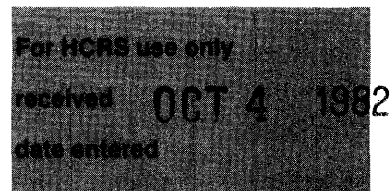


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Crescent Hill Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

*Roughly bounded by Brownsboro and Lexington Rds,
Peterson, Zorn, and Frankfort Aves., and Crabbs Lane*

street & number see VBD n/a not for publication

city, town Louisville n/a vicinity of congressional district 3 & 4

state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>n/a</u> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u>n/a</u> agriculture	<u>n/a</u> museum
<u>n/a</u> building(s)	<u>n/a</u> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<u>n/a</u> park
<u>n/a</u> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<u>n/a</u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<u>n/a</u> object	<u>n/a</u> in process	<u>n/a</u> yes: restricted	<u>n/a</u> government	<u>n/a</u> scientific
	<u>n/a</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<u>n/a</u> transportation
		<u>n/a</u> no	<u>n/a</u> military	<u>n/a</u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 517 W. Jefferson

city, town Louisville state Kentucky 40202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Survey of Historic Site has this property been determined eligible? na yes no

date 1892 n/a federal state n/a county n/a local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Commission

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a moved date <input type="checkbox"/> n/a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Crescent Hill Historic District is located in the eastern section of the city along three, main, east-west arteries, Brownsboro Road, Frankfort Avenue and Lexington Road. All three of these roads were early transportation arteries of towns east of Louisville. The topography of the district is marked by its rolling terrain.

The major residential streets, each representing a separate subdivision, run perpendicular to the east-west roads and impose a grid plan on the topography. An important element in the district is the location of a number of institutional complexes on large tracts of land. This gives a sylvan character to the area.

Crescent Hill is primarily a middle-class neighborhood with its greatest period of development between 1890 and 1920. Crescent Hill contains fine churches and schools and a small commercial area along its main artery. The presence of this range of building types reflects the area's development as an early "suburb" of Louisville.

South Peterson Avenue was originally the driveway of the Peterson-Dumesnil House (National Register October, 1975), a rare example in the city of the Italianate Villa Style. This c.1869 brick dwelling was originally a summer home. (photo 1) The majority of the two-and-one-half-story, frame dwellings on the street date between 1906 and 1910. The Craftsman influence is evident in nos. 211, 215, 218, and 230. (photos 13,15,16) A wide range of Classical and Colonial Revival detailing is also evident. There are also several, fine brick dwellings on the street with classical detailings. The finest is the Russell house at no. 205 with an elaborate balustrade and a Baroque-style dormer with fractables. (photo 10) The southern portion of the street also has several, vernacular, pressed-brick dwellings dating from the teens. A handsome, late-Gothic Revival Church, Crescent Hill Methodist is located in the northern section of the street. The southern section of Peterson Avenue is paved in vitrified brick and is the most prominent brick street left in the city (National Register March, 1980). At the southern end of Peterson, on the east, facing Grinstead Drive is a massive, buff-brick, Art Deco school, Barret Jr. High School, which is perched atop a steep hill. (photo 38) To the west of Peterson is a wooded hillside which has been dedicated to the city and will remain in its natural state.

A section of Payne Street runs between South Peterson and South Galt. The George Rogers Clark School is situated on the north side. This orange-brick, three-story building has Gothic details. (photo 39)

South Galt has an interesting mix of two-story structures in frame, brick, stucco and stone. American Four-Square, Classical Revival, Craftsman and Colonial Revival are all represented. The Kurfees house at 235 is an outstanding example of the work of the Louisville architectural firm of Joseph & Joseph and shows its interest in Mediterranean influences. (photo 11) The southern end of Galt is a mix of later brick cottages and four-plexes.

North Peterson Avenue contains a number of frame bungalows and several Colonial Revival houses. An interesting, two-story, stucco house reminiscent of the work of the English architect, Sir Edwin Luytens is located at no. 175.

