new and of the first order,

> consisting of a brick Dwelling House substantially built, commodious in its arrangements, and in handsome style—a Frame Kitchen—Smoke House—Stable, and Granary. This property is considered desirable in every point of view. The disposition of the grounds, the extreme fertility of the soil, and its near vicinity to the city, entitle to the attention of any who may want a country residence susceptible of the highest embellishment, as well as those who may be disposed to engage in the management of a dairy or vegetable farm. It is also presumed to be a suitable site for a manual labor academy, or any other description of seminary for the education of youth of either sex. The subscriber will also sell 60 feet of ground in the city, fronting on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Terms made known on application. LLEWELLYN [sic] POWELL.

There is no evidence explaining why the deed was recorded at least four years after he owned the parcel. However, Dr. Powell most likely rented out the house and property until he could find a buyer. Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith located to Louisville from Lexington in 1841. He settled on Powell's property, which he called Kalorama, and established his school. According to Deed Book 65 Page 34, Bishop Smith did not purchase the property until 1845. He may have rented the property until he decided to purchase it. According to the 1850 Census, Smith lived on the property with his wife Harriet, their six children, seven girls ranging from 11 to 16 years of age, and one 29 year old woman, likely a teacher.

In 1860, Smith sold the property to Bennett H. Hornsby, a lawyer who resided at the Galt House (Deed Book 109:579). Two months later Bennett sold the property to his niece Arabella Hornsby. However, there was a clause in the deed that if payments were not made by a certain date, then the document became null and void (Deed Book 110 Page 151). This appears to be the case since Bennett sold the property to his brother Joseph L. Hornsby, a lawyer, in 1862 (Deed Book 112 Page 364). It is likely that Kalorama was an investment property for the Hornsby family. According to census records and city directories, none of the family members lived on the property. Arabella and her father Joseph lived in Shelbyville while Bennett lived in Louisville.

In 1867, Hornsby sold the property to Theodore Harris, a banker (Deed Book 133 Page 74). According to the 1870 Census, Harris may have lived on the property with his wife Mary and their four daughters: Mary R., Sunshine, G., and Mary E. Two domestic servants, M. Holland and Harriet Davis, as well as a 10 year old ward, Ed Coleman, were also living with Harris. At that time, that area of town was known as the Two Mile House Precinct, which is where the Harris family was enumerated in 1870. In 1875, Harris sold the property to William H. Meriwether who went bankrupt (Deed Book 194 Page 629). Two years later, Meriwether's assignee Stephen E. Jones sold it to Austin Glazebrook (Deed Book 208 Page 534). An advertisement for public auction was published on May 6, 1877 in the *Courier-Journal*, which read

> Bankrupt Sale of "Kalorama," AT AUCTION. As assigned of W.A. Meriwether, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, immediately after the sales by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, before the Court-house door, on Monday, May 14, 1877, that desirable country seat known as KALORAMA! Containing 20 acres of land, situated near the Bardstown turnpike

> road, about three miles from Louisville, Ky. The special attention of all persons desiring a first-class country residence is called to this sale. The situation is about the best in the county. The soil is unsurpassed; fruits, flowers and shrubbery are growing in rich profusion; 1,000 pear trees, 3,000 grapevines, 500 apple, cherry, and peach trees, all of the choicest varieties, will be in bearing this year. The residence is a good brick house, conveniently built, containing 10 rooms; there are also out-cottages, stables, &c. A lavish outlay of money upon this piece, together with its natural beauty, have combined to make it one of the most desirable country seats to be found in the State. The place can be examined at any time before the sale. Further details may be had on application to W.A. Meriwether, Esq., Theodore Harris, esq., or to the undersigned. Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years; interest 6 per cent, on deferred payments, 8 per cent, after maturity. Notes negotiable and payable in bank. Lien retained. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

The 1879 "Beers & Lanagan Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties—Two Mile House Precinct" lists A. Glazebrook as the owner of the Kalorama property. It is unlikely that the Glazebrook family lived at Kalorama. According to the 1880 Census, Austin and Emily Glazebrook were living in the Spring Garden Precinct, which was located southwest of the property. They sold the Kalorama property in 1881 to Mary E. Chase.

