

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



6

1. Name of Property

historic name The Business Women's Club

other name/site number JF-CD-313, Molee Building

2. Location

street & town 425 Muhammad Ali Boulevard NA not for publication

city or town Louisville NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

The Business Women's Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
_____	sites
_____	structures
_____	objects
1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Social: Meeting Hall _____
- Commerce/Trade: Business _____
- Commerce / Trade: Restaurant _____
- Domestic: Hotel _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Commerce / Trade: Business _____
- Social: Civic _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Late 19th and 20th Century Revival: Classical Revival _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials
(Enter only categories from instructions)

- foundation _____ Concrete
- walls _____ Concrete
- _____ Brick
- roof _____ Asphalt
- other _____

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The historic Business Women's Club building (JF-CD-313) is a five-story five-bay **U**-shaped Beaux Arts style building at 425 Muhammed Ali Boulevard, between Fourth and Fifth Streets in the downtown business district in Louisville. It was built in 1911 and faces south. Sharing the west wall of the nominated building is the Republic Building (NR listed 8/12/1982), which is nearly twice as tall. To the rear of the Business Women's Club building is the Cathedral of the Assumption, which fronts on Fifth Street.

Development of the Site and Surrounding Buildings

The Women's Business Club of Louisville had been started just prior to the turn of the century, but it had no home to accommodate its rapid growth. To establish that headquarters, the club bought the current site, at 425 Muhammad Ali Boulevard, from the YMCA in 1901. It was a number of years before the group had enough money to hire an architect and move forward with the project (Louisville Herald-Post, march 10, 1929). At the time of purchase, there were two small buildings on the site. Just after the Molee Building was constructed, the Watterson Hotel (demolished) was built to the east, and soon after that, the Republic Building at 429 W. Muhammed Ali Boulevard (JF-CD-150) was built to the west. The Archdiocese of Louisville now owns the adjacent parcel where the hotel stood and maintains it as open green space. The Republic Building (photo at left) dwarfs the surrounding buildings. The Business Women's Club sold the building to the Christian Women's Business Club in 1955 and in 1973 the building was sold to Georgetown College. Georgetown College held the building for a year before selling it to Lee Anslinger and Morris Weinberg, who together formed Molee Development, LLC. During this time the building was used as commercial office space, which it continues to be used for. The nameplate on the building, which now says, "MOLEE BUILDING," was added after 1974. Underneath this sign is an engraved nameplate with "BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB" on it.



The Republic Building

The Exterior

George Herbert Gray designed a building that would meet all the needs of the Women's Club. Being **U**-shaped and five stories high, the stems of the **U** are connected on the first two levels by a two-story kitchen. The structure is a grid of steel-reinforced-concrete columns and beams. The east side of the building, which is now exposed, allows one to see the spacing of the columns and beams. The open spaces of the grid are filled with bricks. The exposed grid stops one bay short of the façade, continuing to the front of the building completely covered in brick. The façade wraps around the corner of the building, but proceeds only a couple of feet, as this area was never intended to be seen because of the construction of the Watterson Hotel.

The entire west wall abuts the Republic Building to the west. It can be assumed, based on the structure of the building, the west exterior wall is similar to the east wall, which is now exposed.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 7 Page 2

The north wall is separated from the Church of the Assumption by a three-foot right-of-way. Access to this space is not controlled by the building owner and is inaccessible at this time.

The front façade is Beaux Arts style with a brick veneer of alternating courses of headers and stretchers. It has been divided into five bays, roughly corresponding to the storefront spaces. The east and west bays have a set of single windows. The east and west center bays each have a single window, and the center bay has an extra wide double set of double hung windows. The window arrangement draws the eye away from the central windows on each floor, giving the façade a more unified and cohesive appearance. All the windows are non-historic, one-over-one, and aluminum framed. The original windows were operational steel-framed casement windows. Above the modern window frame are two square windows, side-by-side, and now fixed in place. These windows used to open outward. An ornamental brick spandrel separates the windows between floors.

The windows all have unadorned stone lintels that are flush with the wall. The window sills project slightly from the façade and have a slight line of molding tapering to the wall beneath. The center bay windows have flush-with-the-wall segmented brick arches. The second floor center window has a heavier pedimented stone arch with an ornate keystone.

The central entrance used to be recessed into the lobby of the building, but it has since been moved forward to be flush with the rest of the storefront façade. Two pilasters extend out from the flanks of the entryway and form a shallow pediment, which evolves into a beltline between the first and second floors, which runs the width of the building. Double stone corbels at the top of the pilasters support the small pediment above.

The front façade at street-level is divided into seven bays. Five of these bays have entryways. All of the bays have large windows, helping to light the interior space and to act as displays. These window openings have been shortened significantly, with wood bead-board now covering the top three feet. The main entryway, in the center is still the main entryway, which accesses the rest of the building above the first floor. Stone is the primary façade material on the ground floor. Above the storefronts, a three-foot-tall blank-stone face runs the width of the buildings, visually separating the retail storefronts from the commercial offices on the second floor. Above the first floor, the primary façade covering is brick.

A colorful, complex geometric tile pattern wraps the cornice of the building, its pattern corresponding to the bays and materials below. The geometric tile patterns are inlaid into a stone surround, which extends the width of the building. This cornice is topped by a heavy metal eave, which extends a number of feet over the front façade of the building and is supported by evenly-spaced corbels of the same material. Its surface is coffered into evenly spaced squares. The eave is more ornately decorated than any other part of the building.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 7 Page 3

The Interior and Subsequent Changes

The fifth floor boarding rooms, each of which accommodated two beds and still have two closets, surround the courtyard. Another line of rooms along the front of the building look out onto the street. There was a toilet room on either side of the building for shared use. There is access to a small roof garden from the fifth floor, which provided leisure space to those who were visiting.

The third and fourth floors had boarding rooms as well, but the floors had a greater mix of uses. The fourth floor boarding rooms around the courtyard remain largely intact, but those at the front of the building have been altered to create offices. These boarding rooms were almost always full, with the president of the club, Mrs. Helm Bruce, commenting in 1916 that many applicants for residence could not be accommodated (Louisville Courier Journal, July 7 1916). The third floor had three large rooms along the front of the building—two for classes and one to serve as a library. These rooms have now been divided up to create offices, just as on the second and fourth floors. The third floor also housed a gymnasium with wood floors and exercise equipment, looking out into the courtyard. Most of the building's flooring terrazzo, but has now been completely covered over with multiple layers of office carpeting. Beyond the gym, into what would have been the two wings on either side of the building, were originally located a large locker room on one side and a gym director's office on the other. The locker room remains relatively intact. Most of the rooms on the third floor have been divided into much smaller office spaces.

