

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED **NOV 3 1980**

DEC 5 1980

DATE ENTERED

**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 Engelhard House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 1080 Baxter Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

3 & 4

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
 - UNOCCUPIED
 - WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
 - YES: UNRESTRICTED
 - NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. & Mrs. Harry Lewman, Jr.

STREET & NUMBER 1334 Cherokee Road #4

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

Kentucky

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER 6th & Jefferson Sts.

CITY, TOWN

Louisville, Kentucky 40202

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory

DATE

1978

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Engelhard House is located in the east central section of the city of Louisville, in a residential area known as the Highland Neighborhood..

The structure is a three-story red brick residence designed in the Italianate style. A central projecting bay on the facade contains the recessed entrance through a large arch with a keystone and flanking blind arches. The door has sidelights and a transom. Originally, a frame porch was located to the left of the entrance, enclosing two facade windows. The bay window to the right of the entrance, which visually balanced the porch, contains three narrow windows with simple hoods and a dentil-lined cornice. The second floor is symmetrical, with a large arched window and flanking blind arches in the projecting central bay, complimenting the first floor entrance bay, and two windows on either side of this central bay. The second floor windows and two first floor windows (those left of the entrance) have identical stone hoods with central floral motifs and supporting consoles. The third floor windows have simple openings which slightly interrupt the cornice decoration. The wide overhanging cornice is lined with brackets and dentils.

A two-story frame porch on the northern side of the building is a later addition. It is in scale with the structure and does not detract from its integrity.

The Engelhard House is remarkably rich in its pure Italianate style. The architectural details are generally simple, but the combined whole is a cohesive statement of time and place.

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 type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input 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 1876

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Engelhard House is an excellent example of the Italianate style in Louisville. It was one of the earliest residences in the Highland neighborhood, built by Albert Engelhard, a successful local businessman. Later it became the Receiving Home for the Kentucky Children's Home Society which developed the first "cottage" concept for the care of homeless children in the state.

Albert Engelhard, Sr., a native of Germany, came to Louisville in 1854 and began working as a bookkeeper for Peter Loewer and Company, wholesale grocers. Engelhard purchased the business in 1855 upon Mr. Loewer's death. He changed the name to A. Engelhard Co. and eventually A. Engelhard and Sons Co. Within a few short years the business became one of Louisville's foremost enterprises.

Engelhard built the residence at 1080 Baxter Avenue in 1876 in the William Hughes Addition, an undeveloped section of land outside the city limits. It was an ideal location, set back one short block from the busy and convenient Bardstown Pike. Albert Engelhard died in 1894, but his family remained at this location until 1902.

In 1902 the Kentucky Children's Home Society purchased this house and six adjacent residences. With these seven structures, the Kentucky Children's Home developed the first cottage concept in child care in the state.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society was founded in December, 1895. Prior to its organization, orphans and abandoned children were sent to penal institutions or poor houses and were thus exposed to moral and physical environments which were detrimental to their character. The Home's expressed purpose was "to give these children temporary haven and that start in life mentally, physically and morally which is their birth right, and finally to place them in private homes, after careful investigation as to the fitness of the foster parents to properly care for them.

All available accounts of the Home's activity demonstrate a remarkable sense of compassion and dedication to their task. Within a few short years, children from 119 counties were cared for by the Home. The mountain counties were remote and inaccessible and the work in these counties was particularly difficult, as explained in the following report of about 1905.

When we entered the mountains a few years ago we received but little encouragement and found the people very much prejudiced against us. We were called kidnappers and for a while it was dangerous work. But things have changed. We are now organized in a great many mountain counties and our plan of work is being understood and appreciated. We have, during the past year, taken a large number of mountain children

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Louisville East

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 611820 4732720
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 27C Lot 139

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE M. A. Allgeier, Researcher

ORGANIZATION Louisville Landmarks Commission

DATE 7/30/80

STREET & NUMBER 727 W. Main St.

TELEPHONE 502-587-3501

CITY OR TOWN Louisville

STATE Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE Acting SHPO

DATE 10-22-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Ray Luce
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/5/80

ATTEST: *Sandra Hunt McClendon*
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 12-5-80

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and as a rule they are the brightest children that have come under our control.

Kentucky was, in 1902, one of few states nationally to aid indigent children by appropriation of funds. The Kentucky Children's Home Society was recognized as one of the finest and most progressive of state institutions for the care of homeless children. Several aspects of the Home led to this distinction.

The "village" or "cottage" concept was used in several private or church operated orphanages in the South about the same time the Kentucky Children's Home Society adopted the concept, but as a state agency the Home was in the forefront of the movement. The Engelhard House was used as the Receiving Home where the children lived for their first two weeks. While there, the individual needs and personalities were studied and determined. Any illness or disease was also dealt with while in the receiving home. The six adjacent residences were the cottages in which the children lived, divided by sex and age. They ate and slept and worked in their respective cottages in a homelike atmosphere. The Kentucky Children's Home Society was one of the first child-saving organizations in the state to accept the principle that the family home is always the ideal place for the child. Even in its institutional treatment of its wards, this ideal was not lost and the residence of the child in the Home was made as non-institutional as possible.

But perhaps the most progressive aspect of the Home was the aid which it rendered to the parents of these children. It was the policy of the Home to take every possible step to keep a family intact. Training and job assistance for parents by the staff was often responsible for the reunion of children with their parents and in some cases for the child never being removed from his home. As the 1905 report states, "The mothers who are in destitute circumstances are beginning to look upon our Society as the only means of relief and we try in every way to show the people that our work is to help the children."

In the case of the abandoned, unwanted or orphaned child, the Home sought foster parents. The needs and individuality of each child was carefully studied and the foster homes were scrutinized to assure the most compatible situation possible for the child. Frequent visits and annual reports were made to determine whether the new home was proper for the child before adoption proceedings were begun.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society moved to Lyndon, Kentucky from its location on Baxter Avenue in 1923. Although it still exists today, it does not serve as an orphanage but rather as a treatment center for problem children.

Significance of the Engelhard House in the area of social reformation is due to the occupation of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, which served the state of Kentucky not only as one of the nation's finest orphanages but as a counseling

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agency and job training agency for parents. Because of the work of this institution, children were given the opportunity to develop under morally and physically healthy conditions, rather than becoming permanent charges of the state as destitute adults.

Significance in the area of architecture is due to the rich Italianate detailing and the purity of the style of the Engelhard House.

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Caron Annual Directories of the City of Louisville

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Sehon, G. L. and C. C. Ousley, Citizens of Tomorrow, unpublished book, no date.

1884 Atlas of the City of Louisville.