September 8, 2018

Mayor Fischer--

After waiting over a month, I find I must again express my view regarding the Castleman statue in Cherokee Triangle.

I am deeply disappointed in you and your decision regarding the Castleman statue. From written accounts of your thoughts, I believed -- apparently wrongly -- that you understood the complexities of the issue and the life of this, and for that matter, every, person.

I will recount history as I have come to understand it during my thirty years of living in the Cherokee Triangle neighborhood. During a brief period early in his life, Castleman served the Confederacy. His record shows his conviction and eventual pardon. However, the statue was placed to commemorate accomplishments of the man beyond those early years. As you know he had many years of service the United States of America, culminating as a US General and the first military Governor of Puerto Rico. However, the statue was placed not to primarily honor him for this service, but rather for his service to the community. As I understand it, the statue was placed in the Cherokee Triangle neighborhood of the City of Louisville to honor and commemorate his contributions to our equestrian heritage and to the development of our city parks. The statue of Castleman in civilian attire astride his horse Carolina stands, uniquely situated, oriented toward the entrance of what is arguably the "crown jewel" of our city's parks, Cherokee Park.

For well over a year there has been an organized campaign of dysinformation by a few loud, misinformed, and perhaps intentionally dysinformed and socially destructive minority, members of which chose this issue, most likely out of the frustration with the politics and leadership at the highest levels of state and national governments. I share their frustration, but abhor their chosen target and tactics. This dysinformation campaign has been allowed to control the community conversation. Labeling a civic monument as "a confederate statue" does not make it so. Appropriate community leadership action, though difficult, would be to guide the conversation toward an accurate and balanced understanding of the history and significance of the monument, while encouraging those frustrated by social and political issues toward actions that are constructive and appropriate for addressing their legitimate concerns. Dysinformation cannot be allowed to determine action, lest we fail in our stewardship of our community.

Your decision, if executed, will result in the wrongful removal of a legitimate community monument, honoring and memorializing a genuine community contribution. Further, the monument has come to be the symbol of a strong, vibrant, and socially engaged Cherokee Triangle neighborhood. Removal would strike a mortal blow to the heart of this historic place!

As a concerned and passionate constituent of our Louisville community, I urge you as our Mayor, to reconsider your decision and do the right thing... Though it will not be easy, preserving the statue in the name of truth is that right thing!

--Barry Wainscott, MD, MPH

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: rjteeple@gmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 9, 2019 1:01 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castle man

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I will not be able, unfortunately, to attend the meeting this coming week. However, and I've written numerous letters pertaining to this, I strongly feel that the removal of the statue and the base would be a disservice to general Castleman and to the neighborhood at large. I believe history, if the statue is removed, will prove the decision wrong and judge it as a knee-jerk reaction that was focusing on one aspect Of general Castleman's life. The larger picture shows that the statue is warranted for the space, serves it well and is a beautiful example of an equestrian statue. We are so caught up these days and being absolutely PC that our vision is often blinded by small aspects of a situation and we neglected larger picture.Please preserve the statue where it is. Jack Teeple

Sent from my iPhone

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Darr, Savannah
Sent: Wednesday, January 9, 2019 2:35 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: public comment

Carol Canter
502-426-1966

She called on December 28, 2018 at 12:16pm to talk to about 18COA1328. She was not specifically for or against the removal of the statue. She believed that it would be removed. However, she had concerns about what would go back. She recommended a flag pole and would like the ARC to know that.

Thanks!

Savannah Darr
Planning & Design Coordinator
Planning & Design Services
Department of Develop Louisville
LOUISVILLE FORWARD
444 South Fifth Street, Suite 300
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 574-5705
https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design
https://louisvilleky.gov/government/quinn-chapel

DEVELOP
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Top Landmarks and Preservation Myths and Mistakes
Sign up to receive notices of developments and demolitions in your Council District
Look up permits, Planning & Design cases, and code violations

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: David Horvath <dhorvath@fastmail.fm>
Sent: Saturday, January 5, 2019 12:42 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Case file for Architectural Review Committee - Castleman Statue
Attachments: Architectural Review Committee.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Cynthia,

The attached letter is in reference to the coming deliberations by the Architectural Review Committee about the Castleman Statue. Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice wants to be sure the Committee has this to review in their case file.