The Italianate architectural style was popular from 1850 to 1880. Therefore, the brackets and porch details (seen in the 1911 photograph) were likely added to the Federal structure at that time. It could have happened as early as the Smith era to or as late as the Glazebrook era. Considering the auction advertisement and its mention of "a lavish outlay of money upon this piece," this could be when the exterior changes were made. Changing a house to feature the latest design trends was as common historically as it is today. This would have also made the house more appealing to potential property owners.

Joseph W. and Mary E. Chase owned and lived on the Kalorama property from 1881 to 1919 making them the family who inhabited it the longest. Joseph was a music professor and the organist at the Cathedral of the Assumption while Mary remained at home with their two daughters Helen and Mary who both worked as music teachers and organists. Helen took over her father's job upon his death in 1924. In 1908, Mary and Joseph sold .671 acres in the northwest portion their property to Theodore and Martha O'Toole (Deed Book 681 Page 204). This deed contained construction restrictions put in place by the Chase family, which read

> …all dwelling houses erected on this or other property on the Avenues mentioned herein shall face said Avenues, or other Avenues, that may hereafter be established, and front wall or line of said dwelling or other structure that may obstruct the view, shall be set back from the line of the Avenue upon which said structure may be erected not less than twenty-five feet from the front line of said Avenue. No dwelling or other principal structure shall be erected on said property at a first cost, exclusive of decorations, of less than $3500 (Deed Book 681 Page 204).

The O'Toole and Chase property can be seen on the 1913 "Louisville Title Co.'s New Map of Louisville and Jefferson County." In 1919, the Chase family sold the rest of their property to Herman Kurz and moved to Edenside Avenue (Deed Book 910 Page 556). This deed contained the same restrictions that were listed in the previous deed to the O'Toole family. Herman Kurz and his brother Charles Kurz, both grocery store proprietors, were buying parcels all around the Kalorama property. Until the early twentieth century this area near Gardiner Lane and Bardstown Road was mostly agricultural. However, that began to change when land owners Herman and Anna Kurz, Theodore and Martha O'Toole, C.L. Revenaugh, and C.C. Younger came together to dedicate Tremont Drive and Cumberland Avenue (no longer exists) to Public Works in 1923 (Deed Book 1038 Page 125). After that, Herman and Anna Kurz, Louis and Mary Hoock, Charles and Amelia Kurz, and Nicholas and Annie Schmidt developed three separate subdivisions that included most of the land bounded by Tyler Lane, Tremont Drive, Dahlia Avenue, and Bardstown Road.

This area and stretching to Gardiner Lane to the south continued to be developed well into the Post-World War II era. Bungalows and simple frame houses are prevalent on Winston Drive, Gladstone Avenue, Hoock Avenue, and other streets where development occurred prior to World War II. However, ranch style houses and other contemporary architectural styles are seen along Tyler Lane, Gardiner Lane, and other streets where development occurred after World War II. Furthermore, the developers in this area platted many of the homes on a grid pattern. Scholars speculate that this grid pattern in combination with the architectural style of the homes in the vicinity show that these subdivisions were constructed for a less affluent market than those in Belknap and Douglass to the north. It was likely during this time that the Kalorama house was modified to its current bungalow appearance, which matched many of the other homes in the surrounding subdivisions.

The property continued to change hands several times throughout the years—through several developers until the late 1930s when families began residing there again. Interestingly, when R.F. and Geneva Phipps sold the property to William G. and Martha K. Schneider in 1961, the deed contained construction restrictions:

1. The exterior walls of any residence constructed on said property shall be at least 80% stone or brick construction.
2. Any residence erected on said property of the one floor plan type shall have at least 1400 square feet; any 1-1/2 or 2 story plan type shall have at least 1200 square feet on the first floor (Deed Book 3712 Page 313).

John and Kathryn Urton purchased the house in 1964. The family owned the property until the estate was sold in 2015 to the current owners, Sean and Genevieve Clifford.

Episcopal Church in Louisville (excerpted from the Louisville Encyclopedia "Episcopalians")
The establishment of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky dates to 1775. The Diocese of Maryland was largely responsible for supplying the first Episcopal clergy to serve Kentucky. These ministers mainly settled in Lexington. An Episcopal Church presence in Louisville probably dates to 1797, and certainly as early as 1803. A small congregation of Episcopalians developed in

Louisville. By 1822, fifteen communicants became the charter members of Christ Church. They began to raise money to erect a church which would eventually be located on 2nd Street between Liberty Street and Muhammad Ali Boulevard.

Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith (excerpted from the Kentucky Encyclopedia)

"Benjamin Bosworth Smith was born on June 13, 1784, in Bristol, Rhode Island, the son of Stephen and Ruth (Bosworth) Smith. He studied for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church after graduating from Providence College (Brown University). He was ordained a deacon in 1817 and a priest in 1818. He married Elizabeth Bosworth in 1818. After serving churches in Massachusetts, Virginia, Vermont, and Pennsylvania, he became rector of Christ Church at 166 Market St. in Lexington, KY, in 1830. He was consecrated as the first Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky in October 1832. His diocese consisted of six parishes: Lexington, Louisville, Danville, Henderson, Paris, and Hopkinsville. He founded the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1834 in Lexington."

According to the *Louisville Encyclopedia*, he is also credited with moving the diocesan headquarters from Lexington to Louisville in 1841. Bishop Smith is listed as being the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky from 1832 to 1884. Bishop Smith is credited with founding numerous Episcopal churches across the state of Kentucky. There still extant churches associated with Smith including: Church of the Advent, Episcopal at 122 N. Walnut St. in Cynthiana, Ky. (NR-listed); St. Philips Episcopal Church at Short and Chiles Sts. Harrodsburg, Ky. (NR-listed); Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at South Broadway and Clinton Sts., Georgetown, Ky. (NR-listed); and St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 338 Center St., Henderson, KY (NR-listed).

While Bishop Smith has associations with being a Unionist, there has been no documentary evidence to suggest that he was an Abolitionist. The 1850 Slave Index indicates that Bishop Smith actually owned 9 slaves at the time he owned the property known as Kalorama. While there is some thought, based on oral histories, that brick tunnels exist under the property that have association with the Underground Railroad, there has been no definitive evidence to support the assertion. In the 1860 Slave Index he is not shown to own slaves. This coincides with the approximate time that he sells the Kalorama property in 1860.

Bishop Smith eventually moved to Frankfort, Ky. in the 1860s after the Civil War. According to the *Register of Kentucky State Historical Society*, he is credited with designing several churches including St. Philips Episcopal Church in Harrodsburg. He also became the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in 1868. The Bishop left Frankfort to live out his remaining years in New York. Bishop Smith died on May 31, 1884. He is buried in Frankfort, Ky. in the State Cemetery marked with a monument by the Diocese.

