

**COMMENTS BY THE OWNERS
REGARDING THE DESIGNATION
OF 2833 TREMONT DRIVE AS A LANDMARK**



ASSUMPTIONS IN DESIGNATION REPORT

(Italicized language is from the Designation Report; Bold language is alternative explanations)

FIRST ASSUMPTION:

That the house currently located at 2833 Tremont Drive is the **actual house** purchased from Dr. Powell by Bishop Smith, who owned and occupied it as early as 1841.

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.

The Hancock and Craddock's Ward Place plats also labeled Dr. Powell's name as owning lot number 11 which explains why the ad for sale lists 40 acres of first rate land on Bardstown turnpike. (Hancock and Craddock's Ward Place plats attached.)

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 ad offers 40 acres for sale and described the property as containing a brick dwelling house. The house for sale could have been located anywhere on the 40 acres and like many other houses in the area, could have disappeared when the land changed hands over the years.

Bishop Smith resided at the property located at 2833 Tremont Dr. from approximately 1841 until 1860. 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.

In fact, he could have rented the house for sale in the 1836 advertisement and it could have been located elsewhere on the 40 acres and then he purchased the 20 acres that he later sold. Whether he moved in 1841 or later is unknown. He was not on the census for the property in 1840 but was later on it in 1850. In fact, he was complaining in 1842 of losing the job as Superintendent of Schools for economic reasons because he had purchased property for retirement and was converting it for 20 young women. So since the letter is from "Kalorama" he could have been in a rental property at the time. (Excerpt from Henry Clay papers attached.)

The dwelling was likely constructed as speculative real estate by the land owner Dr. Powell.

Actually, as shown on the 1840 census with the adjacent neighbors – Hamilton Smith and Daniel Doup – Dr. Lewellyn Powell resided on the property in 1840. Lending support to the theory that there was more than one structure on the property. (1840 Census Page attached.)

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.

The only evidence of a connection between Smith and the structure currently at 2833 Tremont is the 1911 house that is pictured as “Kalorama.” There is no evidence that the house in the picture is the house referenced in the 1836 advertisement.
(Photo from 1911 attached.)

In 1860, Smith sold the property to Bennett H. Hornsby, a lawyer who resided at the Galt House. . . It is likely that Kalorama was an investment property for the Hornsby family.

In the deed from Smith to Hornsby, Hornsby agreed to build two houses in the city of Louisville for Smith’s son. Members of the Hornsby family owned the property for 7 years and if the property was an investment, and their work included building houses, then it is as likely as not that they built a house on the 20 acres after Bishop Smith lived on the property. Again, there is no proof that the 2833 Tremont house was the one occupied by Bishop Smith. (Copy of deed attached.)

So while the house might be old, it could have no connection to Bishop Smith or his school.

[illegible]

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The Papers of Henry Clay: The Whig Leader, January 1, 1837-December 31, 1843

By Henry Clay

Kalorama, Louisville, Ky. Go

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THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF KENTUCKY

Result: 1 of 1 in this book for Kalorama, Louisville, Ky.

From Benjamin Bosworth Smith, "Kalorama," near Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1842. Is concerned, "As the period approaches when my term of office expires as Superintendent of Public Instruction for this Commonwealth," that he will not be reappointed by Gov. Robert P. Letcher. Notes: "It is whispered that I shall not be, in view of rotation in office. If that be the principle, farewell to all hope of the success of this noble, and much needed enterprise. If my claims for the first appointment were good, experience has render[ed] me doubly fit for the office." Adds that "It is whispered that I must be made the scape goat, for bringing to light educational statistics, injurious to the fame of Kentucky. It seems to me the only question should be, are they true? Another years travel, especially in the mountainous counties enables me, more than to substantiate my former statements. God forbid that I should take pleasure in exposing the nakedness of the land. But I thought, and still think, that the extent of the malady must be known before we can be aroused to apply the remedy." Says he was "most abused for stating that 15 Grand-jurors were found in Judge [Wiley P.] Fowlers District (I never stated publicly where) not one of whom could read or write," but that he has discovered this was also true in at least two other districts. Concludes: "If this be the ground of my removal, so be it, I cheerfully submit. My sacred office long since taught me, that the surest way of making an enemy, is to tell him the truth."

Is particularly upset that "It is whispered (and with great confidence) that as I was first in, by a Wickliffe Executive, I shall be sure to be turned out by a Clay Executive. That would indeed be hard, since, as far as I understand matters and things, in all points where those interests differ, I am, as I have ever been a Clay man." Asks, therefore, if Clay will "address a letter to Governor Letcher in my behalf: Not by any means if you feel any doubt as to my competency or efficiency, for the cause itself is too dear to me to wish to have it hindered for my private benefit." Mentions also that the office "is specially desirable to me, for private reasons" because he has gone into debt by purchasing a house to retire to in his old age and is spending additional sums to render it "concomodious for twenty young Lady Boarding Scholars." Notes that he and his wife "may be able to work through without my official salary," but "it would be much easier & more

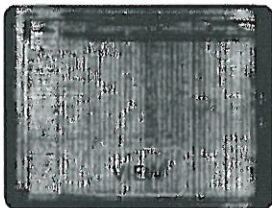
Believes that the office of superintendent of public instruction ought to be continued and that his background, "growing out of my New England training, & residence in Philadelphia & Virginia," provides him with "some special points of fitness for it." Contends that the "labour, research and reflections of two years in this Department fully satisfy me of its substantial character and practicability, here in Kentucky, as much as in New York, especially if our grand scheme of the threefold division of the proceeds of the sale of Public Lands [8:812-13] could take effect." A.L.S. K₁.

Smith had been appointed superintendent of public instruction in February, 1840 and served until the term expired in February, 1842. He was not reappointed. *Ky. Gen. Journal* . . . 1839-1840, pp. 47, 71; *ibid.*, 1841-1842, pp. 41-42. Smith and his wife continued for many years to operate the school for young ladies at their residence "Kalamita" near the Bardstown Road in the east end of Louisville. *RKHS* (July, 1951), 49:187.

<http://stevemorse.org/ical/latlon.php/census/changes/LouisvilleChanges.htm>

Stersellen Sowell

in the 1840 United States Federal Census



View blank form

Add alternate information

Report issue

Name: Stersellen Sowell
[Llewellyn Powell]

Home in 1840
(City, County, State): Jefferson, Kentucky

Free White
Persons - Males -
Under 5: 1

Free White
Persons - Males -
5 thru 9: 2

Free White
Persons - Males -
30 thru 39: 1

Free White
Persons - Females
- Under 5: 2

Free White
Persons - Females
- 30 thru 39: 1

Slaves - Males -
Under 10: 1

Slaves - Males - 36
thru 54: 1

Slaves - Males - 55
thru 99: 1

Slaves - Females -
Under 10: 2

Slaves - Females -
10 thru 23: 1

Slaves - Females -
24 thru 35: 1

Persons
Employed in
Agriculture: 2

Persons
Employed in
Learned
Professional
Engineers: 1

Free White
Persons - Under
20: 5

Free White
Persons - 20 thru
49: 2

Total Free White
Persons: 7



Provided in association with
National Archives and Records
Administration

Suggested Records

Kentucky, Death Records, 1852-1963

Llewellyn Powell

1860 United States Federal
Census

Llewellyn Powell

1850 United States Federal
Census

Llewellyn Powell

1830 United States Federal
Census

Llewellyn Powell



Write a comment

Make a Connection

Find others who are researching
Stersellen Sowell in Public Member
Trees



at "Caiorama" near Louisville, Ky. July 16, 1911

between Charles Heybach & Mary Heybach his wife of the first part, William Goepfer of the second part, & all of the City of Louisville, State of Kentucky. Witnesseth That for in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold & conveyed & so by these presents, grant, bargain, sell & convey to the party of the second part a certain lot or parcel of ground situate, lying & being in the City of Louisville, known as lot No 4 in County seat No 32 fronting 33 feet on the north side of Portland Avenue & extending back same width to the alley, being the same lot of ground conveyed to the parties of the first part by Peter Borst & wife & which deed is Recorded in the Clerks office of Jefferson County Court in deed Book No 104 Page 304.

To Have and To Hold s^d lot of Land, with all the appurtenances thereto, belonging, to s^d William Goepfer, his heirs & assigns forever, with General Warranty. But this deed is made upon the following conditions, Namely, That Charles Heybach being indebted to W^m Goepfer, the party of the second part, in the sum of \$590. for the payment of which sum, he has this day executed & delivered to s^d W^m Goepfer his promissory note, payable one year after the date thereof. Now if the said Heybach, shall well and truly pay said note when the same becomes due, then this deed to be null and void otherwise to remain in full force and effect. In Testimony of all which the parties hereto have subscribed their names and affixed their seals this

Charles Heybach 
Maria Heybach 

J. M. Thurston, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky, do certify that on this day the foregoing deed was presented to me in my office and acknowledged and returned by Charles Heybach and Maria his wife parties thereto to be their act & deed, and that I have Recorded it and this Certificate in my said office. Witness my hand this 24th day of November 1860.
J. M. Thurston

Smith
to
Horsley
Ex²

This indenture made this 1st day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, between Benjamin B. Smith and Harriet L. Smith of the first part, and

release the lien herein retained. Jany 11. 1862.
B.B. Smith.
att.
A Orlando Hoffmann, Clerk.

