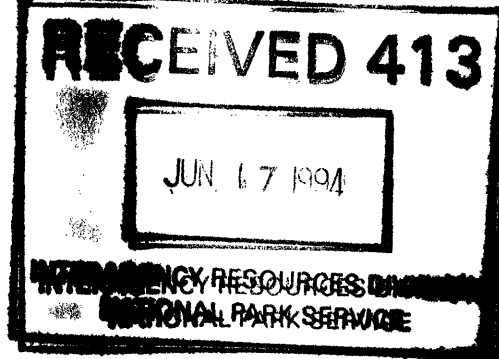


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



732

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jewish Hospital Complex

other names/site number Cornerstone Apartments (JFCN 84 & JFCN 85)

2. Location

street & number 236 East Kentucky Street NA  not for publication

city or town Louisville NA  vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40203

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.)

David L. Morgan State Historic Preservation 5-27-94  
Signature of certifying official/Title Officer Date  
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State of 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:

- 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:)

for Signature of the Keeper  
Antonio J. [Signature]

Date of Action  
July 22, 1994

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care: Hospital, Domestic: Multiple

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling, Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Renaissance, Late 19th & 20th C.Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Limestone, walls Brick, roof Asphalt Shingle, other N/A

Narrative Description

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

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Religion

**Period of Significance**

1905-1944

**Significant Dates**

1905

1912

1928-1929

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Murphy, D.X.

Loomis, Arthur

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**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:

Jewish Hospital

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Less than 1 Acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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1	1 6	6 0 9 2 6 0	4 2 3 2 7 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Joanne Weeter, Research Coordinator

organization Urban Design Division, Lou. Devl. Authority date April 1, 1994

street & number 600 West Main., Suite 300 telephone (502) 574-3501

city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Roger and Karen Allen

street & number 5305 Pueblo Road telephone N/A

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40207

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Summary Paragraph

The Jewish Hospital Complex is composed of two buildings situated side-by-side on the southwest corner of East Kentucky Street and South Floyd Street (JFCN 84 and JFCN 85). Included in this National Register nomination are the original hospital building (constructed in 1905 with additions in 1909 and again in 1928/1929) and the Nurses Home (a pre-1905 residence converted to a nurses dormitory in 1912 with additions from circa 1939). Both buildings historically and architecturally contribute to the complex. There are no non-contributing resources on the site.

Both buildings have been used for the majority of their years as health-related facilities: the hospital was constructed in the Renaissance Revival style as a hospital, the first such facility in Louisville built expressly by and for those of the Jewish faith, and the Nurses Home was converted from a duplex residence to a women's dormitory for Jewish Hospital soon after its initial construction. It is a Colonial Revival style building. Both are in sound structural condition, have undergone few substantial exterior architectural alterations, and display a high level of architectural integrity.

Location and Setting

The site upon which Jewish Hospital was built is at the intersection of two important transportation corridors: South Floyd and East Kentucky Streets. A major interstate highway, I-65, lies due west. Streets in the area are laid out in a grid and the terrain is flat. Northeast of the complex lies the Smoketown neighborhood, portions of which are eligible for the National Register based on significance to Louisville's African American history. The Shelby Park Neighborhood, portions of which are also National Register eligible, is sited to the east. To the north lies the Phoenix Hill National Register District (listed 1983) and to the west is the Old Louisville National Register District (listed 1975 and amended in 1984). Louisville's Central Business District is located one half mile northwest of the nominated property.

Jewish Hospital and the Jewish Hospital Nurses Home are located in an area that is primarily residential in character. The majority of buildings next to and across the street from the complex are one and two-story frame and brick houses built in Revival styles for single family use. Most date from between 1905 to 1915. Their consistent scale, style, rhythm, and street setback are indicators that these houses were built within a short span of time. The great majority have been significantly altered

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

rendering them ineligible for listing on the National Register. None of the structures in the immediate area of the Jewish Hospital Complex are thought to possess significance or integrity related to ethnic health care and are therefore excluded from this nomination.

Architectural Description of Jewish Hospital

Jewish Hospital is a symmetrical, four-story, brick building designed in the Renaissance Revival style. It is arranged with a center block and flanking east and west wings. Both the center block and the flanking wings have a rusticated limestone first floor with the floors above constructed of brick.

Center Block

The building's center block projects slightly, giving it added architectural emphasis. It is divided into three bays. The building's main entrance is centered on the ground level. A single door with sidelights and a transom is enframed by a pilasters and topped by a simple entablature. It is capped by a parapet with stone coping. Flanking the entrance are one-over-one windows. This one-over-one window arrangement is repeated on floors two through four. Variations to the building's design are provided by the rusticated brick work on the second story, a string course which separates the second floor from the third, the Gibbs surround enframing the third floor windows, and a broad stone stringcourse between the third and fourth floors which bears the building's new name: The Cornerstone. The fourth floor of this center block has paired tripartite windows, a projecting wooden cornice with dentils, and a parapet topped by a stone coping.

East and West Wings

The east and west wings which flank the center block are four stories high and are divided into four evenly spaced bays. Each has one-over-one windows topped by limestone lintels. A stone stringcourse runs between the second and third floors. The fourth floor is topped by a wooden cornice with dentils. The two outer bays are capped by a parapet with stone coping. The building's outer corners are enhanced by brick quoins. The west wing has an added two-bay fourth floor which closely matches the rest of the building in architectural detailing.

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Section number 7 Page 3

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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For a detailed description of Jewish Hospital's interior room configuration at the time of the building's grand opening, see the attached article in the "Louisville Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery", June, 1905, Volume 12, page 31.

Changes to Jewish Hospital

Jewish Hospital, as originally conceived by architect D.X. Murphy in 1905, was a "T" shaped building. In 1909 (as verified by a University of Louisville Photograph) identical additions were added to the recessed wings of the 1905 building (see site plan). They were identical to the portions of the building they abutted except that they had brick quoins at their corners and they had decorative stone parapets above the third floor levels. The 1909 wing additions changed the building from a "T" shape to a "U" shape.

In 1928/1929 alterations were made to Jewish Hospital which only minimally affect the aesthetics of the original building but would increase its square footage and the building's overall efficiency tremendously. All changes occurred in the center block. The building's primary entrance was changed from above the rusticated basement level to the ground level and the five windows on the third floor were changed to three evenly spaced windows. Simultaneously, another floor was built to match the footprint of the three floors below.