Thanks so much,

David Horvath
Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice

January 4, 2019

Dear Friends of the Architectural Review Committee,

Thank you for your work reviewing the request from Mayor Greg Fischer to move the Castleman statue.

We appreciate the deliberation you will bring to this process and know that you will take the findings of the Louisville Public Arts and Monuments Advisory Committee into consideration. Our organization, Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice (LSURJ), part of a national network of SURJ chapters around the country working on expanding racial justice, supported the Louisville Public Arts process and its conclusion that statues in public spaces reflect the ideals we want as a whole community.

In addition, our organization went door to door talking with neighbors in the Cherokee Triangle about the statue and again after the mayor's recommendation for removal. While of course there were those who oppose removal, the majority of people we spoke with agree that the Castleman statue has no place in a public space like the Triangle neighborhood.

Attached is our letter the Members of the Louisville Public Arts and Monuments Advisory Committee.

We urge you to support the mayor in his efforts to remove the Castleman statue.

Thank you for your consideration,

Coordinating Team of Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice
Bill Allison, Vicki Catlin, Rebecca Grant, David Horvath, Cory Lockhart, Andrew Newton,
Mark Steiner, Carla F Wallace, Becki Winchel, Sonja DeVries, Kelly McCall

May 16, 2018

Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice
louisvillesurj@gmail.com

To the Members of the Louisville Public Arts and Monuments Advisory Committee,

Nearly ten months after the unrest in Charlottesville, Virginia, we are again pressing the city of Louisville to remove the statue of John B. Castleman from Cherokee Triangle.

As a registered Confederate monument, the Castleman statue conflicts with Louisville's commitment towards establishing itself as a compassionate city. Erected during the turn of the 20th century, the monument was created during a national wave of public art designed to intimidate citizens of color and promote white supremacist ideals. This same era brought about a revival of the Ku Klux Klan and the establishment of Jim Crow laws. Although not shown in uniform, Castleman was, as the monument's plaque states, a noted colonel and brigadier general for the CSA. And while it is true that he played a prominent role in the creation of Louisville's park system, it is also true that he publicly advocated for their segregation.

Shortly after the deadly violence in Charlottesville, Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice (LSURJ) traveled door-to-door within the Cherokee Triangle neighborhood to discuss both Castleman and the statue that bears his name. While we were unsure of the reception we might receive, we found many neighborhood residents eager to discuss the issue. More than sixty five percent of individuals to whom we spoke agreed that honoring a registered Confederate monument was not in line with the values of equity, inclusion, and racial justice. Many were also unaware of Castleman's troublesome legacy. Towards the end of our discussions, a number of these individuals also opted to place Black Lives Matter signs in their yards. Considering the monument's origins, we see this as a clear indication of the statue no longer reflecting the ideals of the community in which it stands.

We anticipate that the more people know the full history of John B. Castleman, the more opposition to the statue will grow. Indeed, this rejection of hate has already taken root in cities and states across the country. In less than a year, Confederate statues have come down by public demand in New York City, Orlando, Dallas, Austin, Baltimore, Durham, Memphis, and countless other locations.

As a committee, you are charged with looking to these cities for guidance regarding Louisville's evaluation of its public art. You are charged with establishing principles that will allow us to move forward with our collective visual narrative. And you are charged with deciding whether the art that currently stands may be considered as honoring bigotry, racism, and slavery. The decision to remove the Castleman statue, therefore, is not simply a matter of accommodating the opinion of LSURJ or any other group. It is the natural conclusion of the responsibilities you have been assigned.

