Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

PH\$364789

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Citizens National Life Insurance Building

AND/OR COMMON

Louisville School of Art

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

100 Park Road	NOT FOR PUBLICATION			
CITY, TOWN		CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT	
Anchorage	VICINITY OF	3 and 4		
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
Kentucky	021	Jefferson	111	

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME				
Louis	ville School of Art			
STREET & NUMBER				
100 P	ark Road			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Ancho	rage \	VICINITY OF	Kentucky	
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	^{TC.} Jefferson County	Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER	Jefferson Street		·	
CITY, TOWN	Louisville		state Kentucky	
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
TITLE				
Survey of	f Historic Sites in Ker	ntucky (Suppleme	ent)	
DATE				
1976		FEDERAL	XSTATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Kentucky Heritage Co	mmission		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Frankfort		Kentucky	

7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	DNE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	XUNALTERED	XORIGINAL	SITE
X_GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

What is now the Louisville School of Art at 100 Park Road in Anchorage, a residential community east of Louisville, was constructed in 1911 to house offices of the Citizens National Life Insurance Company. This structure was designed by the noted Louisville firm of McDonald and Dodd, and is a fine example of the Beaux-Arts style with Spanish Colonial Revival motifs.

A two-story-with-basement building, its main facade faces south and is symmetrically arranged with a centered pavillion providing the primary visual attraction. The main entrance is a recessed door within the pavillion, and a sense of shelter is provided by two thick piers with recessed panels that support an entablature enriched with swags in relief, inlaid tiles, and compositional ornaments. Atop this is a hood-like element of galvanized iron at whose summit is a simple yet attractive wrought-iron balcony. Although of varying dimensions, all windows on the main facade are rectangular with the exception of that served by the balcony. Its head is semicircular and this shape is emphasized by its heavy muntins. Further visual attraction is directed toward this area through the use of additional compositional ornaments above the window.

The structure is of frame construction with stuccoed exterior walls. Approximately two feet above ground level is a stone water-table, and at the sills of the second-story windows is an emphatic beltcourse which, like the water-table, continues on all sides. The extended cornice is decorated with tile inlays and ornamental brackets. All sections of the 'Imperial Spanish tile roof'' (as termed in the architectural elevations) are hipped, including five dormers that have corner pendants and sash windows hinged at the bottom to swing upwards.

Due to the sloping site the basement is clearly visible towards the rear. There are two identical side entrances in the center of the east and west sides, and above each is a window composition like that above the main entrance. Those windows on the first level of the side walls beyond the lateral front wing have semicircular windows, but are of narrower proportions than those above the entrances.

When erected, the first floor housed the insurance company's executive offices with clerical rooms above. By nature, the first level is more highly decorated and has marble flooring and wainscoting of Italian import. The square columns of this level have capitals enriched with festoons like those of the exterior, and the ceilings are treated



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	es <u>1911</u>	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT McDonald a	und Dodd

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Citizens National Life Insurance Building, located in the heart of the small residential community of Anchorage in eastern Jefferson County, is a fine example of the Beaux Arts style with Spanish Colonial Revival motifs. The structure was designed in 1911 as the Citizens National Life Insurance Company by the noted Louisville architectural firm of McDonald and Dodd. Serving as an insurance office from 1911 to 1967, when it was purchased by the Art Center Association for an art school, the building's location in Anchorage was beneficial to the tax structure of the insurance company and to the city of Anchorage, providing enough revenue for the city to enable it to pave roads and construct a school.

Noteable architectural features of the former insurance company building and the neighboring power house are their expertly handled masses and their well-controlled ornamentation. Equally admirable is the harmony between the two, produced through the use of like materials and roof shapes.

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The dormers of the office building are in excellent response with this structure's masses, as is the smoke stack of the power house--its height being emphasized by the squat proportions of the Tuscan columns. In addition, there is an interesting contrast created by the smoothness of the exterior walls in comparison with the roughness of the tile roofs of both.

The use of lavish and expensive materials in the office building's first-floor interior is indicative of the company's financial success at that time. The landscaping of the surrounding grounds is not to be overlooked either. Here are found fully matured trees that include pin oak, beech, ash and maple that came from the nursery of Edward Dorsey Hobbs. Other species include evergreens and dogwoods planted later by the insurance company.

