

**United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Patterson Place Historic District
 Other names/site number: Bungalow Historic District
 Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States: 1830-1960
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: An area roughly bounded by Clark Boulevard on the west, Harrison (both sides) on the north, Sunset (both sides) on the east, and Howard and Stansifer on the south, including each side of Patterson Avenue.
 City or town: Clarksville State: IN County: Clark
 Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national ___ statewide local
 Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A ___ B C ___ D

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> | <p>_____ Date</p> |
| <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | |

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>171</u> | <u>19</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>172</u> | <u>19</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: American Small House

OTHER: American Foursquare

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, SYNTHETICS: Vinyl, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Patterson Place Historic District is mostly composed of an 1891 plat, once at the edge of Clarksville, which saw slow development until the 1920s when the district was largely developed with bungalows, totaling about 40 percent of the extant houses. Other small-scale cottages in both Colonial and Tudor Revival styles were built during the 1930s into the 1950s in response to the need for housing. The district also contains the historic commercial core of Clarksville, about a one-block area along Stansifer Avenue, once named Patterson Avenue, which features simple vernacular buildings, some related to transportation as automotive/gasoline stations.

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Narrative Description

Patterson Place Historic District, sometimes referred to as the bungalow district because of the high number of bungalows in the neighborhood, is mostly composed from an 1891 plat by descendants of Samuel & Sarah Patterson on high land situated between Jeffersonville and Clarksville. Development in the district was slow to begin with and includes only a handful of houses from the turn-of-the century. The development was at the east end of Harrison Avenue, which was an important historic corridor, and east of Clark Boulevard down which an interurban line would be located (photo 13).

By the 1910s-1920s, lots were quickly being built upon with small bungalows and a commercial core developed at the west end of Stansifer (originally Patterson Avenue) to support the neighborhood (photo 12). After floods struck Clarksville and the region in 1913 and 1937, housing stock in the town was depleted, but house construction rebounded quickly from the Great Depression and revival-style cottages quickly filled in the remaining lots (photo 16). A similar situation occurred after World War II when the few remaining lots were built upon into the 1950s (photo 17/Patterson Ave.).

The district has rows of small-scale houses with examples of bungalows and a few American Foursquares, American Small Houses, Tudor and Colonial Revival cottages, as well as compact Ranch houses. Clark Boulevard itself is considered a contributing structure given its unusual tree-lined appearance which once carried the interurban line (photo 13). An Indiana Historic Bureau sign concerning the history of Clarksville, at the intersection of Harrison and Clark Boulevard.

There are relatively few non-contributing resources in the district. Very few of the houses have been substantially remodeled to the extent that the building is not fully discernable. Most changes include simple window replacements or the introduction of vinyl or aluminum siding over clapboards. Many of the non-contributing resources are rendered such due to an accumulation of changes like replacement windows and siding compiled with alteration of fenestration locations. Enclosure of porches to make them no longer read as porches, but as living space also caused a non-contributing rating. Such is the case at 124 Harrison Street which has new siding and windows, an enclosed recessed porch and a new porch deck. While the bungalow form is retained with its front dormer, the accumulative effect is to render the house non-contributing.

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A complete list of the district's buildings follows:

HARRISON STREET

North side, heading east

409 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

407 Harrison. House/Italianate, c. 1890. Non-contributing

This two-story house has the proportions of, and hints at, a late 19th century Italianate style home with a three-sided bay, with cutaway corners, centered in the first story. The house likely dates to, or possibly pre-dates the 1891 plat of Patterson Place, and since it has a mid-20th century addition and substantial remodeling, it is considered non-contributing, though it likely is the oldest resource in the district and probably belonged to a member of the Patterson family.

403 Harrison. Clarksville Pharmacy, c. 1920. Non-contributing

401 Harrison. Wally's/Thorp's Service Station, c. 1925. Contributing
Photo 07

The small one-story brick building is situated at an angle facing southeast toward the intersection, with ample pavement in front of it where gas pumps had been located. The building features two wood windows that flank an entry door on the front façade. The wood door has two panels with a window in its top half. A window is also in each side facade. The windows have brick sills. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rear block is a vehicle service bay with recent overhead door and period industrial steel sash windows on the Randolph Street side. The Randolph Street side also has a rear garage bay covered in vinyl siding. Wally's Service Station operated from this location during the 1920s-1930s, then it became Thorp's Service Station in the 1940s-1960s.

321 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing

307 Harrison. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

301 Harrison. House/Free Classic/Queen Anne/Shingle, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 02

The two-and-a-half story side-gabled home has a brick foundation with clapboards covering the first story and wood shingles in the gables and second story bay. The house has a combination of 4/1 and 1/1 replacement windows trimmed with simple wood surrounds. The front façade features a porch with square wood columns, Doric, on its west half. The columns support a tall wood lintel supporting a flat roof. A 1/1 window is in a cutaway corner (west end) in the back wall of the porch. The entry door, wood with a window in its top half, is in the east half of the porch's back wall. A one-story, three-sided bay with cutaway corners is in the east half of the front façade. It features a 1/1 window in each wall. The second story of the front façade features a wide gabled bay/large gabled dormer centered in the second story. The bay features slight

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cutaway corners with 1/1 windows in the cutaway walls and a wide window in the front wall. A wood frieze with recessed panels tops the bay and a hipped roof rises above it, separating the bay on the second story with the gabled wall topping it. The gable features two small sliding windows. The side facades feature an asymmetrical pattern of 4/1 windows. A cornice board forms a beltcourse between the first story clapboards and shingles in the gable wall.

While constructed as a single family home, by the 1950s, it was home to a few single women or widows including Sibyl Sands, Martha Berlin, and Bess Siler. Sibyl Sands was the widow of Mitchell Sands and had lived in the Patterson Place neighborhood since the 1920s. She was a stenographer with the Belknap H & M Company. Ms. Berlin was employed at the Jeffersonville quartermaster depot and Ms. Siler was employed with the Gibbs-Inmon Company in Louisville.

229 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
Left side of photo 03

225 Harrison. Cape Cod, c. 1930. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 03

221 Harrison. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 03

219 Harrison. American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing
Right side of photo 03

217 Harrison. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

203 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

103 Harrison. American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing

113 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

115 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

117 Harrison. House/Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

119 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 04

125 Harrison. Police Station, c. 1955. Contributing
Photo 04

The two-story building features brick on its first story and vinyl siding on its second story. It has 6/6 windows and a low-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a steel entry door in its east half. The entry is sheltered with a hipped roof supported by steel brackets. A short 6/6 window is in its west half. The second story features a 6/6 window in

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its west half. A police department for Clarksville was located at the corner of Clark Boulevard and Stansifer Avenue during the 1940s until this station was constructed.

139 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

141 Harrison. Apartment Building, c. 1950. Contributing

145 Harrison. House, 1954. Contributing

HARRISON STREET

South side, heading west

136 Harrison. Apartment Building, 1950. Contributing

132 Harrison. House/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

124 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

116 Harrison. Apartment Building/Modern Colonial Revival, 1950. Contributing
Seen in the left upper corner (portico) of photo 05

112 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Left side of photo 05

The one-story house features a molded concrete block foundation and porch. The house is sided with clapboards and 1/1 wood windows. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a simple composition with a full-width porch, sheltered by the main roof. The porch has molded concrete block (rusticated) piers supporting fluted Doric columns, also concrete. A wall of molded block, in lattice pattern, forms a balustrade between the piers. The porch entry is centered on the façade, as is the entry door which is wood with a full Prairie Style window. Wide windows flank the entry in the porch's back wall. A wide dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the façade and features a pair of short wood windows. Leanna (Straw) Bartle, the widow of Edward Bartle, lived at this house. She was born in 1881 and died in 1967. She married Edward in 1909.

108 Harrison. House/Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1910. Contributing

Right side of photo 05

104 Harrison. Cape Cod, 1945. Contributing

Photo 06

The one-and-a-half story brick house features a concrete foundation and 1/1 wood windows. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is on the east façade. The front façade features a projecting, center entry bay with gable. The entry features a surround composed of fluted pilasters and entablature with dentils. The door is a modern wood door. Pairs of 1/1 windows flank the entry bay. Two dormers with gabled roofs and 1/1 windows are in the

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front façade. The dormers are covered with vinyl siding. The home belonged to John and Irene Everett in the 1940s-1950s. John was an electrician with Hatfield Electric Company in Louisville.