Harriet H. Hornsby (all of Louisville Ky.) of the second part. Witnesseth that the said parts of the first part, in consideration of Three hundred and thirty three ³³/₁₀₀ dollars cash in hand paid. Three hundred and thirty three ³³/₁₀₀ dollars to be paid on the first day of January 1861. Three hundred and thirty three ³³/₁₀₀ dollars to be paid on the first day of March 1861. with interest from date, for which the said second party has executed his notes bearing even date herewith, and for the further consideration of the erection by said B.H. Hornsby of two houses upon a lot on fourth street in Louisville for Sam. B. Smith and wife according to plans and specifications furnished by J. Beaverson Architect, and Contract between said Smith and said second party (lien retained, have bargain- ed and sold, and by these presents do grant, alien and convey to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever, the following described premises, to wit: The County place known as Kallorama in Jefferson County Ky. being a lot N^o 10 of Plans of lots laid out by Hancock & Esdaile of the tract of land known as the "Ward place" which plat is recorded in Book QD. Page 237. Beginning at a stake in the centre of an Avenue 60 feet wide which is to be left open + is reserved as common, to the ground bordering thereon, said stake being corner lots N^o 9 & 10, thence Southwesterly 70 poles to the corner of lots N^o 10 & 11, thence northwesterly with line of last mentioned lots 45 ³/₁₀ poles to the corner of lots N^o 6, 7, 10 & 11, thence with the line of said lot N^o 7, northwesterly 71 ¹/₁₀ poles to centre of Avenue, thence with same 45 ³/₁₀ poles to the Beginning containing twenty acres more or less, said property having been conveyed to said B.B. Smith by L. Powell, by deed Recorded in Book, with the appurtenances. And the said parties of the first part, hereby covenant and agree that they will warrant and defend the above granted premises, (this conveyance for which is hereby delivered + accepted) to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever against the claim or claims of all persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same. In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands + seals the day + year first above written.

B.B. Smith S
H. L. Smith D

J. M. Thurston, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the state of Kentucky, do certify that on this day the foregoing deed was produced to me in my office and read and delivered by B.B. Smith and Harriet H. L.

his wife parties thereto to be their act and deed, and that I have recorded it and this certificate in my said office. Witness my hand this 23^d day of November 1860.

In W. Thurston.

This Indenture made & entered into this 23^d day of Nov. 1860. by & between Warner Buck & Laura Buck his wife of the first part and Mrs Sarah E. Roach of the second part. All of the state of Kentucky, & City of Louisville. Whereas the first party of the second part has loaned to the first party of the first part the sum of Sixteen hundred & sixty six dollars for which the first party of the second part has executed his note for sum of Sixteen hundred & sixty six dollars bearing even date herewith, payable on or before the 3^d day of, 1861. Now This Indenture further witnesseth that the first party of the first part in consideration of the said debt or sum of Sixteen hundred & sixty dollars, owing to the said party of the second part as aforesaid & for the better securing the payment thereof according to the conditions of the note or this Mortgage, hath granted, bargained, sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain & sell unto the said party of the second part, his or her heirs or assigns, all that certain piece of land, situated in the City of Louisville, ^{bounded as follows} beginning on the south side of Walnut, at a point 147 1/2 feet East of 12th street, running thence East with Walnut street 30 feet & extending back Southwardly at right angles 105 feet to an Alley. To Have and To Hold the above lot of ground with the appurtenances unto the second party of the second part her heirs & assigns forever. Provided Always, Nevertheless, that if the first parties of the first part, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall pay unto the second party of the second part, her heirs executors or assigns, the said sum of Sixteen hundred & sixty dollars according to the conditions of the foregoing note & Mortgage, then & from thence forth this mortgage and every matter & thing herein contained shall cease & be utterly null & void.

SECOND ASSUMPTION:

*That 2833 Tremont Drive is the actual building that housed the school called **Kalorama**.*

[Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith] settled on Powell's property, which he called Kalorama, and established his school. While living at the property, Smith operated a private school for girls known as Kalorama.

When Bishop Smith sold the property in 1860, he sold the entire 20 acres, and referenced the entire property as "Kalorama." The area was likely known as Kalorama prior to the purchase of the property as evidenced by the letters written by young women at the school indicated they were writing from "Kalorama, Ky.," not Kalorama School. (Copy of Letter Attached. Reference Deed above.)

The 1850 Census shows that not only the Smith's Family resided at the house but also several girls who were boarding at the house.

If Bishop Smith was converting property he bought for 20 young women it may have been larger than the 2833 Tremont house. There could have been another structure on the 20 acres that has not survived. Indeed, according to the Filson Club records, 40 students were enrolled in Kalorama in 1849. Certainly if the School had 40 students as indicated on the Filson Club student list, the 2833 Tremont house could not have accommodated Bishop Smith's family and 40 students. (Copy of Filson Club document)

While living at the property, Smith operated a private school for girls known as Kalorama.

As the house currently at 2833 Tremont Drive could not have housed all of the students and the Smith family, the school could have been elsewhere. Winston Ave. was originally called Kalorama Avenue. Since Winston is outside of the 20 acres purchased by Dr. Smith, the school house could have been located on Kalorama Avenue rather than at 2833 Tremont Drive. (Copy of ad from 1925 siting Kalorama Avenue where Winston Ave. is today. And list of Street name changes in Louisville.)

While living at the property, Smith operated a private school for girls known as Kalorama.

In an 1858 notice in the Courier-Journal it says that Bishop Smith's residence is "Kalorama" and that he is taking in three boys under 12 years of age and supervising their education. This indicates that the school for young ladies was already out of existence. In fact, the property was sold not long after that. (Copy of ad from 1858 attached.)

So while the house might be old, it could have no connection to Bishop Smith or his school.

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Blackburne & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Editorial Board

Ma Ma and you have entirely forgotten little Sis since she has gone way off to Louisville to school. I know you will say when you get the why dont Clay quit writing she is awfully hard to take a hint. we have not written to her this is the last Dear Sister until someone you all write to me. I believe I should die with the Blues if Cousin Howard did not write to me some times he has written to me twice. I found out yesterday that I had some family living in Louisville. Cousin Laura Birewell that married Mr. Craig is living in Louisville there also. In town Mrs Knight you saw a Miss Knight at the springs. she said she had seen Ma and they are acquainted with all of our relatives and wants to know why I did not spend my Christmas in town there is one Friday in every month that they invite us to see our friends and Mrs Knight says I must go the next time and spend my vacation with Cousin Laura. If I become acquainted with her shall I go. I have gotten really well my eyes are much better and I am studying so hard I am just trying myself out to I in four months.



Dear Sister I am now thirteen (13) and commenced taking lessons on the guitar not long since. I am improving in French on the Piano very rapidly indeed and in my French also two words I commenced the study of German next week when Miss Louisa gave us a lesson in it. I thought I had completed the study of German she said if I thought of need to study any thing I can learn. But I do not do. Rather come on in the best way I can make a drawing considerably. Some of the girls came back after spending the Christmas very time pleasantly in love and have so scattered. Fanny, Frank and myself the we are perfectly disposed. I am all the news we had a most delightful time here there were only seven girls remained the first and most intelligent (sic) part of the school. decidedly. (Fanny Louisa) (13) the very image of I have is even the same as the other than I am but in the size of I have a very strong, the same age. One of the boys sometimes has his such a little (17) Cousin sister. S. Louisa was the age of Cousin Frank. He corresponds. An boy was studying the Law before. A girl named Catherine from Goshen, she used to go to school in Hardtown. She completed the study of French. My dear sister the conclusion was the ever love. (Cousin) with a heart full

1997

[illegible]

List of Girls Attending Kalorma, 1849

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The names of the girls at Salisbury
Virginia being other chambers.
Louisa Kettel, Lizzie Snipes,
Lemmon Hall, Lucie Chambers,
Helen Ross, Mary Smith,
Lucie Patterson, Emily Brewster,
Marion Snipes, Julia Hoffman,
John Adams, Sallie Whitehouse,
Elizabeth Hall, Elizabeth Stokes,
Margaretta Woods, Elizabeth Woods,
Mary Cook, Edwin Thompson,
Sarah Ann Chambers, Sophia Hall,
Laura Shepard, Lucy Hopkins,
Alice Gray, Thimothy Hughes,
Lena Campbell, Susan Brown, Robert,
Emily Campbell, John Rice, David,
William Pitcher, Emma West,
Nellie Smith, Susan Emmett,
Clarence Cross, Henry Webb,
Samuel Ross, William Ross,
Miranda Ross, Sarah Baker.