We conclude by asking: what ideals do we celebrate by leaving the Castleman statue where it stands? And what, as a city, do we stand to gain by replacing it with an image of compassion and community?

We can do better. It's time to take it down.

Sincerely,

Coordinating Team of Louisville Showing Up for Racial Justice
Bill Allison, Rebecca Bernstein, Vicki Catlin, Rebecca Grant, David Horvath, Cory Lockhart, Andrew Newton, Kate Sedgwick, Mark Steiner, Carla F Wallace, Becki Winchel

cc: Executive Director Kendall Boyd Human Relations Commission

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Emma Aprile <etaprile@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 19, 2019 10:29 AM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Re: 18COA1328

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Ms. Elmore,

I am writing regarding case #18COA1328, a proposal to remove the statue and base of the Castleman statue at the Cherokee roundabout.

As a resident of neighboring Tyler Park I drive and walk past this statue on a daily basis and I wholeheartedly support removing this statue. While I appreciate John B. Castleman's contributions to our area, I feel that this statue also celebrates, inadvertently or not, his legacy of exclusion and political division, as well as his support of white supremacy. I do not want our neighborhood to sport sport such a statue.

I am unable to attend Wednesday's hearing about this issue, but wish my comments here to be entered into the record for support of this proposal.

I am entirely in favor of this statue's removal.

Thank you so much,

Emma Aprile

--
Emma Aprile
c: 502-396-3600
1806 Rosewood Ave.
Louisville, KY 40204

If you trust in yourself, and believe in your dreams, and follow your star . . . you'll still get beaten by people who spent their time working hard and learning things and weren't so lazy. —Terry Pratchett

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Lindgren, Sarah L.
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2019 4:33 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: FW: 18COA1328
Attachments: Castleman.1.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Did you receive this?

Sarah Lindgren
Public Art Administrator
Office of Advanced Planning
Department of Develop Louisville
LOUISVILLE FORWARD
444 South Fifth Street, Suite 600
Louisville, KY 40202 tel.(502) 574-1554
https://louisvilleky.gov/government/public-art

From: Peter Morrin [mailto:peterpatrickmorrin@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2019 11:02 AM
To: cynthia.elmore@louisvilleky.gov; Lindgren, Sarah L.
Subject: 18COA1328

I will not be in Louisville tomorrow, at the time of the hearing regarding moving the Roland Hinton Perry statue of General Castleman.
However, the argument that the statue should be moved because it was not part of Olmsted's original park plan is facetious at best. There is a negative aspect to Olmsted's legacy - that is, his antipathy to anything that distracted from his belief that the purpose of parks was to provide a renewal of spirit through immersion in nature. He was uniformly against statuary in parks and against use of parks for cultural purposes such as art museums. When Central Park was acquired by the City in 1901, there was a proposal to make a remaining building from the Southern Exposition into an art museum for Louisville. Olmsted quashed that plan unfortunately: Louisville would have a far stronger art museum had it been established 25 years earlier.
It is the height of hypocrisy to remove the statue of Castleman while we continue to retain the name of Henry 'Marse' Waterson on 264. When will Louisville truly commit to combating racism?
We need a site of conscience at 2nd and Main where the slave pens were located. We need historic markers for the 'sundown towns' within Jefferson County, where African-Americans were summarily arrested if within city limits after dark. We need historic markers for the East Louisville neighborhoods in which deed restrictions forbade sales to African-Americans and Jews. We need to integrate the historic landscape and honor all minorities that helped forge a more just and compassionate city.
The statue of General Castleman has been in place for over 115 years. It is surrounded by buildings of comparable age. For good reason, buildings and monuments that are moved are deleted from the National Register of Historic Places.
Finally, what guarantees have been provided that the sculpture will be conserved in a new location? What funding will the city provide for removal of graffiti? Will this fine work of art continue to be honored and protected? Will trained conservators do the work of removal?
I suggest that a decision on this matter be delayed until answers are provided to these key questions.

