

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0159107

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 3 1975
DATE ENTERED	JUL 30 1975

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Louisville Medical College Building

AND/OR COMMON

University of Louisville School of Medicine

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

101 West Chestnut Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Third

STATE

Kentucky

__ VICINITY OF

CODE
021

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Currently Unused

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Commonwealth of Kentucky

STREET & NUMBER

State Capitol Building

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

531 West Jefferson Street

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1974

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

(continued)

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on the northwest corner of First and Chestnut, just east of downtown Louisville, the massive structure is of ~~rusted~~^{ROCK-FACED} limestone with details in both rough-and-smooth-faced stone. A six-story corner tower, topped with a red tile pyramidal roof, provides the major focus for the 4½-story building, which features minor gables, finials, and extensive carved detailing.

The height of the square tower, which contained two clock faces, contrasts with the 2½-story infirmary wing at the opposite (north) end of the First Street facade. An integral part of the original construction, the exterior of this wing presents a symmetrical facade featuring a pair of two-story truncated towers flanking a triple-arched entry. The major entryways on the south and east facades of the main building are framed by Syrian arches with low-standing double columns of smooth-faced limestone. Rich carvings, demonstrating a craftsmanship rarely found today, appear around the doorways and windows and as the column capitals. The flat-topped windows are separated by stone mullions and transoms in a typical Richardsonian Romanesque fashion.

Within the building, an ornate cast-iron stair extends from the first floor to the fourth. The interior spaces, designed specifically to serve the teaching function of the institution, included a two-story amphitheatre with seating for approximately 600 and a fourth-floor anatomy laboratory illuminated by a glass skylight about 50 feet square. The first level, with the black and white mosaic tile floor still intact, housed administrative offices and large, general purpose laboratories; a museum, teaching labs, lecture rooms, cold rooms and freezers, and faculty offices were contained on the second and third floors. The infirmary wing, which handled outpatients and surgical operations, included waiting rooms, a drug department, a student reading room, etherizing chamber, special operating and recovery rooms and a clinical amphitheater.

In 1935 the University purchased a 2½-story red-brick structure to the west of the medical school building and converted it to a student dormitory. The building was constructed c. 1890-1900 by an unknown architect for a Dr. Pope, who opened and ran the Pope Sanitorium for mental patients. The narrow facade, articulated with limestone details, has arched first-floor windows and flat, carved lintels at the second-story level. A simple yellow-brick addition (four stories) was made to the medical school building in 1937, to the rear and west of the infirmary wing. Designed by the Louisville firm of D. X. Murphy and Brothers, Architects, the building contained labs, lecture rooms, and a library. In 1952, the red-brick structure was converted to labs and attached to the yellow-brick addition, creating a U-shaped complex.

A more detailed description, measured drawings, and an extensive photographic documentation are deposited in the Library of Congress as part of the 1974 Louisville Summer Team project of the Historic American Building Survey.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES **1891-1893; ca.1895; 1937** BUILDER/ARCHITECT **Clarke & Loomis; Unknown; D. X.**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE **Murphy & Brothers**

Louisville's distinguished reputation as a leader in nineteenth-century medical education was enhanced by the construction of this building, which proved to be a superior example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in architecture, and without question the masterpiece of the Louisville firm of Clarke & Loomis, a firm of unusual duration (between them the partners practiced from the Civil War well into the 1930s) and whose high-quality production deserves to be known outside the city.

The superb massing of the various exterior elements of the Louisville Medical College reflects the functional disposition of the interior, creating on each side a balanced front yet always leading the eye to the climax of the tower. The combination of height with solidity, power with delicacy, aesthetic appeal with functionalism has seldom been more satisfyingly achieved in the Midwest.

The structure was built in 1891-1893 for the Louisville Medical College (founded 1869), one of several medical schools within the city. In a contemporary account of the structure, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews claims "the new college building on the corner of First and Chestnut is one of the finest edifices devoted to medicine in the Union. . . . Inside it is a most thorough building for what it is intended. From the faculty rooms to the attic everything is perfectly arranged. The dispensary is built in harmony with the main building of solid stone." Dr. Mathews cites architecturally the building's handsome tower and "landmark" quality and praises the clinical rooms, laboratories and amphitheater, specifically designed to function as teaching facilities. Construction costs (\$150,000) were paid for entirely with private funds from within the faculty.