Ms. Towles, Susan B., Collection.
748 Kalamazoo, Louisville, Ky.
172 List of teachers and students
at Kalamazoo which was founded
by Bishop A. B. Smith.
Alves, ----?
Note book.

Highland Bungalows

Open 2 to 6 P. M.

\$6,200

HIEATT-BUILT STUCCOS.

Beautiful Brand-New

Drive out Bardstown Road to Kalorama Ave. (first street beyond Strathmore), turn west off Bardstown Road, in Briscoe Addition

Fifty-foot lots; 5 splendid rooms; complete bath; living-room and dining-room have hardwood floors; bedrooms light and airy; nice linen closet; lighting fixtures exceptionally attractive; plenty of closet space. These houses have full attics with stairway. The basements are ample. NO FINANCING COSTS: \$1,000 CASH; BALANCE \$52 PER MONTH.

HIEATT BROS.

REALTORS.

231 S. 5TH ST.

CITY 6363.

Main 1282

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City 7
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nice
gas
mac
Call

SOUT
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STREET NAME CHANGES IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

OLD STREET NAMES	NEW NAMES CIRCA 1910-30s
6th Ave	Haldeman Ave
9th	S Roy Wilkins Ave
18th	Dixie Highway
21st	Dr W J Hodge
35th St	Madelon Ct
Amber	28th
Ashbottom Rd	Crittenden Dr
Avery	Cardinal Blvd
Bainbridge	Elliott
Bancroft	Henry Firpo?
Bayless	Bolling Ave
Beaty	Maple
Benton	Mercy Way
Bridge	Hamilton
Calhoun	Quincy
Castleton Rd	Royal Ave
Center	Armory Pl
Chatsworth	Peterson Av
Chestnut St W	River Park Dr
Churchill	St Catherine
Courtney Ave	Howard St
Cox Ave	Brandeis Ave
Delaware	Garland
Discher Rd	Meadow Rd
Doublas Pl	Dearing Av
East St	Brook
Elizabeth	16th
Ellwanger	Hite
Emerson Ave	Reasor Ave
Euclid Ave	Ormsby Ave? (part)
Fetter	Payne
Flat Lick Rd	Bradley Ave
Foree	Bennett
Forrest Av	Kirby Av
Frank Ave	Thompson Ave
Gaulbert	17th
Gerlach Ave	Richmond Dr
Grauman	Cedar
Grayson	Cedar
Green	Liberty
Hanover	Jefferson
Harney	St Catherine
High Ave	Northwestern Pkwy?
Hupe	Keats
Inwin	30th
Joseph	Delmont
Kalorama Ave	Winston Ave
La Fayette	Pearl Av
Laurel	Jacob

Lawton Av	Preston
Leahy Ct	Shippen Ave
Lee Av	Sherwood
Letterle Ave	Brownsboro Rd
Lexington	Breckinridge (part)
Linden	Pearl Av
Madison (part)	Abraham Flexner Way
Madison W	Vermont Ave
Maiden La	Washington
Maria	17th
O St	Heywood Ave
Oakdale Ter	Terrace Park
O'Hara	Bismarck
Olmstead Ave	Woodland Ave
Park	John
Parker	Cornwall
Pemberton	47th
Preston Ct	Magnolia
Prospect Ave	Arlington Ave
Raymond Pl	Hupe
Reingart Av	Bonnycastle
Rentro Ave	Sherry Rd
Reservoir Av	Mellwood
Rupp	Shelly Pkwy?
Russell	St Louis
Schardein Ave	Lillian Ave
Shawnee Ter	45th
Southgate	Garland
Southgate	Jessi M Linton
Speth Ct	35th St
St Bernard	Arlington
St Joe Ave	Albany Ave
State	Smyser
Stone	Webster
Stonewall	Burnett
Stratton Av	St Louis
Transit Ave	Ginstead Dr
Underhill	Barret Ave (part)
Victoria Pl	Magnolia
Walnut	Muhammad Ali Blvd
Walnut St W	Michigan Dr
Water	Witherspoon
Water Works Lane	Pipe Line Ave
Wickliffe Av	StAnthony Pl
Wilson	Hull
Woodbine (part)	Julian Ave

Joel Weintraub transcriber Off of NARA M1931
also comparison older map (1917) to current one
and a 1908 Index map (Mendenhall's)

Classified Ad 5 -- No Title

Louisville Morning Courier and American Democrat (1844-1846); Sep 2, 1845;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Louisville Courier Journal

pg. 2

SMITH'S SCHOOL. -- The new school will open on Wednesday, the 1st of September. An European lady is at that time commencing her residence in the family, who thoroughly understands and speaks the French and Italian language and who will give instruction in them, and also in Music and Drawing. There are still a few vacancies.
To be open August 25th, 1845. a26 d6

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Editorial Article 2 -- No Title

Daily Courier (1851-1868); Aug 7, 1858; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Louisville Courier Journal

pg. 2

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that **Edgar Smith**, at his residence near this city, will take in his family three boys under twelve years of age, and superintend their education. The parent will be more than fortunate who secures a place for his son in the **Edgar Smith** family.

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THIRD ASSUMPTION:

That the house at 2833 Tremont Drive was built around 1836.

This is a 1.5 story masonry structure constructed in circa 1836 in the Federal-style.

Except for the circumstantial evidence of the structure referenced by the 1836 advertisement being the same as the one located today at 2833 Tremont Drive, there is no proof that the current structure was built in 1836.

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).

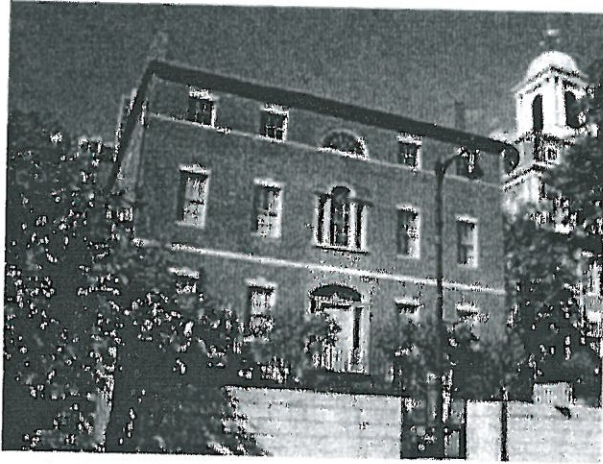
As the attached documents suggest, the Federalist style was primarily used prior to 1820 on the east coast. However, by 1876 the Colonial Revival House was popular. The features are quite similar to the current look of the house, so it could have been built later. (Descriptions of styles attached.) (Of course, the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Form, which was not made a part of the Designation Report, lists the style as Georgian.)

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.

The prior owner seems to be the source of the information that the house was built by Bishop Smith circa 1830. It is possible that the house was built at the same time as the garage that is circa 1870 rather than circa 1836.

So while the house might be old, it may not be as old as the prior owner alleged.

Federal (Adam): 1780-1820



Like the preceding Georgian period, domestic architecture in the Federal style typically came in the form of a simple box, two rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. However, creative floor plans with elliptical and round spaces were introduced during this period and the simple exterior box was often modified by projecting wings (particularly in high-style examples). In addition, there is a lightness and restrained delicacy to Federal architectural components in comparison to their heavier, more ponderous Georgian counterparts.

The Federal style is often described as a refinement of Georgian style drawing on contemporary European trends, in particular the work of Robert Adam (1728-1792), who traveled to the Mediterranean to study classical Roman and Greek monuments. His architecture was based on first-hand observation rather than interpreted through buildings of the Italian Renaissance. During this period, the first true architects appeared on the American scene. Among them was Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844) who is credited with bringing the Federal style to United States after his own European tour. Asher Benjamin's (1773-1845) famous pattern books brought Bulfinch's interpretations of the Adam style to thousands of American carpenters and house wrights. Other notable architects of the period include Benjamin H. Latrobe (Philadelphia and Virginia), Samuel McIntire (Salem, Massachusetts), and Alexander Parris (Maine).

Geographic Range:

Federal architecture was a sign of urban prosperity, reflecting the growing wealth of the new nation. Examples stretch from Maine to Georgia with the zenith in prosperous port cities on the eastern seaboard, particularly Boston, Salem, Newburyport, and Marblehead, Massachusetts; Newport, Providence, Warren, and Bristol, Rhode Island; Portland and Wiscasset, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. Vernacular examples survive throughout settled areas of the nineteenth century and are least common on the westward edges of expansion and inland rural areas of northern New England that were still sparsely settled.