North Galt is a wide street and most of the homes have a deep set-back from the street. Frame houses of one-and-one-half to two-and-one-half stories of Classical Revival detailing predominate. (photo 22) No. 111 is one of the largest houses and typifies the vernacular treatment of classical motifs. A series of unusual bungalows with large porches are on the east side, No. 155 is typical. No. 156 is a vernacular, Queen Anne structure with fish-scale shingles. No 170 is the original home on the street and was most likely a summer house. This T-plan structure possibly dates from the 1860s and the original entry faced Frankfort Avenue.

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 type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1840-1945

Builder/Architect

n/a

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of Crescent Hill lies in its rich collection of late 19th and early 20th century domestic architecture and its development as a middle-class railroad suburb of Louisville. The overall ambience of the district is marked by a sylvan character due in part to the presence of a number of institutions situated on large tracts of land and the gently rolling topography of the area. The development of Crescent Hill coincided with the back to nature movement as put forth by philosophies expounded in periodicals such as The Craftsman. Crescent Hill has the largest concentration of "Craftsman style" dwellings in the city.

The early development in the area consisted of summer homes for Louisville residents such as the Peterson-Dumesnil house and the J. T. G. Galt house and small garden farms. Most of these tracts of land were subdivided and several of these early homes remain. Institutions such as the Crescent Hill Reservoir and Reservoir Park (adjacent to the district, National Register, September, 1979), St Josephs Childrens Home and the Ursuline Campus were also part of the early development and created large land holdings which were not subdivided. These created sections of open, green space which complimented the later residential development. This trend continued with the location of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the Louisville Water Company Filtration Plant in Crescent Hill after the turn of the century. (photos 1, 2, 34, 35, 36, 37)

The denser residential development of Crescent Hill began in earnest in the 1880s with the advent of a street car line to the area. This facilitated commuting for the middle and working classes. Several of the heirs of original property owners began plotting tracts of land. This subdivision process accelerated in the 1890s, with a major portion of building taking place in the first two decades of the century.

Much of the residential development was undertaken by professional land developers such as Clarence Gardiner in Eastover Park, realtor, Charles Philip on Pennsylvania and the Cherokee Heights Land Company on Hillcrest, Wentworth and Aubert. These professional developments were heavily promoted and marketed as to the advantage of suburban living. They appealed to the growing middle and working classes which were resulting from Louisville's rapidly expanding commercial and industrial economy. Developers offered the advantages of living close to the city without the headaches of living in it. The new development promised the necessities of urban life: utilities, schools, churches and commercial establishments.

The developers were able to make their appeal to the middle and working class realistic by the establishment of a credit system through the growth of Savings and Loan Associations. This made a greater number of persons potential home owners for the first time. The developers of the various subdivisions in Crescent Hill were in a strong position for success due to the street car system. The ability to offer larger lots than found in the inner-city and the presence of large tracts of land held by institution helped assure a feeling of openness in the area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 590.6 acres
Quadrangle name Louisville East and Jeffersonville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

16	615080	4235380
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	615920	4234540
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	616261	42340610
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	6147710	423136110
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

16	613420	4234150
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

16	613760	4235070
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary includes the most concentrated areas of architecturally and historically significant buildings in the neighborhood. (see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state na code na county na code na

state na code na county na code na

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marty Poynter Hedgepeth Director of Research
organization Landmarks Commission date July, 1982
street & number 727 W. Main telephone 502/287-3501
city or town Louisville state Kentucky 40202

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Sumner Spel
title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 1, 1982

For HCRC use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Keener of the National Register [Signature] Entered in the National Register date 11/10/82
Attest: [Signature] Chief of Registration date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

North Hite is a wide street divided with a grass median. The houses exhibit a wide diversity of styles. Several interesting examples of Queen Anne style dwellings are found in nos. 118, 143, and 149. No. 131 is one of the most elaborate examples of the style in Crescent Hill district. No. 122 is influenced by the Stick Style and demonstrates a rare use of vertical siding in Louisville. (photos 18, 19)

South Bayly, South Frank and South Hite are of a smaller scale, but have a great mix of styles and development. Vernacular, frame dwellings of one-and-one-half and two-stories are interspersed with brick bungalows. No. 213 South Frank is one of the earliest structures on the three streets and is a delicately detailed, Queen Anne, camel-back shotgun. Marion Court is a small enclave off of South Bayly with one-story, frame structures. At the end of Marion is Wildwood Place which has four, stucco cottages overhanging a steep hill and valley of open space.