In 1907-08, the Louisville Medical College merged with the University of Louisville Medical School (established in 1837) and the Louisville Hospital Medical College (founded 1873). The University of Louisville School of Medicine, as the new facility was called, occupied the First and Chestnut complex from 1907 until 1970. The structure has been vacant since that time.

The Louisville Medical College was the first major project by the architectural firm of Clarke and Loomis. Charles Julian Clarke (1836-1908), a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, is said to have served an early apprenticeship with Henry Whitestone and was associated after the Civil War with the Bradshaw Brothers, a noted Louisville firm. Following establishment of his own office in 1870, Clarke undertook such commissions as the Carter Dry Goods Building, a cast-iron and limestone facade commercial structure, now listed on the National Register as part of the West

(continued)

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Main Street Historic District. Clarke took Arthur Loomis (1857-1934), who had served as draftsman in the firm for several years, as his partner in 1891, when the firm gained the commission for the Medical College. Later works of the firm include several residences in the Richardsonian Romanesque style; particularly significant is the Rose Anna Hughes Presbyterian Home within the Old Louisville Residential District, listed on the National Register on February 7, 1975. For more extensive descriptions of the history of the medical profession in Louisville and of the firm of Clarke & Loomis, see the attached Designation Report on the "Old Medical School" prepared by the Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission (March 1975).

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (continued)

Metropolitan Preservation Plan

1973 - Local

K.I.P.D.A.

512 South Fifth Street

Louisville, Kentucky

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

1971 - State

Kentucky Heritage Commission

401 Wapping Street

Frankfort, Kentucky

Brown-Doherty Survey

1960 - Local

Louisville & Jefferson County Planning Commission

Fiscal Court Building

Louisville, Kentucky

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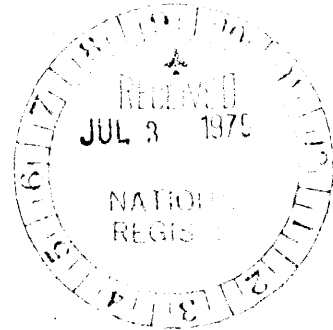
Louisville Medical College Building

CONTINUATION SHEET

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See also list of sources in the attached Designation Report on the "Old Medical School" prepared by the staff of the Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission (March 1975).

OLD MEDICAL SCHOOL



THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE LANDMARK AND
LANDMARK SITE
DESIGNATION REPORT

HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND PRESERVATION DISTRICTS COMMISSION
CITY OF LOUISVILLE

MARCH 1975

LANDMARKS COMMISSION MEMBERS:

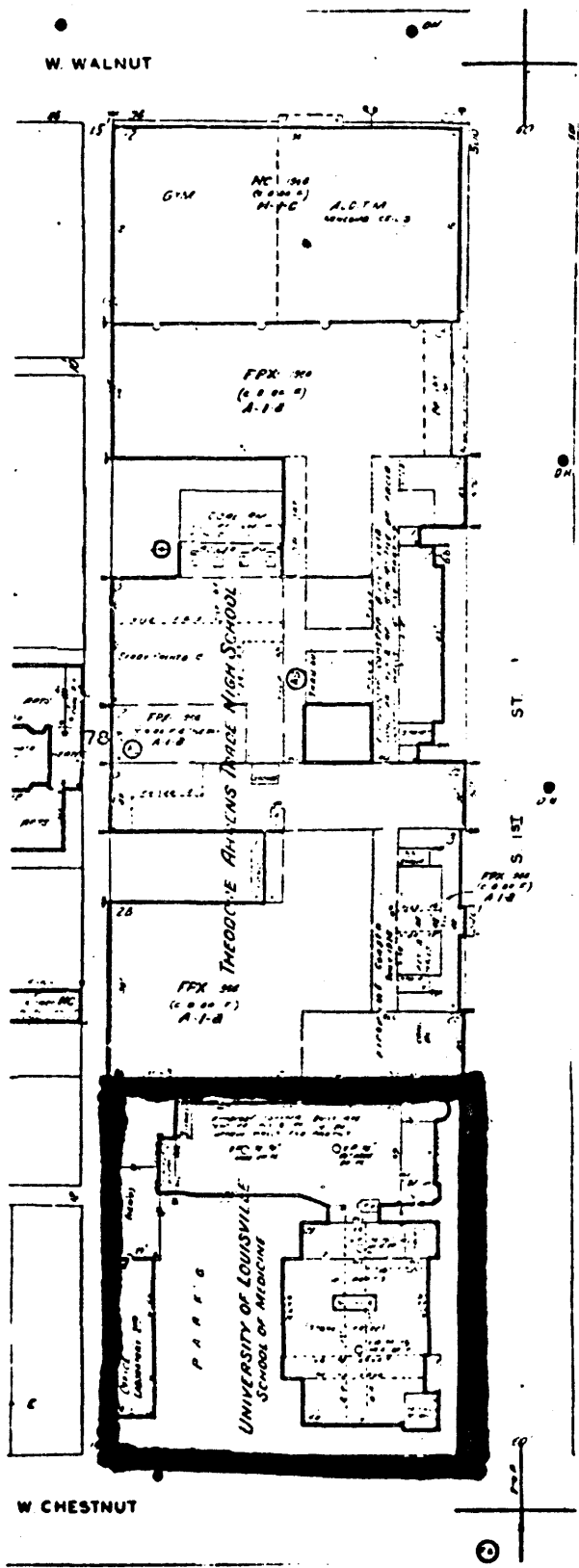
Frank G. Rankin, Chairman
Helen E. Abell, Vice-Chairman
Donald J. Ridings, Secretary
John T. Ballantine
James R. Bentley
Edward L. Cooke, III
Russell K. Gailor
Daniel J. Meyer
Steward T. Pickett
T. William Samuels, Jr.
George R. Siemens

STAFF:

Ann S. Hassett, Executive Director
Ruth A. O'Bryan, Administrative Assistant
Elizabeth F. Jones, Director of Research
Douglas L. Stern, Research Assistant

© 1975 Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission

March 24, 1975



LANDMARK: The University of Louisville School of Medicine
ADDRESS: 103 West Chestnut Street
 Louisville, Kentucky
DATE: 1891-1937
ARCHITECTS: Clarke and Loomis; D. X. Murphy and Brothers

DESIGNATION STATEMENT

On February 5, 1975, at 7:30 p.m., the Landmarks Commission held a public hearing in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, Third Floor, City Hall, on the proposed designation of five landmarks, Union Station, The old University of Louisville School of Medicine, the Ronald-Brennan House, the Louisville Free Public Library Western Branch, and the old Louisville Trust Company Building. The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the Kentucky public notice statute and letters sent to the owners and occupants of the landmarks and their sites.

Sixteen persons spoke at the hearing. Of the twelve whose remarks were specifically directed to the old University of Louisville School of Medicine, eleven were strongly in favor of its designation. Nine of those eleven were speaking for the larger memberships of their organizations. One speaker, the Assistant to the President of the University of Louisville, representing both the University and the Executive Department for Finance and Administration, Commonwealth of Kentucky, stated that the University is honored that its old Medical School is deemed worthy of designation. They recognize the historical significance of the complex particularly of the architecturally distinguished limestone portion whose designation they would not oppose. The University has boarded the vacant structure and intends to continue the security efforts currently under way. However, it has no present or projected use for the complex and decisions regarding its future disposition have not been made. The speaker asked whether the yellow brick and red brick portions of the complex were included in the proposed designation. He also expressed concern regarding whether the University would be obligated for upkeep beyond security. The Commission chairman indicated that the whole complex was under consideration for designation. Counsel to the Commission, recognizing the University's valid concerns, explained that the reason for the establishment of the Landmarks Commission was to promote a dedicated and well-reasoned balance between the interests of the property owner and the community's need to preserve certain of its elements. Future disposition by sale or transfer of all or any part of the complex has little or no bearing upon designation. In addition, the Commission is committed to administering designated properties with prudence, flexibility, and reasonableness in consideration of owners' needs and obligations.