Typical Features:

- Two-story, rectangular construction

- Side gable or low-hipped roofs
- Raised foundations
- Semi-circular or elliptical fanlights over front entry
- Elaborate door surrounds with decorative crowns or small entry porches (often elliptical or semicircular)
- Cornice emphasized with decorative molding (usually modillions – refined dentils)
- Double-hung sash windows (six over six) sash separated by thin wooden muntins
- Windows arranged in symmetrical rows, usually five-ranked (less commonly three or seven)
- Northern preference for wood frame, clapboard siding; southern examples used brick construction
- Louvered shutters

Interiors:

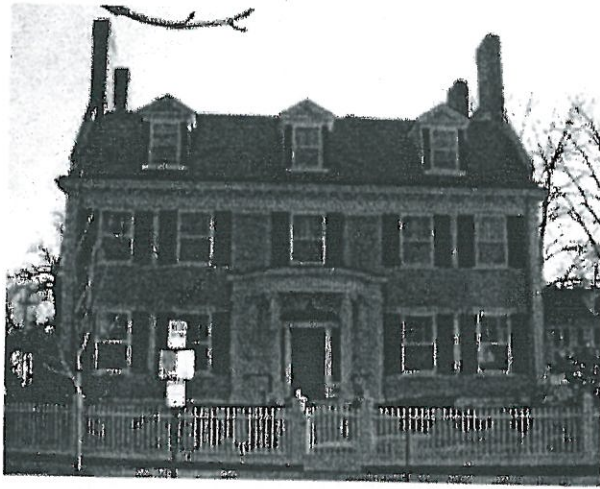
- Creative floor plans with elliptical, rounded rooms and domed or arched ceilings
- Graceful decorative ornament carved in wood or cast in plaster applied to mantels, walls, ceilings, etc.
- Curved open staircases that included classically decorated pediments and pilasters
- Decorative motifs include: swags, garlands, urns, and classical geometric patterns (motifs also appear on exterior door surrounds, entry porches, over windows, along cornices or in paneled wall inserts)

High-Style Elaborations:

- Flushboard siding (on front façade) meant to imitate stone
- Palladian windows – often centered above main entry
- Roof-line balustrades
- Flat or keystone lintels above windows
- Windows recessed into blind arches in brick examples
- Triple-hung windows extending to floor at primary story with shorter windows at upper stories
- Fanlights and sidelights incorporate delicate tracery in wood or lead
- Town houses: iron railings and balconies; bowed or polygonal bays (particularly in Boston)
- Three-story, hipped-roof, high-style examples common in Salem and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and coastal New England.

<http://www.historicnewengland.org/preservation/your-older-or-historic-home/architectural-style-guide#federal-adam-1780-1820>

Colonial Revival: 1876-1955



The Colonial Revival style became popular after the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia created a growing feeling of nostalgia about the American home. Homebuilders and architects turned to early American houses as inspiration for new, more dramatic houses appropriate to the booming economic times.

Here are the distinguishing features of the Colonial Revival house:

- Symmetrical façade
- Square or rectangular center-hall floor plan
- Gable, gambrel or hipped roof, depending on substyle
- Two or three stories
- Wood siding or brick construction
- Paneled entry doors, often with sidelights
- Simple details
- Dormers
- Small porticos with pillars or columns
- Multipaned, double-hung windows
- Shutters
- Bedrooms on upper floors, away from living areas
- Multiple fireplaces
- Paired chimneys

Origins of the Colonial Revival House

The Colonial Revival style began after the American Centennial in 1876. This sparked a fascination with the country's Colonial roots. Colonial Revival houses were first built in the late 19th century, in the shadow of the Victorian era. Colonial Revival grew in reaction to Victorian excesses, focusing on simpler, more traditional layouts and façades. The style took hold quickly and became one of the country's longest-lived architectural forms, with countless versions being built even today. Colonial Revival was so appealing to the public that homeowners rushed to remodel older style homes in the newest fashion, dressing them in Colonial-style balusters, columned porches, decorative swags, and pedimented entrances.

By the early 20th century, Colonial Revival had exploded nationally, thanks to features in countless books and periodicals. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York tapped the craze when it bought up rooms and objects from authentic Colonial homes and put them on display in its Central Park edifice.

Ironically, interest only increased during the Great Depression, when the Library of Congress launched the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1933, documenting many original Colonial homes. Many out-of-work writers worked in the WPA writers programs, documenting and photographing historic buildings.

Fourth Assumption:

The Powell-Smith house has a potential for containing archaeological resources and is representative of Antebellum period of development in Jefferson County.

Although the lot is rather small the remnants of domestic outbuildings and artifact middens associated with domestic activities are likely present on the property. It is recognized that there is a modern-day swimming pool in the yard which would have impacted resources in that area.

The property at 2833 Tremont Drive is only .8 of an acre of the original 20 acres. Whether there are any artifacts on the property is speculative. Most of the 20 acres would have been disturbed during its farming days or when it was subdivided, or indeed when the pool or the driveway or the garage was built. So it is as likely that artifacts are in the backyards of any of the other houses on Tremont Drive and beyond.

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.

There is no evidence of tunnels underneath the house. This is part of a neighborhood legend just as the belief that the house had some significance as an Underground Railway site. Again if Bishop Smith's residence was at another location, then any artifacts from that era could be on some of the adjacent lots.

The building of the property at 2833 Tremont 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 growing.

The 20 acres originally owned by Bishop Smith was not subdivided until 1908. It was still being farmed in 1877 as evidenced by the notice of sale in 1877 reciting the fruits and trees on the property. So it was not a change in land use during the Antebellum-period.

So while the house might be old, it may not be as old as the prior owner indicated and the location of any actual artifacts from 1830s could be anywhere on the 20 acres.

ERROR IN DESIGNATION REPORT

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.

Reliance on the 2010 Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Form is misguided for the following reasons:

The 2010 Survey indicates its only source of information as to the age and ownership of the property was the prior owner.

It states that Bishop Smith was the “original owner or builder” neither of which is correct.

It estimated the construction date but did not document it.

It stated that the octagonal kitchen was a later addition. Whereas, the 1911 structure is supposed to be the “Powell-Smith” house before it was altered.

It stated it was built in the Georgian Style. Arguably, it was Federal or Colonial Revival.

The prior owner said it was a “music school for girls.” That contradicts the other reports of the school that was somewhere on the 20 acres.

It states that the “farm” that was on the 20 acres acquired by Bishop Smith and passed down to the last owner of the entire 20 acres, Mary Chase, “encompassed the Hooch Subdivision.” That is not true. The Hooch subdivision lies to the east of the property.

The Final report, “They Came...They Saw...They Bought! The Twentieth Century Housing Boom in Louisville, Kentucky 1920-1970” by Janie-Rice Brother, Jennifer Ryall And Jay Stottman, did not include 2833 Tremont in its findings.

Rather, the actual finding of eligibility “as a part of a group of multiple resources” was limited to the Hooch subdivision bounded by Whiteway, Tyler Lane, Bardstown Rd. and Lancaster. (Copy of report pages attached.)

It specifically states that the house at 2833 Tremont Drive is outside of the area that is a part of a group of multiple resources.

KENTUCKY INDIVIDUAL BUILDING SURVEY FORM

(KHC 2011-1)

COUNTY Jefferson

RESOURCE # JFEH-4461

EVALUATION N / Eligible: member of a group

SHPO EVALUATION _____

DESTROYED _____

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined):
1 / Original owner or builder
Bishop Smith House
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2833 Tremont Drive
Louisville, KY 40205
3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad Name: Louisville East Date: 1994
Zone: 16 Method: G / GPS Unit
Easting: 615408 Northing: 4230172
4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

Mr. Urton
2833 Tremont Drive
Louisville, KY 40205
5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Janie-Rice Brother and Jennifer Ryall/Univ. of KY
6. DATE RECORDED: 3-8-11
7. SPONSOR: Louisville Metro/H.U.D.
8. INITIATION: 5 / Other (specify) Louisville 20th C. Project
9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION:
☐ Survey ☐ HABS/HAER
☐ KY Land ☐ Local Land
☐ NHL ☐ NR
10. REPORT/NR REFERENCE:
11. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION:
01: Residential - A: Single Dwelling
12. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION:
01: Residential - A: Single Dwelling
13. CONSTRUCTION DATE: Estimated 7: 1825-1849
Documented:
14. DATE OF MAJOR ADDITIONS/MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0: Undetermined orig. floor plan altered, front and rear
porches may be later addns., dormers likely addns., octagonal
kitchen addn.
15. CONSTRUCTION METHOD AND MATERIAL:
Original/Primary: B0 / Brick
Subsequent/Secondary: W3 / Frame, type unknown
16. DIMENSIONS: Height: B: 1-1/2 Story
Width: 6 bay (5 orig.) Depth: ~3 piles Acreage:

17. PLAN:
First: U / Undetermined/not applicable
Second: H / Central passage, double pile
18. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
First: 1:1: Georgian
Second: 6:5: Bungalow/Craftsman
19. FOUNDATION:
Type: 2 / Continuous
Material: B / Brick
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
Original: E / Brick, common bond
Replacement:
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION AND COVERING:
Configuration: A / Gable, side
Covering: 5 / Asphalt shingle
22. CONDITION:
E / Excellent-fully utilized
23. MODIFICATION: 2 / Moderate alteration
24. ARCHITECT/BUILDER:
25. PHOTOGRAPH FILE:
26. WINDOWS: ☒ Original ☒ Replacement
Type: Wood Sash Sash Configuration: orig. 6/1, wooden
casements, later/repl. 6/6 wooden d.h.
27. OUTBUILDINGS: Yes Number and type: 1 - carriage house



COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

According to the current owner of this house, Mr. Urton, it may have been built around 1830 by an Episcopalian Bishop Smith. The house was once used as a music school for girls. Brick walls are approximately 16.5" thick. The farm once extended from Tyler Avenue to Gardiner Lane and would have encompassed the Hooch Subdivision also surveyed for this project as well as others. There was a gravel drive to the house. Urton bought the house in 1964 for \$42,000 and originally had 2.6 acres.