South Birchwood consists of predominately two, and two-and-one-half-story, frame houses built mostly between 1908 and 1914. Classical Revival is displayed in the symmetry and porch detailing of nos. 200, 206, 205, 215, 218, 219, 221, 222 and 300. Many of these structures are American Four-Squares. The gambrel roof, a popular feature of the Dutch Colonial Style is found on no. 124, built in 1908. This structure has a gambrel roof, shake shingles a rubble chimney and pergola. Other Craftsman houses on the street include nos. 321, 329, 331 and 333. No. 305 is one of the latest structures on the street. The pressed-brick residence is a striking combination of bungalow and Craftsman detailing. (photos 14,20)

North Birchwood contains structures of a smaller scale than the south section of the street. These one, and one-half-story, frame cottages have simplified, classical motifs. The lower section of the street is predominately bungalows. (photo 21)

North Bayly is similar to North Birchwood but has several two-and-one-half-story dwellings. Classical Revival and Craftsman detailing predominate. One of the most fanciful houses in the district is no. 150, built in 1898. This small cottage has Queen Anne details such as a turret, a horseshoe-shaped window and wood sheath cut to emulate stone.

The section of Field Avenue which transects North Birchwood and Bayly has a number of larger, frame houses. No. 2730 is an American Four-Square with Craftsman details. No. 2727 is a finely detailed, Queen Anne house with stained-glass and fish-scale shingles. No. 2745 has a handsome, two-story, Doric porch which adds to the structures feeling of monumentality.

Shippen Street runs parallel to Field and consists primarily of frame, brick and stucco bungalows of the teens and twenties. Three, large structures face Brownsboro Road and back to Hollywood Terrace. One structure is a Dutch Colonial, the other, no. 2725 is a frame, Italianate dwelling and the third is a handsome, frame, Queen Anne.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., Ky.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

Kennedy Avenue was once the property of Thomas Kennedy. The Kennedy home, known as Fairview and later the "Turrets" was once one of the most magnificent of the early houses in the area. The home was destroyed in the 1974 tornado. A small park now stands in its place. The houses on Kennedy are similar to those on South Birchwood. There are two fine examples of Craftsman houses in stucco, nos. 126, and 212. Nos. 200, 208, and 209 are handsomely detailed frame, Queen Annes. (photo 12) The street also has a large number of American Four-Square. Behind the site of the "Turrets" is a small, one-story building which was possibly a kitchen or slave quarters.

Part of Crescent Court was also originally the drive to an older home. Possibly built in 1842, this two-story, brick dwelling has Italianate details. The house was remodeled in 1890 by Ed Bell, who was responsible for the subdivision of the street. The majority of the houses on the street are American Four-Square with classical porches. The Pasadena Apartments at no. 200 is a handsome example of the Classical Revival and small-scale apartment building which blends well with the scale and detailing of the streetscape. (photo 17)

Crescent Avenue was built on the site of the Southwestern Agricultural Society Fairgrounds, where a state and national fair was held between 1853 and 1873. The south section of the street consists of a mix of bungalows and small Craftsman houses. Two late Gothic Revival Churches are also in the block. Westminster Court runs off Crescent and continues the same scale of Craftsman houses found in the south block. The north section of Crescent Avenue is marked by larger lots and homes which are rich in their diversity of style and detailing. Nos. 162, 166, 167, 182 and 188 are handsome examples of Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. (photos 3, 4) Classical Revival and Colonial Revival are represented by nos. 147, 152, and 192. Two extremely large and elegant bungalows are located at 156 and 163.