The staff and members of the Commission visited the proposed landmark as a group on March 4, 1975, and individually at other times, in order to assess the most appropriate boundaries for the landmark site. The primary limestone structure was found to be thoroughly integrated with its additions, both vertically and horizontally.

An architectural description and detailed reports on the historical and architectural significance of the old medical school and its site were prepared by the staff and carefully studied by the Commissioners. The appropriate site boundaries were discussed at length, taking the

University's needs into consideration, as well as the expressed wishes of the community and the welfare of the landmark and its site.

At their regular meeting March 19, 1975, the Commissioners voted, with one abstention, to designate the University of Louisville School of Medicine as a landmark and its landmark site as the three contiguous parcels of land described below:

Property Valuation Administrator's City District 4, Block 16-A, Lot 33 as recorded March 29, 1938, in the Jefferson County Clerk's Deed Book 1667, page 281; Lot 34 as recorded February 24, 1950, in Jefferson County Clerk's Deed Book 2586, page 270; and Lot 35 as recorded May 10, 1913, in Jefferson County Clerk's Deed Book 782, page 564.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The primary structure is four stories in height and is of rusticated limestone. The roofline is varied with a series of towers and gables. This extremely fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture is punctuated at the southeast corner by a square clock tower rising above the roofline and marking the orientation of the structure to the intersection of First and Chestnut Streets. The walls slope inward gradually. The building is punctuated by fine stone carved sculptures.

The first-floor fenestration consists of rectangular windows topped by flat rusticated limestone lintels. The main entrance on Chestnut Street is a large, round arch springing from low columns on either side with foliated capitals. The actual entrance door is recessed under the arch. The voussoirs surrounding the arch are now covered by a sign. The First Street side fenestration also consists of rectangular windows.

Immediately north of the main tower is a projecting entrance portico with two round-arched openings springing from low columns with decorated capitals. A forceful projecting square tower has fenestration at different floor levels but provides a counterpoint to the clock tower. Beyond this tower is a fanciful two-story structure which housed the infirmary. It is basically three sections with a round tower flanking a central gabled bay. The entrance is three round-arch openings surrounded by voussoirs. The remaining two main floors have rectangular windows topped by smooth limestone lintels.

The fourth floor, separated by an extended course, contains small rectangular windows; in addition, there are three large dormers with the triangular gables flanked by small turrets and carved stone. A small round tower separates the dormers on the east side.

The clock tower on the southeast corner of the structure is the focal point of the building with its red tile roof, loggia, and pinnades. A pair of narrow round-arched windows contribute to the vertical mass of the tower.

In the rear of the infirmary section is a four-story yellow-brick addition built in a Cubic mode in 1937. It is simple in style with no hint of historicism.

The four-story narrow, red-brick structure on the west side of the courtyard was built in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The round arches over rectangular first-floor windows are highlighted with white paint.

A small yellow-brick addition in 1950 completed the interconnection of the complex.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The old University of Louisville School of Medicine at First and Chestnut is historically, educationally, and culturally significant to the City of Louisville as a great number of the physicians in Louisville and Kentucky were educated in this facility.

Kentucky medical education began with the Transylvania Medical School in Lexington in the early nineteenth century. The history of medical education in Louisville revolves around five institutions, which merged in 1908 as the Medical Department of the University of Louisville: the Medical Institute of Louisville, which later became the Medical Department of the University of Louisville; the Kentucky Medical School; the Louisville Medical College; the Hospital College of Medicine; and the Medical Department of the University of Kentucky. The Medical Institute of Louisville was founded in 1838 with three faculty members from Transylvania. A structure, designed by Gideon Shryock, was built at Eighth and Chestnut. It burned in 1856 and was redesigned by Henry Whitestone. The building stood until the 1970s and it was most recently used as Central High School. In 1845-46, the Medical Department of the University of Louisville was established after the Medical Institute was transferred to it. The Kentucky Medical School, begun in 1850, continued until 1860, when it lapsed, but it resumed after the Civil War in 1866. The Louisville Medical College was founded in 1869. Then, in 1878, the Hospital College of Medicine began. (It also established a Dental School in 1886.). The Medical Department of the University of Kentucky began in 1898. The Louisville Medical College sold the structure at the corner of First and Chestnut in 1908 to the University of Louisville for \$65,000, considerably less than its original cost of construction of \$150,000.