Nurses Home

The Nurses Home pre-dates Jewish Hospital. Built as a duplex residence, it was the only house standing in the block in 1905 when ground breaking ceremonies for the hospital building occurred (see attached photo). It was converted to the Nurses Home in 1912.

The Nurses Home is a two-story brick building constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The original portion has an American Foursquare floor plan. An "L" shaped Classical Revival style porch and an "L" shaped rear addition were added sometime between 1905 and 1939.

At the ground level, a single doorway with sidelights and a transom is located to the west and a one-over-one double hung window is situated to the east. This single window has a stone sill and lintel. The two evenly spaced second floor windows are

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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identical to the first floor window. The building is topped by a projecting cornice with brackets interspersed with three sets of paired dentils. A gabled roof dormer with a Palladian window, a stone lintel and string course, and a cornice lined with dentils is located on the building's hipped roof.

The circa 1939 single story "L" shaped porch addition to the west of the primary facade consists of paired square and cylindrical Doric columns, a bracketed cornice, and a hipped roof.

The circa 1939 rectangular wing added to the building's rear matches the existing building in every detail, from the building's stone foundation to its bracketed cornice. Windows on this wing are either paired or single one-over-ones.

Work-in-Progress

The Jewish Hospital Complex was sold as a new Jewish Hospital Building replaced the old. In subsequent years the first Jewish Hospital has seen a number of uses related to health care. In 1991 it was purchased by Roger and Karen Allen for conversion to a multi-unit apartment complex. It is currently undergoing extensive renovation based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The total cost is estimated at 3 million dollars. The current owners hope to qualify for the Investment Tax Credit for Substantial Rehabilitation of a certified historic structure.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for The Jewish Hospital Complex are based on the original lot boundaries historically associated with the site. Surrounding the nominated property are remnants of late Victorian commercial and residential development, but none retain enough architectural integrity to warrant National Register listing. In general, the area surrounding the Jewish Hospital Complex reflects commercial, industrial, and residential development that dates from more recent times or, in the case of historic structures, contains buildings that exhibit extensive alterations, additions, or are in poor structural condition.

Subjects for Future Study

The Smoketown Neighborhood, just northeast of the Jewish Hospital Complex, is a neighborhood of modest single and multi-family dwellings significant for its association



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Jefferson County, Kentucky

with Louisville's African American history. It has been the subject of recent study and may be nominated to the National Register in the near future. Also east of the Jewish Hospital Complex but outside the area thought to be significant for African American history, are a number of industrial and commercial buildings with historic associations connected to warehousing, manufacturing, and commerce. These buildings have been surveyed with a minimum level of study. Their significance needs to be examined in greater depth to assess their National Register eligibility.

Archaeological Considerations

Archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the urban area of Louisville have yielded little information of value to this nomination. Archaeological survey, excavation, and/or incidental discovery or monitoring occurred at the following urban sites: The Tarascon Mill at Shippingport Island, the cistern at the Louisville Science Museum (formerly know as the Museum of History and Science) at 727 West Main Street, the site of the Will Sales/Courier Journal Building in the 400 Block of South Fourth Street, and the Lion's Garden at 1015 South Preston Street. In each instance the investigation yielded little information deemed important for historical archaeology. This was due largely to the disturbance of cultural resources by continuous urban modification. Of particular importance for this study was the excavation at the Lion's Garden site, which is located near the southern boarder of the Smoketown Neighborhood and is in close proximity to the Jewish Hospital Complex. The site's topographical context had been disturbed by the installation of buried fuel tanks, and by other human activity, and the University of Louisville Archaeological Team determined the investigation of the site would not produce any useful evidence or information. Other investigations in the densely settled and populated urban environment of Louisville would probably produce the same results. No investigation has been made on the Jewish Hospital site to see if archaeological remains exist on the property. However, archaeological remains should be considered in any future development. If, in the course of work, it becomes evident that the site might reveal archaeological information, it is recommended that the work cease and that the appropriate Kentucky Heritage Council staff be notified.

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Jefferson County, KentuckyStatement of Significance

The Jewish Hospital Complex (JFCN 84 and JFCN 85), located at the northwest corner of Floyd and Kentucky Streets, is locally significant under criterion "A" as the first medical facility in the city specifically constructed to serve the area's Jewish population. It is being evaluated within the context of "Jewish History in Louisville: 1900 to 1944". The period of significance for this complex begins in 1905, the year the hospital was constructed, and ends in 1944, an arbitrary end point.

Jewish History in Louisville: 1900 to 1944

The first wave of Jewish immigrants to settle in Louisville arrived in the early to mid-1800s and were of German descent. By the late 19th century, the second major wave of settlement occurred when Eastern European Jews (who were from Lithuania, Poland, Austria-Hungary, Romania and elsewhere in Eastern Europe) immigrated to Louisville. Both groups established themselves in Louisville because they were attracted by the city's economic successes. They were Jews who hoped to escape anti-Semitism, unfavorable political climates, and poor economic situations in their homelands. Both groups of Jews lived side-by-side in urban neighborhoods with other immigrants of similar ancestry and religious persuasion. Most lived in Phoenix Hill, Smoketown, Shelby Park, or on the Central Business District's east side around First and Market Streets. Despite the fact that both the German and the Eastern European Jews were Jewish, there were sharp differences among them that resulted in a distinct social hierarchy. The members of the first wave, who were well established in Louisville by the time the second wave arrived, made up a portion of Louisville's financially secure merchant class and practiced Reform Judaism while the second wave were of modest means and were more Orthodox in their religious beliefs and practices. The German Jews felt their Eastern European counterparts were inferior because they were less financially secure, they were more comfortable speaking Yiddish than English, and because they practiced a different religious philosophy.

Jewish Charitable Activities

By the turn of the century, often in connection with local temples and synagogues, Jewish social, philanthropic, and educational organizations were established (among them were The United Hebrew Relief Association, The Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Louisville Hebrew School). According to the author of The History of the Jews in Louisville, published in 1901, Jewish self help and philanthropic organizations thrived in

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Louisville because, . . . “the Jew does not approve of his co-religionists soliciting alms from the Gentiles, nor does a poor Jew wish to seek others than his own people for the aid which he needs.” It was out of the Jews’ desire to care for their own that the German Jews reached out to their Eastern European counterparts by assisting in the establishment of a Jewish hospital. According to Adath Louisville: The History of A Jewish Community... “These newcomers, speaking Yiddish and halting English wanted to observe Dietary laws whether ill or not. The ‘German Jews’, while looking down socially on the East Europeans, nevertheless organized many philanthropies. The plight of their ailing brethren, stemming from religious desires and difficulty in communication, moved their charitable feelings and thus the idea of a Jewish Hospital was born.”