Peter Morrin
Director Emeritus, Speed Art Museum

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Debra harlan <debraandted@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2019 5:02 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Comments
Attachments: Statutory statuary.pdf

Here you go. As always, just my opinion.

Sent from my iPhone

I choose to make my comments in writing with attached text in lieu of participating in a public hearing using historic preservation as the means to justify whatever outcome there is.
I am still waiting to be informed as to why two public art pieces on West Main Street have been summarily removed without public notice or formal input- the rare and hard sought fountain from the Southern Exposition from Ft Nelson Park (last seen dumped in a parking lot on Seventh Street Road), and the 1890 tornado sculpture that was in front of the Ft Nelson building.

While I do not consider the Castleman statue to be a "confederate" statue, I do believe the total history has not been accurately told, nor has any consideration been made to how we might augment or reinvent the piece, similar to the artversation the Speed initiated with Brooklyn artist Nari Ward regarding the Confederate Monument. That exercise was to reimagine and reinterpret- with the Freedom Park installations- history in a meaningful way.
A similar idea was floated years ago by the late esteemed Dr J.Blaine Hudson, former head of Pan African Studies and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at U of L. Louisville instead chose to relocate the monument to a nearby town and it is still exactly what it's always been. A Confederate Monument.

All history must be told. My recent rereading of Lyman T Johnson's memoir, The Rest of the Dream, underscores that. Dr. Johnson, a major local, regional and national force in the civil rights movement, made particular mention of J Graham Brown's role in maintaining a segregated city. Yet here is a man who's legacy and foundation after his death has provided boundless generosity for all, regardless of race, gender or economic situation. The Raymond Graf statue of Brown and his little dog, erected some 25 years after his death, remains remarkably free of controversy.

Excerpts of Sam Thomas' book on Olmsted Parks seem to suggest that Castleman was not the catalyst for the 1924 segregation rule for city parks; he was dead at the time.

Thomas Jefferson was a slave owner. His statue remains, as does the secondhand Louis XVI statue that nobody in France would claim for nearly 200 years until they regifted him to Louisville. Farmington remains a dynamic laboratory to help current and future generations understand slavery. This history matters.

You cannot change history but you can tell it, as Dr Johnson said, all of it, good bad or in between. Then you have to learn from it and move forward, because today is the history that matters and the history you make is now. MLK has been dead for fifty years and still Quinn Chapel remains unrestored and in jeopardy. Blessings to current staff for their recent work on this, but fifty years??

I was privileged to have been a student of African American history at Ohio Wesleyan University taught by Dr Harold E Pinkston, MLK's roommate at Boston University, only a few years after the assassination and in the midst of the Vietnam War and civil unrest. I put myself through that

school in part as a groom on a nationally known Saddlebred horse farm and was one of the first three women hired to do so an all male farm. I am partial to the breed.

I am the daughter of immigrants and a first generation American. My mother and grandparents were Holocaust survivors who raised me to never forget the atrocities committed upon the global family, and my mother spoke often in schools, including mine, about her experiences. I am now the keeper of that history, or HerStory if you will.
We come to our history as we do and it is our duty to tell that history and again, do better.
Our community remains greatly divided by economic racism and we would do well to address the present for the future instead of "correcting" a past we cannot change. Dr. Johnson believed education was freedom. So do I.

Respectfully submitted,

Debra Richards Harlan
Retired staff, Landmarks Commission
(Proud recipient of the Christy and Owsley Brown public service award in historic preservation for the state of

- Kentucky-2018.)