100 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

302 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

316 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

318 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

320 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

322 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

400 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 01

404 Harrison. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 01

NORWOOD STREET
North side, heading east

321 Norwood. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

107 Norwood. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 29

101 Norwood. House, c. 1910. Contributing

113 Norwood. House/Gable-front, c. 1910. Non-contributing

115 Norwood. House, 2021. Non-contributing

119 Norwood. House, c. 1920. Contributing

131 Norwood. American Small House/Colonial Revival Cottage, 1948. Contributing
Photo 08

The one-and-a-half story brick house features multiple gables and 8/8 wood windows with brick sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide front gabled section in its east half and lower ell with side gable in its west half. The ell features an 8/8 window in its front wall. The wide gabled section features a pair of 8/8 windows in its west half

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and a projecting entry bay, gabled, in its east half. The entry is recessed and features a surround with fluted pilasters that support a broken pediment with urn finial. The wood door has a short window in its top. A pair of small 4/4 wood windows is in the top of the wide gabled wall. A short eastward extension of the front façade (with side gable) features a 6/6 wood window.

Paul E. Moser likely constructed this house for him and his wife, Anna, after moving to his location from Harrison Avenue where they lived since the 1920s. Paul was employed as a construction foreman for the United State Conservation Department in 1940, but then started back into home construction after the war. He was born in 1889 and Anna was born in 1894. They had at least two children, Augusta and Paul III. Augusta was a teacher while Paul was employed as a cash accountant in 1940. Paul III was taken prisoner during his service in WWII and died in captivity in 1943. The Moser family continued to live at this home into the 1970s. It is likely that Paul Moser constructed several homes in the Patterson Place District.

NORWOOD STREET
South side, heading west

124 Norwood. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing.

120 Norwood. American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing

114 Norwood. American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing

110 Norwood. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 09

104 Norwood. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Middle of photo 09

100 Norwood. House/Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 09

STANSIFER STREET
North side, heading east

231 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

215 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Non-contributing

213 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

211 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing

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101 Stansifer. House/Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
Photo 10

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled cottage features brick and randomly-placed stone walls and a steeply-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade's outside corners are veneered in randomly-coursed rubble stone. A pair of 1/1 windows is in the west half of the façade and a 1/1 window is in the east end of the façade. A projecting, gabled entry is off-centered to the east in the façade. It features an entry with modern door in its north end, trimmed with flagstone, and a long extension of the eave on its east end. A stoop with concrete steps is flanked by walls composed of flagstone at the entry. A tall chimney of brick and stone extends up at the back of the entry's east end. It steps up to the west and features a pair of chimney pots. The house belonged to Cletus and Nellie Thompson in the 1940s-1950s. Cletus was a machinist with Charles D. Hargadon Manufacturing in Louisville.

101/103 Stansifer. Duplex/Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

105 Stansifer. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

109 Stansifer. Duplex/Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

113 Stansifer. House/T-Plan, c. 1910. Contributing

121 Stansifer. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing

125 Stansifer. Fire Station, c. 1980. Non-contributing

STANSIFER STREET
South side, heading west

218 Stansifer. Duplex/Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 11

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled duplex features a molded concrete block foundation and walls covered with pressed fiberboard. The front façade features a full-width porch with pent roof extension of the main roof. The porch roof is supported by three Doric columns, wood. A short wall covered with fiberboard forms a balustrade between the columns. Wood doors, c. 1960, are in each end of the porch's back wall. Two wide 1/1 wood windows are between the doors. A dormer with shed roof is centered in the façade. It features two 1/1 wood windows. Brownlow & Ethel Thompson and Paul & Dorothy Hobbs lived at this duplex in the 1940s-1950s. Brownlow was a barber in Louisville while Paul was employed at the Colgate plant.

224 Stansifer. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

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228 Stansifer. Clarksville Food Market. Commercial Building/Craftsman, c. 1925. Contributing
Photo 12

The one-and-a-half story commercial building features a dwelling in its east half and retail store in its west half. The front-gabled building is brick with long dormers with shed roofs extending down the roof's east and west slopes. The dormers are covered with vinyl siding and feature rows of small 1/1 wood windows. The roof, with its clipped front gable, is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported by wood brackets.

The front façade's storefront (west half) features a recessed entry with aluminum and glass door with transom (covered with wood). Flanking the recessed entry are storefront windows framed in aluminum. The dwelling (east half) features an incised porch with two large full-round arched openings and concrete cap on the porch wall. A full-round arched entry to the porch is in the east wall. The arches feature outer brick courses and keys. A modern wood door is in the west end of the porch's back wall and a pair of 1/1 wood windows is in its east half. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is centered in the front gable. The building contained the Clarksville Food Market during the 1930s-1950s.

234 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1925. Contributing
Right side of photo 12

300/302/304 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1910. Contributing

306/308/310 Stansifer. Commercial Building, c. 1920. Contributing

HOWARD STREET
North side, heading east

219 Howard. Duplex, c. 1970. Non-contributing

211 Howard. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

CLARK BOULEVARD
East side, heading north

320 Clark. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 13

316 Clark. House/Pyramid-roof Cottage, c. 1910. Contributing
Photo 14

The one-and-a-half story house features a molded concrete block foundation and metal siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and its steeply-pitched mansard/hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The steeply pitched hip roof features flared eaves and broad, cross gables in its

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front and side facades. The main roof apex is flat but it has its own projecting eave structure. Each dormer features a 1/1 wood window. The front façade has a full-width front porch with concrete floor and molded concrete piers, of rusticated blocks, supporting square columns of molded block. The porch roof is a shallow in pitch. The back wall of the porch features a wood door, off-centered to the north. A wide wood window is north of the door. A wide wood window is in the south half of the porch's back wall.

While constructed as a single family home, during the 1940s-1950s, it was shared by George W. & Sarah Isgrigg and Ernest & Elsie Little. George was a custodian at George Rogers Clark School and Ernest was a salesman at Tri-City Motors in New Albany.

312 Clark. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

310 Clark. Duplex/American Small House, 1959. Contributing

Photo 15

The one-story brick duplex, with an L-shaped plan, has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The wood windows, 2/2 (horizontal panes), feature stone sills. The front façade features the projecting part of the L-plan in its south half. It has a concrete stoop and wood entry door in its north half and a 2/2 window in its south half. The recessed part of the L-plan on the north half of the front façade also features a concrete stoop tucked into the corner of the L for a wood entry door in the north-facing wall of the projecting section. A pair of 2/2 windows is centered in the front wall of the recessed section. William A. and Eunice Brown lived at this house in the 1950s. He was a supervisor at the Colgate plant.

306 Clark. Duplex/Colonial Revival, 1940. Contributing

The one-story brick duplex features 6/1 wood windows with brick sills. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features brick and stone stoops at each end with entries (the north entry is covered with wood, the south entry door is modern). Gables extend out over each stoop and are supported by wood brackets. Two 6/1 wood windows are between the entries. Adam and Evelyn Komasa lived at this house during the 1940s-1950s. He was employed with the United States Army.

323 Clark. James T. Applegate Service Station, c. 1955. Contributing

228 Clark. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing. Possible variant of Architect's Small House Service Bureau #5-B-41

222 Clark. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

216 Clark. House/T-Plan, c. 1910. Contributing

212 Clark. House/T-Plan, c. 1910. Contributing

The one-story house has metal siding and modern 9/9 windows. The steeply-pitched roof has cornice returns and pitched eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located in the home's southwest corner. A chamfered wood post supports the corner of the porch's shed

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roof. A modern entry door is located in the south façade, onto the porch. The front façade/front-gabled section features two tall, slender 9/9 windows and a tall frieze board at the top of the gable. Archie and Emma Stanley lived at this house during the 1940s-1950s. Both were employees of the Colgate plant.

204 Clark. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

200 Clark. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

124 Clark. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

120 Clark. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

RANDOLPH STREET

West side, heading north

117 Randolph. Mechanics Garage, 1947/1965. Non-contributing

119 Randolph. Former Clarksville Post Office, c. 1940. Contributing.

This building was made to serve as the town's post office. During the 1940s-1950s, agencies were finding new locations for their service outlets due to the devastation of the 1937 flood; this building is one such example. The garage door area likely housed a large window originally, however, other than this, the building is largely unchanged.

149 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

151 Randolph. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing

RANDOLPH STREET

East side, heading south

152 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Non-contributing

148 Randolph. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

144 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

140 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

136 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing
Left side of photo 16

132 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

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Middle of photo 16

The one-story brick house features rubble stone insets and pairs of 1/1 wood windows. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is centered in the south façade. The front façade features a brick stoop with modern wood railings in its south end. The entry door is wood with a full-round arched window in its top. The entry is marked by a steeply-pitched gable with eaves supported by wood brackets. The south slope of the entry gable extends down, nearly to the bottom of the first floor. Two pairs of 1/1 wood windows are in the front façade north of the entry. This was the home of Edward R. and Mary (Evans) Gintner during the 1940s-1950s. They had previously rented a home in 1930, but purchased this by 1940. Edward was employed with the Colgate plant.