### Why Build a Jewish Hospital: anti-Semitism in Louisville

The desire to build a hospital for Jews was not only borne out of an effort to care for one’s own but was also a reaction to anti-Semitism. During much of the 1800s and well into the 1900s, discrimination against Jews was quite common in Louisville. Although these acts of discrimination took many forms, some of which were more overt than others, Jewish Hospital was built in direct response to these religious prejudices. Specific examples of documented anti-Semitism are listed below:

- Jewish medical school applicants were severely restricted or were altogether denied admittance to area medical schools
- many local hospitals refused to allow practicing Jewish physicians working privileges
- Jews undergoing medical treatment at local hospitals were unable to practice their religion by observing kosher dietary laws and other distinctly Jewish religious observances
- critically ill Jewish patients risked death bed religious conversion at hospitals affiliated with churches

### The Jewish Community’s Decision to Build a Jewish Hospital

In 1903 a group of Louisville’s prominent Jewish leaders, who were described by Bastin and Loeb as being . . . “affluent, involved, and socially aware”, convened to address the problems related to their religion as it pertained to hospital care. A consensus was reached that a hospital was needed to serve Louisville’s Jewish population. Under the direction of distiller Samuel Grabfelter, original chairman of the Jewish Hospital

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
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Association, a fund drive began and the money was raised to construct a state of the art hospital facility.

### Choosing a Lot and Building A Building

In 1903 a parcel of land was purchased for \$5,400 at the corner of Floyd and Kentucky Streets which would accommodate the new hospital building. This new hospital was to be built east of the center city but in close proximity to a substantial number of Louisville's Jewish community. The chosen neighborhood, Smoketown, had a large number of Jews as did the adjacent Old Louisville, Shelby Park and Phoenix Hill neighborhoods. In the early 1900s this area was only partially occupied by houses and businesses. Before construction of the hospital, this corner lot stood vacant.

### Choosing an Architectural Firm

D. X. Murphy and Brothers, one of the City of Louisville's most prolific architectural firms, was hired by the Jewish Hospital Board of Directors to design the new hospital. Murphy (1854-1933) was a native of Louisville who was trained in architecture by Henry Whitestone. Upon Whitestone's death in 1880 Murphy assumed full control of the office. In 1890 his brother, James C., joined him in partnership. Their successful alliance resulted in numerous building commissions and D. X. Murphy and Brothers became one of Louisville's leading architectural firms. Among the commissions of this firm were the Church and Rectory of St. Boniface (1893), the Jefferson County Jail (1902), City Hospital (1911), and the German Bank Building (1913). D. X. Murphy's most famous commission is undoubtedly Churchill Downs Race Track, a National Historic Landmark.

According to Bastin and Loeb, the firm was "... instructed to study every detail in order to construct a hospital that upon completion would be 'perfect in structure and arrangement'. The Building Committee traveled east to be equipped for providing 'the best service available in the country'." Plans progressed rapidly as the architectural plans were approved on September, contracts were let in November, and the cornerstone was laid in December. The doors of the hospital opened two years later on May 15, 1905. The new building boasted six wards and eight private rooms. It cost \$26,456 to construct".

In describing this monument to modern medicine Bastin and Loeb quote the Louisville Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery as saying that the new Jewish Hospital was a

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
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“ . . . magnificent new hospital, built and to be run by the Hebrews of Louisville, to be, however, nonsectarian in its work, and unrestricted in the privileges accorded the professionals of Louisville. Its beds are open to the patients of any reputable physician, be he Jew or Gentile, and each will have his professional rights carefully guarded”.

This journal description was certainly in keeping with the ideals set forth in the 1903 Jewish Hospital Articles of Incorporation which state . . . “ The principal objective and purpose for which this corporation is formed, are to found and maintain a hospital in the City of Louisville, Kentucky which shall be conducted on Israelitic lines, and wherein the sick and needy of our religion can enjoy during their illness all the observances and consolation of our religion, and to which, under the rules prescribed by the board of trustees, persons of any creed may be admitted as free or as pay patients”.

1909 Hospital Annex Construction

On August 9, 1908 the Board of Directors of Jewish Hospital voted to expand the hospital by constructing an annex which would raise the total number of beds to 60. Initially, the new addition was intended to be constructed for use as nurses' quarters with an eye toward using the new building for additional patients if the need arose. However, due to increased demands on the hospital, it was never used as a nurses home. Upon opening its doors in 1909 it was used as a children's ward and for additional patients while nurses rented rooms in nearby residences.

Jewish Hospital School of Nursing

In 1909 the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing was formed and in 1911 distiller Bernard Bernheim donated a duplex residence west of the hospital property that was converted to use as nurses' quarters. Its use as a nurses' dormitory began in 1912. An addition was made to the nurses' quarters circa 1939 which increased its size.

Expansion of the Hospital in the 1920s

For a time in 1926, due to the high cost of the building's maintenance and a simultaneous increase in the number of charity cases accepted to the hospital and a decrease in charity funds provided by the Federation of Jewish Charities, the hospital faced severe financial problems and closing of Jewish Hospital was discussed. However, these problems were overcome, and in 1928-29 a new west wing and a fourth floor were added to the hospital. The original hospital building was also

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remodeled at this time. Jewish Hospital now assumed a new configuration that changed the building from the original "T" shape to a "U" plan. This increased the capacity of the hospital from 60 beds to 100. Architect Arthur Loomis of Louisville was responsible for the design of these changes. The grand opening for the new enlarged Jewish Hospital occurred on December 16, 1929. A Courier Journal article on December 16, 1929 described the changes as follows:

"Construction and improvements have been in progress for the last six months . . . . The four floors of the new building are furnished, ready to receive patients. The third floor contains the obstetrical department. An incubator is included in the equipment, as are drum-type sterilizers. Among the conveniences of the hospital rooms are telephone accommodations and radio reception. The beds throughout the hospital are the adjustable type. A room on the first floor contains the Henry Ford orthopedic bed, which according to hospital officials is the only one of its type in the city. Another room that contains modern and expensive equipment is the x-ray room on the fourth floor. This room is furnished in glistening green tile that is relieved on the white Barium plaster used throughout."

Architect Arthur Loomis (1857-1934) was a native of Westfield, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed at an early age in the office of Louisville architect C.J. Clarke. Eventually, teacher and pupil formed a partnership that lasted from 1891 to 1908 under the name Clarke and Loomis. He was also briefly associated with Julius Hartman in partnership. His most important architectural commissions were the Speed Office Building (1914), the Speed Museum (1925-1927), and buildings on the campus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in association with architect James Gamble Rogers.