The second floor originally had two large meeting rooms, general offices, and a large dining room. Most of these spaces have been divided into smaller offices, but the wall medallion trim from the dining room can still be seen on many of the walls and is in good condition. The two large meeting rooms were at one point connected by wide double doors, but these doors are long gone and the spaces are now not nearly as large, having been divided to create private offices. At the back of the building, which is circular on the second floor, the space has been divided into smaller offices, though at one point it housed a kitchen to serve the dining room upstairs and the meeting rooms.

The first floor is divided into five bays, the central bay being an entrance to the main staircase and the other four being storefronts. One of the storefronts accessed a large cafeteria run by the club. During 1916 the Lunchroom served over 151,000 lunches, which signifies the women's club cafeteria was taking a considerable share of the downtown lunch market (Louisville Courier Journal July 7, 1916). The center storefront, which did not access the main stairwell, was used by the Women's Club Exchange, which was a place for club members to sell their work. During 1916 it did \$4,300 worth of business, providing the consignors with income of more than \$3,800 (Louisville Courier Journal, July 7, 1916). At the back of the building is a large kitchen. It continues to occupy the building's rear space as it did originally.

The Business Women's Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1911-1955

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Gray, George Herbert (architect

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Louisville Free Public Library

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Business Women's Club building (JF-CD-313) meets National Register eligibility Criterion A, and is significant in the context of "the Women's Movement in Louisville, Kentucky, 1890-1920." Designed by George Gray for the Business Women's Club and built in 1911, The Business Women's Club Building represents an important step forward for women in business and civil rights at the beginning of the twentieth century. It would be a few more years after construction of this building before women would gain the right to vote. The erection of the Business Women's Club Building indicates that women were already becoming more influential in both business and social spheres.

Research Design

The story of the women's movement in Louisville has not yet been fully told. Most documents focus on the suffrage movement and tend to ignore many of the other efforts and accomplishments that went along with suffrage. Many of these histories have a tendency to stop after the passage of the 19th amendment in 1920. Even today, many women still struggle in some arenas for a more fulfilling and equal freedom, on par with men. Business would seem to be an important subject for this study, but often it is only covered in a very cursory way. A significant problem seems to be the covering of women's history in biographical form. As a whole, writers often focus on a single woman or a small group of women, but fail to scale up their focus to encompass the wider movement or a larger context.

For help in creating the historic context narrative for this nomination, this author turned to the Louisville Free Public Library and The University of Louisville Women's & Gender Studies Department. This research also received direction from Carol Butler, of Butler Books, a local publishing company, and from Katherine Johnson, from the University of Louisville, who has written extensively on women in Louisville. There has been no professionally written full context of women's history in Louisville, but this author has made an attempt here to bring together as much as would be reasonable to provide sufficient perspective on women in business in Louisville at the turn of the century. The most useful sources proved to be the primary sources that dealt specifically with the club and *Women in Kentucky*, by Helen Irvin.

Women's Movement in Louisville, Kentucky, 1890-1920

In the decades before the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and before the turn of the twentieth century, many women were still gripped by the cult of domesticity (see, e.g., Welter, 1966). This view kept women out of active roles in business and politics. During this time, many attempts were made at changing this view. Clubs and societies began to appear that helped women to penetrate traditionally male dominated arenas, such as business and politics.

In the decades before the turn of the century, workers looked to unions as a means to lobby for higher wages, shorter hours, and safer working conditions. Many of these unions were made up of skilled workers, which gave them real bargaining power, because they could not be easily or cheaply replaced. Women were often excluded from these unions, and forming unions for themselves did not occur universally. Consequently, unions comprised of lesser-skilled female members often lacked the political clout of unions comprised of skilled laborers. As a result, women typically worked longer hours, in more dangerous conditions, and for less money than men did. As the Kentucky city with the most industrial presence, this situation was central to Louisville's social make-up.

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The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 8 Page 2

For professional women wishing to enter the business world, support was nearly non-existent. Often excluded from male-based support networks, women began turning to each other for material, emotional, and professional support. The Business Women's Club was formed in 1899 to aid women seeking to enter to the business world or those who already had. The club sought to educate women to provide them the necessary skills for entering the business world and for being competitive within it. The construction of the headquarters on Walnut Street was a huge step forward. It provided a solid foothold for women in the business community, both physically and professionally.

When the building was constructed, the central business district was still a largely male domain. There were few places that were focused on women or intended to specifically aid them. The Business Women's Club building helped to change this. For those that needed a place to stay, there were fifty-six beds available at low cost, a large formal dining room, and two large meeting rooms. This gave women a place to meet when traveling from out of town and a place to gather for important meetings, club events, and wider social and business issues. These spaces no doubt helped to propel the women's rights movement forward at a critical time in its evolution.

As evidence of the organization's role in facilitating the exchange of information, the building contained two classrooms and a library. These classrooms were used to teach a variety of classes that enhanced the skills of businesswomen, allowing them to become more successful. This instruction helped offset the difference in political power held by various skill-based unions comprised of men versus the unions that women were able to form which tended to be based less on exclusive skills. The classrooms helped to empower women to demand better working conditions and better wages.

To help pay for the new building and for all the classes and services the club was offering, the first floor was divided into four storefronts. One of these was used as the Exchange, where members could sell their various crafts and handiworks. Another of the storefronts was used as a cafeteria, which served an affordable lunch five days a week to the business women working or visiting downtown.

The fifty-six beds that were available provided women, who were coming to visit the city or conducting business there, a safe and very affordable place to stay. The meeting spaces were large to accommodate the large membership of the club (over 700 dues paying members), and the dining room provided an important place to hold events that the club would host.

By providing these services and these spaces downtown, the Business Women's Club building helped to drive the women's movement forward at a pivotal time. It provided women with a serious presence in the business district and helped many women become more engaged in the fortunes of their lives than they had been before.

The Building's Architect

The Business Women's Club hired George Herbert Gray as their architect. Gray was one of the best educated architects available at the time. Born in California, Gray graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1895 and then went on to study architecture at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts, in France for a further five years. Upon returning to the United States, Gray went to work for Wyatt & Nolting, a prominent east coast architecture firm. During World War I, Gray joined the army and attained the rank of Major. After the war, while many men were waiting to

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 8 Page 3

return home, Gray received permission to start a school in France. This school taught nearly every subject and is considered to be the first of its kind sponsored by the United States Army.

Evaluation of Integrity

As the Business Women's Club building currently stands, it has considerable physical integrity. Its façade has undergone changes, but nothing so significant as to obscure what the original purpose of the storefront was. The retail spaces on the first floor are still used as retail spaces and have largely retained their original interior configuration. The nameplate above the center entryway now says "Molee Building," but the original "Business Woman's Club" nameplate still exists underneath.

The interior of the building has undergone more change. Some floors can be readily experienced as they originally would have been by club members, and others obscure this experience more.

The meeting spaces on the second and third floors have been divided to create modern office space, but most of the original walls still exist, and on the second floor, the decorative wall panels in the dining room are still present, though in some places they have been covered with modern wallboard. The original wood flooring that was used in the gym still exists under the tile and carpet.