128 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing
Right side of photo 16

124 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

120 Randolph. Tudor Revival Cottage, 1936. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story, gable-front house has walls composed of brick with rubble stone insets. The house has 1/1 replacement windows with concrete sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a concrete stoop centered on the façade. The entry, also centered, features a modern wood door. A pair of 1/1 windows is in the north half of the front façade. The south half features a tall brick chimney with stone insets (south of the entry) and 1/1 wood window. This was home to Conrad and Virginia (Reynolds) Lieber in the 1940s-1950s. He was a foreman for the Colgate plant. Conrad was born in 1900 and died in 1964 and Virginia was born in 1904 and died in 1977. They married in 1925. In 1930, before moving to this home, they rented a house and had Virginia's father, Leonard Reynolds, living with them.

110 Randolph. Baird's Dairy. Commercial Building/Art Moderne, c. 1955. Contributing

The one-story building is faced with Roman brick with stone trim. The building's façade is divided into six bays trimmed at the bottom with a stone sill course. The bay's former window openings are covered with vinyl siding except for the southernmost bay which features an aluminum storefront window divided into four panes. Two wood entry doors are in the façade; one is north of the southernmost bay and the other is between second and third bay from the south. The building has a flat roof. Baird's Dairy/Ice Cream Company (also called the Clark County Ice Cream Company in the 1920s) constructed this building as a manufacturing facility. The owners lived in the house between it and Harrison Street (facing Harrison).

PATTERSON STREET

West side, heading north

111 Patterson. American Small House, c. 1935. Contributing
Left side of photo 17

123 Patterson. Colonial Revival Cottage, 1942. Contributing

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Photo 18

The one-story brick house features 8/8 wood windows with concrete sills and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a concrete stoop and entry door centered on the façade. The entry door is wood. A chimney is immediately south of the door and features a tapered south edge. Two 8/8 windows come together to form the southeast corner of the front façade. The north half of the façade features a lower cross gable with clapboards. An 8/8 window is just north of the entry and a short pair of 6/6 windows come together to form the northeast corner of the façade.

The house belonged to Otto Holman and Irma J. Fry during the 1940s-1950s. Otto was a maintenance man and lumberman with a veneer mill in the region. The couple had rented a home in the 1940s before purchasing this house. Otto was born in 1882 and served during World War I. Irma was born in 1885 and was widowed in 1948. They had three children, two of whom lived with them in the 1940s. Letta, their daughter, was a stenographer and Otto Jr. was a laborer with a sand and gravel pit.

129 Patterson. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

131 Patterson. Ranch, c. 1945. Contributing

135/137 Patterson. Duplex, c. 1950. Contributing

143 Patterson. Ranch, 1953. Contributing

Photo 19

The one-story Ranch has walls composed of rusticated Bedford limestone ashlar with a trim board at the top of the walls. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wood entry door with three short windows in the top off-centered to the north. A pair of 2/2 (horizontally-oriented panes) is in the north half of the façade. The south half of the front façade features a wide wood window flanked by narrow 4/4 (horizontal orientation) windows.

This house belonged to one of the descendants of the Patterson family for whom the plat was named. Clay Patterson Baird (1926-2020) and his wife, Juanita, constructed the home in 1953. Clay was the great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah Patterson, who owned the land that was platted by their heirs. Clay served in the United States Air Force in World War II and was elected twice as State Senator from the Jeffersonville-New Albany region. He was the son of James Patterson & Amy Baird, who founded the Baird Ice Cream Company on Randolph Street. Clay served as president of the company. Clay, who served for a period as Clarksville's clerk-treasurer, was also a real estate and building developer/contractor and was responsible for constructing a number of homes in Patterson Place, including those lining Patterson Avenue.

PATTERSON STREET
East side, heading south

Patterson Place Historic District

Name of Property

142 Patterson. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

140 Patterson. Cape Cod, c. 1950. Contributing

136 Patterson. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

132 Patterson. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

128 Patterson. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

122 Patterson. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

116 Patterson. House, c. 1935. Non-contributing
Porch added

110 Patterson. Colonial Revival Cottage, 1943. Contributing

Right side of photo 17

The one-story brick and stone house features stone insets in its walls composed of brick and random-course, rock-faced limestone on its front façade. The house features 1/1 wood windows and its side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney with stone insets is located in the north façade. The south façade features a narrow attic vent with Tudor-arched top. The front façade features a lower cross-gabled section in its north half. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. The wood entry door is off-centered to the north and features a small hipped roof porch roof with flared eaves supported by wood brackets. A 1/1 window is north of the entry. A small round window, wood, is south of the entry. A 1/1 window is in the south end of the front façade.

This house belonged to Homer E. and Helen (Duble) Bunnell, Jr. during the 1940s-1950s. Homer was a supervisor at the Charlestown Ammunition Plant. The couple were married in 1935. And had a daughter, Sally, born in 1938. They rented a home in 1940 before purchasing this house.

ELM STREET

West side, heading south

109 Elm. American Foursquare, c. 1920. Contributing

Right side of photo 20

The two-story house features a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. A tall cornice board is at the top of the walls. The house has tall 1/1 wood windows and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide front porch with brick walls and square corner columns. The columns support a tall wood lintel and hipped roof. A wood entry door is in the south half of the first story and a wide 1/1 wood window is in the north half. The second story features a pair of 1/1 wood windows in the south half and a 1/1 wood window in the north half. A small dormer, covered with vinyl siding, is centered in the roof on the front façade. It features an enclosed gable with a sunburst pattern, carved in wood, in the

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gable. Though built as a single-family home, the house was split into upstairs and downstairs apartments by the 1950s. Charles D. Jones and his wife, Joyce (Allen), lived in the second floor. They were born in 1935 and 1940, respectively, in Tennessee. They were married in 1958. He served in the United States Army.

113 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1935. Contributing

Left side of photo 20

The bungalow takes on an unusual T-shaped plan with the front-gabled section being one-story and the back side-gabled section being two-story. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards. The house features 4/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has solid brackets that support the eaves.

The front façade features a full-width, incised porch with brick walls and square corner columns. The porch beams are cased in moldings that form Tudor-shaped arches. Both the porch entry and wood entry door in the back wall of the porch are centered on the façade. The door appears to be a modern Craftsman style door. The entry is flanked by 8/1 wood windows. A pair of short window windows, divided into six panes, are centered in the gable over the porch. To each side of the one-story section, a 4/1 and 6/1 wood window are in the two story section in the first and second story, respectively.

Howard J. and Lillie (Wehrle) Enteman lived in the house during the 1940s-1950s. He previously had lived with his mother, Susan, who was born in Missouri in 1870 and resided on Lincoln Avenue in 1930. Howard was born in 1901 and died in 1987. He married Lillie in 1935. He was employed as a welder with the Henry Vogt Machine Company in Louisville.

119 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

125 Elm. American Foursquare, c. 1910. Contributing

Seen in background/fourth from left side of photo 21

201 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Third from left side of photo 21

207 Elm. American Small House, c. 1940. Non-contributing

Second from left side of photo 21

211 Elm. House/Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

Left side of photo 21

The two-story, gable-front house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding on its walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a wide wood window with transom centered in the first story and two 1/1 windows in the second story. The wood entry door features three panels with a window in its top and is located in the east end of the south façade. Harry and Kathleen Stanley lived in this house during the 1940s-1950s. He was employed as a machinist with the L & N Company in Louisville.

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ELM STREET

East side, heading north

218 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing

214 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

210 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

204 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

200 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

Left side of photo 22

The one-story, gable-front bungalow features a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards, except in the gables which are covered by wood shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported by brackets. The front façade features a wide porch with gabled roof off-centered to the south. The porch has brick walls and square corner piers. The piers support three wood posts each which carry a Tudor-arch shaped lintel. The archway is filled with glass. A tall lintel rises above the arch to carry the gable which features a pair of small square wood windows. The porch entry is on the north wall of the porch. The back wall of the porch features a modern wood door flanked by side-lites in its north half and a wide 1/1 window in its south half. A wide 1/1 window is also in the north end of the front façade. The two houses to the south are very similar to this one.

This house belonged to James Taylor and Beulah Applegate in the 1940s-1950s. The couple had lived in the neighborhood since the 1920s. Originally, James was a serviceman with the public utility company until he opened the JT Applegate Service Station at the corner of Stansifer and Clark Boulevard in the 1950s in the district. He was born in 1900 in Indiana and Beulah was born in 1905 in Kentucky. Their son, James H., was employed with the service station as an attendant.

122 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

116 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

This house is similar in plan and design to 200, 204, and 210 Elm Street.

114 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

108 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

104 Elm. American Small House, 1940. Contributing

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The simple one-story brick house features 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and the side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a brick and stone stoop and wood door centered in the wall. A flared roof extension from the main roof, supported by ironwork, forms a porch roof. A 1/1 window is north of the entry. A projecting section with front gable is south of the entry. It features a 1/1 window centered in its front wall. A slender brick chimney rises from the front slope of the roof, south of the entry. The house belonged to Thomas J. and Anna Wood in the 1940s-1950s. He was both a carpenter and employed as the manager of the Steiden Store at St. Matthews.