#### 1937 Flood

The hospital was dealt a severe blow in January of 1937 when a calamitous flood caused major damage to the City of Louisville and many other cities along the Ohio River. Jewish Hospital had to be evacuated and its patients moved to nearby institutions on higher ground. The hospital itself was severely damaged and sadly, most of the hospital's early records were lost due to water damage. Because the upper floors were still usable, they became temporary home to sixty people from the

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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surrounding area whose homes were damaged by water. The hospital was closed to patients for four to six weeks. By March 8, 1937 The Louisville Times reported that . . . "Jewish Hospital was back to normal. All equipment was restored to a first-class condition and the doors had been reopened."

In 1939 construction of a new south wing was begun. However, despite this latest expansion, Jewish Hospital was still not keeping pace with patient demand. During much of the 1940s the hospital was at full capacity and there was insufficient room for much of the new, larger, more advanced medical equipment. Additionally, the hospital, along with the rest of the nation, was in turmoil because of the conflict of World War II. At Jewish Hospital this meant a severe shortage of trained doctors, nurses and technicians.

Jewish Hospital Expansion in 1944

By 1944 plans were being formulated for a new Jewish Hospital. After painstaking examination and study, rather than expand the existing hospital, the board decided to move the facility to a new site. This move was strongly encouraged by the Area Development Corporation, a local planning agency, which was encouraging the idea of a mid-town medical center. This new medical facility was intended to house a total of five hospitals on an expansive twenty-five to thirty acre site. Although funds were raised for the new Jewish Hospital construction by 1946, there were delays and ground was not broken until 1952.

A new Jewish Hospital was built at a site not too far away from the original Jewish Hospital, in the Phoenix Hill neighborhood. It would be in close proximity to the University of Louisville, School of Medicine, General Hospital and Children's Hospital. The doors to the new hospital officially opened in 1955 as the first Jewish Hospital was abandoned and sold.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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## List of Sources Consulted:

Bastin, Mary and Loeb, Suzanne L. Unpublished Research Paper entitled "Reflections of Jewish Hospital: 1905 to 1980", Louisville: 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville. Louisville: Caron Directory Company, 1866 - 1920.

\_\_\_\_\_. History of the Jews of Louisville, Kentucky. New Orleans: The Jewish Historical Society, 1901.

Jewish Community Center Library and Archives

Kleber, John E., ED., The Kentucky Encyclopedia. Lexington, Ky. University Press of Kentucky, 1992.

Landau, Herman. Adath Louisville: The Story of A Jewish Community. Louisville: Grieb Printing Company, 1981.

Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission. National Register File. Louisville, 1974 - 1994.

Withey, Henry F., A.I.A., and Withey, Elisie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc.: 1970.



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes all of Block 30H, Lot 88 and all of Block 30H, Lot 38.

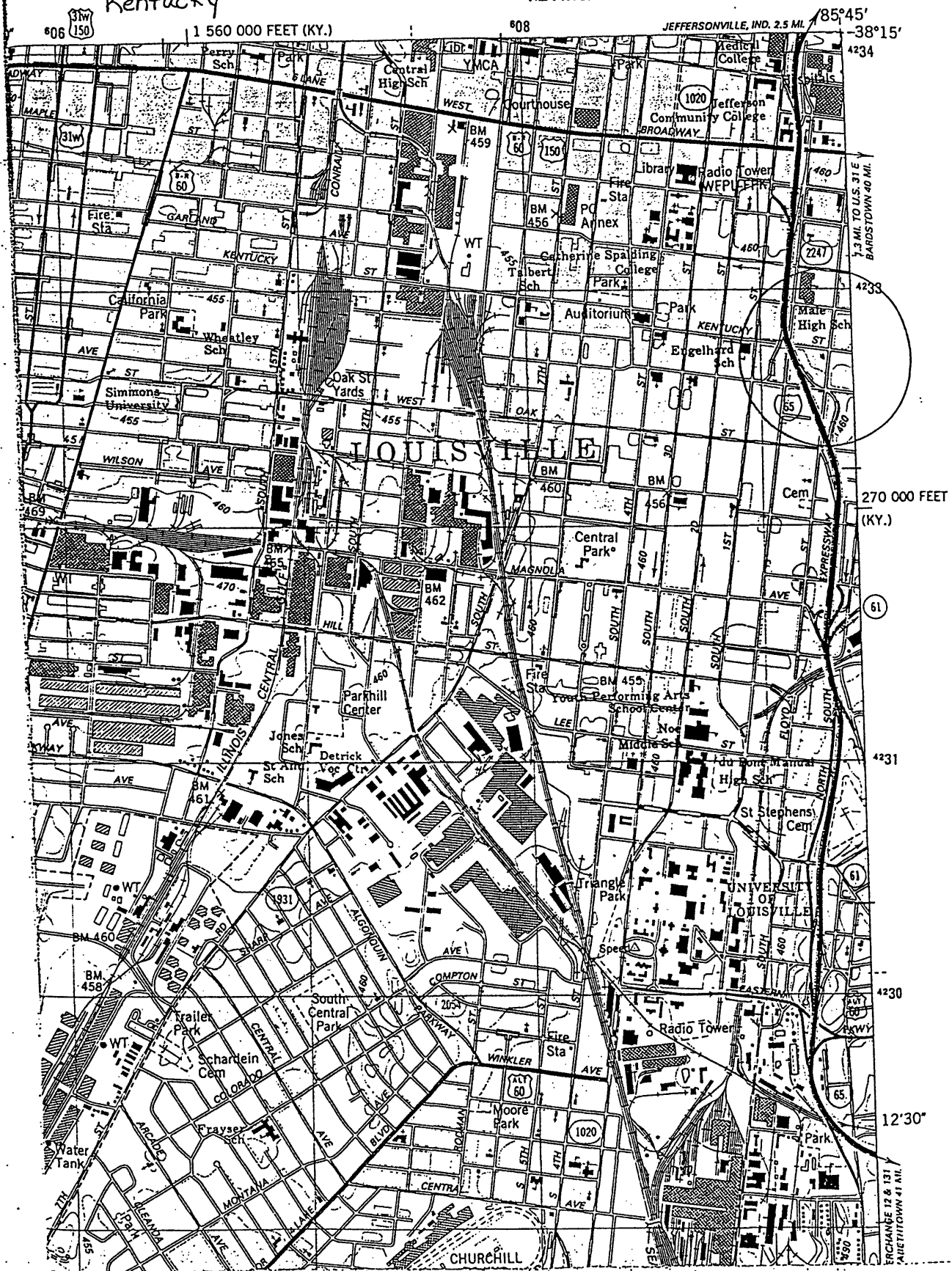
Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for the nominated property are based on the original lot boundaries historically associated with the site.