The fourth and fifth floors possess significant material and design integrity, with many of the original boarding rooms still intact, with original doors and dual closets in place. The fifth floor has remained largely intact, and can be experienced much the same as it would have been when the building was originally built.

Every floor has been covered with carpet and most have layers of tile and other floor coverings in place. The original floor was covered with terrazzo. It is believed that in most places this original stone flooring still exists.

A number of doorways have been sealed or covered over with wallboard to make the space more usable as commercial offices. The original doorways can be easily identified. A number of windows on the rear façade have been covered. At the time the building was built, residents would have looked out onto a garden, but now people in that spot are only three feet from a solid brick wall, offering no view and little natural light. The windows on the front of the building have undergone more extensive modification. Though the window openings have not been changed, and even the division between window and transom has remained in every place, the original casement windows have been entirely replaced with modern aluminum one-over-one double hung windows. While this does affect the way the building reads, it is not as detrimental as it could have been, because the transoms were left in place and the sizes of the windows were not changed.

The very existence of the building in the downtown tells an important part of women's history, especially in the timing of the assertion of rights and the breakdown of the cult of domesticity. The styling and the choice of architect suggest that women were organizing effectively and were determined to be seen as equals, desiring a prominent place within the city. The interior of the building speaks to the needs of early businesswomen at the time. There are multiple large meeting spaces, a large formal dining room, workout facilities, a library, offices, and sleeping rooms. All these spaces can still be found within the building and are evidence that women were seeking the same conveniences and advantages that men were enjoying within the city.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 9 Page 1

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Bibliography

"Business Women's New Home Will Be Ready in Spring." Louisville Post January 9, 1911

George Herbert Gray (1874-1945) papers, University of Louisville Archives

Benedict, Jennie C.

1928 *The Road to Dream Acre*. The Standard Printing Co.: Louisville, Kentucky

Irvin, Helen Deiss

1979 *Women in Kentucky* The University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, Kentucky

"Lauds Business Women's Club," Louisville Courier Journal July 7, 1916

"Interest Reawakened in Woman's Exchange," Louisville Herald-Post March 10, 1929

Welter, Barbara

1966 "The Cult of True Womanhood, 1820-1860," *American Quarterly* volume 18, #2, Part 1 (Summer), pp. 151-174.

The Molee Building
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.18

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

USGS Topographic Quad name New Albany

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning on the North side of Muhammad Ali Boulevard, formerly Walnut Street, 54 feet East of Fifth Street; thence East along the North side of Muhammad Ali Boulevard, 75 1/2 feet and extending back Northwardly between lines parallel with Fifth Street, 105 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary marks the dimensions of the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Pierson

organization City Properties Group date 8/16/2007

street & number 214 S. 8th Street telephone (502) 515-2489

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202

email address _____

Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- Continuation Sheets for narrative
- A USGS topographic quad map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- A Photo identification map for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- black and white photographs of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- An additional set of black and white photographs that remains at the KHC
- Floor plans of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- Color slides or PowerPoint images and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Blue Molee, LLC

street & number 333 East Main Street, Suite 200 telephone _____

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202

email address (if available) _____

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on the North side of Muhammad Ali Boulevard, formerly Walnut Street, 54 feet East of Fifth Street; thence East along the North side of Muhammad Ali Boulevard, 75 ½ feet and extending back Northwardly between lines parallel with Fifth Street, 105 feet.

Boundary Justification

Boundary marks the dimensions of the building.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Photos Page 1

The Business Women's Club
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Photo Identification

Photograph #1

3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 15 March, 2007
5. No original negative
6. Facing northwest

Photograph #2

3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 15 March, 2004
5. No original negative
6. Facing northwest

Photograph #3

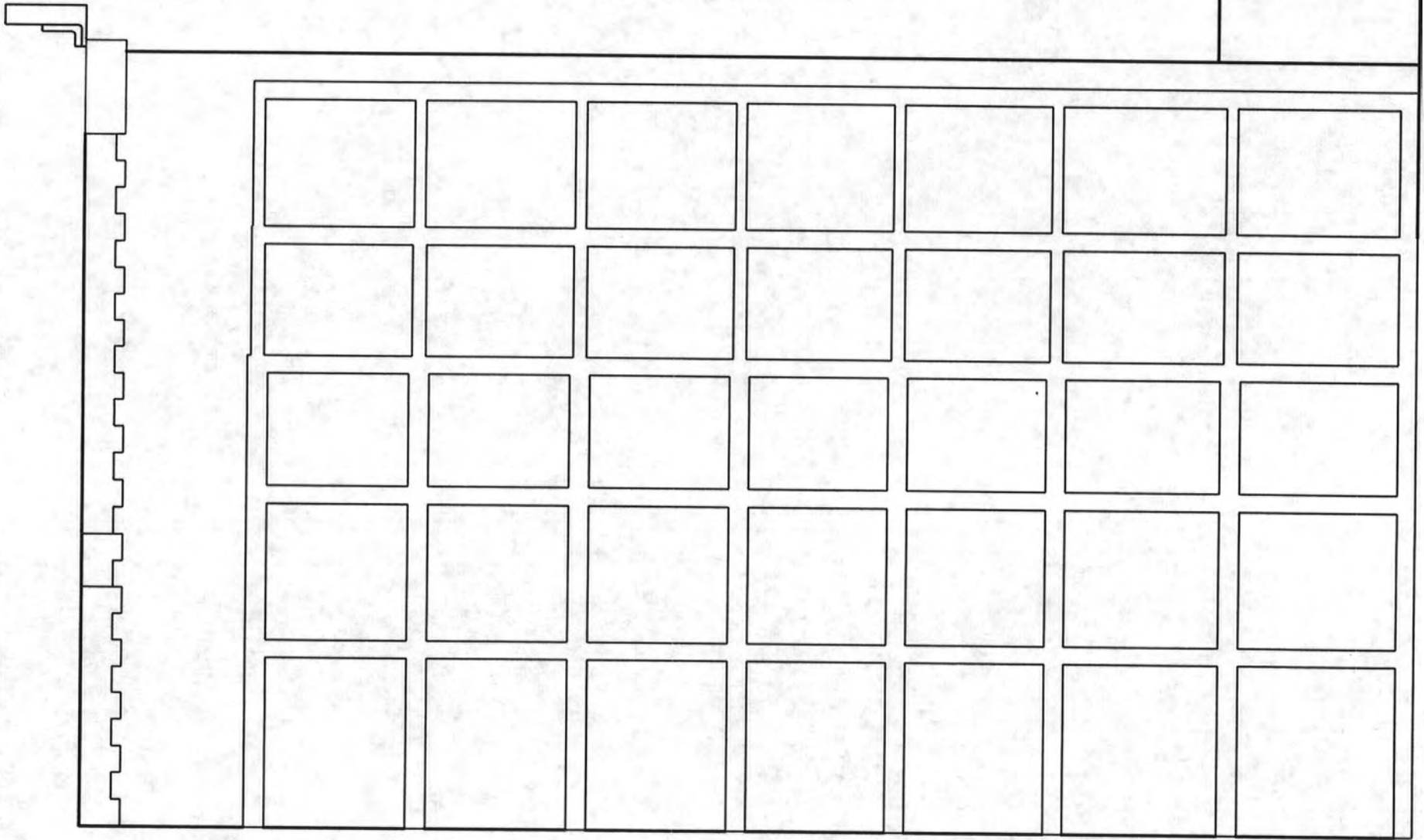
3. Jonathan Brannon
4. 20 August, 2007
5. No original negative
6. Facing north and down

SOUTH ELEV.