Johnson, Cynthia E

From:	Debra harlan <debraandted@gmail.com>
Sent:	Tuesday, January 22, 2019 3:25 PM
To:	Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject:	Fwd: New Note
Attachments:	Scanned Documents.pdf; Scanned Documents.pdf; Scanned Documents.pdf; Scanned Documents.pdf
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

This is my feeble attachment for forthcoming comments for tomorrow.
I have difficulty doing this with a phone and I await my new computer next week.
Testing to make sure this is your
Current email address.
DRH

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** Debra harlan <debraandted@gmail.com>
> **Date:** January 22, 2019 at 3:19:50 PM EST
> **To:** debraandted@gmail.com
> **Subject: New Note**
>
> OBJ
>
> •
>
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> OBJ
>
> Sent from my iPhone

close to the master scheme

caught on to the master scheme

downtown Louisville. At that time Fourth Street was the business center of Louisville, and people thought it always would be. White business leaders decided they would keep blacks from moving into the downtown white areas by creating a vacuum or a buffer zone between the black community and Fourth Street. In those days the Negro business district was centered at Sixth and Walnut. A couple of Negroes then bought some pieces of property on Fifth Street. A corporation of Negroes decided to buy the National Theater at Fifth and Walnut on the west side—just across the street from the Kentucky Hotel, which was owned by J. Graham Brown. When Brown found out that a Negro corporation was about to buy a building across the street from his hotel, he got hopping mad. He said it would be an insult to his hotel guests if they had to look out and see a Negro outfit across the street. Somehow he forced the owners of the National Theater to rescind their offer to sell to Negroes. Then he bought the building, tore it down, and wiped out the whole block with a parking lot. He said he'd rather see the block covered with asphalt than with Negroes. Well, old man Brown is dead now and probably rolling over in his grave at all the blacks going in and out of his places.

Brown was simply a part of the master plan to keep blacks away from Fourth Street. They were already close, just two blocks from the hub of the white business district at Fourth and Walnut. That intersection had four of the biggest white

counters [illegible]
Hasenour's. That was a rough one! They sent us word: "Tell the niggers not to come out here. They'll get their heads bashed in if they do. This restaurant is for white folks in a white neighborhood. Negroes don't live around here. And you can't pay the price we charge here. You don't belong here. We don't want you. Don't come." We held off on Hasenour's till the time was right.

Finally, we got up enough nerve to go against J. Graham Brown—his hotel, his theater, and his restaurants. Brown swore that any Negro who came in his hotel or restaurants had to come in the back alley, and as soon as he got in, he had to put on a white jacket. "Dressed like that," he said, "we will not only see your black face but know you're here as a servant." We started on the Brown Theater in December of 1959. A road show from New York was performing *Porgy and Bess*, but Louisville Negroes couldn't go to see it. We said, "This is hell on wheels," and we picketed for the whole run of the play. We cut into their attendance, and rather than let Negroes in, they stopped the play early.

One day a very affluent Negro and his wife drove up to the curb in

their big Cadillac near where we were picketing and called me over. "Lyman," he said, "why don't you come away from that theater? You're just embarrassing us Negroes. Don't you know that J. Graham Brown doesn't give a damn about your picketing? Don't you know he'll never let Negroes in his theater?" I said: "One day Negroes will be free to go into this theater. I may not be able to afford it, but I can park my little Chevrolet across the street and watch rich Negroes like you stroll in with your beautiful, expensively dressed wives. And when you come out, I'll come up to you and ask: 'Did you like it? Did you like it?' "

I've been to the Brown several times since it was opened to us, but I didn't much care for what I saw. I never was very interested in the shows there. My wife was too timid and sensitive to take the kind of abuse and vulgarity we took on the picket line, but she would always go with me once a place was opened to us. I would usually get bored stiff after about thirty minutes of a two-hour ballet, and I'd say to her, "Let's go find another place to open up." My objective was to have the option to go anywhere I wanted. I was satisfied to be able to walk off the street and not have an usher tell me I couldn't go in or ask me whether I wanted the right or left balcony. I just wanted to be able to buy a ticket. If he had come down out of his penthouse, I would have told Mr. J. Graham Brown, "Until you let me in, I will mortgage my house in order to have enough money to stay in your hotel one night or to eat one meal in your restaurant or to go to one show in your theater." But after I had proved my principle, I might say: "Now you can have your damn place. I'm not interested any more."