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Louisville, Jefferson County,  
Kentucky

LOUISVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE  
KENTUCKY - INDIANA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
NE/4 KOSMOSDALE 15' QUADRANGLE

38801 SW  
JEFFERSONVILLE



606 150

1 560 000 FEET (KY.)

608

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND. 2.5 MI.

85°45'

38°15'

7.3 MI. TO U.S. 31 E  
BARDSTOWN 40 MI.

270 000 FEET  
(KY.)

4231

4230

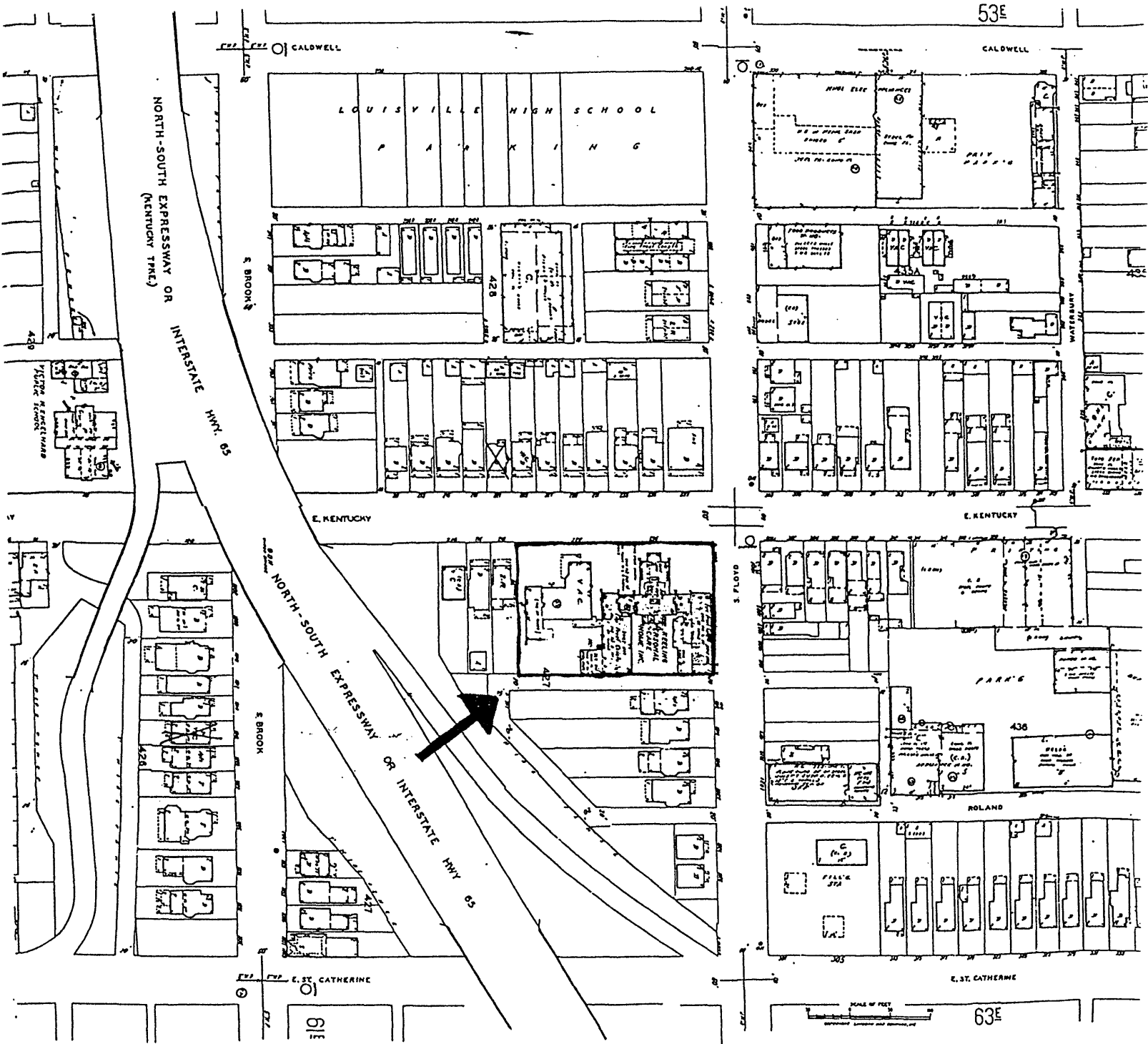
12'30"

EXCHANGE 12 & 131  
SAUERTOWN 41 MI.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Map Page 1