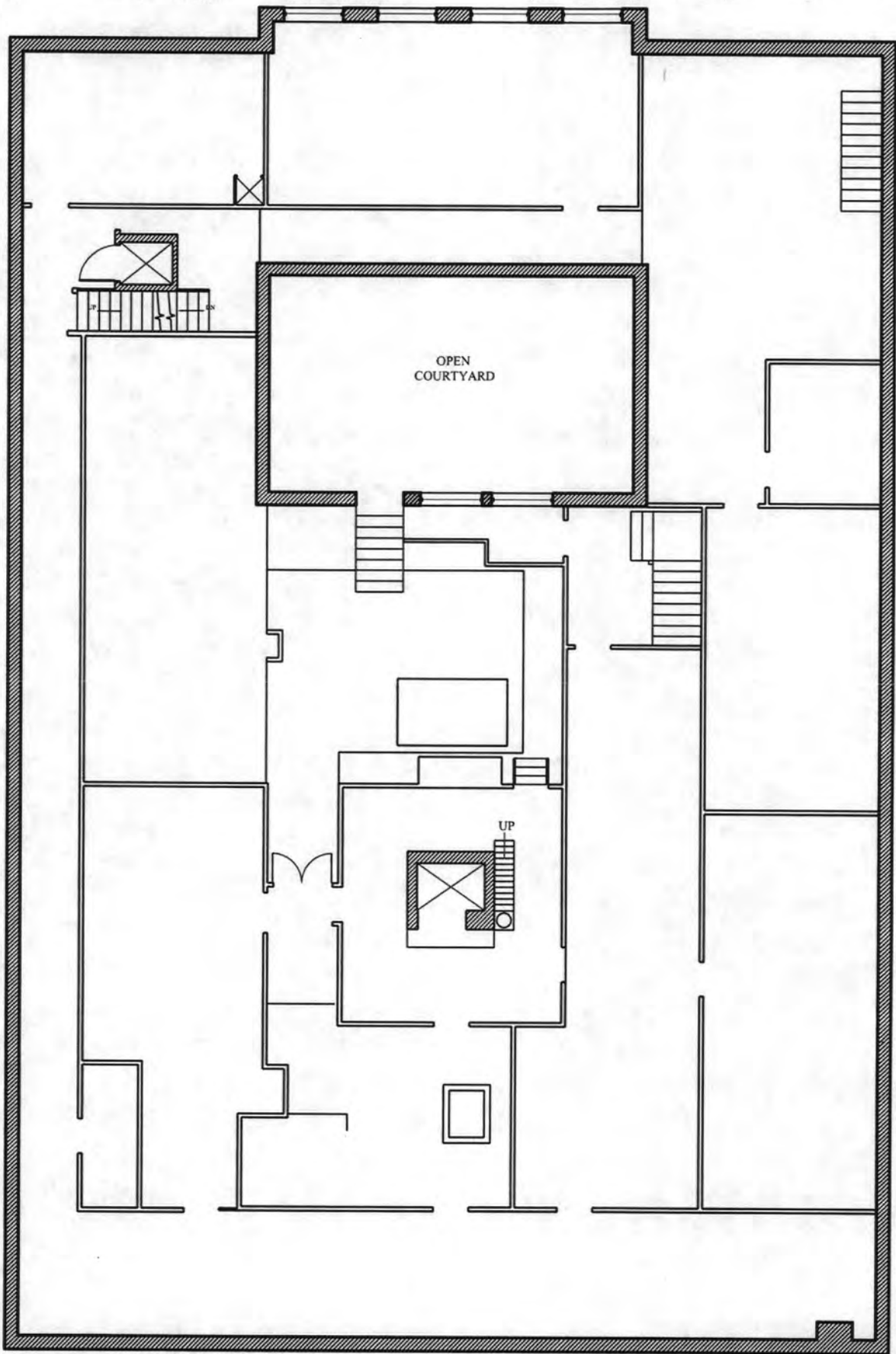


Business Women's Club
Jefferson County
Kentucky

EAST ELEV.