Back in the early 1960s, we were trying to get the NAACP to hold its national convention here, and we asked how many hotels would take Negroes. The national office said they couldn't hold their meeting here because they had outgrown the practice of putting delegates in private homes, and there weren't enough hotels open to Negroes. The Sheraton said they would save a few rooms for regular customers but would let us have all the rest. We also got permission to use the Watterson Hotel. Even the Chamber of Commerce helped us to get more rooms, but we still couldn't round up enough for the convention, and it went to another city. Perhaps we would have had enough if the Brown Hotel had been open to us. I once said, however, that when a federal law is passed opening up all hotels to all races I would lead a picket at the Brown to keep our people out. The Brown has now reopened, and blacks are welcome if they can afford it. But ironically, when the NAACP did come to Louisville in 1979, the Brown Hotel was closed for lack of business. That's poetic justice.

PARK SEGREGATION

On 13 June 1924, an outing of 20 students from Taylor S. Coleridge School for Negroes to Iroquois Park ended when the two accompanying teachers were arrested for disorderly conduct. The three arresting park guards claimed the teachers did not obey their order to move the children from the playground set aside for whites to the area for blacks.[668] The incident set in motion a reaction that formalized a code of conduct that had operated unspoken in the park system for probably a decade. As George C. Wright noted in *Life Behind A Veil: Blacks in Louisville, Kentucky 1865-1930*, "The one area where blacks enjoyed limited equal access was eliminated when city officials passed a resolution segregating the public parks." Dr. Wright later interviewed one of the teachers, Margaret Taylor, as well as the sister of the other, Naomi Taylor, in his thorough recounting of the events.

"Race Segregation In Parks Ordered," announced *The Courier-Journal* headline, 18 June 1924. "Temporary orders prohibiting white persons from using negro parks and playgrounds and restricting negroes from visiting similar places for white people, were issued yesterday by the Board of Park Commissioners following testimony of a clash between park guards and two negro school teachers last Friday at Iroquois Park." A protest meeting was held five days later at Quinn Chapel and funds were raised "to fight in court any measure prohibiting negroes' free use of all parks."[669] At a Board of Education hearing, both teachers "disclaimed that they were aware that the Park Board had ordered segregation in the parks," while Board of Park Commissioners chairman G. W. Schardein claimed that "the restriction had been enforced for years."[670] Had Schardein been correct, there would have been no reason to issue the temporary segregation order or to make "the order preventing mingling of the races in the parks permanent" as of 1 July 1924.[671]

On 4 July 1924, *The Courier-Journal* published in its Point of View column a remarkably insightful letter signed by a cross section of black leaders.[673] Expressed in a very conciliatory tone, "the undersigned colored citizens, representing one-sixth of the voters and taxpayers of our city" declared that "there neither is at the present time nor ever has been a law in the city of Louisville restraining certain groups from visiting certain parks or sections of parks."

> It is known and admitted by the Park Commission itself that up to June 13 there did not exist any Park Commission rule or regulation as to what parks or part of parks colored people should occupy. General Castleman, the father of our park system,

steadfastly refused to allow any kind of racial segregation in the parks of the city, and this policy has been followed until the present board issued its segregation orders a few days ago. This has been true in theory and in fact, for the colored people have used all the parks of the city, especially Iroquois Park, without let or hindrance through all these years and with little or no trouble of any kind.

Special pains have been taken to make the impression that adequate park and playground facilities are furnished by the city for colored people. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is not a single swimming pool for colored people in the city of Louisville...there is nothing in the city of Louisville that could be called by any stretch of the imagination an adequate playground, while Chickasaw Park is poorly equipped, poorly supervised, dangerous for children and far removed from the center of negro population.