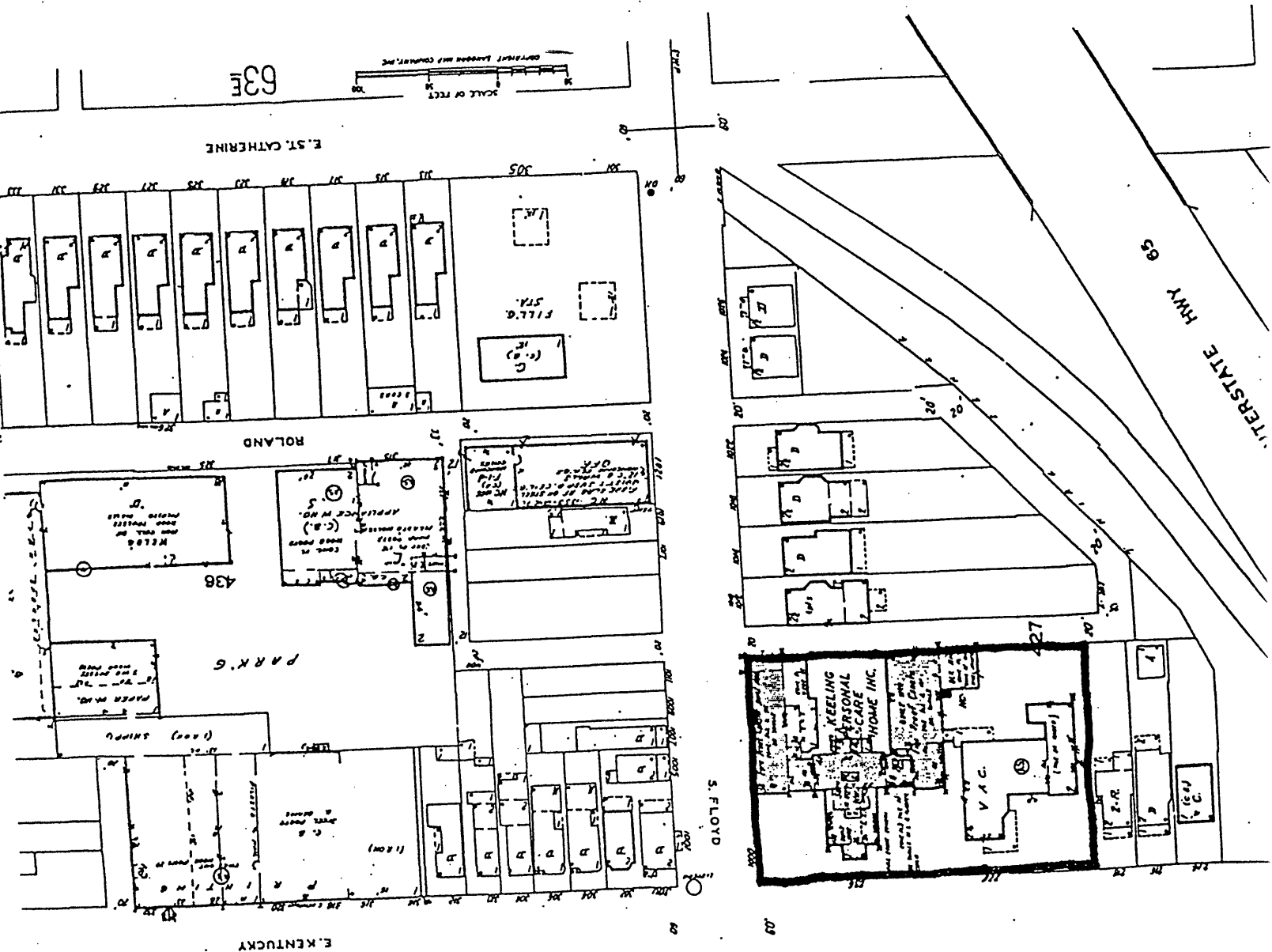
Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo \_\_\_\_\_  
Section number Key Page 1

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky



3

2  
5

6  
2  
1

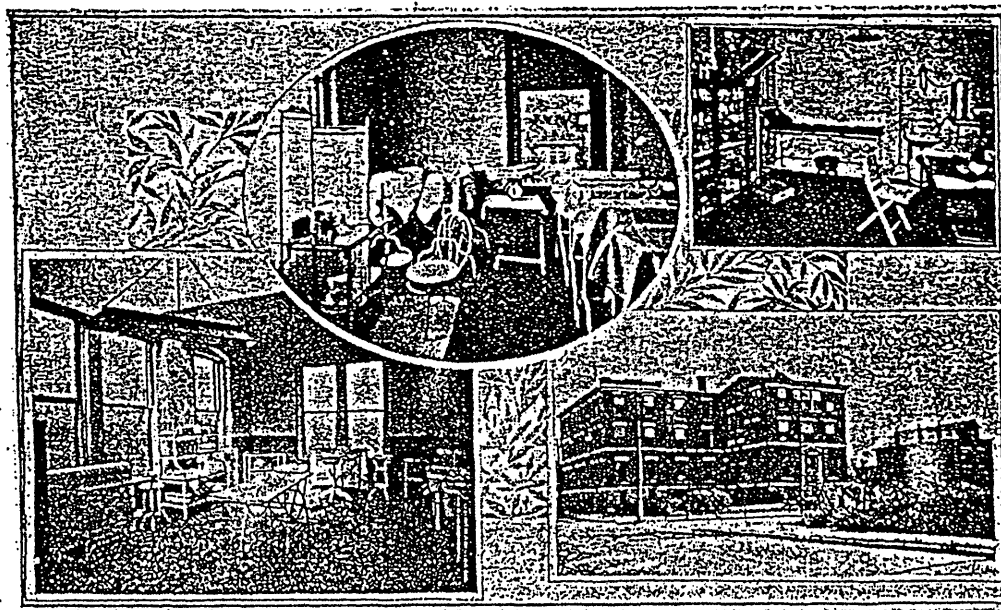
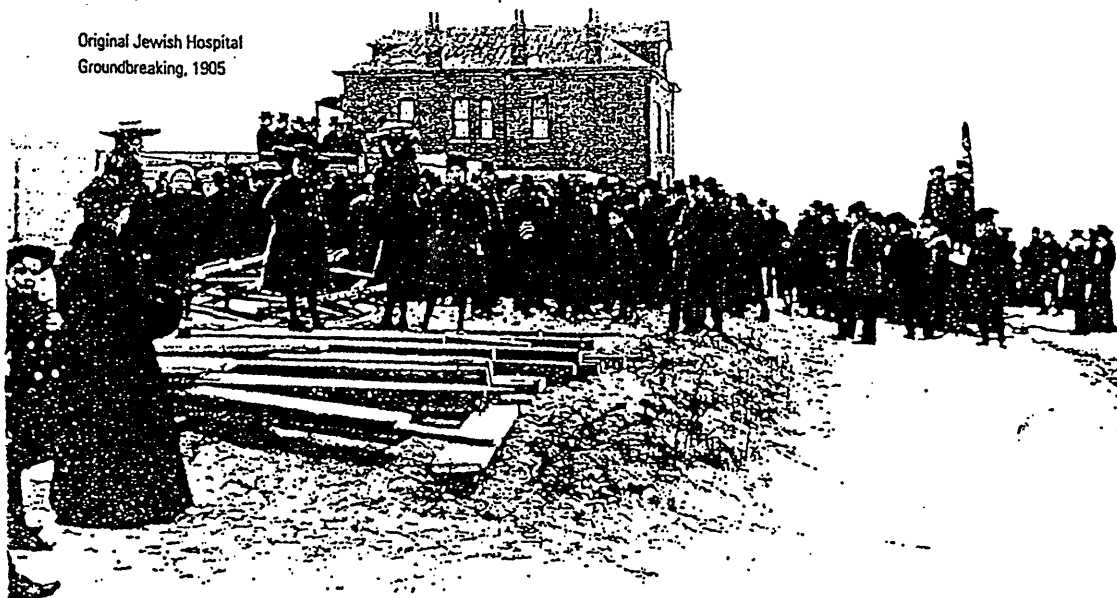
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Adath Louisville  
1931. Landau.