100 Elm. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

OAK STREET

West side, heading south

101 Oak. Colonial Revival Cottage, 1950. Contributing

Photo 23

The one-and-a-half story brick house features 8/1 wood windows with stone sills and a tall cornice board at the top of its walls. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a chimney is located in the north façade. The symmetrical front façade features an incised center porch, flanked by projecting rooms with lower front-facing gables. Each room and the back wall of the porch, feature a pair of 8/1 windows centered in the wall. The porch features concrete steps and floor and has a wood entry door in the north wall. A dormer, covered with metal siding and a gabled roof, is centered on the façade. It has a short 8/1 window in its front wall. The Harrison Avenue side has a chimney and a porch-sunroom at the rear corner, enclosed with multi-paned casement windows.

The house was constructed for Roy Samuel and Ruby (Moss) Worrall in 1950. Roy (1903-1955) was employed as a clerk for the United States Post Office. Ruby was employed as a cook. They were married in 1936. Prior to living at this house, Ruby's father, Henry Moss, lived with them in the 1940s.

109 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

127 Oak. Cape Cod, c. 1930. Contributing

131 Oak. House/Gabled-ell, c. 1920. Contributing

201 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 24

205 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 24

211 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Patterson Place Historic District

Name of Property

Second from left side of photo 24

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215 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 24

219 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

225 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 25

229 Oak. Bungalow, 1926. Contributing
Left side of photo 25

The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and a side-gabled roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with brick walls and piers. The piers support square columns, brick, which support a shaped lintel. The lintel carries a pent roof extension of the main roof. Beaded boards enclose the sides of the porch under the roof. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door and side-lites in the Prairie Style, flanked by 1/1 windows. A dormer with a gabled roof with exposed rafter tails is centered on the façade. It has a row of three short Craftsman style windows in its front wall. Ellis F. and Barb Miller lived in this home with their son, Ellis, Jr., in the 1940s-1950s. Ellis (1901-1971) opened the Miller Electrical and Hardware Store on Stansifer in the district. Barb (1902-1991) also worked at the store. Their son served in the United States Navy during WWII.

301 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

305 Oak. American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing

309 Oak. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

315 Oak. House/Gabled-ell, c. 1920. Non-contributing

319 Oak. House/Side-gabled, c. 1935. Contributing

321 Oak. House/Gable-front, c. 1935. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 26

325 Oak. House/Side-gabled, c. 1935. Contributing
Left side of photo 26

OAK STREET

East side, heading north

322 Oak. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

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318 Oak. House/Side-gabled, c. 1950. Non-contributing

314 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 27

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards. Wood shingles are in the gables. The house has 6/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves are supported by brackets. The front façade features a wide porch with brick walls and square corner columns, tapered. The columns support an arch-shaped lintel that carries the low-pitched hipped porch roof. The porch is enclosed with rows of windows in narrow frames. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door flanked by 6/1 wood windows. A wide gable-fronted dormer is centered on the façade and features a pair of 6/1 wood windows. The dormer, covered with wood shingles, also has exposed rafter tails and brackets under the eaves.

This house belonged to one of the descendants of the Patterson family for whom the district is named. Edward Mitchell was born in Kentucky in 1884 to Edward and Mary (Patterson) Mitchell, Mary being the daughter to Samuel and Sarah Patterson, owners of the land platted for Patterson Place. Edward (the son) was a carpenter and building contractor, and likely was part of the family's effort to construct homes in the development. Their nephew, Archie Stanley, lived with them in 1940.

308 Oak. House/Side-gabled, c. 1940. Contributing
Left side of photo 27

304 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

300 Oak. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

228 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 28

The one-story house has an L-shaped plan with foundation parged in cement and walls covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and the roof, which has flared eaves, is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a large corner porch in the northwest corner of the house (south half of the façade). The porch is screened and features low walls and a tapered corner column parged with cement. The porch has triangular arch-shaped lintels and a low-pitched hipped roof. There are wood entry doors with transoms off the porch in its back and south walls. The north half of the front façade features a 1/1 window centered in the wall. A small dormer with hipped roof is centered in the roof. This home belonged to Addie (Addison) and Mattie Webb in the 1940s-1950s. The couple moved from their Riverside Drive home in 1940 and purchased this house. Addie was employed as a pumper with the Colgate plant.

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222 Oak. House/Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

218 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

214 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

208 Oak. Duplex/Ranch, 1972. Non-contributing

204 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

200 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

122 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 29

114 Oak. Bungalow, 1928. Contributing
Photo 30

The one-story house is essentially a square box with a hipped roof off of which projecting a porch on the north half of the front façade and a port cochere centered off the west façade. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Both the porch and port cochere features blond-colored brick and gabled roofs. The port cochere has brick piers, tapered, that support wood posts that are also tapered and support the roof. The porch features brick walls and square corner columns that support the roof. A terrace with brick walls extends to the south from the covered portion of the porch to the south corner of the façade. Both the porch and port cochere have arch-shaped lintels. The front façade has a wood entry door and 1/1 window in the back wall of the porch. A pair of 1/1 windows is centered in the south half of the façade.

This house belonged to Charles H. and Mary (Bowman) Young during the 1930s-1950s. Charles was a mechanic at the scales factory. He was born in Kentucky in 1882 and died in 1945. Mary continued to live at the house into the 1960s.

108 Oak. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing

104 Oak. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

SHERWOOD AVENUE
No resources/addresses

ROY COLE DRIVE
No resources/addresses

Patterson Place Historic District

Name of Property

SUNSET STREET

West side, going south

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County and State

103 Sunset. Apartment Building, c. 1950. Contributing

113 Sunset. Duplex/Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

119 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

123 Sunset. American Foursquare, 1913. Contributing

Seen in the right background of photo 31

The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation (panel-faced), vinyl siding, and 1/1 wood windows. The hipped roof is covered with a Dutch lap shingles with ridge caps. The front façade features a full-width porch with square corner columns parged with cement. The porch is enclosed with rows of metal windows and has a hipped roof. The entry, a metal storm door, is located at the south end of the porch. The second story features 1/1 windows at the north and south ends of the façade. A short, high-set horizontal wood window divided into four panes is centered on the second story. It features a wood sill supported by dentils. A dormer with a gabled roof is centered on the façade and features two windows divided into four panes. The house was built for George W. (1883-1946) and Nina (Badger) Moser, who owned a laundry establishment in the village.

127 Sunset. House/Side-gabled, c. 1930. Contributing

Middle of photo 31

131 Sunset. Bungalow/Pyramid-roof Cottage, 1919. Contributing

Left side of photo 31

The one-story house is a simple nearly-square box with hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house features a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. It has 1/1 and 10/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The front façade features a full-width porch with concrete floor. The porch has three Ionic columns, fluted, that support a gabled roof. The middle column does not appear to be original. The back wall of the porch features a modern entry door off-centered to the south. A 1/1 window is south of the entry. A 10/1 window is centered in the north half of the façade.

The house belonged to the John and Mary Seitz family from the 1920s-1950s. John Seitz was born in Kentucky in 1870 and was a painter for a building contractor. Mary was born in Indiana in 1872. They had two sons, Charles and Thomas. Charles was a plumber for a building contractor while Thomas was employed as a concrete man for a building contractor.

201 Sunset. House/T-Plan, c. 1930. Contributing

205 Sunset. Cape Cod, c. 1930. Contributing

Right side of photo 32

Patterson Place Historic District

Clark County, IN
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Name of Property

209 Sunset. Colonial Revival Cottage, 1940. Contributing
Left side of photo 32

The one-and-a-half story house features a concrete block foundation and walls covered with metal siding. The house has 6/6 and 8/8 wood windows. The roof, which is principally a side-gabled roof with multiple lower front gables, is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide front gable in its south half with a lower, gable-fronted vestibule that projects from its north end. The vestibule features a concrete stoop and wood entry door. An 8/8 window is centered in the façade south of the vestibule and a 6/6 window is centered in the top of the wide gabled section. An 8/8 window is centered in the façade north of the vestibule and a dormer with gabled roof is in the north half of the front façade. The dormer features a 1/1 wood window. The house belonged to Claude and Clara Kaelin in the 1940s-1950s. He was employed as a sheet metal worker.

215 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

219 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 33

223 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

227 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Middle of photo 33

237 Sunset. House/Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 33

SUNSET STREET

East side, heading north

230 Sunset. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

226 Sunset. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

222 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

218 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

212 Sunset. Colonial Revival/American Small House, c. 1930. Contributing

208 Sunset. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

204 Sunset. House/Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Contributing

200 Sunset. Ranch, c. 1958. Contributing

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130 Sunset. Cape Cod, 1946. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story brick house features 6/6 wood windows with brick sills and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is located in the west half of the south façade. The front façade features a projecting center entry bay with gable. The bay has a brick and stone stoop and modern entry door. A narrow opening for a metal louver is centered in the top of the entry bay's gable. Pairs of 6/6 windows flank the entry bay in the north and south half of the façade. The roof features two dormers with gabled roofs and 6/6 windows on the façade. The dormers are covered with vinyl siding.