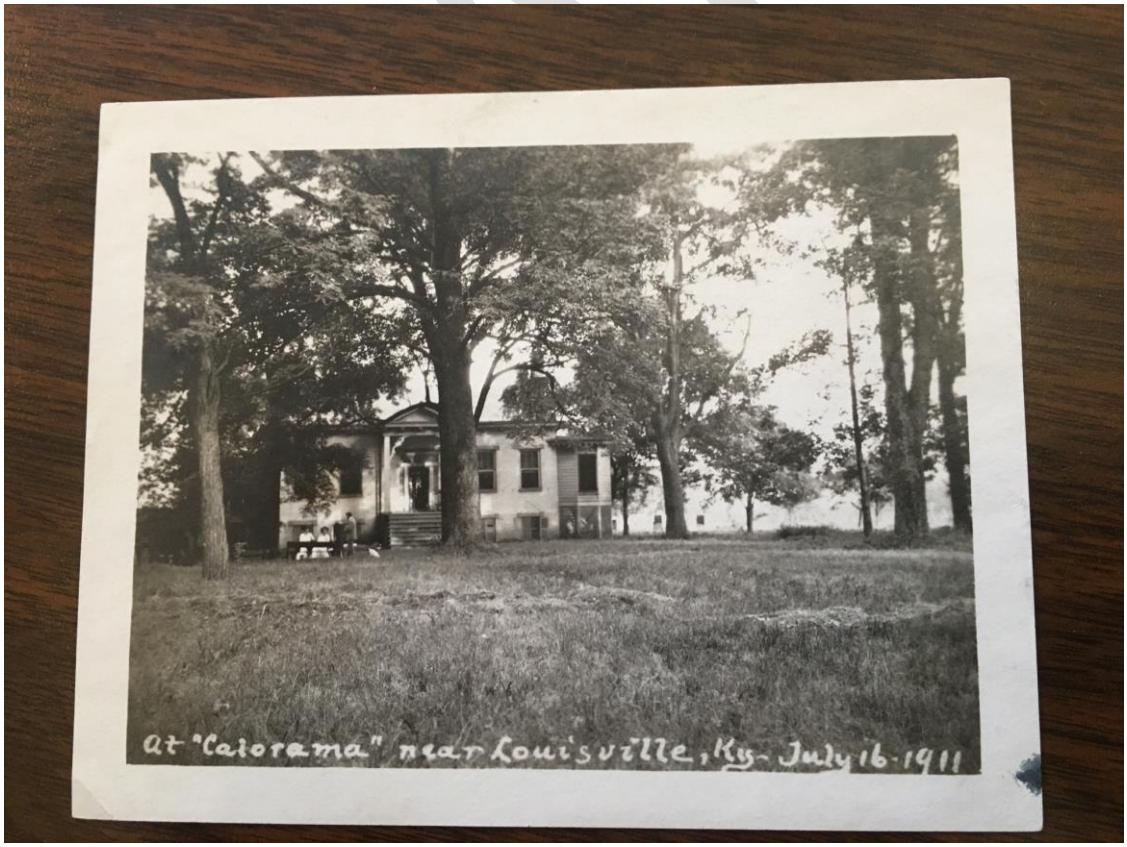
Bishop Smith and Education

In the early 1800s, education of children depended largely on private academies. This meant that access to free education was vastly limited to families without economic means. The Commonwealth of Kentucky sought to establish a Public School system through the legislature. The first attempt was in 1821 with the passing of the Literary Fund. The fund provided that one half of the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky be appropriated for general

educational needs. The funds were to be distributed to each county that took initiative to establish a school.

In 1838, the Schools Act was enacted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to establish a system of common schools through local taxation. In terms of local initiative, few counties rushed to tax themselves for establishment of a school system. In 1841, only 24 counties out of a total of 90 counties were divided into districts, and only 22 had accepted local taxation for common schools. It was during this time that Smith served as the third Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky from 1840 to 1842. Over the course of his tenure, he increased the number of schools in the state from 2,160 to 3,384. Enrollment rose from 4,950 students to 10,221 students.

Along with his work with the public school system, the Bishop and his second wife also started a girl's private school while they were residing in Lexington. Bishop Smith and his family then move to Louisville establishing residence at the Dr. Powell property (2833 Tremont Dr.). Documentary evidence indicates that this is when he begins the school known as Kalorama at the property. Bishop Smith and his wife Harriet Smith, along with Smith's older daughters served as educators at the school. The 1850 Census shows that not only was Smith's family residing at the house, but also several girls ranging from ages 11 to 16 who were boarding at the house. Several pupils were from notable and prominent families in the area.



Samuel Thomas' book *The Architectural History of Louisville 1778-1900* identifies the dwelling structure as Kalorama and identifies it as Bishop Smith's boarding school for girls. He includes a photograph dated to July 16, 1911 which shows the house prior to the addition of the porches and dormers. (Note: The roofline of the house seems to be low-pitched and there are Italianate details in evidence. The sill and lintel details appear the same as they do today. The frame addition is smaller and rests on piers instead of the brick foundation.)

Bishop Smith's study was located on the grounds. Constructed in a Carpenter Gothic style it had a steeply pitched hipped roof with flared gables. Decorative tracery lined the eaves of the structure. Students' letters mention the study as where they would meet with the Bishop to discuss school. The building was moved by a later property owner's daughter, Sunshine Harris Ballard, to Glenview, Kentucky. It was later moved to the grounds of the Speed Art Museum. Currently, the structure is in the Prayer Garden at St. Francis-in-the-Fields.

Significance

The Powell-Smith House

The historic significance of the Powell-Smith House is associated with Antebellum-era development along Bardstown Road (Louisville-Bardstown Turnpike).. The dwelling was likely constructed as speculative real estate by the land owner Dr. Powell. The structure and grounds were marketed as a house with a possible institutional use. This marks a change in land-use during the Antebellum-period of development in Jefferson County. The plantations and farms that were typically located along turnpikes where now being joined by smaller parcels demonstrating a move from agrarian land use patterns to increasingly suburban development as Jefferson County as Louisville's urban core was growing.

Bishop Smith resided at the property located at 2833 Tremont Dr. from approximately 1841 until 1860. During his time in residence on the property, Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith continued to serve as the first Episcopal Bishop for Kentucky. Additionally, he served as the third Superintendent of Public Schools at a time when the Commonwealth of Kentucky was trying to establish a common school system to create access to free education. While living at the property, Smith operated a private school for girls known as Kalorama.