Although these scenes of Jewish Hospital make the facility look less than modern, they were some of the most up-to-date of their time shortly after the turn of the century. In the years since, the hospital has undergone many changes and modernizations until today it occupies the ultramodern facility shown in the photo at right.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

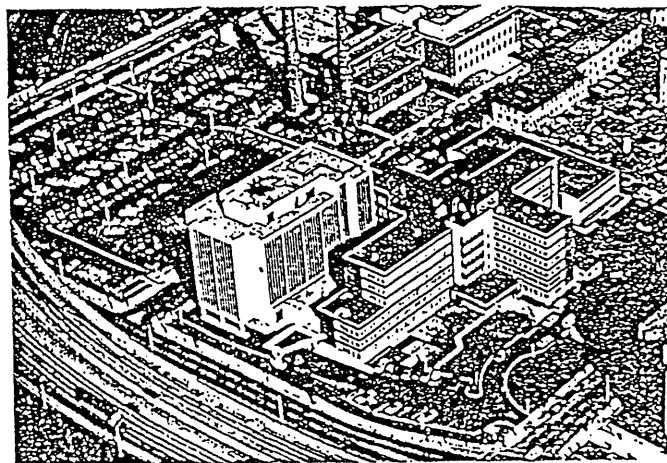
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

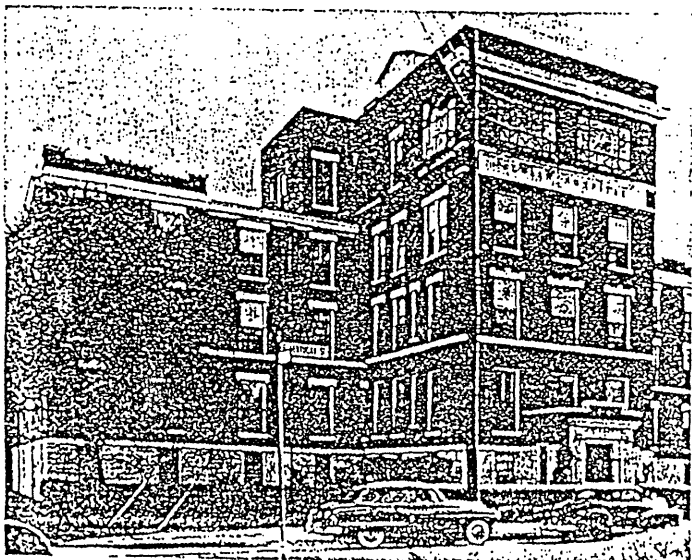
Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky



At the 1903 groundbreaking for the Jewish Hospital (shown below) were the original board of directors: From left, Simon Dinkelspell, Leon Sher, Rabbi A.L. Zarchy, Unidentified, Dr. H.G. Enelow, Alfred Selligman, Lewis Demblitz, Emil Tachau (rear), Charles Goldsmith, Rabbi Ignatius Mueller (rear), architect J.C. Murphy, Aaron Reichman, Edward Grauman (rear), architect D.X. Murphy, Abe Rojstein.



Jewish Hospital at Brook and Chestnut is the cornerstone of Louisville's midtown Medical Center.



Adath Louisville  
Landau. 1981.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 3

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES EKSTROM LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, KY 40292 502/588-6752	Collection: Gaulfield & Shook Neg. No: 37628	Caption: Jewish Hospital Renovations - 1921	Rolls: 1/ 1 1/ 2 1/ 3 1/ 4
--	--	---	--



© 1981



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 4

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES  
EKSTROM LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE  
LOUISVILLE, KY 40292  
502/588-6752

Collection:  
Caufield & Shook  
Neg. No: 105921

Caption: JEWISH HOSPITAL  
1929

Rolls:  
tr 1  
tr 2  
tr 3  
tr 4





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 5

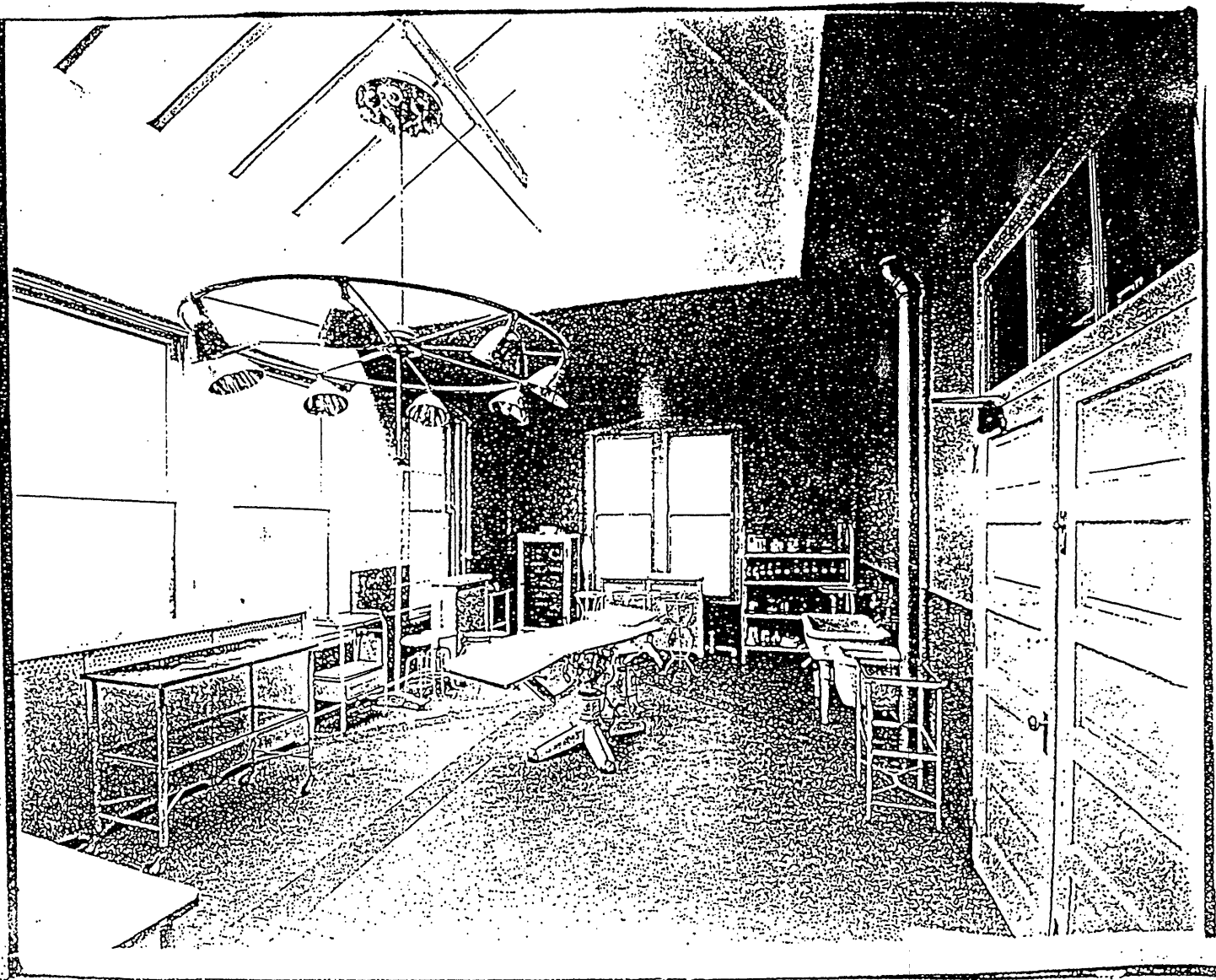
Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES  
EKSTROM LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE  
LOUISVILLE, KY 40292  
502/558-6752