Bisecting Crescent is a section of Field Avenue where the Emmet Field house is located. This structure is one of the early dwellings in Crescent Hill. It is a large, brick Italianate, with an outstanding Eastlake porch. Next to the Field house is a handsome two-story, Colonial Revival house dating from the 1920s and exemplary of the purity of the style by the date. (photo 2,29)

Hillcrest and Pennsylvania avenues lie between Crescent Avenue and the Louisville Water Company Reservoir (National Register September, 1979). These streets are examples of development by professional real estate companies in the early 1900s. The streets are primarily a mix of brick and frame dwellings and run the gamut between American Four-Squares, bungalow and vernacular examples of the Colonial Revival. No. 200 Hillcrest is an interesting small stucco house with Mediterranean influences. (photo 24, 25)

Eastover Park is the best known of the Crescent Hill developments by a professional company. Eastover Park consists of a wide street bisected by a small street. The development was begun in 1907 and a large number of the earliest houses were designed by the Louisville architect, Arthur R. Smith. The Craftsman influence is most marked in Eastover Park. Frame is the dominate building material with several homes sheathed in stucco. Early examples of the Colonial Revival are also found on Eastover.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., KY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Frankfort Avenue is the major east-west artery transecting the aforementioned streets. Frankfort is a mix of residential, small-scale commercial on the southside and institutional uses. Railroad tracks lie on the northside of Frankfort. The old Inter-urban line which was partially responsible for the development of Crescent Hill ran along the southside. The western section of Frankfort, on the south side, between Peterson and Franck consists primarily of one-and-one-half and two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings typical of the residential structures in the district. A commercial character is more evident between Franck and Stilz with one and two-story, store-front buildings. No. 2644, a two-story, brick with corner towers is one of the earliest in the area. The Classical Revival, Fire Engine House No. 21 is located at 2620 (National Register, November, 1980). No. 2722 is an interesting, two-story Tudor Revival with half-timbering in the gable. (photo 43, 45)

The Beaux-Arts Crescent Hill Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library and the monumental and imposing Crescent Hill Baptist Church are situated on either side of the entrance of Birchwood Avenue. The church combines classical and Italian features with distinctive bell towers. A small, country-style, English church, St Mark's Episcopal, is east of the Crescent Hill Baptist. This stone church has simplified, Gothic details. (photos 40, 41, 42)

No. 2866-70 is an excellent example of a typical 1920s, pressed-brick store front. Such examples of vernacular, commercial building with Renaissance influences in unaltered condition are extremely rare in Louisville. Adjacent to this is a theatre-office complex with classical detailing. Across from these buildings is one of the early and important institutional complexes in the district, St. Joseph's Orphanage. The 1886, large red-brick building with an arched portico and simply-detailed wings is deeply set-back and has a large, treed lawn. Next to St. Joseph's is a handsome, Queen Anne, frame, house with a turret. (photo 44, 35)

Non-descript, commercial structures are on the south side of Frankfort between Kennedy and Stilz. Between Stilz and Sacred Heart Lane is the Louisville Water Company Pumping House and Filtration Plant and Water Tower. These handsome, classical, utilitarian structures set on a large tract of land with formal plantings and a fountain at the intersection of Stilz and Frankfort. (photo 34)

The secondary east-west artery of the district is Grinstead Drive, between Stilz Avenue and Peterson. Primarily two-story, frame structures of Craftsman and American-Four Square styles line the block between Stilz and Crescent Court. The south-side of the street at Springdale contains a handsome Tudor Revival house with a multi-color tile roof. Five two-story, late 1920s homes sheathed in brick or stone are located next to the Seminary property in a valley. Next to these is a treed hillside with two, shingled, Craftsman Cottages. The final home on Grinstead in the district is unique in Louisville. The house is a two-story white stucco with ribbon windows and glass block. This house is a pure example of the International Style. (photos 32, 33)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., KY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE 5

The rest of the north side is a steep hillside that shows some of the greatest damage from the 1974 tornado. Several 1920s period revival houses and bungalows are mixed in with non-descript, small, multi-family dwellings built after the tornado. The Colonial Revival, Crescent Hill Women's Club is situated in an old quarry site. Barret Jr. High School (see Peterson Avenue) is situated at the western edge of the district.