The house was constructed for Cecil W. and Ella Reed who lived in the home through the 1960s, moving from a home on Norwood Avenue in which they lived in 1940. Both were born in 1896. He was employed as a checker with the Colgate plant. They had five children; one son, Arthur, was also employed at the Colgate plant in 1940.

114 Sunset. House/Side-gabled, c. 1920. Contributing

108 Sunset. House/Gable-front, c. 1920. Contributing

100 Sunset. Ranch, c. 1958. Contributing

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1891-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Baird, Clay Patterson
Moser, Paul E., Jr.
Mitchell, Edward W.

Period of Significance

The period of significance begins when the plat was created in 1891. It is thought that a handful of early houses followed, including the one at 301 Harrison. The period of significance ends in 1959, at the time the last contributing resource was constructed, a duplex at 310 Clark Boulevard.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Patterson Place Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under both commerce and community planning and development as areas of significance. The development, platted by heirs of Samuel and Sarah Patterson in 1891, took into consideration the early desire for a suburban setting with ease of travel between New Albany and Jeffersonville. This proximity benefitted from an interurban line which serviced the development in the early 1900s along the west edge of Patterson Place. Commerce is noted because of the hub that developed on Stansifer and at Harrison and Randolph Avenues. Both locations served the growing neighborhood and ultimately became the historic commercial core of Clarksville with groceries, restaurants, gas stations, post office, and library.

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The need to place housing, commerce, and city services away from the river was essential for Clarksville. The original 1783 portion of town, approximately three-quarters of a mile west, was prone to flooding. Most recently before Patterson Place was platted in 1891, floods in 1883 and 1884 had inundated the Falls of the Ohio area.

The district also qualifies under criterion C using architecture as the area of significance. Most notable are the district's many, simple examples of bungalows often in rows along its tree-lined streets. The district also has several examples of cottages constructed in both Tudor and Colonial Revival styles, also in rows along Randolph and Patterson Streets.

The district qualifies under the multiple properties documentation form: *Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960*. Patterson Place Historic District has a plat recorded in 1891, amended in 1897, with residential lots and an area that developed as a commercial node for the neighborhood. The location was central between Jeffersonville and New Albany and also had the added accommodation of an interurban line that ran along the development's west side. Therefore the district qualifies under both sub-types of the MPDF: Early Streetcar Suburbs, 1888-1928 (street cars equating to the interurban line in this context) and Early Automobile Suburbs: 1908 to 1945.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Patterson Place was a plat created from the northeastern undeveloped high ground situated between Jeffersonville and Clarksville when it was laid out in 1891. This was replatted in 1897, adjusting streets and street names over the earlier plat. Samuel and Sarah A. Patterson owned the land on which Patterson Place was created. The wealthy Jeffersonville couple had real estate valued at \$130,000 in 1870 with servants living in their household on Market Street. Samuel's occupation in the 1880 census of Clark County was listed as general speculator. Samuel was born in Tennessee in 1806 and died in Jeffersonville in 1889. Sarah (Nowland) was born in Kentucky in 1808 and outlived her husband by one year. Sarah A. Patterson was described as one of the pioneers of Jeffersonville when she died in 1890. In her will written in 1889, she ordered her real estate be disposed of in the manner her son, John Ray, felt appropriate. Ray (it is assumed a son by an earlier marriage) determined a plat with the name honoring the Patterson Family should be created and lots sold to benefit the heirs. Those family members who signed the plat were Edward J. and Mary (Patterson) Mitchell, John & Eleanor Ray, Francis & Libbie Patterson (daughter-in-law and granddaughter), and Frank and Sarah Patterson. Frank H. Patterson was also the clerk for the town of Clarksville. Samuel and Sarah Patterson had three sons that were deceased at the time of the plat: James, Matthias, and Levinston (who left the widow, Clay Patterson).

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Patterson Place was among the earliest plats that established the character of Clarksville as a residential area. The constant floods in the 1783 original part of town area hampered the usual pattern of growth, centering around river trade and commerce. Floods, like the destructive 1937 incident, reinforced housing development away from the river. Patterson Place had already come into existence in 1891, which proved valuable to the town's post-flood growth in 1913 and 1937.

Transportation was another key factor in the establishment of neighborhoods in Clarksville. Electric utility magnate and transportation entrepreneur Samuel Insull created the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, which built a line connecting all the Indiana communities of the Falls of the Ohio region. In 1903, the line opened with much fanfare.¹ The article gives ample attention to New Albany and Jeffersonville, but never mentions Clarksville. Instead, the author speaks of the two cities (New Albany and Jeffersonville) being brought nearer together, despite the fact that Clarksville is located between the two. This is the line that runs down Clark Boulevard, and forms the edge of the nominated district, as well as forming the edge of the Lincoln Heights Historic District further north. A 1901 map of railroads and interurbans in the region shows the line, which would have been under construction.² Tellingly, it depicts virtually no streets in "Clarksville" (which is labeled over the late 18th century original plat), and a few streets near the nominated district, which was the "new" Clarksville. It does mark the Ohio Falls Car Company rail yards and shops on the far west edge of Jeffersonville, closer to Clarksville. Along with the massive state penitentiary in Clarksville, the rail car maker would have been a major employer at this time. The interurban, though it ended operations during the Great Depression, had a role in making the newer portions of Clarksville more desirable. Bus routes replaced the interurban, providing access to jobs during WW II.

While the omission of Clarksville in the 1903 article may be a byproduct of local bias, it does reflect the fact that Clarksville had been hampered by its ill-fated original location. Despite having been platted more than fifteen years before its neighbors, Clarksville had 2,370 residents in 1900, while New Albany had 20,628 and Jeffersonville had 10,774 citizens.

Early housing development in the plat occurred slowly and only a handful of homes seem to date to its turn-of-the-century beginnings (photos 02, 14, and the left side of photo 21). With the routing of an interurban line along the district's west edge (photo 13), and in the building boom that occurred after World War I and subsequent economic prosperity of the 1920s, Patterson Place began to fill in quickly with modest sized houses, mostly bungalows, for working families. This gives the area its descriptive name of "Bungalow District." Highway routing through the district and emergence of homes also created a demand for retail shops to serve the burgeoning

¹ "Interurban Line Opened," *New Albany Ledger*, May 16, 1903, page number unknown.

² Lyon Victor, *Map of Parts of Jeffersonville, Clarksville, New Albany, Howard Park in Indiana and Part of Louisville, Kentucky*, 1901.
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapht187533/m1/1/zoom/print/?resolution=16&lat=2123.400076026557&lon=3848.765430182587> accessed February 14, 2023.

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neighborhood. This developed along Stansifer Avenue, originally known as Patterson Avenue (photo 12), and at the intersection of Harrison and Randolph Avenues.

During the Great Depression, house building ground to a halt, though by this time a good deal of Patterson Place had been developed with a few empty lots interspersed among houses built during the 1910s-1920s. Clarksville suffered a devastating flood in 1937, which eliminated a fair amount of its housing stock. By this time, the economy had begun to rebound and industry grew in the region along the Ohio River. This created a housing shortage in the late 1930s, which only grew with America's entry into World War II as factories expanded to supply products needed for the war effort. The nearby Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot and Charlestown Army Ammunition Plant employed thousands of workers each. A survey of existing housing and potential sites was completed in 1941 and it was recommended to the National Defense Commission that Clarksville was in need of 200 housing units.³

Patterson Place became particularly important in Clarksville's development because of its location as a place for families to immediately rebuild and locate. As veterans returned home from the war, the demand for working class, simple houses grew. The empty lots in Patterson Place were quickly developed with simple houses which ultimately rounded out development of the 1891 plat. An extension of the neighborhood to the north, known as Patterson Avenue, occurred during this late period of development and includes rows of simple houses as well as the introduction of 1950s Ranch style homes (photos 17-19). Two minor additions were also made to the east side of Patterson Place in 1917 and 1950 creating the section between Sherwood and Sunset Avenues between Harrison and Stansifer Avenues. Many of the houses constructed during the late 1930s into the 1950s were subsidized through the Federal Housing Administration's loan program. A 1958 advertisement for new homes constructed in Clarksville featured three-bedroom brick and stone houses qualifying for FHA loans marketed at \$13,700 with a down payment of \$900.00.⁴

Patterson Place became cut off from much of the region around it as the state and federal highway system sought to improve connectivity with the new interstate system in the late 1950s-early 1960s. Interstate 65 was constructed to the east of Patterson Place and Brown's Station Way to the north overtook Clark Boulevard's role as the major collector for traffic, bypassing the district to the north and east. Harrison Avenue, which was of primary importance in 19th century Clarksville, relinquished its importance to Stansifer Avenue which allowed connectivity to the east side of I-65. Patterson Place, however, continued to retain its importance for housing development as several modest-sized apartment buildings were constructed in the east edge of the district during the 1950s, as well as the town's police substation location in the northeast corner of the district during the same time (photo 04). Similarly, and described further under the section on commerce, the district retained commercial importance along Stansifer. See also the section on the history of housing development in Clarksville for context of subdivision development that followed Patterson Place.