(cont - see cont. sheet)

28. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

SITE PLAN KEY	FUNCTION	CONSTRUCTION DATE	METHOD/MATERIAL
1 001	cistern 18)	4: 1900-1924	P0 / Poured Concrete
2 002	carriage house 19G	4: 1900-1924	B0 / Brick
3 003	pool	A: 2001-Present	00 / Und./NA

29. SITE PLAN (Complete if #27 was answered or if you are using sub-numbers):



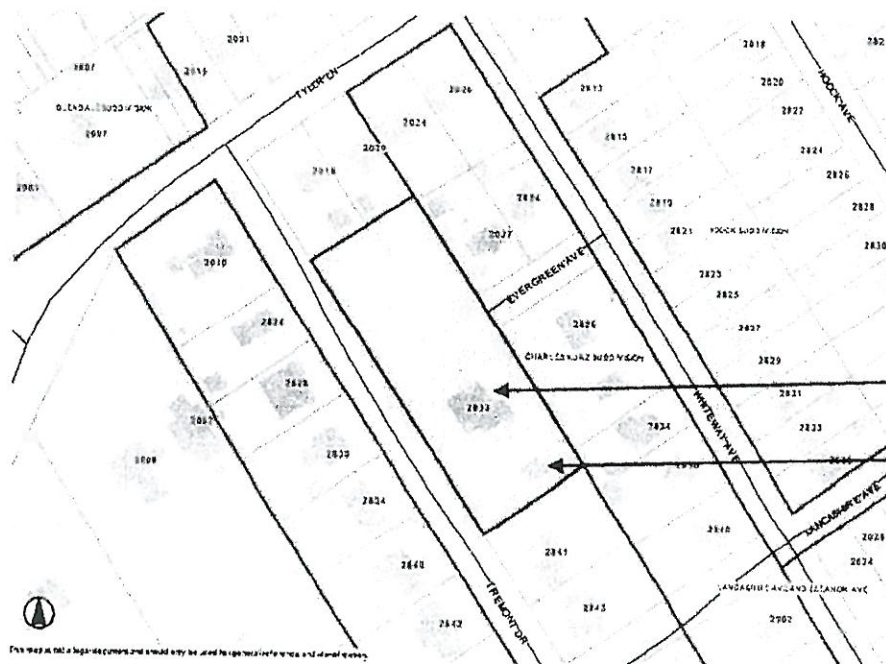
JFEH-4461.001

JFEH-4461

JFEH-4461.002

JFEH-4461.003

30. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location of resources):



JFEH-4461

JFEH-4461.002

COUNTY Jefferson
RESOURCE # JFEH-4461
GROUP # _____
IDENTIFICATION _____
INTENSIVE _____
CATEGORY #s _____
PAGE 1 OF 14 PAGES

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
CONTINUATION SHEET
(KHC 91-4)

Comments/Historical Information (cont.): Urton sold off one lot at Lancashire & Tremont. The previous owner sold off the two front lots in the 20th century. The house has a central hall plan with two rooms at the front and two rooms at the rear. At the rear portion of the central hall (beyond a wall with door at the center of the hall) is a simple Federal stair. The woodwork in the rear portion of the house also seems much simpler than the front portion. The plan of the house has obviously been altered. Rear fenestration has been altered. At the left gable end of the house is an octagonal, late 19th century, kitchen addition. In the parlor at the front/right of the house a chimney stack has been closed. The rear/right room is without a stack. In the front/left parlor is a chimney stack. This room has a mantle with swags and fluted pilasters, urns, and rosettes and dentils. In the rear/left room (dining room) is a 20th century fireplace. The house has casement windows (with fluted surrounds with bulls eye inset panels beneath windows) beside the stack for this fireplace. The house rests on a full basement finished with new carpeting and two-paneled doors. Windows are 6/6 d.h. in one part of the basement. There are three bedrooms and one bathroom upstairs. Ceilings follow the roofline and the upstairs is not heated. The house is five bays with W-W-D-W-W fenestration. Windows are mainly 6/1 wooden d.h. with bulls eye stone lintels and stone sills. Shutters did not appear original. The front door is paneled with three light sidelights and seven light transom above. It has bulls eye detailing and fluted pilasters. The front fenestration is sheltered by a full width front porch with four Tuscan column supports, wooden balustrade, and wooden floor; the front porch rests on a brick pier foundation. On the front slope of the main roof is a hipped roof, weatherboard-sided dormer with three 6/6 d.h. windows. Side and rear windows have plain wooden lintels. The half-glass, half-paneled rear door is simpler but retains a seven-light transom, three-light sidelights, and bulls eye detailing. The roof has a wide, wooden-bracketed eave overhang. At the left gable end of the house are two interior, brick chimneys. At the right gable end is a single interior, brick chimney. On the rear slope of the roof are two hipped roof dormers – one with two windows. Rear fenestration appears to be altered from five bays to three. There is a shed roof screened rear porch (with wooden, Doric column supports on wooden piers) on a brick basement foundation. Several doors enter the basement at the rear of the house. One is sheltered by a pentice (turned porch) with asphalt shingle roof. The house is associated with a cistern, carriage house, and swimming pool. This house is considered eligible.



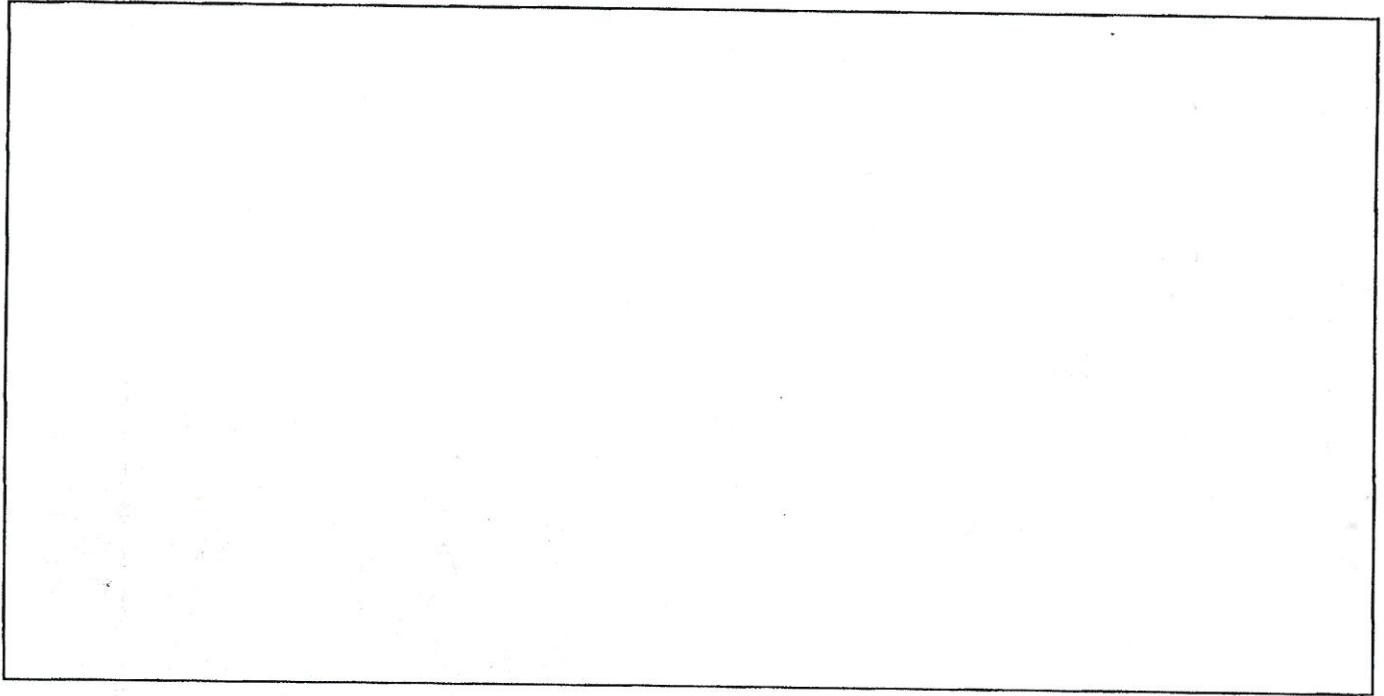
(Above-left) This is a NW/SW elevation showing the façade and right gable end of the house. (Above-right) This is a NW (façade) elevation of the house showing the octagonal, weatherboard-sided kitchen addition at its left gable end.