Collection:  
Caulfield & Shook  
Neg. No.: 71574

Caption:  
Jewish Hospital

Ref: \_\_\_\_\_  
fr 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
fr 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
fr 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
fr 4 \_\_\_\_\_



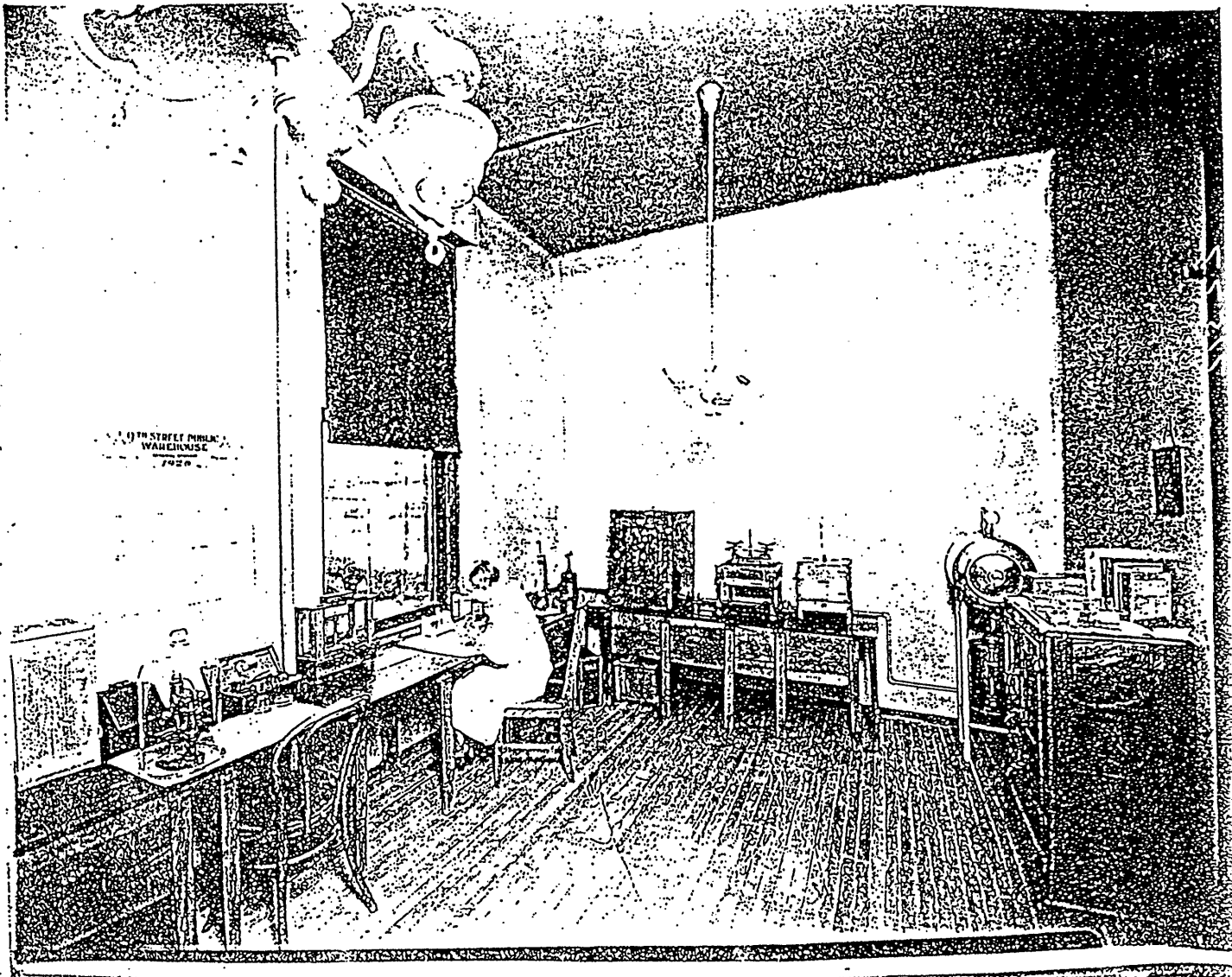
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 6

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES EKSTROM LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, KY 40292 502/588-6752	Collection: Caulfield & Shook Neg. No.: 71577	Caption: Jewish Hospital 2-1-20	Ref: _____ U 1 _____ U 2 _____ U 3 _____ U 4 _____
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000732 Date Listed: 7/22/94

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Property Name

Jefferson County KY State

N/A  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*Autawelle Mice*  
Signature of the Keeper

*July 22, 1994*  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: In the Areas of Significance section of the nomination form, "Social History" is substituted for "Religion."

This information was confirmed with Marty Perry of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

This correction will not count should the nomination fall within a National Register audit period.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number            Photo Key            Page   2  

Jewish Hospital Complex  
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Jewish Hospital Complex  
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Joanne Weeter - Photographer  
March, 1994 - Month taken  
Landmarks Commission - negative repository

1. Jewish Hospital and Neighborhood Context  
view southeast
2. Jewish Hospital  
view southeast
3. Jewish Hospital  
view southwest
4. Jewish Hospital  
main entrance
5. Jewish Hospital  
top floors, center block
6. Jewish Hospital Nurses Home  
primary facade