United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

Frankfort

city, town

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

FOR NPS use only FEB 2 6 1987 received

Kentucky

state

date entered

MAR 2 6 1987

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections Name David Wilson House historic same and/or common Location 2215 Carolina Avenue street & number _na not for publication city town Louisville na vicinity of code 021 Jefferson Kentucky county state code 111Classification Status Ownership **Present Use** Category _ public XXoccupied agriculture district museum XX private \overline{x} building(s) unoccupied commercial park both _XX private residence structure _ work in progress educational **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment site religious na in process yes: restricted _ object government scientific na being considered XXyes: unrestricted industrial transportation no military other: Owner of Property John O. and Ellen S. Ostrander name 2215 Carolina Avenue street & number Louisville Kentucky na vicinity of city, town state Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse street & number 6th and Jefferson Streets Kentucky 40202 city, town Louisville state **Representation in Existing Surveys** Kentucky Resources has this property been determined eligible? title Inventory (JFEH 3031) November, 1984 X federal county local date Kentucky Heritage Council depository for survey records

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one	
good ruins	unaltered XX altered	XX original site moved date _	na
fair unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The David Wilson House is a two-and-one-half story residence clad in stone and shake shingles. It is located in the eastern portion of the city in the Douglass neighborhood. This house dates from 1905 and is a rare example of Shingle style architecture in Louisville.

Cherokee Park, which is part of the Olmsted Park System (National Register: May, 1982), is located north of the David Wilson House and the Highlands District (National Register: February, 1983) is located to the east. There are a few remaining structures in the area that are eligible for National Register listing and a number of individual structures have already been placed in the National Register. Among those are the Adamesque style Humphrey-McMeekin House that was completed in 1915, based on the plans of the architectural firm of Gray and Wishmeyer (National Register: March, 1986). The nearby Steamboat Gothic style Bullock-Clifton House dates from 1834 and 1873 (National Register: May, 1982).

The Douglass neighborhood developed sporadically between 1901 and 1952 and is predominantly residential in character. Cherokee Park forms its northern boundary, and Bardstown Road, a commercial corridor and transportation artery, forms its southern boundary (see USGS Map: Louisville East Quadrangle). Large historic revival houses including Tudor and Dutch Revival styles are found throughout the The David Wilson House is one of the first residences and occupies one of the Douglass constructed in the area neighborhood's larger lots (see site plan). It is sited on a hilltop and its main facade is oriented toward Cherokee Park.

The David Wilson House is loosely rectangular in shape (see Photos 2 and 3). Its massing is asymmetrical. Exterior material consists of randomly coursed rubble masonry on the ground floor and wooden shake shingles on the upper stories. The house has windows in a variety of shapes and sizes that are randomly placed. Asphalt shingles cover the broad hipped roof and intersecting cross gable. There are three brick chimneys that extend above the roof.

The main entrance to the David Wilson House (see Photo 1) right and is protected by a three columned porch with a hipped roof. Two one-over-one windows are located just to the right of the door. Directly above the porch on the second floor are two one-over-one windows and above that is a roof dormer with three one-over-one windows and a pyramidal roof. To the left of the entry is a projecting bay that has a one-over-one window with a stone lintel at the ground level. The second floor has three one-over-one windows of stained glass that were clearly inspired by the geometrically patterned Prairie style art glass of Frank Lloyd Wright. pyramidal roof of this portion has a denticulated cornice. left of this bay is another bay that is set further back. There are four one-over-one windows on the first floor, two one-over-one windows on the second floor and three casement windows with lattice panes supported by Craftsman style brackets above. The second floor is

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899XX 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureXXarchitecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1905	Builder/Architect Unk	nown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The David Wilson House is unusual because of its style. Louisville has very few shingle style homes, especially ones built on such a large scale. The structure is also representative of the first wave of development in the Douglass neighborhood. Built in 1905, it is one of the areas oldest extant residences.