³ "Clark & Floyd County Groups Recommend 300 More Housing Units" *Courier-Journal*, pg. 18. 08 March 1941

⁴ Clarksville houses for sale. *Courier-Journal*, pg. 23. 03 March 1958

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Patterson Place exhibits a large collection of simple, working class houses constructed in the first half of the 20th century. Few homes rise to any significant scale or style beyond simple application of features. The largest house appears to have some influence of the Italianate style and likely dates to about the 1891 plat, but because of modifications, it is considered non-contributing (407 Harrison). Probably the finest early period house is located at 301 Harrison (photo 02) and is an example of the Queen Anne/Free Classic style of which there are only three examples in the entire district, all dating to c. 1900. Free Classic architecture, which began to take prominence over the Queen Anne style by the late 1890s, was more reserved in its use of ornamentation, though several features had been used with great regularity in the Queen Anne style including basic porch treatments. The example on Harrison Street can certainly stand alongside any other prominent examples of the style, both in features and scale. Typical of its eclectic era, the builder also combined elements of Shingle Style into its almost bungalow-like form.

There are also only three examples of the popular American Foursquare house in the district, which indicates that development must have been slow in its early years. The American Foursquare was popular at about the same time as the Bungalow style, which has far more prominence in Patterson Place. The Foursquare offered more living space than most bungalows while having an Arts & Crafts feeling. It is thought to have grown out of the earlier Italianate cube-style house, but became more regulated in its floor plan with four rooms on the first floor and second floor. Because of its prevalence in the Midwest, it was also called the “cornbelt cube”. Many researchers credit the rise of catalog housing and other periodicals with the spread of both these housing types. The best example in the district is located at 109 Elm Street (right side of photo 20).

Craftsman/Bungalow

A style that has a significant presence in the district is representative of the trend in residential design away from American or European precedents during the early 1900s. Craftsman/Bungalow architecture broke from the Queen Anne style that had been popular for years. The Craftsman style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Arts & Crafts details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period, including Gustav Stickley’s The Craftsman. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow was publicized in California. The Craftsman style spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were further popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, as well as in local newspapers. The bungalow form and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

As may be obvious given the district’s nickname, bungalows are the most popular housing type in Patterson Place. There are 75 examples of bungalows, nearly forty percent of the district’s houses, spread throughout the entire district with the exception of Patterson Avenue. The

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bungalows were built from the mid-1910s through the 1930s in a variety of types, but almost always retaining the trademark design of ample front porches and low spreading roofs. The district has gable-front, side-gabled (usually with front dormer), and hipped roof examples. One large, early example of a side-gabled dormer with wide front dormer is located at 314 Oak Street (photo 27), dating to c. 1915. Smaller examples with simple hipped roofs are located at 112 Harrison (middle of photo 05) and 114 Oak Street; the former features a full-width incised front porch while the latter features both porch and port cochere extensions from the main house (photo 30). Side-gabled examples are located at 229 Oak (photo 25) and 218 Stansifer Street (photo 11); the former has nicely-retained details while the latter is one of many houses constructed as a duplex in the district (this one being near the commercial core). Nice examples of front-gabled bungalows are located at 113 and 200 Elm Street (photos 20 and 22). Both are nicely-detailed with full-width front porches. The houses at 116, 200, 204, and 210 Elm Street are all similar in plan and details, adding to the cohesive streetscape of the district. A note should also be made concerning the commercial building located at 230 Stansifer Street (photo 12). Built about 1920 in the appearance of a bungalow, the building has Craftsman features and is divided into both a dwelling and storefront and is one of the most unusual buildings in the district. In a sense, 230 Stansifer is an updated version of the purpose-built store-dwelling found throughout the Falls of the Ohio area. The 19th century version combined a shop and house wing (1419 East Spring, New Albany is an example).

Colonial Revival Style

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago also called for pavilions that emulated American colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This early 20th century revival of the style borrowed directly from Colonial America's buildings in form and ornamentation. A few subcategories of the style emerged including Dutch Colonial Revival with gambrel roofs, Cape Cod, and simple Colonial Revival cottages. These latter two have the most prominence in the district being built in the 1930s-1950s, mostly adaptations of American Small House form with applied Colonial features. More than a dozen may be classified as cottage forms and nine are categorized as Cape Cod.

The largest examples, relatively speaking, of Colonial Revival cottages are both brick and located at 131 Norwood (photo 08) and 101 Oak Streets (photo 23). They both feature principal side-gabled design with lower front gables and were built in 1948 and 1950, respectively. Rows of Colonial Revival cottages were constructed on either side of Patterson Avenue, principally as adaptations of American Small Houses, but with simple features of the style. The best examples are located at 123 Patterson (photo 18) and 110 Patterson (right side of photo 17), both built in the early 1940s. The former example is brick while the latter example has rusticated stone on its front façade. A small duplex was built with simple features of the style in 1940 near the commercial core at 306 Clark Boulevard. Two nicely-apportioned Cape Cod examples are located at 104 Harrison (photo 06) and 130 Sunset, built in the mid-1940s of brick with trademark dual dormers on the front façade. One of a handful of apartment buildings constructed during the 1950s at the east end of the district applied the style to its three-story building which

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features a two-story portico and entry surround with broken pediment and urn (116 Harrison, the portico roof rises up in the left corner of photo 05).

Tudor Revival Style

The Tudor Revival Style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. Romantic ideals of European houses, though small in scale, are clearly evident in the district. These again are more applied to cottages in the 1930s-1940s, especially those in a row along Randolph Avenue (photo 16).

There are approximately fourteen examples of this style in the district, all cottages. One of the finest examples is a brick and stone house located at 101 Stansifer (photo 10) which was built c. 1935 and includes a nicely-detailed chimney with chimney pots. Two of the finest examples located on Randolph are located at 120 and 132 Randolph (middle of photo 16). Both are brick with flagstone insets and were built in the mid-1930s.

American Small House/Minimal Traditional

As the demand for housing increased significantly from 1920-1950s, developers were looking for ways to build quick, inexpensive homes for returning servicemen and others entering a workforce that itself was burgeoning. Agencies and private groups rallied around the concept of the "small house," an efficient house with just enough varied massing to appeal to homeowners. This resulted in what has become known as American Small House design. The district has eleven of these homes which do not exhibit features of any style, though the basic box and rooflines may evoke colonial architecture, particularly Cape Cod. The most basic example is a side-gabled one-story box located at 104 Elm Street. It was built of brick in 1940. Like many other examples of styles in the district, even American Small House concepts were employed in the construction of a small duplex at 310 Clark Boulevard (photo 15). The brick building was constructed in 1959 at the end of the period of significance.

Ranch Style

By the close of the village's post World War II housing boom, Ranch houses were also gaining popularity. Between the mid-1940s and early 1950s, several compact Ranch houses were constructed in the district, mostly along Patterson Avenue. The Ranch style was developed from the one-story, basic linear rectangular plan of homes constructed in the west on ranches. The style was popular from the late 1930s into the early 1980s and often features hipped or low-pitched gable roofs. The district features eleven of these house types, several using Bedford limestone for walls. A nice example is located at 143 Patterson (photo 19). The compact design constructed in 1953 features a low-pitched hipped roof over walls composed of Bedford stone.

See the section on the history of housing development in Clarksville for further context regarding architectural styles and types located in subdivisions that followed Patterson Place.

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COMMERCE

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Though small in both numbers of establishments and scale, the limited development of commercial activity in Patterson Place should be noted, particularly given historic examples' comparative rarity in Clarksville. Despite its late development in the middle part of the 20th century, and is limited to about a dozen examples in the district, the buildings supported neighborhood life in Patterson Place, as well as provided services to motorists on routes through the village. Gas stations, a pharmacy, laundry, grocery store, and even the township's library located in buildings in the district. The commercial development is noteworthy because it essentially contains the only extant examples of historic commercial buildings in Clarksville and likely grew in prominence once the Flood of 1937 destroyed older parts of town. It was after this time that many of the village's services and government functions relocated to Patterson Place, including the post office. The town hall had located their office just east of the district by 1940 on Stansifer. Noting the population differences between New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Clarksville in 1900, it is worth understanding that while Clarksville remained stable roughly at its 1900 level population of 2,370 all through the Great Depression, that changed dramatically toward the end of the depression and during the war years. From 1940 to 1950, Clarksville grew at a far greater rate than its Falls of the Ohio-Indiana neighbors, more than doubling population to 5,905. These dates correspond to the build-out of the nominated district and they also point to the increased need for local level commerce. Merchants and city government relocated to the thriving newer portion of Clarksville, which included the nominated district, in response to this growth.