The east-west artery which forms the southern boundary of the district is Lexington Road. Two major educational institutions which add to the sylvan character of the district are located on this road. At the western edge of Lexington Road in the district is the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Eight major buildings in red brick in a very sophisticated Georgian Revival Style are situated on a rolling hill which takes full advantage of the beauty of the topography. Between the Seminary and the Ursuline Campus on Lexington Road are later, period revival houses and 1920s vernacular dwellings. At the corner of Stilz and Lexington is a large, brick home of late Victorian influence. (photos 36, 28, 30)

Several residential streets run off Lexington Road. Godfrey Avenue forms the eastern boundary of the Baptist Seminary with two neo-Georgian dormitories and a faculty center facing Godfrey on the west side. The east side consists of one-and-one-half and two-story Colonial and English revival houses built in the 1920s and 1930s which compliment the architecture of the Seminary. (photo 31)

To the east of Godfrey are Springdale and Pleasantview Avenue. Springdale is a small curved street, situated on the side of a hill and is lined with bungalows of brick, stucco and frame. (photo 23) Pleasantview is lined with large bungalows, period revival and vernacular houses of pressed brick. A number of houses are sheathed in fieldstone with beaded mortar joints giving them a rustic appearance.

Slitz Avenue has dwellings primarily on the west side. The street is a mix of American Four-Square, bungalows and several fieldstone houses similar to those on Pleasantview. Three small streets run off the east side of Stilz. Hermany Court is comprised of bungalows. Aubert and Wentworth are predominately one-and-one-half-story, frame cottages. Several two-story, frame houses with steeply-gabled facades are on Wentworth. An interesting one-story shingled house with a large porch is located at 3044 Wentworth. (photo 26, 27)

The Ursuline Campus was located on Lexington Road in the 1880s. The earliest major structure is the Convent and Chapel of the Immaculate Conception which is neo-Baroque in character. The five older major structures on the campus are in brick with Classical and Gothic Revival details. The campus is situated on a heavily treed side. (photo 37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson, KY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

The major period of development in Crescent Hill, between 1890 and 1930 with spot development to World War II, constitutes a fine collection of American domestic architecture. It is the relationship of these architectural styles which gives a strong sense of time and place to the area, even though a number of builders and developers were involved.

Frame architecture predominates in Crescent Hill though brick, stucco and fieldstone are present. Frame homes were cheaper to build and the material was easily used in the residential architecture of the period. The homes of Crescent Hill are tasteful and comfortable.

The picturesque elements of the Queen Anne style were popular in a number of homes built between 1890 and 1910. These frame houses are marked by asymmetrical facades, turrets or towers, fish-scale shingles, stained-glass and gracious verandas or porches. (photo 3,4, 12, 19, 20)

Three utilitarian building types predominate in Crescent Hill; the Craftsman, American Four-Square and Bungalow. There are often cross-influences between them. Porches and sunrooms are common features. A number of decorative window types are also prevalent. Double-hung windows often have multi-paned, upper lights with vertical, wood muntins or leaded tracery patterns. Check-rail and diamond patterns are also used frequently. Deep, over-hanging eaves with exposed rafters and decorative braces take the place of the extended, Victorian cornice.

The Craftsman movement advocated simplicity and a return to nature. The Craftsman philosophy was most strongly advocated by Gustav Stickley in his periodical The Craftsman published between 1901 and 1916. The Craftsman philosophy was an out-growth of the English Arts-and-Crafts movement and had parallels in the Prairie School work of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Craftsman movement was a rebellion against the overly-ornamented and preceived artificiality of the Victorian area. This philosophy, when applied to architecture, can be best summed up by the following:

The essence and life of design lies in finding that form for anything which will, with the maximum of convenience and beauty, fit it for the particular functions it has to perform, and adopt it to the special circumstances in which it must be placed. Perhaps the most fruitful source whence charm of design arises in anything, it is the grace with which it serves its purpose and conforms to its surroundings. ¹

These principles are sympathy, durability, fitness for life that is to be lived in the house and harmony with its natural surroundings. Given these things, the beauty and comfort of the home environment develops as naturally as a flowering plant from the root. ²

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., KY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