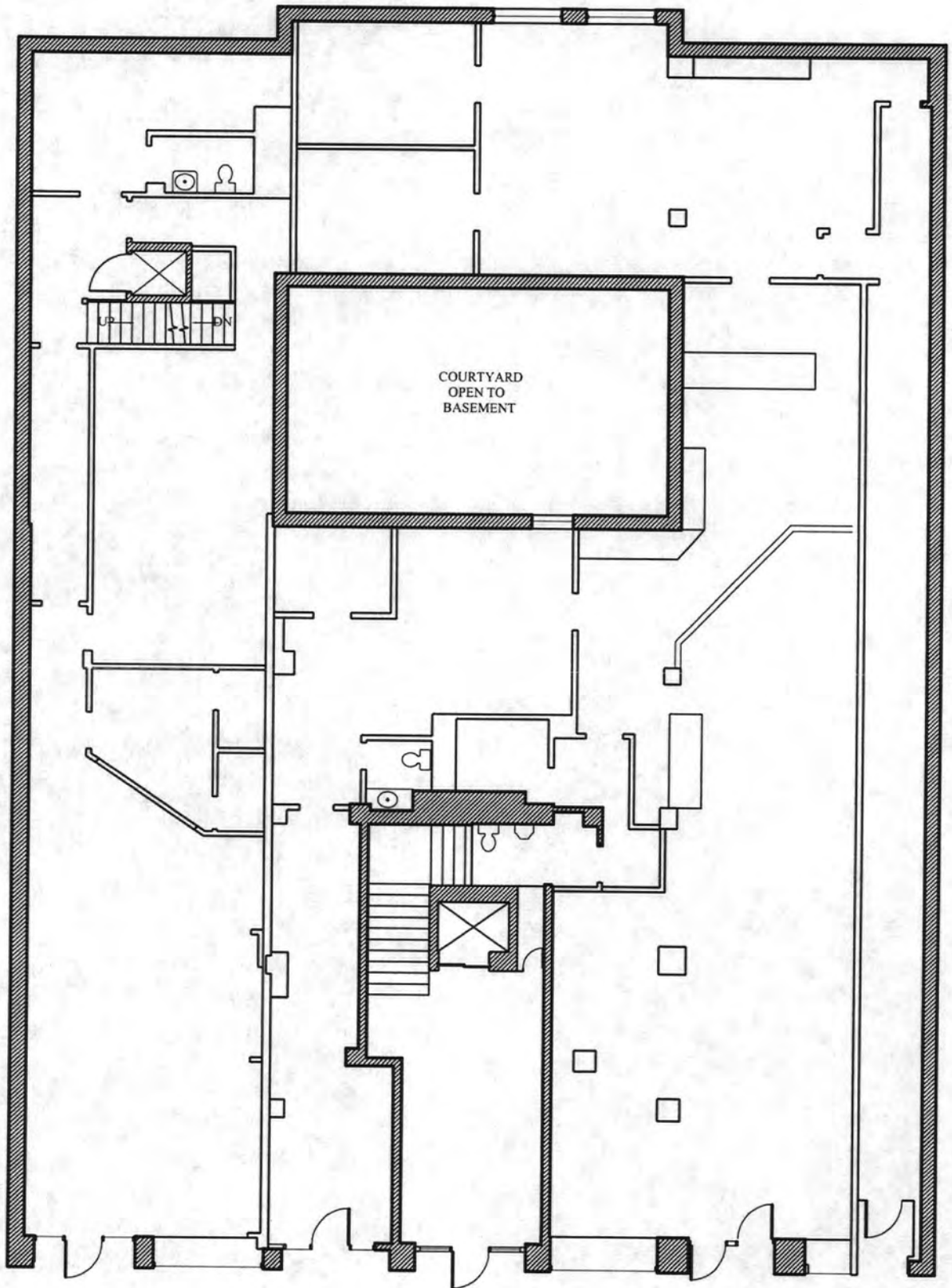


Business Women's Club
Jefferson County
Kentucky



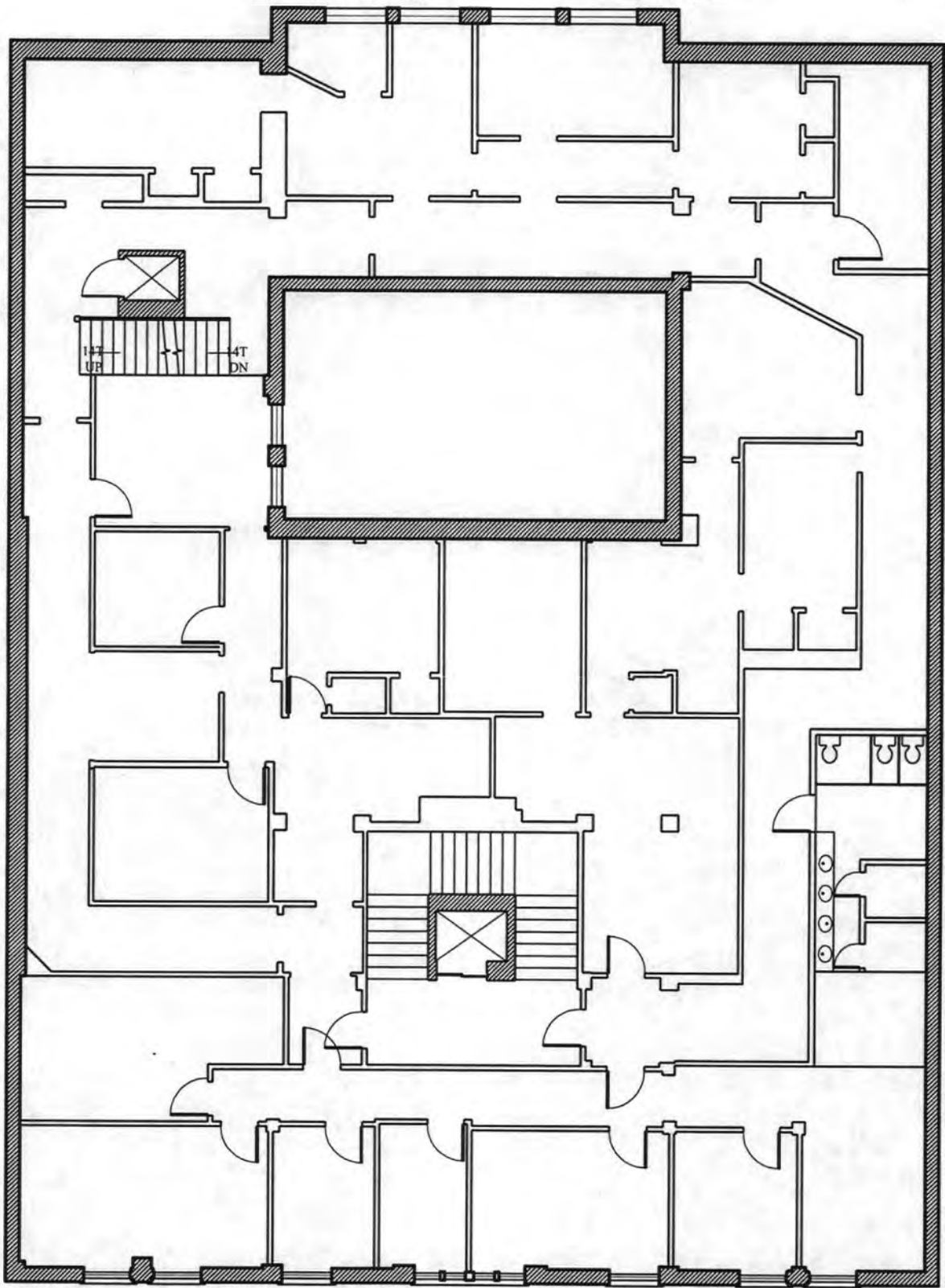
Business Women's Club
Jefferson County
Kentucky