The commercial node on Stansifer features a row of buildings fronting Stansifer on the south side of the street just east of Clark Boulevard, a logical location with a stop on the interurban that ran down the middle of Clark Boulevard. These buildings were constructed during the 1920s with remodeling campaigns on some buildings into the 1950s. These buildings were constructed in typical urban fashion, at lot lines and near to each other. A notable one is the Craftsman style building at 228 Stansifer (photo 12) which features a clipped gable-front roof and a storefront in the west half and residence in the east half. The building was the Clarksville Food Market during the 1930s-1950s. The middle two buildings in this row are more typical two-part buildings with storefronts composed of recessed entries and display windows. During the 1950s, the Clarksville Beauty Shop was located in the east building at 234 Stansifer. Vada's Coffee Shop and the Jefferson Township Library were located in the west building (300/304 Stansifer). The west end building features a hipped roof with a storefront at the east and west ends (the west end storefront appears to be a modern addition). In the 1950s, Duvalle's Barber Shop and the Atomic Laundry were located at 306/308 Stansifer in this building. The west end once contained the Clarksville Police Department and carried the address of 300 Clark Blvd. The buildings are considered contributing because the remodeling campaign of stone wainscot and metal siding appears to be made within the period of significance, despite the west end addition.

There are a handful of individual, stand-alone, 1940s-1960s commercial buildings on the north side of Stansifer including a former gas station owned by James T. Applegate in the 1950s (232 Clark), a walk-up ice cream stand (231 Stansifer), and another two-part commercial building (211 Stansifer) that housed Miller's Electric and Hardware Company in the 1950s.

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There is also a small commercial node of former businesses at the intersection of Randolph and Harrison Avenues that were built between the 1920s-1950s, pointing to Harrison's former role as an important route through the village, now cut off by the interstate. Wally's Service Station (1920s, later Thorp's in the 1950s) was angled toward the intersection with ample space to drive up for fuel at 401 Harrison (photo 07). The Clarksville Pharmacy was located west of Thorp's during the 1950s at 403 Harrison. Baird's Dairy/Ice Cream Company (also called the Clark County Ice Cream Company in the 1920s) constructed their building at 110 Randolph. The Clarksville Post Office was located at 119 Randolph during the 1940s-1950s. A building located at 117 Randolph once housed the *Clarksville Tribune* as well as a dentist and physician's office in 1951, though it is unclear if the current, remodeled building is the same.

HISTORY OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN CLARKSVILLE

19th and Early 20th Century Housing

While the history of European settlement in Clarksville makes it the oldest American village of the Old Northwest Territory, the high majority of the town's architecture dates to the second half of the 20th century with little of its 19th or early 20th century architecture remaining. This is in large part due to flooding, particularly the historic flood of 1937, which significantly changed the character of the town. The post-World War II housing boom, fueled by a significant need for labor, put the Town of Clarksville on the path to develop a character of mid-century working class housing.

Concentrations of earlier architecture, mostly frame one or one-and-a-half story single-family homes of the late 19th and early 20th century are found in pockets in the very south end of town, from Lyons Avenue south to Douglas Avenue (Sherwood and Virginia Avenues corridor), and scattered in the Howard Park area and along West Harrison Avenue. A few of these turn-of-the-century houses dot the district, the plat date being 1897.

A second wave of housing, mostly of frame bungalow design, began by the 1910s and lasted into the early 1930s. While these houses filled in or expanded historic plats, particularly in the Howard Park area and each side of Clark Boulevard between Park Avenue and Sunset Avenue, other more suburban developments began to take shape in the 1920s. These include both Centralia Court and Lincoln Heights at the historic north end of town. These areas were serviced by an interurban line and offered good proximity to New Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville. The houses in these developments are a mix of revival styles, bungalows, and simple cottages. The houses in the Patterson Place Historic District most represents this period of housing development in the city.

According to Clarksville's 2015 Comprehensive Plan, only approximately 7% of the town's extant housing dates to 1939 or earlier. The largest concentration of this housing is located in the areas described above. This is, in large part, due to the historic and devastating Flood of 1937 which destroyed a large amount of the town's early housing stock.

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Post-War Housing Boom

Beginning with the end of World War II, a significant need for labor in the region's industries, and therefore, housing, was realized. This also came on the late heels of the Flood of 1937, from which the Town of Clarksville was already in a rebuilding mode. As part of this rebuilding, rows of housing and infill housing from the late 1940s and 1950s began to appear in or near traditional neighborhoods. This is evident on North Randolph Avenue, North Clark Boulevard, and West Francis Avenue. In these locations, one or two house plans, nearly all brick in construction, were used and marketed for the working class and veterans returning from WWII. The very north end of the district, Patterson and Randolph Avenues, represents this period of housing development in the city in both masonry and frame construction.

Other developments, with traditional plats but suburban in nature, were also constructed during this post-war time. These include an area along Carter and Bowne Avenues, which has a small palette of distinct house plans, Andalusia and Accrusia Avenues, which feature American Small House design, and Victory Court which clearly, by its name, celebrated post-war sentiment. These developments were created between about 1945-1950.

According to Clarksville's 2015 Comprehensive Plan, approximately 8% of the town's extant housing dates to this period alone, outnumbering the housing stock constructed prior to 1940.

Mid-Century Suburban Development

True suburban residential development, which became the norm for American cities in the second half of the 20th century, began in Clarksville by the mid-1950s. There was some transition between traditional plats and more organic plats as housing development pushed northward. This also followed commercial strip development and reacted to routing of interstates in the region. One of the first mid-century suburban developments was Beechwood Manor, platted in 1955, tucked neatly between Lincoln Heights and Eastern Boulevard. This began a movement away from minimal, working class housing, to attract middle-class buyers who desired a more rural setting with ample lawns and designed for a mobile society.

The growth of suburbs, expanding Clarksville to the north, happened rapidly through the late 1950s and into the 1970s. Many of these suburban developments, though named according to their plats, are continuations of plats that came before, using organic forms for their street plans with a few broad curves and cul-de-sacs. A variety of house types began to emerge in these developments. Variations of the Ranch House type, split and bi-level houses, and contemporary styles form the base of housing stock in these developments. A few are noticeably similar to each other, but have a much wider variety of styles than those built during the 1930s-1950s.

According to Clarksville's 2015 Comprehensive Plan, about 12% of the housing stock was built during the 1950s, 21% was built during the 1960s, and 22% was built in the 1970s. Combined, that is 55% of the extant housing stock in the Town of Clarksville. These areas include the Blackiston subdivisions, Parkwood Subdivision, and into the 1970s, Crandon Park.

Late 20th Century Suburban Development

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The development of housing subdivisions greatly waned in the 1980s-1990s. Only about 15% of the extant housing stock dates to this period. The northward expansion of the town continued with these developments and as expansions of previous suburban plats. Housing of this period, again, was marketed to middle-class families and offered larger homes and a broad variety of late 20th century revival styles such as Tudor and Colonial, as well as more contemporary architecture of the 1990s.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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“Clark & Floyd County Groups Recommend 300 More Housing Units” *Courier-Journal* (Louisville), pg. 18. 08 March 1941

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McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses.*
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Plat of Patterson Place, dated 1897 (re-plat date of prior 1891 plat)

Town of Clarksville Comprehensive Plan, 2015. Town of Clarksville Planning & Zoning Department. Adopted December 2015.

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Victor, Lyon. *Map of Parts of Jeffersonville, Clarksville, New Albany, Howard Park in Indiana and Part of Louisville, Kentucky*, 1901.

<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph187533/m1/1/zoom/print/?resolution=16&lat=21.23.400076026557&lon=3848.765430182587> accessed February 14, 2023.

Will of Sarah A. Patterson, dated 1889 and recorded 1890. Clark County Will Records, Vol. H-K, 1888-1907.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 019-446-59001-042, 019-446-64091, 64114, 64121-127, 64129, 64133-142, 64147-151, 64165, 64170-182, 64184-186, 64194, 64203, 64218, 64294-295, 64298

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 47 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 607989 | Northing: 4238525 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 608757 | Northing: 4238467 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 608838 | Northing: 4238034 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 608302 | Northing: 4238023 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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Beginning on the northwest corner of Clark Boulevard and Howard Avenue, where the west edge of the west travel lane meets Howard Avenue, face northwest and follow the west edge of Clark Boulevard to the south side of its intersection with Harrison Avenue, then turn east and follow a line to a line extended south from 409 Harrison's west property boundary. Turn north and follow the line to the north property boundary of 409 Harrison.