While the signers of the letter "recognize the fact of segregation as set forth in laws regulating certain phases of our lives, we feel that absolute segregation is impossible" and that included the use of public parks. Use of the parks by both races "has been in vogue for fifty years, and more, [and] in no way involves any kind of social contact." Furthermore, they pointed out, providing and maintaining a double system of parks would be prohibitive and unattainable. But the era of "separate but equal" was formally underway. The "parks set aside for the exclusive use of negroes" were Boone, Ballard, Baxter, and Chickasaw.[674] The Olmsted firm considered Boone and Baxter not to be parks, referring to them as squares. Ballard was even smaller. The old Whallen tract, 53 acres on the Ohio River at the end of Greenwood Road, was acquired by the Board of Park Commissioners in late 1921. With only limited funds, the Board planned to provide picnic grounds, two baseball diamonds, and two tennis courts, while converting the Whallen residence into a shelter house.[675] The preliminary plan prepared by the Olmsted firm in late 1923 showed tennis courts but no baseball diamonds, and the contract for the road system was not let until late in 1928.[676]

In 1951 Federal Court Judge Roy M. Shelbourne began to dismantle the law by ordering the city to allow blacks to play golf on the public courses and to fish in the Cherokee Park lake.

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Beverly Bohr <beverlybohr@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 1:04 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman statue proposal

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I cannot make the Jan. 23 meeting of the Architectorial Review Committee but would like my opinion noted. I oppose the removal of the Castleman Statue from the Cherokee Triangle. I live inside the triangle at 1048 Cherokee Road and view the statue as a landmark for Cherokee Park. One of my neighbors has proposed that the residents of the Triangle be allowed to purchase the statue from the city. I agree with this proposal. We here inside the Triangle are the ones who are faced with the presence of this statue. We are NOT offended by the statue and we WANT to KEEP the statue.

Beverly Bohr
1048 Cherokee Rd

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: randy deddens <randydeddens@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 1:11 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman statue review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I oppose the removal of the Castleman Statue from the Cherokee Triangle.
I live inside the triangle at 1048 Cherokee Road and view the statue as a landmark for Cherokee Park.
I would like to see the Triangle Assc. purchase the statue from the city.

--
Randy Deddens

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Ann Decker <rldadd@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 2:07 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman statue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please do not remove it. Several letters to the C-J editor have articulated good reasons to keep it. I do not believe Castleman was a racist, and he did much good for Louisville.

Ann Decker
40205

Sent from my iPhone

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Ann Windchy <ann.windchy@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 1:44 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castle man monument

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I object to removal of monument for a small minority of people protesting its presence. Change the wording on the plaque

Sent from my iPhone

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Rob Townsend <rtownsend@motowngroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 2:39 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Cc: Michael Gross; monica orr; Kristin Townsend
Subject: Castleman Statue ARC meeting

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Cynthia and ARC Committee Members,
As a Cherokee Triangle resident for 15 years, a 2-term member of the CTA Board and Vice President, a Co-Chair of the CTA Art Fair Committee and current Olmsted Parks Board member, I am pledging my support in keeping the Castleman Statue.

The statue is one of the neighborhood's most historical and important landmarks and should be retained in it's current position. Homes in the Triangle over 100 years old are eligible for a Century Marker, which signifies a home as a historical asset and something to be treasured. This Century Marker is emblazoned the very statue in question.

As stated on the Louisville Metro Website:
"Louisville Metro's local preservation districts and individual landmarks designations recognize, preserve, and protect the city's significant historic and architectural resources for the entire community."

How could we possibly remove the very icon that represents our neighborhood's commitment to historic preservation?

Please vote against the removal of the Castleman Statue.

Thanks,
- Rob

Rob Townsend
Managing Partner
Mobile: 502.396.6338
rtownsend@motowngroup.com

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: brock jamison <brockjamison1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 4:00 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman Statue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Mrs. Johnson,

I'm a resident at 1945 Duker Avenue, Louisville, KY 40205. I wanted to voice my opinion that the statue remain as is in Cherokee Triangle.

There are many conflicting views of Castleman's life especially post-Civil War. I hope the decision can be delayed or even suspended until there is more time to consider the decision for removal.

Thank you for accepting my email.