BASEMENT



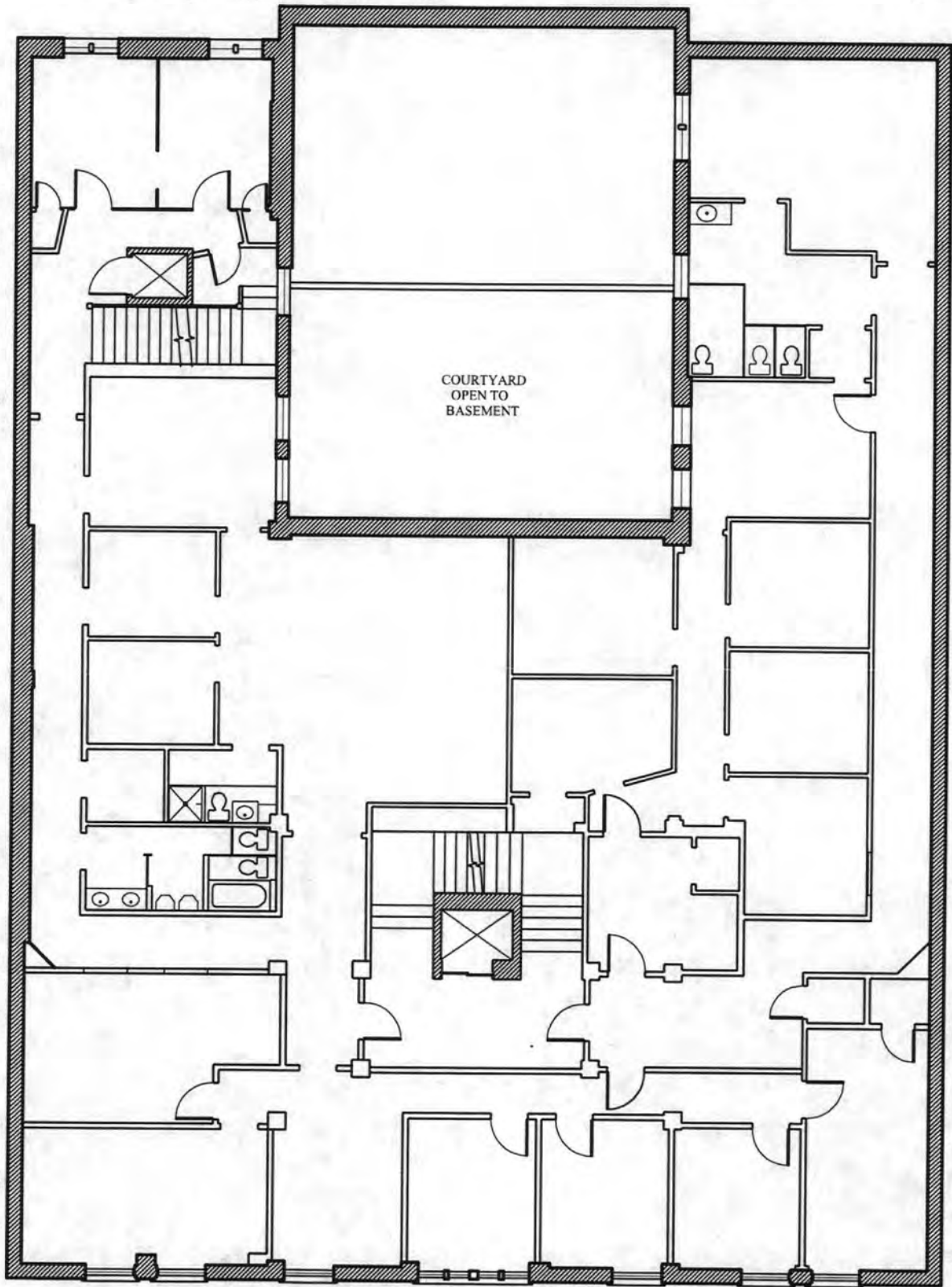
FIRST FLOOR

Business Women's Club
Jefferson County
Kentucky



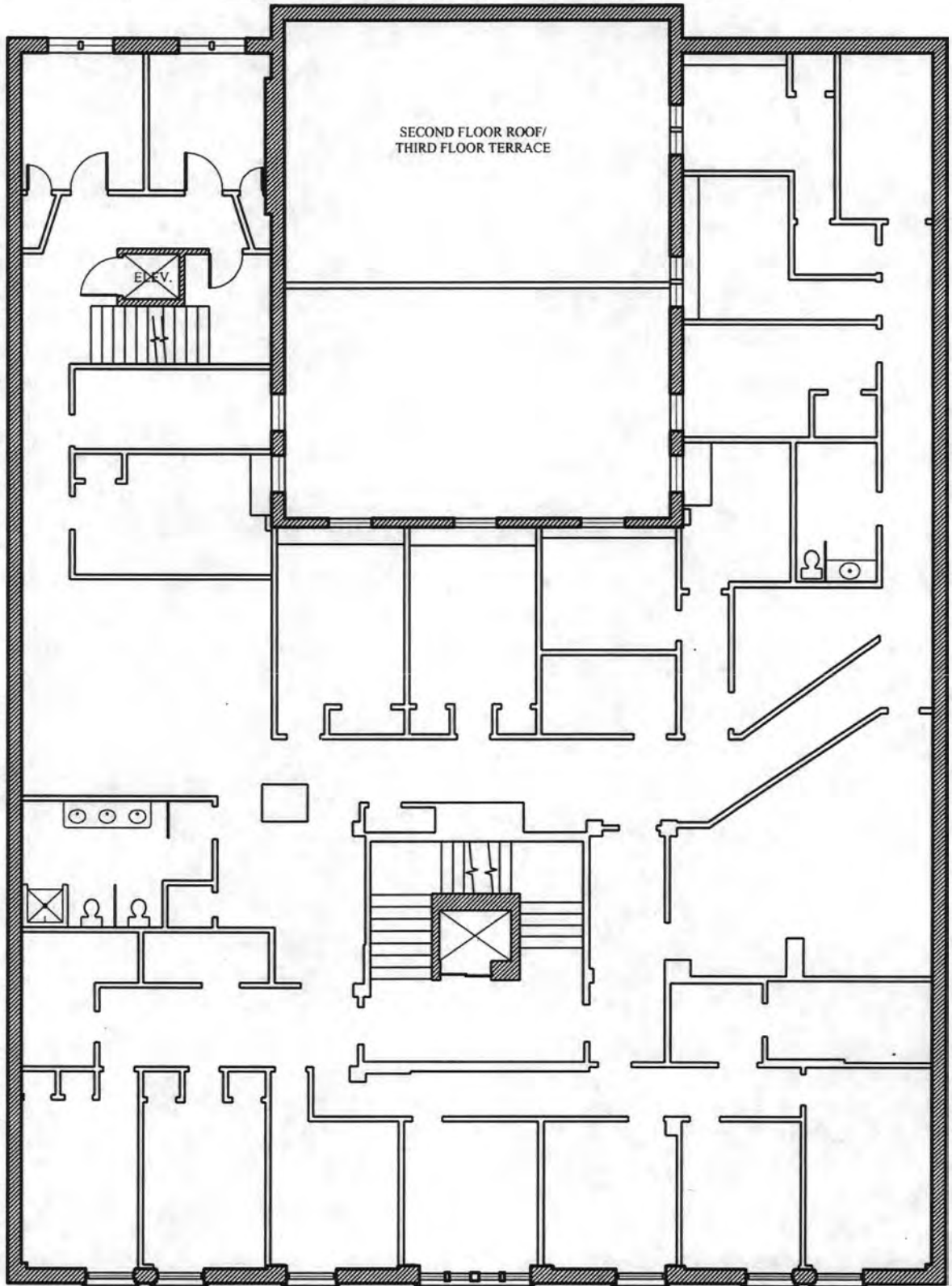
SECOND FLOOR

Business Women's Club
 Jefferson County
 Kentucky



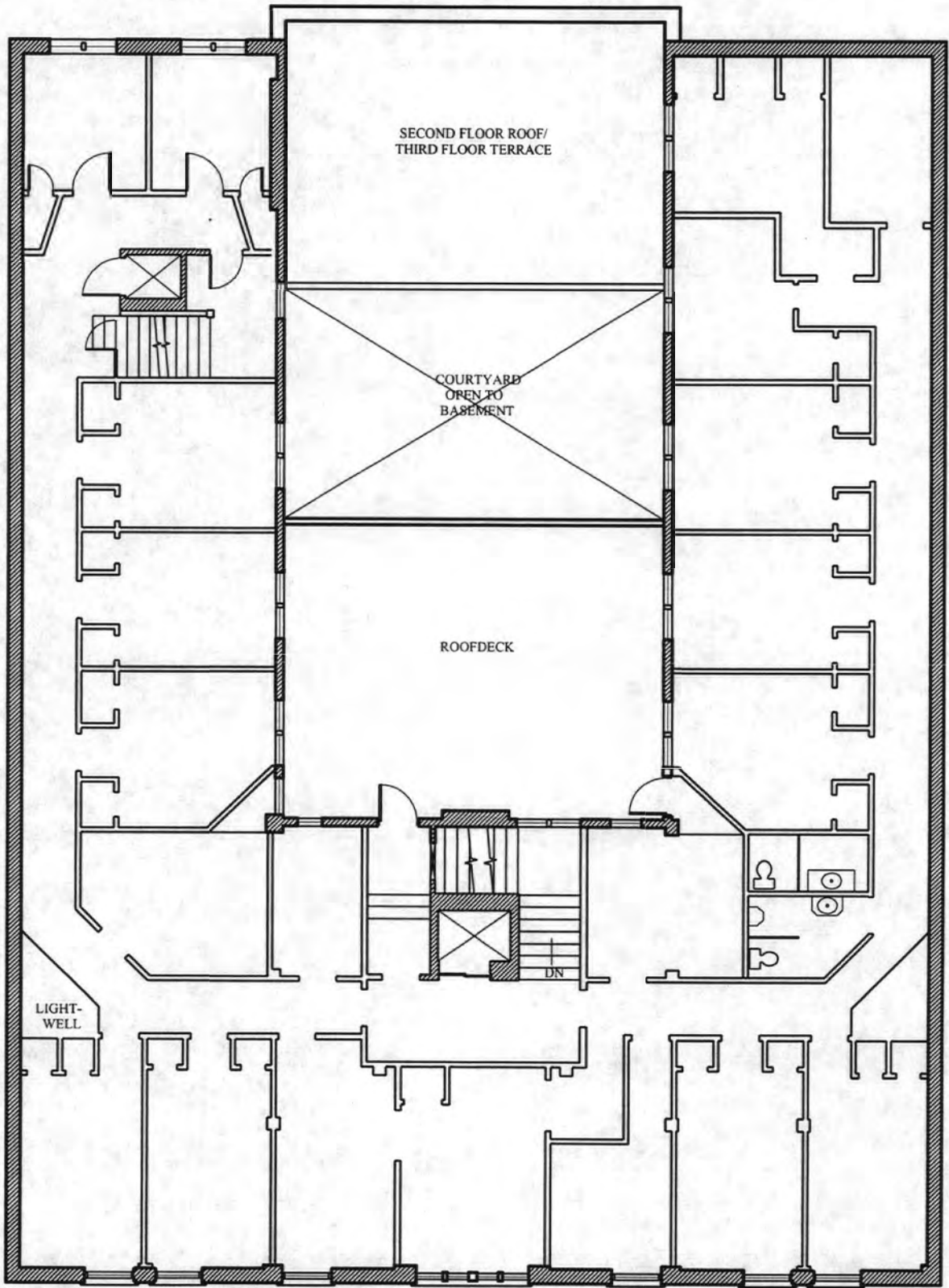
THIRD FLOOR

Business Women's Club
 Jefferson County
 Kentucky



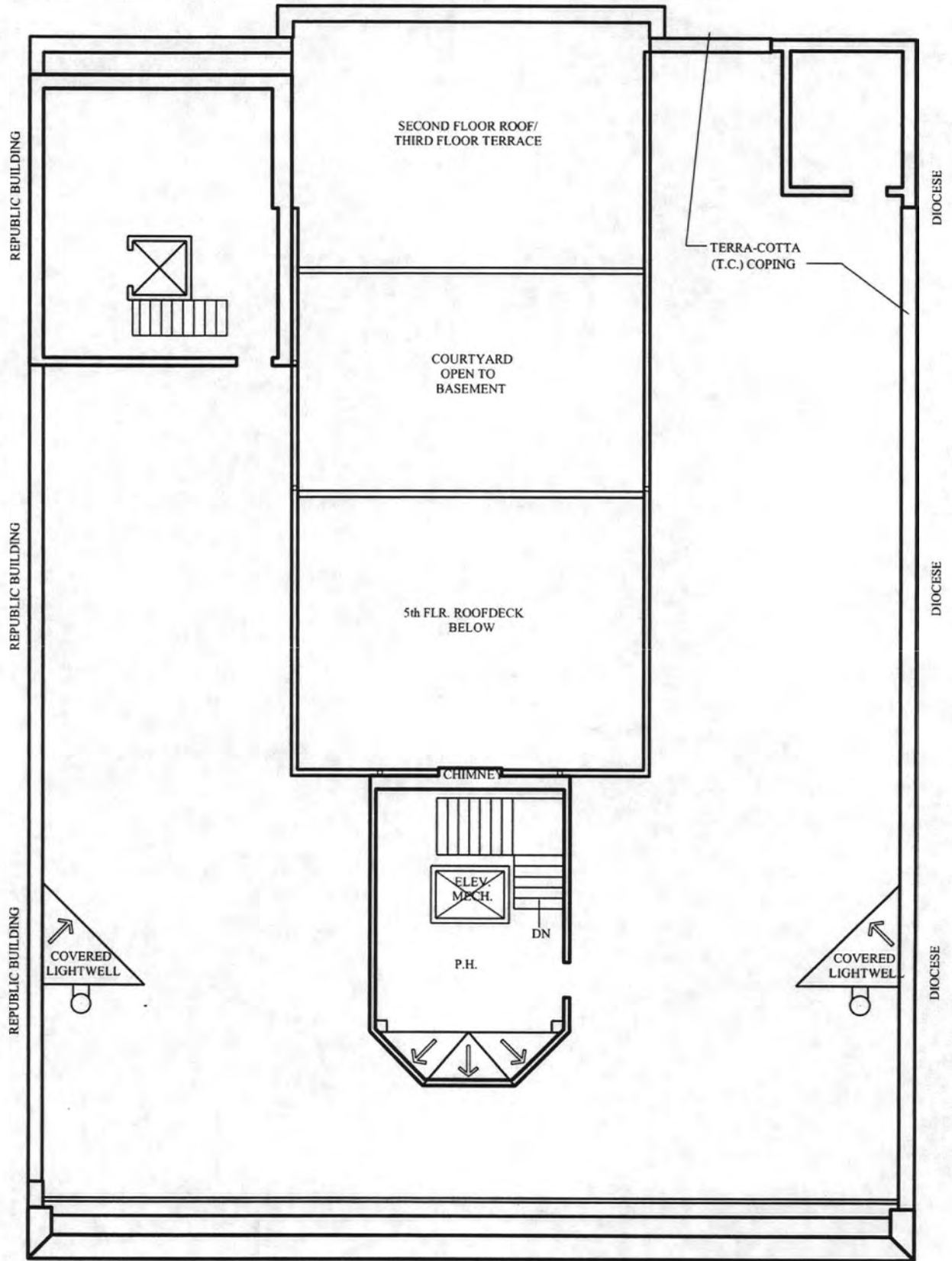
FOURTH FLOOR

Business Women's Club
Jefferson County
Kentucky



FIFTH FLOOR

Business Women's Club
 Jefferson County
 Kentucky



ROOF PLAN

Business Women's Club
 Jefferson County
 Kentucky

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Business Women's Club, The
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Jefferson

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000006