The Louisville National Medical College, a black institution, had its first session in 1888-89 and by 1897 had graduated forty-three persons. Dr. Henry Fitzbutler, who had come to Louisville in 1872, is credited with the establishment and success of the institution.

The Louisville Medical College, for which the first portion of the building at First and Chestnut was constructed, originally occupied the old Law building at Fifth and Green. The Annual Announcement of the Louisville Medical College of 1874-75 had an engraving on the cover showing the structure occupied by the college. Under the illustration was the note "Under the supervision of H. P. McDonald, Architect, the college building has been enlarged by a mansard roof." In 1877 they moved into space at the Odd Fellows Hall on Jefferson and then moved to Third Street between Green and Walnut because of the increase in the number of students.

In April of 1891 M. J. Doyle and Mary Doyle sold a 112' x 210' lot at the northwest corner of First and Chestnut Streets to C. W. Kelly, trustee, for \$17,250. C. W. Kelly was a member of the faculty. The rusticated Romanesque portion of the building was constructed from 1891-1893.

The Annual Catalogue of the Louisville Medical College from 1892-93 had an engraving of the building, then in construction, at First and Chestnut. In addition to the illustration of the structure, there is a description of the "new building on the corner of Chestnut and First Streets which

will be the handsomest and most commodious of its kind in this country. It will be beautiful and imposing in appearance and will afford every facility for teaching medicine in all its branches." It was faced with Bedford stone and was of "modernized Romanesque" style. The main stairs are wrought and cast iron with electro-bronze finish and the interior hardwoods are finished in natural colors. The 1894-95 Annual Catalogue described the tower as "a model of proportion and chaste decoration." The catalogue stressed that the medical building was built without any endowment, without any outside assistance. The total cost was \$150,000.

When the new building opened in September of 1893, the Courier-Journal reported that "no regular exercises were held but addresses were made by Dr. T. T. Eaton and Dr. Ireland. It is the handsomest medical college in the south and 250 students were present yesterday. The course has been extended to three years. Lectures were delivered by Drs. Ritter, Cartledge and Kelly."

Dr. Henry Bullitt was the first dean of the Louisville Medical College from 1869-70 followed by Dr. E. S. Gaillard from 1870-79. Dr. J. A. Ireland was dean from 1879-1895 and he was succeeded by Dr. C. W. Kelly.

When the new building was constructed, Louisville was second in importance as a medical center with more medical students than any other city except New York. The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College in 1892-93 and 1893-94 included Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, president; Gen. Basil W. Duke, vice-president; Hon. W. B. Fleming, sec'y; Hon. Boyd Winchester; Hon. Hamilton Pope; Hon. Thomas H. Hays; A. Reutlinger; and C. A. Bridges.

The faculty included C. W. Kelly, M. D. Professor of Gynecology and Dean; L. D. Kasterbine, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Urinology and Medical Jurisprudence; W. H. Galt, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Hygiene; James M. Holloway, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery; Samuel Cochran, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Goerge M. Warren, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and also secretary; A. Morgan Cartledge, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; H. B. Ritter, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; and William Cheatham, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otolology, and Laryngology. In addition to the faculty, there were eleven physicians who were demonstrators at the college including Curran Pope, M. D., a neurologist.

The limestone portion of the structure was designed by the firm of Clarke and Loomis. The work is one of the best examples of Richardsonian-Romanesque architecture in the City of Louisville and is the high point in the history of the firm. Unfortunately, no architectural plans have been located for the 1891-93 construction, nor are the architects mentioned in the announcements of the college. Attribution is based on stylistic grounds and the mention of it in a biographical sketch on Loomis in Baird's History of Clark County, Indiana.