In 1905, when David Wilson, owner of the Wilson Ear Drum Company, and his wife Mary purchased the lot upon which they would build their house, the surrounding area was still undeveloped. The 1905 Carons Directory of the City of Louisville, in which an entry for the house first appears, lists the property as simply Douglas (sic) Park on Bardstown Road. It was not until 1944 that a public road was laid out near the David Wilson House. The deed conveying the property from the Central Concrete Company, who had subdivided the surrounding area and renamed it Park Acres, specified that the buyers, Harry and Evelyn Schacter, could construct a road connecting Woodbourne and Douglass Boulevard and were to name it Carolina Avenue. It was between 1938 and 1952 that the second major wave of development occurred in the area.

Of the few Shingle style houses built in Louisville, the David Wilson House is a particularly fine example. The S. S. Bush residence, located in the southern part of Louisville, is the only Shingle style house that has been recognized as an outstanding example (National Register: April, 1979). It was built circa 1893 and represents one of the finest efforts of Maury and Dodd. The architect for the David Wilson House is unknown but it is possible that it is the work of one of the partners in the firm. Mason Maury, a follower of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style and Chicago School architecture, built several houses in the Highlands that have similar Wright inspired stained glass windows with geometric patterns. This lends credence to the argument that Maury had a hand in the design of the David Wilson House, but additional information has not been found.

The David Wilson House has remained substantially intact with only a few minor alterations. A single story greenhouse was added to the southwest side between 1905 and 1926 (see Caufield and Shook Photo #72209). The addition however, was made in a sympathetic manner and occurred early enough in the house's history to have established a significance in its own right. Sometime in the last ten years iron security grills were installed on all of the windows and doors, and the porch with the hipped roof on the south east side of the house was glass enclosed (see Caufield and Shook Photo #72210). This change is not significant enough to diminish the overall architectural integrity of the house.

The David Wilson House, is significant as one of the earliest

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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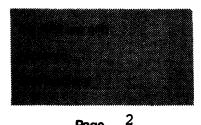
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city or tov	wn Louisvill	е	***************************************	state Kent	ucky 40202	
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

David Wilson House, Louisville Jefferson Co., KY

Item number 7 Continuation sheet



Page

capped by a large front facing gable with short returns. To the left of this is another bay that is even more deeply recessed. simple one-over-one windows on both its first and second floors.

secondary facade of the David Wilson House faces towards Woodbourne Avenue and has a central entrance (see Photo 3) flanked by lancet windows. The entry is covered by a porch with plain Classical columns and a pyramidal roof. Another entrance to the right serves the home's pantry area. A total of three one-over-one windows completes the first floor fenestration. The second floor has eight one-over-one windows of varying size and arrangement. roof has two dormers with casement windows and a one-over-one wall dormer.

The northeast facade of the house (see Photo 2) is closest to Millvale Avenue. Located at the ground level is a simple, single-story porch that serves as a balcony for the second floor. The second floor door is topped by a transom. A dormer is centered on the building's roof.

Projecting from the southwest end of the structure is a single-story polygonal greenhouse that was added some time between 1905 and 1926 (see Photo 4). It has a single door and is topped by a standing seam metal roof. The second floor of the principal structure has two one-over-one windows with a chimney located at this end of the building's hipped roof.

The interior of the David Wilson House has a large central hallway. The fireplace mantle found in the living room has Classical Revival style fluted pilasters, eagles and egg and dart motifs and is faced with ceramic tile (see Photo 5). The bedrooms on the second floor have fireplaces with mantels adorned with Classical Revival details (see Photo 6). The stairwell that leads to the second floor has Victorian spindles and a carved newel post (see Photo 7). landing level are three slender art glass windows adorned with geometric patterns (see Photo 8).

The nominated area includes one contributing building.

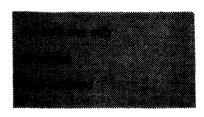
United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

David Wilson House, Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY

Continuation sheet

Item number 8



Page 2

residences constructed during the first major wave of development in the Douglass neighborhood and is a rare local example of Shingle style architecture.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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1903; Book 804, p. 137 (1903); Book 919, p. 108 (1914); Book 953, p.88 (1920); Book 1957, p. 269 (1944); Book 1960, p. 43 (1944); Book 1960, p. 54 (1944); Book 1960, p. 83 (1944).

. Louisville Survey East Report. Louisville: City of Louisville Community Development Cabinet, 1979.