Archeological Significance

Like other nineteenth-century farms (plantations, gentleman farms, and middling farms) as well as suburban/urban dwellings, the associated out buildings and support structures are to be expected to be a part of the property. The Powell-Smith house has a potential for containing archaeological resources. Although the lot is rather small the remnants of domestic outbuildings and artifact middens associated with domestic activities are likely present on the property, as has been demonstrated by excavations conducted on site by DiBlasi and excavations conducted at similar properties throughout Jefferson County. Advertisements for the property, suggest the presence of ancillary structures surrounding the site. It is recognized that there is a modern-day swimming pool in the yard which would have impacted resources in that area. Some local stories suggest that there are brick tunnels under the property. If extant, the brick tunnels could potentially yield some archeological information. There is also potential for slave dwellings on

the site since Bishop Smith was identified as owning 9 enslaved African Americans in the 1850 Slave Index.

Integrity Assessment

The house has been altered since it was originally constructed in c. 1836. The location of the building has remained the same since it was constructed on the site. There has been alteration to the setting. The original 40-acre site has been reduced to 2-acres; however, vegetation and trees do buffer some of the mid-20th century development around the site.

Built as Federal-style structure, it does have visible evidence of the Craftsman-style updates that is unrelated to the period of significance related to Dr. Powell and Bishop Smith (1836 – 1860). Most noticeably are the additions of porches to the north and south elevations, as well as the brackets on the side elevations under the eaves. Also, the roof line has been modified with the addition of dormers on both the front and rear elevations. Modifications to windows and openings on the south elevation have also occurred. A frame side addition in a bay form was likely added in the late-19th century. This addition appears to have been enlarged and modified at some point. It no longer retains the eave detail shown in the historic photographs. The original Federal-period entrances on the north and south elevation are intact. Original windows are intact in several window openings. The immediate setting of the domestic yard includes a modern-day swimming pool. Bishop Smith's study which was related to the Kalorama School was removed from the site.

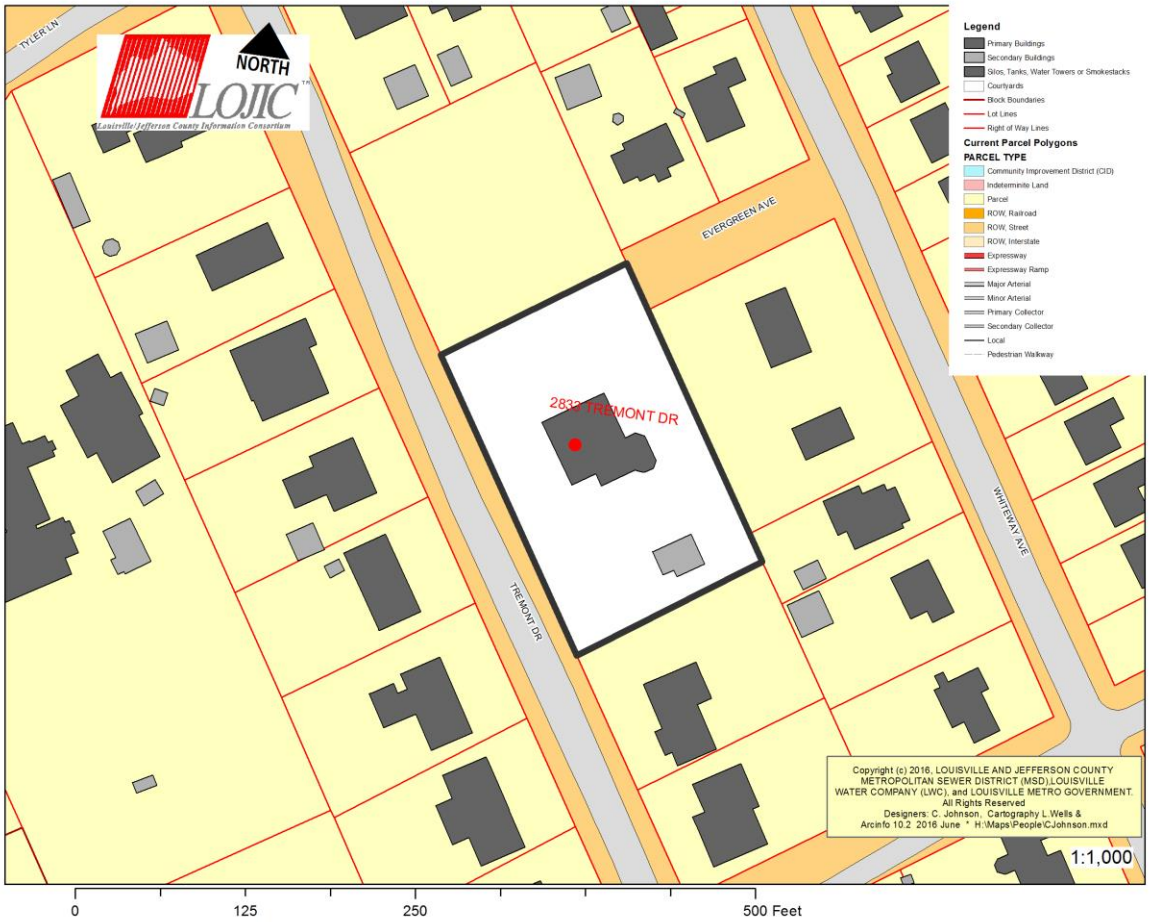
In sum, the Powell-Smith House retains integrity of location and materials to support the historic significance of the structure, as it relates to its association with changing land use patterns along Bardstown Road , in Louisville. The building was not considered for integrity of craftsmanship since it does not represent any particular innovation in construction. The site has a diminished integrity of setting due to the reduction of the parcel over time to represent the early suburban development. The house to certain degree it has lost integrity for design, feeling, and association due to the Craftsman architectural style alterations that impact the reading of the original Federal style of the dwelling. Additionally, the removal of Bishop Smith's study (intact at another location) from the site impacts the feeling and association with Smith's use of the property as a private school (Kalorama).