Best Regards,

Brock Jamison
1945 Duker Avenue
Louisville, KY 40205

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: isham.wayne@gmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 4:01 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman statue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Sent from my iPhone
I am not in favor of removing the statue. We would be setting a dangerous precedent allowing a few malcontents to dictate their ill-conceived notions to the rest of us who pay a lot of taxes.
Wayne Isham
Cherokee Triangle

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Kristin Townsend <doublektownsend@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 4:11 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Cc: monicaorr2419@gmail.com; michael.b.gross@gmail.com; Rob Townsend
Subject: ARC Meeting for Castleman Statue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Dear Cynthia and ARC Committee Members:

I am writing to urge you to vote against the removal of the Castleman Statue. As a Cherokee Triangle resident for 15 years, a volunteer and business owner in the neighborhood, I am pledging my support to keep the Castleman Statue.

Preservation and restoration plays a cultural role, especially in a neighborhood classified as an historic preservation area, like the Cherokee Triangle. Old buildings and monuments teach us about the history that happened before we were born and promote respect for those who lived in different times and different societies. The existence of old monuments helps us observe the changes in the societies for a better understanding of the reasons that lead to the development of cities and societies and even traditions to the current status. Architectural monuments, in particular, cultivate pride of our past and heritage. Historical structures bring character and charm to the neighborhood that people live in, especially for people who like to experience the "spirit" of the city as seen through architecture. In the years that my family has lived in the Cherokee Triangle, I cannot even begin to count the number of times that we have seen people stop and take pictures of the beautiful Castleman statue. I believe that rather than take the statue down, we review the wording of the plaque that stands close to it, choosing to better reflect the man and the political sentiment.

The plaque states that Castleman was a Confederate, and while that is true, is does not tell the entire story about Castleman, including that he was a patriot who served as an officer in the Spanish-American War. Castleman was the founder of the American Saddlebred Association and sits atop a mare in civilian clothes and unarmed, facing Cherokee Park, that he helped found. The fact that Castleman was a Confederate is not reason enough to remove the statue, as it is not a Confederate statue, but rather, a monument for a man that helped build our Louisville parks and found the American Saddlebed Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Kristin Townsend

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Lynn Morrow <2morrow@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 4:18 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Subject: Castleman Statue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Sent from my iPhone
Ms Johnson,
I've lived across the street from the Castleman Statue for 31 years. This magnificent statue has been a focal point of our neighborhood for over 100 years, as you well know. His placement at the beginning of Cherokee Parkway, was to honor the fact that under his leadership, the Louisville parks system was developed. His other accomplishments only prove that John Castleman was a strong leader...who better to take on a monumental project such as creating a parks system. Please vote not to remove the statue.

Thank you,
Lynn Morrow

Johnson, Cynthia E

From: Wainscott,Barry L <barry.wainscott@louisville.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 4:39 PM
To: Johnson, Cynthia E
Cc: susanwainscott@bellsouth.net
Subject: Castleman Statue
Attachments: Letter re Castleman --Mayor Fischer.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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As a thirty year resident of Cherokee Triangle I write in support of keeping the Castleman statue in place. The equestrian statue was placed to commemorate the accomplishments of a man who played an important role in creating Louisville's park system. It stands in a prominent position in the historic Cherokee Triangle neighborhood, adjacent to Cherokee Park. It is an entirely appropriate context for such a monument, and the monument has become a integral symbol of one of Louisville's fine historic neighborhoods for many years.

Castleman had a lifelong history of military experience and accomplishments, mostly in the US military. A vocal minority from outside the neighborhood has labeled the statute as "confederate." This label totally ignores the context of the life and accomplishments of the man. And it ignores the actual purpose of the statue in recognizing a person who was important in the history of our parks.

Please make a decision to keep and protect the statue where it is. This decision is not political, and it would recognize and embrace community and historical context. It may require some re-education, but it is the right thing to do.

Sincerely,
Barry Wainscott, MD