The architectural firm of McDonald and Dodd, which designed the Citizens National Life Insurance building, were responsible for a great number of structures in Louisville,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Olmsted Brothers. <u>Town of Anchorage, Kentucky; Possibilities for Future Development.</u> Louisville: J. P. Morton and Co., 1915.

Additional material from Bruce Yenawine, Director of the Louisville School of Art, Anchorage, Kentucky.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA E) 16/627660/4236330 ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7.5 acres UTM REFERENCES A 1 6 6 2 7 7 2 0 $7|5_18_10|$ 4,23,61,4,0 4 2 3 6 2 0 0 в 1,6 NORTHING ZONE NORTHING ZONE EASTING 4,2 3,6 2,0,0 6 2 7 5 3 0 4 2 3 6 3 0 0 C | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0D11.6 VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 17 5 LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE CODE COUNTY STATE CODE COUNTY CODE **I**FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Daniel Kidd, Architectural Historian; Mary Cronan Oppel, Historian ORGANIZATION DATE June 1977 Kentucky Heritage Commission TELEPHONE STREET & NUMBER (502) 564-3741 104 Bridge Street CITY OR TOWN STATE Kentucky Frankfort STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS: STATE 1 LOCAL __ NATIONAL _ As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. SIGNATURE DATE TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE ATTEST: DATE

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Citizens National Life Insurance	Building	
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with simple cornices of molded plaster. Still intact are two massive radiator covers of decorative wrought-iron. All the main floor offices have inlaid cork flooring and doors, trim, and exaggerated chair-railing of mahogany.

Beyond the front lateral section is a large room with hardwood flooring that appears to have been used as a directors' room. On the side elevations, this is the area served by the windows with semicircular heads. The interior glass windows are deliberately chipped--a result of the use of horse glue exposed to sunlight to fracture the glass surface. Also retained are several interior light covers of the Art Deco mode that were apparently installed about fifteen years after the building's erection.

On the surrounding grounds of almost eight acres are many mature trees of several species, and directly north of the Louisville School of Art is another 1911 structure of stuccoed frame construction designed by McDonald and Dodd. Built as a power house and now used as a garage and storage area by the art school, its design is harmonious with its neighbor. It has a height of one floor and the main facade presents a symmetrical arrangement with sections of slight projection at the ends which contained double doors with segmental heads. Windows of the same shape appear on the sides. Above these dominant openings are cartouches that employ acanthus leaves. On the southern facade is a short colonnade of the Tuscan order. Piers are centered above the columns with areas between filled with open latticework. The architectural elevation shows the power house as having a fully hipped roof. As constructed, though, only the central portion is hipped with flanking sides having flat roofs. When in operation, the building contained an electrical generator with a twostory fly wheel. An attractive feature is a tall smoke stack on the east which is treated with decorative details above the roof line level.

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Citizens National Life Insurance Building

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Jefferson County, including the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary (Jefferson Community College), approved by the State Review Board June 5, 1973, Western Branch Library (listed on the National Register December 6, 1975), Temple Adath Israel (listed on the National Register December 31, 1974) and the YMCA Building (forwarded to Washington May 17, 1977). Kenneth McDonald (1852–1940) had been a part of the firm McDonald Brothers along with his brother, Harry (1848–1904). William D. Dodd (1862–1930) had worked in Chicago with William LeBaron Jenny and Solon S. Beman and came to Louisville in 1884 working with O. C. Wehle, then with Mason Maury (1846–1918) from 1889 to 1896. Dodd then worked with Arthur Cobb and with the McDonalds before moving to Los Angeles. Dodd was responsible for numerous commissions in the Beaux Arts style.

It has been recently discovered that the architect who worked on the plans of the insurance building as a junior member of the McDonald and Dodd firm was W. Edwin Glossup. Later in his career, Glossup became the architect for Standard Oil Company of Kentucky and designed most of the original red tile roofed gas stations in Central Kentucky. He also taught at the University of Louisville School of Architecture during its existence in the first half of this century.

Three years after the Citizens National Life Insurance Company moved into their new Anchorage office the company was absorbed by the Inter-Southern Insurance Company which was later purchased by the Kentucky Home Life Insurance Company. The Kentucky Home Life Insurance Company continued to use the structure as their office from 1917 to 1967. The National home office of the Southern Pacific Railroad was also located in the building from 1916 to 1931.