DRAFT

Boundary Justification

The property proposed for designation is located at 2833 Tremont Dr. The property contains 2 acres of land as well as the dwelling and a detached garage and is described by the Jefferson County Property Evaluation Administrator (PVA) under parcel number 080H00090000. The proposed boundaries for the Powell-Smith House Individual Local Landmark designation area are represented by the black lines on the LOJIC aerial photograph that follows:

LOJIC Aerial Photograph



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Designation Criteria

In considering the designation of any neighborhood, area, Property or Structure in the Jefferson County as a Local Landmark, or District, the Commission shall apply the following criteria with respect to such Structure, Property or District:

Local Landmark Designation Criteria	Comments	Meets	Does Not Meet
(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development or heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the United States.	Representative of the Antebellum period in Jefferson County, the Powell-Smith house, constructed in circa 1836 relates to significant period in the development of Jefferson County. This is a period when the urban core is growing and increased development along the Louisville-Bardstown Turnpike is occurring.	X	
(b) Its exemplification of the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, prehistoric or historic archaeological, educational, economic, or cultural heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the nation.	The house is associated with the girl's school established by Bishop Smith, known as Kalorama. The site is also likely to yield significant archeological information about the Antebellum-period of development including a possibility of enslaved persons' dwellings.	X	
(c) Its location as a site of a significant historic event.			X
(d) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the nation.	Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith was the first Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky. Bishop Smith was also involved in state government and served as the Superintendent of Public Schools for the State of Kentucky.	X	

(e) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.			**X**
(f) Its identification as the work of an architect, landscape architect, or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the nation.			**X**
(g) Its embodiment of elements or architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represents a significant architectural innovation.			**X**
(h) Its relationship to other distinctive areas, which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.	The Powell-Smith House is in close proximity to Farmington which is an early example of Federal architecture in the area. The Powell-Smith House is a surviving example of the development in the area as a suburban development rather than a Plantation house. This shift in land use indicates the growing development of Jefferson County as an urbanized area.	**X**	

(i) Its unique location or physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature or which reinforce the physical continuity of a neighborhood, area, or place within Louisville Metro.	The house was constructed in 1836 by Dr. Powell and sold as a speculative property. It represents an early example of community development. It is a surviving example of this settlement period in Jefferson County along Bardstown Rd.	**X**	

Photographs

North elevation

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Northwest elevation

West elevation

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South elevation

East elevation

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C. 1870s Garage

Looking south to the Powell-Smith House

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1911 photo of Kalorama. *Courtesy of the Filson Club*