Charles Julian Clarke (1836-1908) was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, and educated in Louisville and at the University of Kentucky. He allegedly

served an apprenticeship with the architect Henry Whitestone (1819-1893), worked with Bradshaw and Brothers in the late 1860s, and had his own firm in 1870. In 1891, Arthur Loomis (1859-1934) became a full partner with Clarke, having become a draftsman with Clarke in 1874. After Clarke's death in 1908, Loomis moved to Louisville from Jeffersonville and worked with Julius Hartman (1870-1922) and then independently.

The firm of Clarke and Loomis was responsible for numerous buildings in the Louisville area including: Stuart Robinson Memorial Church (1891); St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jeffersonville, Indiana (1892); Theophilus Conrad Residence (1892-93); St. Peter's German Evangelical Church (1893-95); Whiteside Bakery (1900); Todd Building (1900); The Shelby Park Library (1910); Carnegie Library, Jeffersonville (1903); and Carnegie Library, New Albany, Indiana (1902-04). Loomis and Hartman, organized after Clarke's death in 1908, were responsible for the High School in Jeffersonville, and the Zion's Reformed Church in Louisville. The James Ross Todd residence, known as Rostrevor, was designed by the New York firm of Carrère and Hastings, but Loomis and Hartman were the local architects. Loomis designed the J. B. Speed Art Museum from 1925 to 1927 and worked with James Gamble Rogers (1867-1947), on the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the 1920s.

The red brick portion of the structure on the western part of the site was built in 1894 by Curran Pope, M. D. (1866-1934), as the Pope Sanatorium. Dr. Pope, a Louisvillian whose father was a judge, was educated at Rugby School, Male High School in Louisville, and the University of Louisville School of Medicine. He had post-graduate training in New York and Europe. He was on the faculty of the Louisville Medical College as Professor of the Mind and Nervous System and on the staff of the Hospital College of Medicine.

In July of 1894, he purchased a tract of land on Chestnut Street between First and Second, for \$2,340, from the Louisville Trust Company Committee representing the interests of T. H. Dudley. Pope did not purchase another lot, six feet nine inches wide to the north and east, also owned by Dudley. Pope's building was erected in 1894 and a picture of it was published in an advertisement for the Sanatorium in 1897. Pope was considered a pioneer in the field of electrical and hydrotherapeutic treatment and in 1909 published a text entitled Practical Hydrotherapy. Pope was a member of numerous organizations.

Dr. Pope ran into financial difficulties shortly after the depression and he borrowed \$10,000 from a physician who had been associated with him in the sanatorium for some years, a Raymond E. Haymond, M. D. Dr. Pope had used the building as collateral and in 1933 Dr. Haymond foreclosed. Dr. Pope continued to superintend the sanatorium until September 21, 1934, when he committed suicide in the building.

The sanatorium was then operated by John C. Rogers, Jr., M. D., for several years until the University of Louisville purchased the sanatorium from Dr. Haymond in 1938 for \$12,500. The sanatorium operated until 1941, when the University of Louisville took it over and used it as a dormitory for medical students during World War II.

At the close of the war, the University appropriated \$30,000 to remodel the Pope structure for laboratory space for the Institute for Medical Research.

The four-story yellow-brick portion of the old University of Louisville School of Medicine, extending north and west of the rusticated limestone portion, was designed by the firm of D. X. Murphy and Brothers, Architects, and completed in 1937. Funds for this addition were raised by the sale of bonds beginning in 1934.

In 1950, the University purchased the strip of land which Dr. Pope had failed to acquire in 1894, and a small construction finally united the Pope Building with the rest of the Medical School. The University paid \$1,300 to Mary E. Hayes for this land, having refused to buy it from her for \$1,000 in the early 1940s. Mrs. Hayes had purchased the land in 1922, for \$6.08 in back taxes.

The old University of Louisville School of Medicine reflects this region's medical profession and medical education from its earliest days. It was in continuous use as a research and teaching facility until recently when all of the Medical School's operations were moved to a new complex.

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