COUNTY Jefferson
RESOURCE # JFEH-4461.002
EVALUATION N / Eligible: member of a group
SHPO EVALUATION

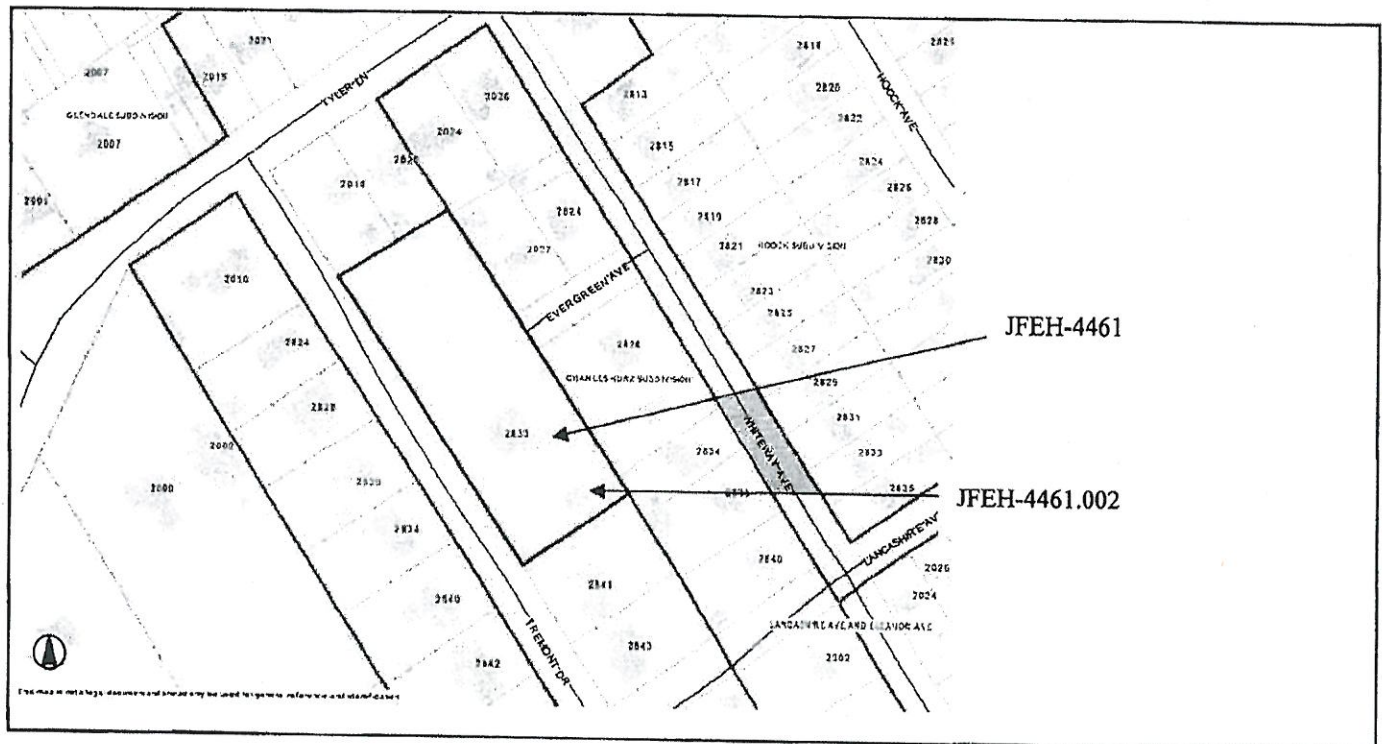
Kentucky Heritage Council * Frankfort, KY 40601 * (502) 564-7005 <http://www.heritage.ky.gov>

 $6-4$

19. SITE PLAN



20. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location of resources):



Hook (1924-1950s)

Louis/Mary Hook (Wheeler Auction Corporation, Inc. "selling agents")

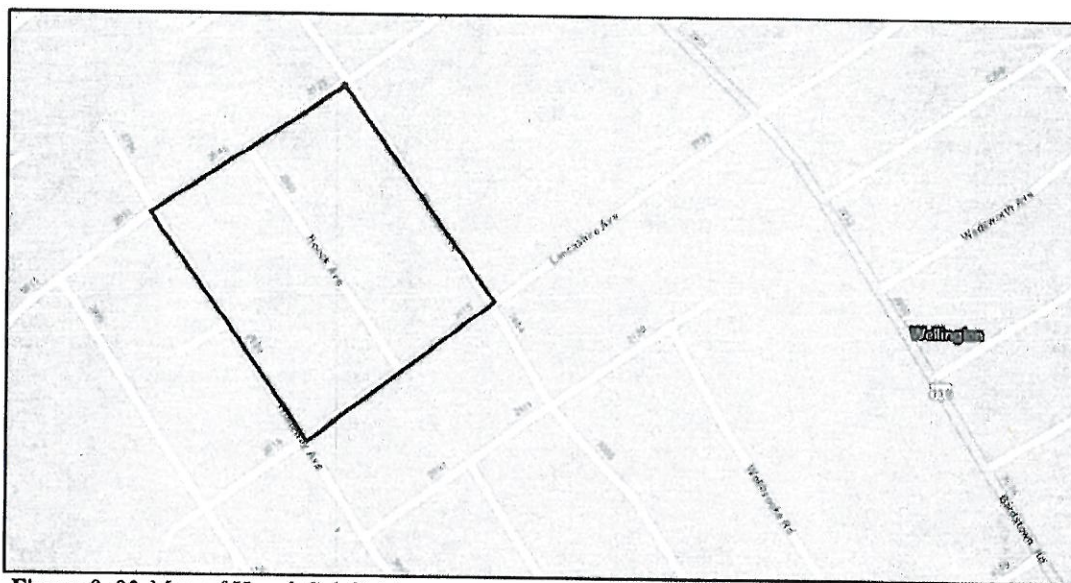


Figure 8. 92 Map of Hook Subdivision.

During 1923 and 1924, Louis and Mary Hook participated separately with Charles and Amelia Kurz and Nicholas and Annie Schmidt in the development of three adjacent subdivisions which included most of the area bounded by Tyler Lane, Tremont Drive, Dahlia Avenue and Bardstown Road.⁷⁶⁴ A 1924 *Courier-Journal* advertisement noted that Tyler Lane within "Hook's Subdivision" was "one of the most desirable spots" along Bardstown Road. The ad also noted that the subdivision was "just outside the city limits" but with "city water, electricity available and excellent car service." Wheeler Auction Corporation, Inc. would auction the lots along Tyler Lane (now Tyler Avenue) on June 4 at 2 p.m.⁷⁶⁵

To the north of Hook subdivision is the Briscoe subdivision and to the east is the Charles Kurz subdivision. South is the Lancashire and Eleanor Avenue subdivision. To its east is the large parcel owned by Assumption High School, St. Raphael the Archangel and St. Raphael's School. Beyond that to the east is Bardstown Road. Just outside the boundaries of Hook subdivision at 2833 Tremont Avenue was, according to the current owner of this house, built around 1830 by an Episcopalian Bishop Smith. The house was once used as a music school for girls. Brick walls are approximately 16.5" thick. The farm once extended from Tyler Avenue to Gardiner

⁷⁶⁴ Kramer, *Louisville Survey East Report*, 101.

⁷⁶⁵ *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Thursday Morning edition, May 22, 1924, p. 19.

Lane and would have encompassed the Hooch Subdivision also surveyed for this project as well as others.