Turn east and meet the west property line of 407 Harrison, which extends north to wrap around and meet the north property line of 119 Randolph St. Follow the north line of 407 Harrison and 119 Randolph to the east edge of Randolph St. Turn north and follow said edge north to a point in line with the south property line of 149 Randolph. Proceed west, north, and then east around the property lines of 149 and 151 Randolph. Go east across Randolph, go south along the east edge of Randolph St. to the north property line of 152 Randolph. Follow the north property line of 152 Randolph eastward, then turn south along the east property line of 152 Randolph to a point in line with the north property line of 142 Patterson. Turn south and follow the rear (east) property lines of 142 – 122 Patterson to a point in line with the north property line of 301 Harrison. Turn south along the west edge of Elm St. to a point in line with the rear (north) property lines of 229-203 Harrison. Continue eastward, jogging around the west, north, and west property lines of 103 Harrison, to a point in line with the north property line of the property at the northeast corner of N. Sherwood and E. Harrison (also labeled as being 103 Harrison on county records). Go eastward along the north line of said property. Connect to the west property line of 113 Harrison, go north to the north line of 113 Harrison. Turn east and proceed eastward along the rear (north) property lines of 113 – 145 Harrison. Jog north to follow around the irregular property lines of 141 and 145 Harrison. Go southeastward along the diagonal property lines of 141 and 145 Harrison. Said line in this area is understood to not include the sound barrier wall of I-65. Connect to the rear (east/northeast) property lines of 100 – 108 Sunset, turn south along the rear (east) property lines of 114-130 Sunset. Continue south along the west edge of a platted alley parallel to but east of Sunset. Continue south to the north curb line of Stansifer Ave. Turn west along said curb line and follow to a point in line with the west curb line of Sherwood. Turn south along the west curb line of Sherwood to the north curb line of Howard. Turn west along said north curb line and follow, continuing across Clark Boulevard to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Patterson Place Historic District is mostly limited to the boundaries of the 1891 plat bearing its name, but adjusted to remove areas where later development or redevelopment occurred beyond the period of significance. A narrow section along the east side of the original plat was included in the district because of its comparatively similar architecture and period of development and a northern section along Randolph and Patterson were added due to their development by descendants of the Patterson Family. The I-65 corridor provides a firm boundary to the east. Clark Boulevard was the boundary of the plat. Vacant land is to the south, including a pond that appears on aerial maps in the 1940s. Most of the district's north/south streets terminate just north of the district at vacant lands. Historically, a shift in

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the grid alignment of Clarksville's plats north developed north of the district, likely due to preexisting roads and rail lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Clarksville Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: September 13, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Patterson Place Historic District

City or Vicinity: Clarksville

Patterson Place Historic District
Name of Property

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County: Clark State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 20, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Harrison from Clark Boulevard

1 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Harrison from Randolph Avenue

2 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Harrison from Elm Street

3 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Clarksville Police Station

4 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 108-116 Harrison Avenue

5 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 104 Harrison Avenue

6 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from Harrison and Randolph Avenue

7 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 131 Norwood Avenue

Patterson Place Historic District

Name of Property

8 of 33.

Clark County, IN

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Norwood from Sherwood Avenue

9 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 101 Stansifer Avenue

10 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 218 Stansifer Avenue

11 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 228 Stansifer Avenue

12 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest down Clark Boulevard from Howard Avenue

13 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 316 Clark Boulevard

14 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 310 Clark Boulevard

15 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along Randolph Avenue about mid-block

16 of 33.

Patterson Place Historic District
Name of Property

Clark County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north on Patterson Avenue from Harrison Avenue

17 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 123 Patterson Avenue

18 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 143 Patterson Avenue

19 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest along Elm Street from near Harrison Avenue

20 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along Elm Street from just north of Stansifer Avenue

21 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along Elm Street from Norwood Avenue

22 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 101 Oak Street

23 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Oak Street about mid-block between Stansifer and Norwood

24 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Oak Street from Stansifer Avenue

Patterson Place Historic District

Name of Property

25 of 33.

Clark County, IN

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Oak Street from Howard Avenue

26 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 318 Oak Street

27 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast along Oak Street from Stansifer Avenue

28 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast along Oak Street from Norwood Avenue

29 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 114 Oak Street

30 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along Sunset Avenue from Norwood Avenue

31 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 205 and 209 Sunset Avenue

32 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along Sunset Avenue from Stansifer Avenue

33 of 33.

Patterson Place Historic District
Name of Property

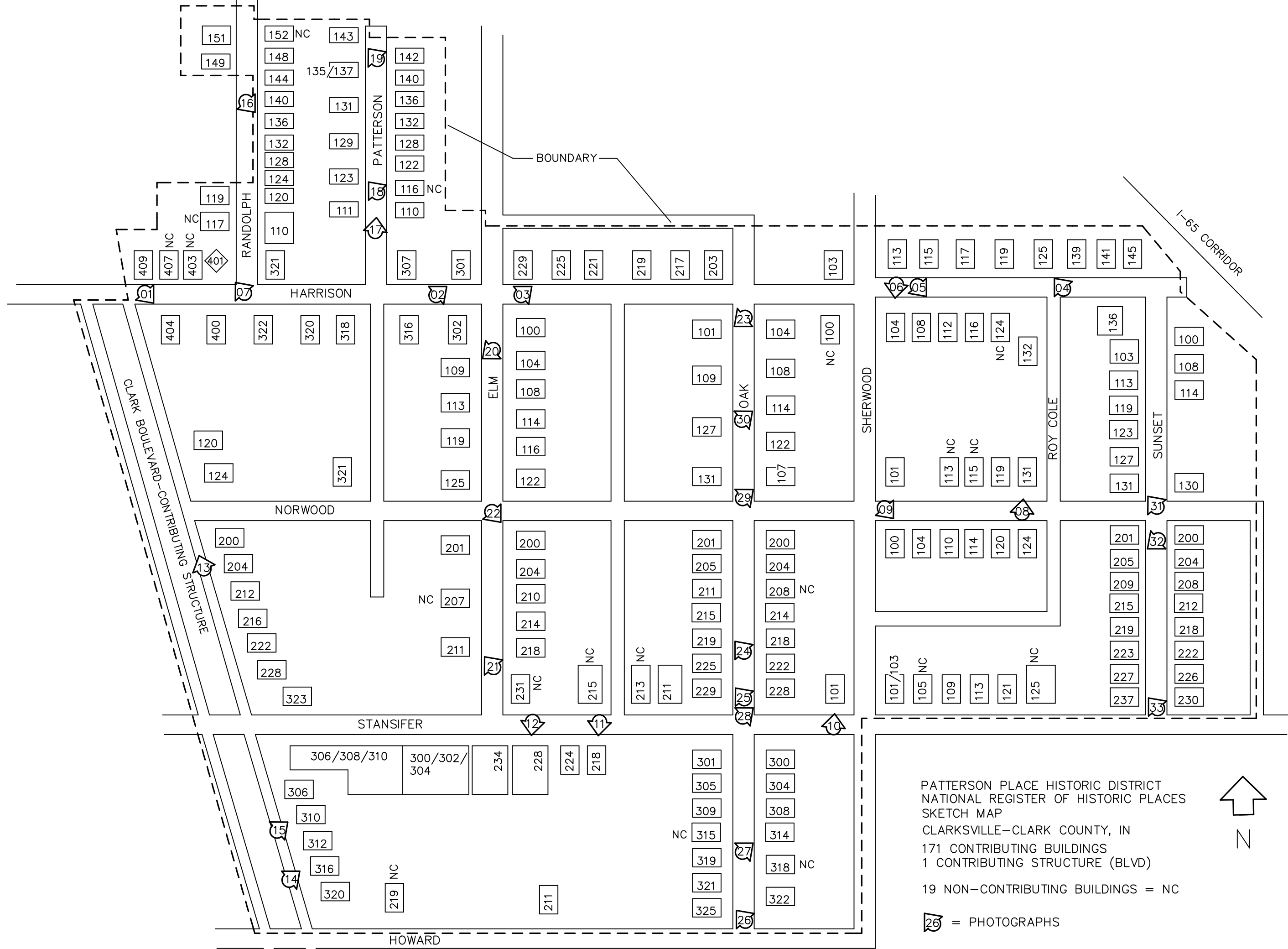
Clark County, IN
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

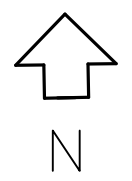
- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



PATTERSON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 SKETCH MAP
 CLARKSVILLE—CLARK COUNTY, IN
 171 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
 1 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE (BLVD)
 19 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS = NC

 = PHOTOGRAPHS





4241
4240
4239
17'30"
4238

PATTERSON PLACE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
CLARK CO, IN

- NAD 83 UTM S
- ① 16 607989 4238525
 - ② 16 608757 4238467
 - ③ 16 608838 4238034
 - ④ 16 608302 4238023



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0001



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0002



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0004



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0007



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0008



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0010



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0012



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0014



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0016



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0017



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0022



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0025



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0026



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0029



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0031



IN_ClarkCounty_PattersonPlaceHistoricDistrict_0033