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-7-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**red in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

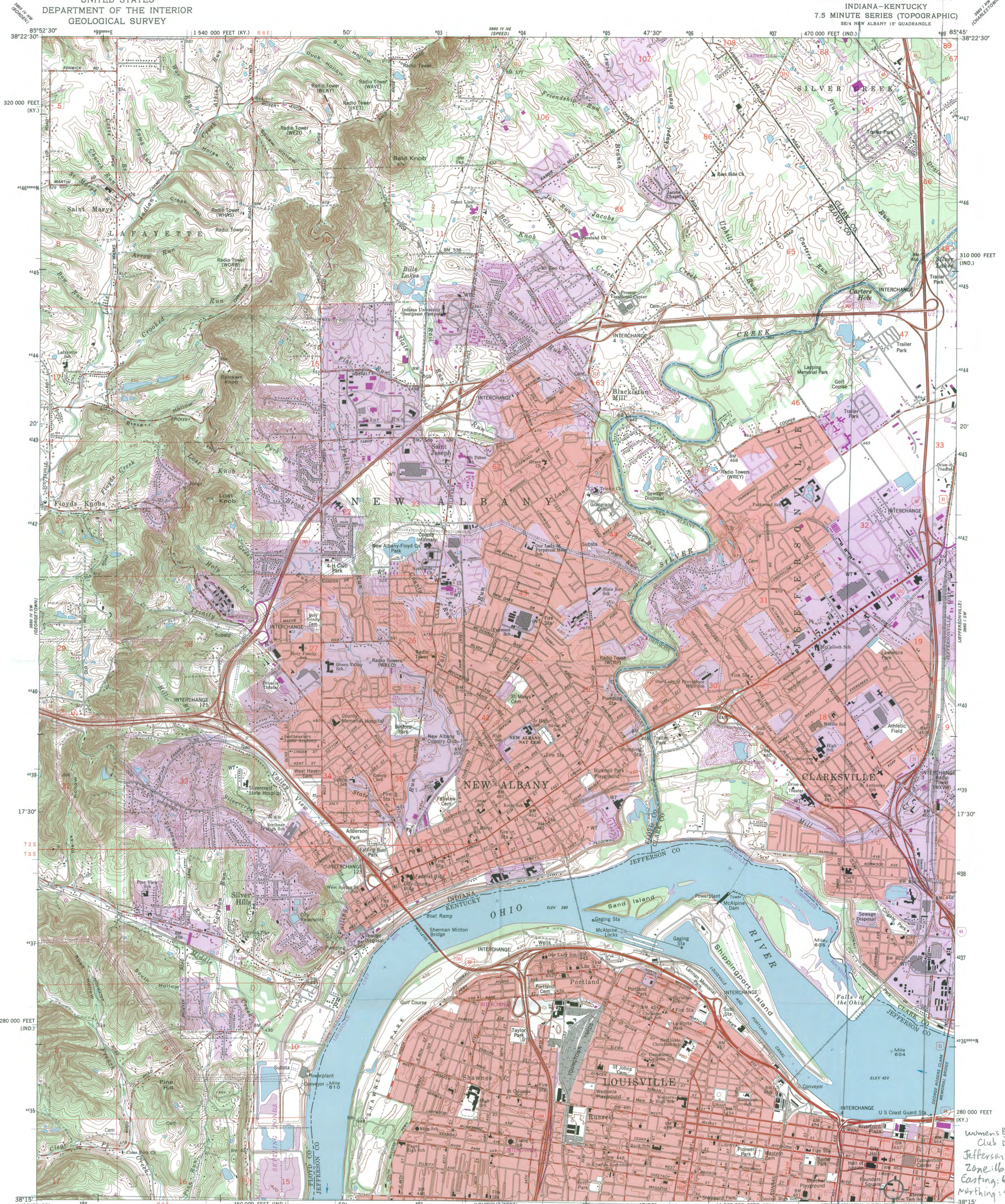
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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

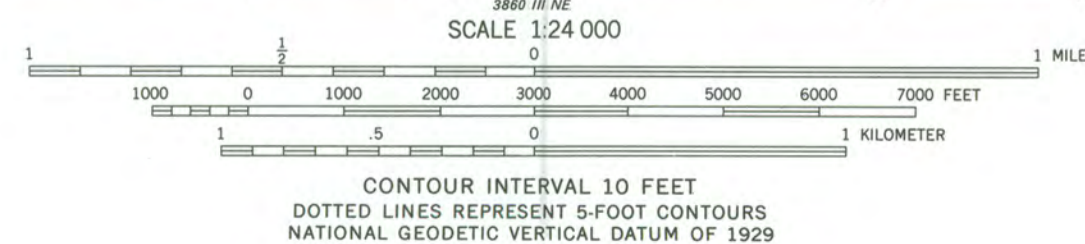
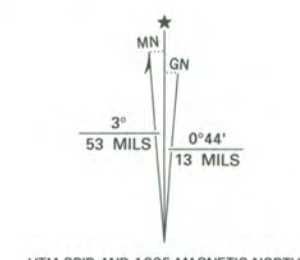








Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Kentucky Geological Survey
Topography in Indiana by planetable surveys 1937-38. Planimetry in Kentucky by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1949
Topography by planetable surveys 1950. Revised from imagery dated 1978
Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Dotted land lines established by private survey



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

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

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

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

Womens Business Club Building
Jefferson Co, KY
Zone: 16
Easting: 608 660
Northing: 4234 210





COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL



~~XXXXXX~~
Steve Beshear
Governor

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

~~XXXXXX~~
Marcheta Sparrow
Secretary

~~XXXXXX~~
Donna M. Neary
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

December 20, 2007

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

Dear Dr. Matthews:

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

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

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

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

DMN:MP