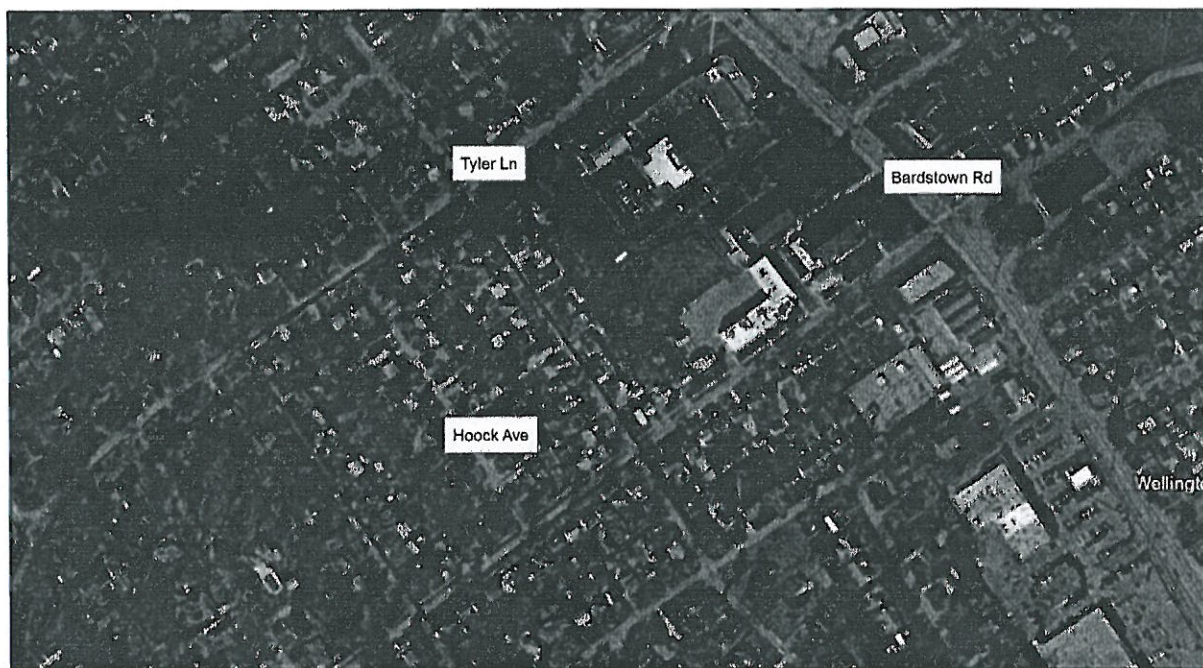


Figure 8. 93 Aerial view of Hooch Subdivision.

Hooch, surveyed by Stonestreet & Ford, was approved on June 2, 1924. Most parcels are 40-50 feet wide and approximately 150 feet deep. There were originally 71 parcels. Subdivision streets were on a gridiron plan with lots being narrow and fairly regular. There were no curved corners or large corner lots. Streets met at right angles. At the rear of parcels was a continuous "easement for public utilities." Except for along Tyler Avenue and Lancashire, Hooch is without sidewalks. Houses retain driveways; many driveways for houses on interior streets retain drainage pipes beneath drains in the driveway itself. These carry water toward storm sewers. Storm sewer grates are located in the right-of-way.

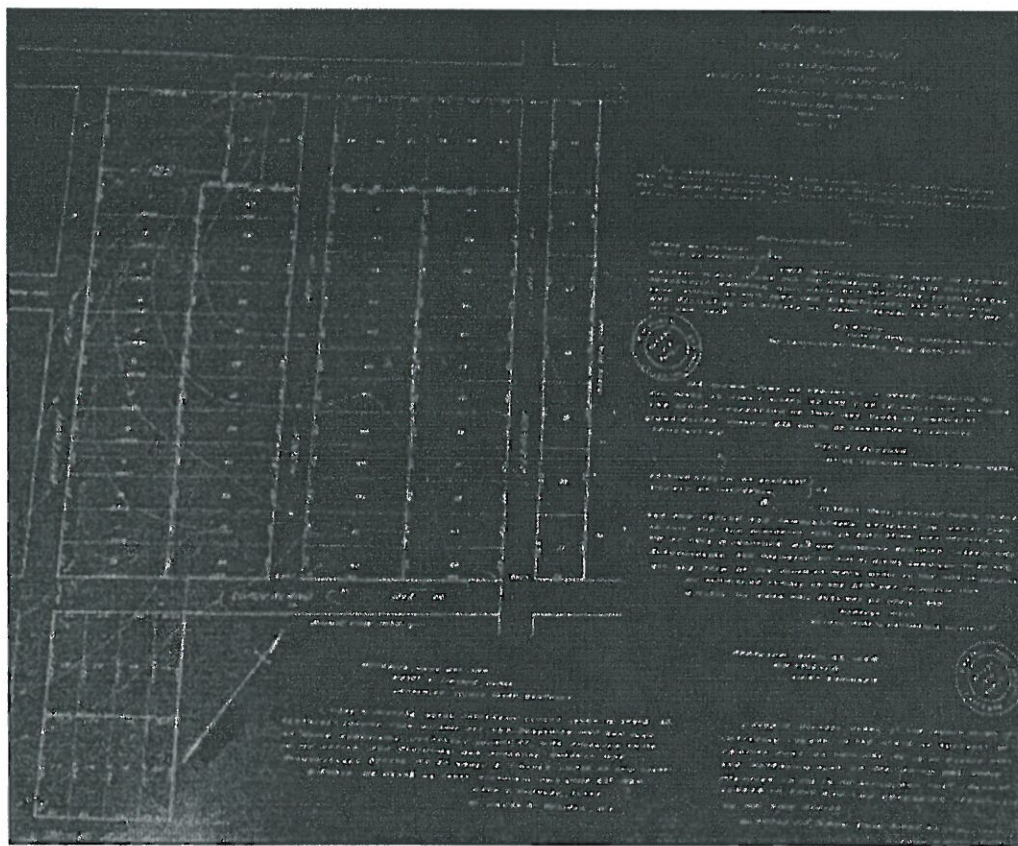


Figure 8. 94 Plat of Hook Subdivision.

Property Types Found in Hooch Subdivision

Hooch							
Type A (Bungalow)	Type B (Cape Cod)	Type C (Dutch Colonial)	Type D (Minimal Traditional)	Type E (Ranch)	Type F (Tudor Revival)	U	Total
12	21	2	14	3	1	2	55

Hooch subdivision includes fifty-five total houses of five house types including the Bungalow (**Type A**), Cape Cod (**Type B**), Dutch Colonial (**Type C**), Minimal Traditional (**Type D**), Ranch (**Type E**), and Tudor Revival (**Type F**). Two houses were of undetermined type. Most of the houses in the subdivision were Cape Cods, followed by Minimal Traditional houses, and then Bungalows.

Type A: Bungalow

The bungalow is defined by its circular floor plan. It typically has a side gable roof and either an integral or shed roof front porch usually extending across nearly the full width of the facade. Bungalows are 1.5 stories typically with a gable- or hipped-roof dormer on the front slope of the main roof and, often, a dormer on the rear slope as well. Many have bay or oriel windows in their gable ends. Bungalows often have a full width rear porch as well. Most had Craftsman style features originally; these included exposed rafter tails, wide eave overhangs, Craftsman porches, and divided light Craftsman wooden windows. Bungalows can also be oriented in front gable fashion; this orientation is more typical of a southern bungalow.

Hooch Subdivision is 22 percent Type A.

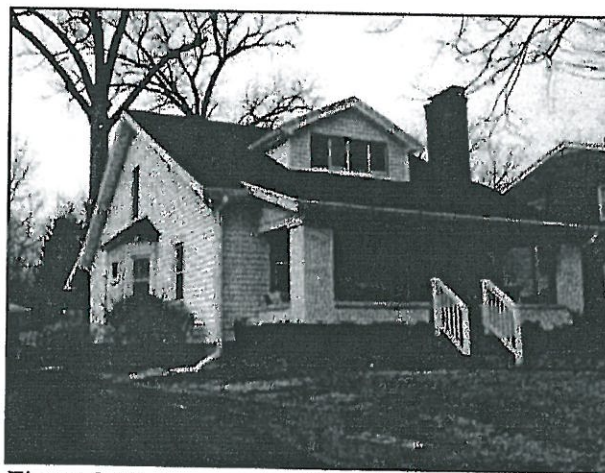


Figure 8. 95 An example of Type A, located at 2820 Hooch Avenue.

Type B: Cape Cod House

The Cape Cod house occurs in a number of variations within this subdivision. The Cape Cod is considered a plan; however, certain stylistic features have become associated. The basic version is a 1.5 story house with a central front door, steeply-pitched side gable roof, and three-bay-wide, two-pile-deep dimensions. Typically there is a gable end chimney and, often, there are gable roof dormers. The most common variation is a Tudor Revival style Cape Cod with a steeply-pitched, gable roof projecting entrance bay. An unusual variation found in this subdivision that has a lesser impact on the plan of the house is a Cape Cod with an original oriel window projecting from its façade.

Hook Subdivision is 38 percent Type B.