In 1911 when the Citizens National Life Insurance company was located in Anchorage, the city was a small residential community, as it remains today. The roads were poorly paved or not paved at all and there was an absence of sidewalks, sewers and storm drains. The small school which served the area had become inadequate. Because of the increased tax revenue Anchorage received from the insurance company building, the city was able to pave many of its roads and to construct the present

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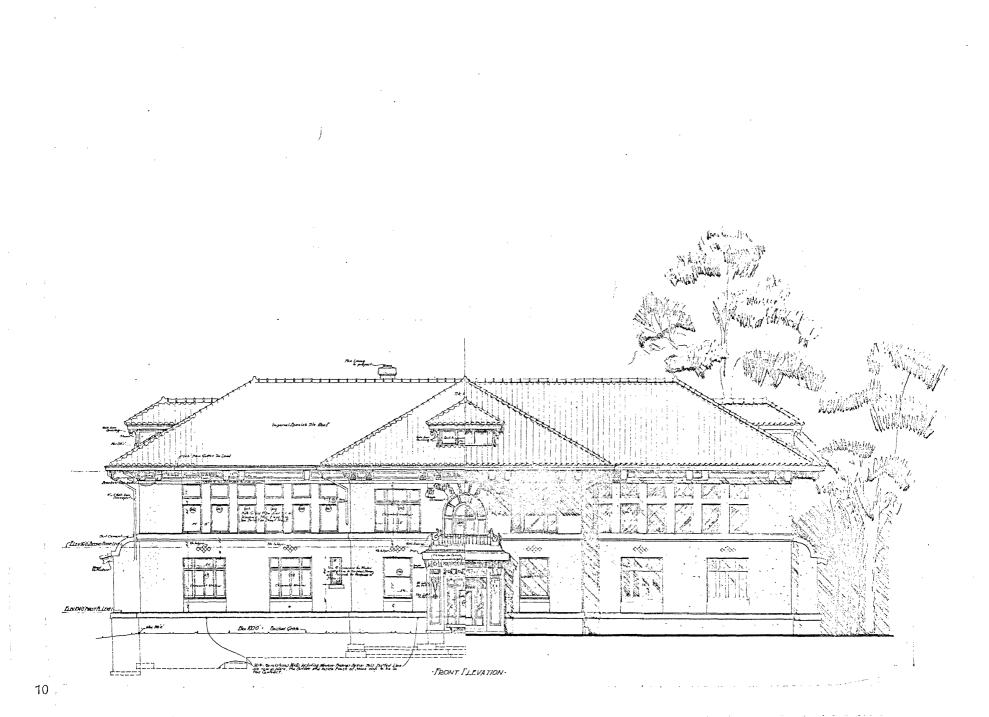
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Anchorage Public School, built in 1915. In 1915 when the prominent landscape architectural firm of the Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Massachusetts, published an urban plan for the town of Anchorage they made the following reference to the insurance company building:

A good deal of interest has been awakened in Anchorage of late on the subject of street paving, partly because macadamized county roads are being improved by the use of asphaltic oils and partly because of the relatively large and sudden increase of tax receipts due to the sporadic existence in the town of the head office of the Southern Pacific Company. As a matter of financial expediency it would certainly appear to be wise to confine the use of this increased revenue to the building and support of schools and other town expenses.... (p. 71)

In 1967 the Art Center Association purchased the structure for use as a school of Art, which continues to occupy the structure at this time.