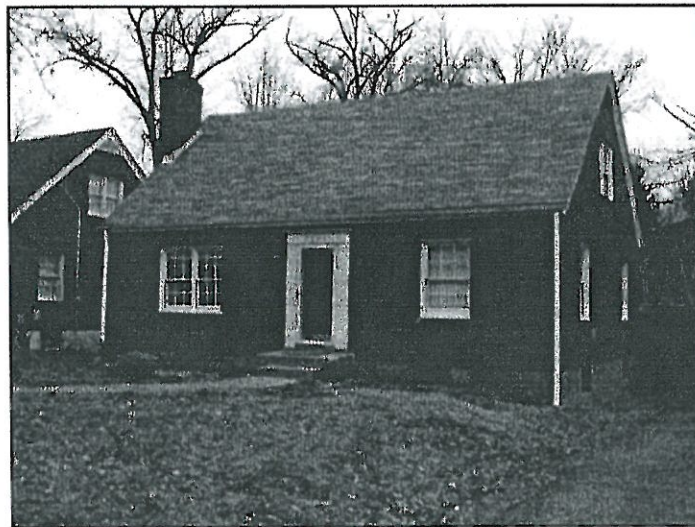


Figure 8. 96 *An example of Type B, located at 2821 Whiteway Avenue.*

Type C: Dutch Colonial House

The Dutch Colonial house is defined mainly by its gambrel roof and Colonial Revival style features. These houses are typically two full stories and may have dormers on the front and rear slope of their roofs. Most have central front entrances. There may be an attached, original, sunroom at one end of the house.

Hook Subdivision is 4 percent Type C.



Figure 8. 97 *An example of Type C, located at 2826 Hook Avenue.*

Type D: Minimal Traditional House

A Minimal Traditional house, as defined by the McAlesters, has a front-facing gable roof and, usually, a wide chimney. The term Minimal Traditional is becoming more widely used to describe a plan, but is probably still more typically used to describe a style. For the purposes of this study, the Minimal Traditional house is differentiated from the Minimal Traditional-influenced Ranch house by its front-projecting façade bay or wing; those houses considered Minimal Traditional-influenced Ranch houses have only a front-facing gable roof on the front slope of the main roof but have no associated projecting bay or wing.

Hoock Subdivision is 25 percent Type D

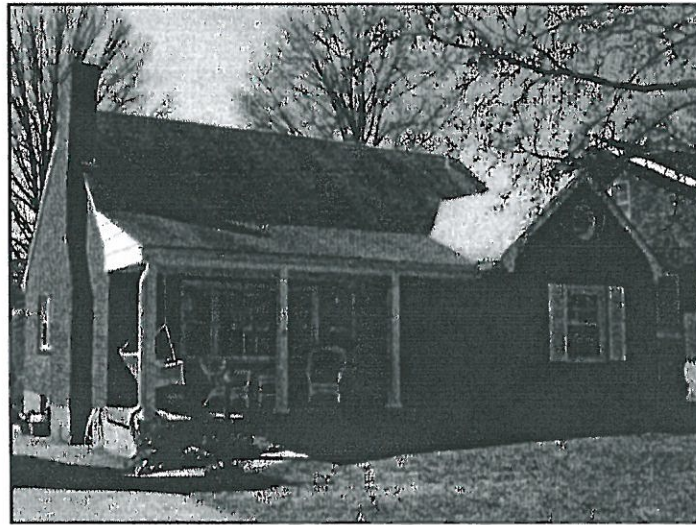


Figure 8. 98 *An example of Type D, located at 2840 Eleanor Avenue.*

Type E: Ranch House

The ranch house is distinguished by its horizontality and sprawling plan. These houses are usually one story high and two rooms deep. Three- to five-bay-wide versions have been identified in the Hooch Subdivision; the three-bay-wide version was identified most often. Ranch houses in this subdivision have a variety of roof forms including hipped, gable-on-hip, and side gable. Some were built with attached garages and others lacked garages.

Hooch Subdivision is 5 percent Type E.

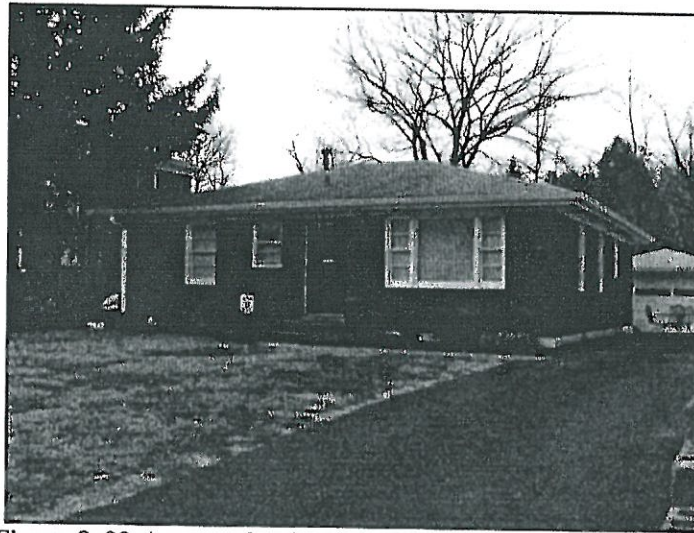


Figure 8. 99 *An example of Type E, located at 2822 Hooch Avenue.*

Type F: Tudor Revival House

The Tudor Revival house is defined mainly by its steeply-pitched, gable oriented rooflines. Most often, there are more than one of these and one is separated into a projecting bay containing the front entrance. Sometimes one of the roof slopes will extend down and across the façade. Arched window, porch, and door openings are typical. A tapering façade chimney with a large base as well as ornamental stone work is often present.

Hooch Subdivision is 2 percent Type F.



Figure 8. 100 *An example of Type F, located at 2821 Hooch Avenue.*

These houses types indicate that Hooch began to develop in the 1920s and continued developing well into the 1940s and 1950s. Many of the Cape Cod houses in this subdivision had an oriel window projecting from their façade – this is an unusual feature. A number of parcels (east of Eleanor and south of “Cumberland” – now Lancashire) were not included in the final subdivision. The parcels that compose Hooch today appear to be unaltered, original parcels of the same shape and size as the ones that were platted. The house at 2820 Eleanor Avenue, according to its current owner, was the house the Hoochs actually lived in and was built in 1924. This owner also had a plat of the subdivision which he had found in the house. Houses along Whiteway Avenue are perhaps the most modest and least decorative, consisting mainly of Cape Cods and Minimal Traditional houses. This appears to be the latest street developed in the subdivision.

Recommendations and Assessment of Significance:

The Hooch Subdivision is considered eligible for listing as a district in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for its contributions to the broad pattern of suburban development at Louisville's metropolitan fringe in the early automobile age. The subdivision developed outside the city limits during a critical transportation transition period in the 1920s. It provides evidence of how developers of the time wisely sought to locate a subdivision with access to "excellent car service" which likely either meant interurban or streetcar service along Bardstown Road. The Hooch Subdivision may also be eligible under Criterion B for the contributions of its developers who developed other adjacent subdivisions. There is also the possibility of nominating Hooch thematically under a context examining the development of subdivisions retaining the historic home of the original landowner.

Hooch retains strong integrity of **association, feeling, location, and setting**. These homes retain original setbacks, curbless streets, driveways, and detached garages. Sidewalks remain along Tyler Avenue. Investigating integrity of **design** by taking interior measurements and comparing these with typical plans of the time was beyond the scope of work for this project. **Integrity of materials** is most commonly compromised by replacement windows or by front or rear porch screening or enclosure. Cladding changes, which have not affected the basic form of the house, are common in Hooch; these include mainly the vinyl and aluminum siding of dormers. Siding changes are considered removable and, providing that nothing is removed beneath the siding, integrity of materials has not been compromised. Homes in Hooch have a medium level of integrity of **workmanship**. Most retain character-defining features such as porches, hoods, bay or oriel windows, door surrounds, sidelights, and dormers. Many retain original front doors. Most commonly altered or removed are smaller features such as hoods or brackets.

Designation Criteria Judged As Having Been Met

Criteria Category	From the Designation Report:	Argument against meeting the criteria
(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development or heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth, or the United States.	<i>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.</i>	Change in land use for this property came after the significant period of change in the area. The 20 acres were not subdivided until 1908 and was a working farm at least until 1877.
(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.	<i>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.</i>	There is no proof that the house was the site of the school. Nor that the house is the house that Bishop Smith lived in., Also it is only speculation that the actual .8 acre of the 20 acre site has significant archeological information.
(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.	<i>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.</i>	There is no proof that this particular structure is the one Bishop Smith lived in. Other large Antebellum houses on adjacent properties have not survived so it is likely his house did not survive. The house at 2833 Tremont could have been built later by the Hornsbys.

(h) Its relationship to other distinctive areas, which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.	<i>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.</i>	The Colonial Revival architecture style was still being used after 1860 so could have been built after Powell and Smith owned the property. The property was still a working farm in 1880 which contradicts the house's significance as a suburban development.
(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.	<i>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.</i>	There is no proof that Dr. Powell bought or sold the property as a "speculative" property. He did in fact live on the property. He owned 40 acres and his house could have been large and described as a house big enough to renovate to accommodate "20 students" or as many as 40 students according to the Filson Club records.