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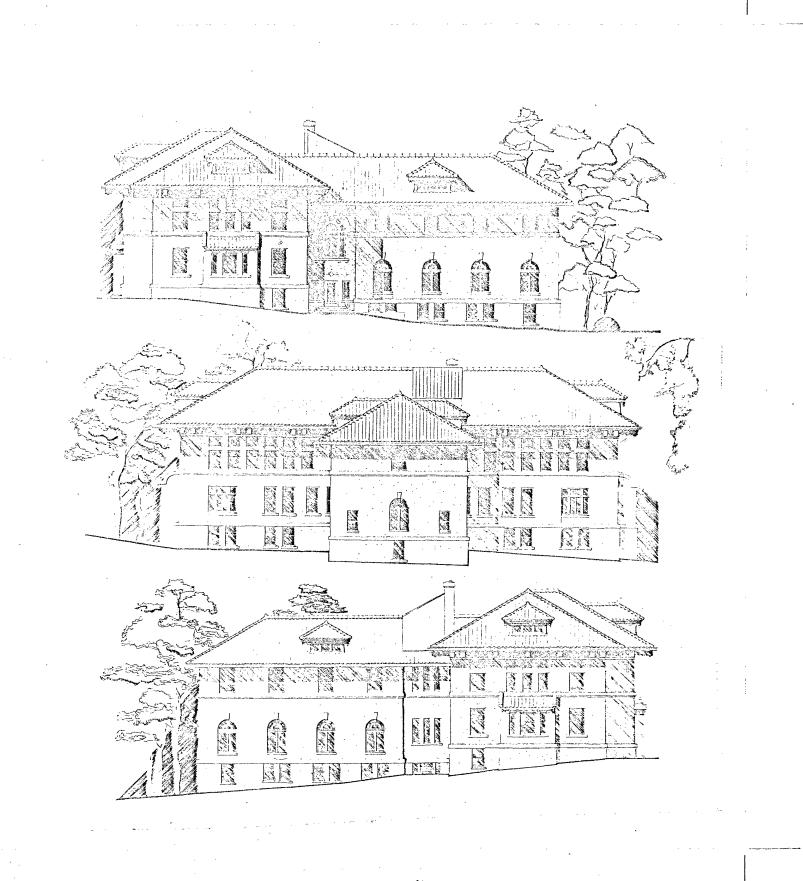
Citizens National Life Insurance Building Anchorage Jefferson County, Kentucky

McDonald and Dodd, Architects. Original plans in collection of the Louisville School of Art. NOV 11 1977

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Photo 4 Front elevation for the Citizens National Life Insurance Company (now the Louisville School of Art).

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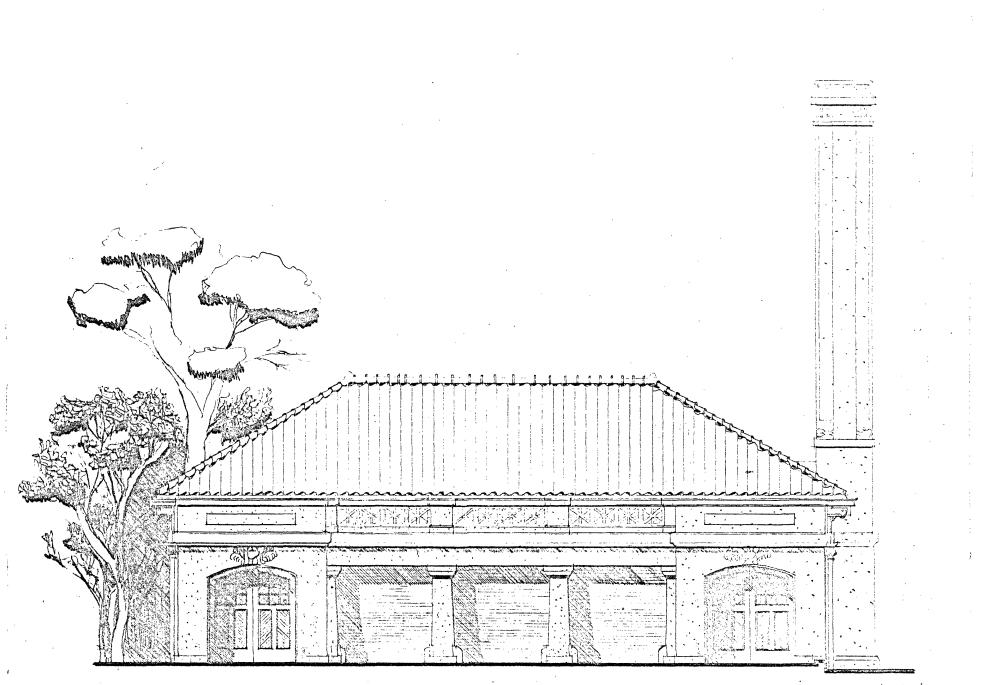
Citizens National Life Insurance Building Anchorage Jefferson County, Kentucky

McDonald and Dodd, Architects Original plans in collection of the Louisville School of Art.

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Photo 5. Side and rear elevations for the Citizen's National Life Insurance Company (now the Louisville School of Art).

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Citizens National Life Insurance Building Anchorage Jefferson County, Kentucky

McDonald and Dodd, Architects Original plans in collection of the Louisville School of Art.

Photo 6. front elevation, former power house.

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