The Craftsman style is most often displayed in Crescent Hill in dwellings with clapboard ground floors and shingled second stories. Stucco with half-timbering is also used. American Four-Square and bungalows in the district also have Craftsman details. Craftsman-influenced houses are some of the most charming in the district. (photos 5, 6, 12, 13, 18)

The American Four-Square is also frequently found in Crescent Hill. This basic, comfortable house offered a great amount of square footage for the money. The Four-Square is most frequently found in Crescent Hill with Craftsman, Classical Revival or early Colonial Revival detailing. (photo 16, 17)

The bungalow was also primarily a product of the early 20th century and a popular builder's house with numerous books of plans available to the general public. Originally, a low, one-story house, later versions incorporated a dormered, attic story. Bungalows in all popular sheathing materials are found in Crescent Hill, some with Craftsman detailing and others of a vernacular interpretation of typical builder homes. The bungalow was popular through the 1920s. (photos 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)

Later periods of development in the 1920s are marked by an increased use of brick, often dark red-brown, pressed brick. A number of homes and small apartment buildings combine vernacular, classical elements with bungalowoid features and are a direct descendant of the American Four-Square.

Also popular in the 1920s are period revival houses. Sophisticated examples of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and the English Country House can be found throughout the district. (photos 29, 30, 31)

The only pure example of the International style in residential architecture in the city is in Crescent Hill. This 1938, white stucco house has Art Deco detailing on the interior. (photos 32, 33)

Commercial and institutional structures followed the major stylistic trends for such building types, Gothic Revival predominates for religious buildings and educational institutions and Beaux-Arts for the library. (photo 37, 39, 40)

The commercial strip has vintage examples of small-scale architecture utilizing Tudor Revival, Classical Revival and vernacular interpretations of Renaissance architectural influence. (photo 43, 44, 45)

Crescent Hill survives as a prime example of early subdivision development. The evidence of its evolution from a rural, sparsely populated area, to an incorporated town in 1884, through its residential expansion, remains clearly evident. Crescent Hill is marked by its sylvan character, outstanding institutional buildings and the charm of its collection of domestic, middle and working class architecture. The development of Louisville's architecture out of the Victorian era is well represented in Crescent Hill.

¹ Gustav Stickley, Craftsman Homes, New York: Dover Publications, 1979, p. 7

² Ibid., p. 9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

Crescent Hill Historic District
Louisville, Jefferson Cty., KY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Beautiful Crescent Hill, (c.1908) Louisville: Crescent Hill Community Council,
reprinted 1978.

Caron Directory of the City of Louisville. Louisville: C. K. Caron,
1884-1930.

City of Louisville, Louisville Survey East Report. Louisville:
City of Louisville, 1979. Carl Kramer, "A History of Eastern
Louisville." pp 51-64.

English, Judith Hart, "Louisville's Nineteenth Century Suburban Growth."
master thesis, University of Louisville, 1972.

Kahn, Rene, "The American Four-Square," Old House Journal
(February, 1982) pp 29-32.

Labine, Clem and Patricia Poole, "The Comfortable House: Post-Victorian
Domestic Architecture," Old House Journal (January, 1982) pp 1-8.

Sear, Roebuck and Company. Book of Modern Homes and building Plans.
Chicago: Sears, Roebuck & Company, 1908.

Stickley, Gustav. Craftsman Homes, New York: Dover Publications, 1979.

Thomas, Samuel W. "Crescent Hill Revisted." unpublished draft, 1981.

Thompson, Reginald Mrs. Old Homes of the Beargrass. n. p. n. d.
copy at the Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Crescent Hill Historic District

Continuation sheet Louisville, Jefferson Cty. KY Item number 10

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The boundaries of the Crescent Hill Historic District are somewhat smaller than the current neighborhood boundary. The historic district is concentrated around the greatest areas of development between 1880 and 1930.

The northern boundary is irregular due to the concentration of apartment buildings and commercial structures built in the 1950s and 1960s which were excluded along Brownsboro Road. A section of North Hite and Field Avenues have also been omitted because the residences date from the 1950s and later. The eastern boundary follows the Louisville Water Company Reservoir property which has already been listed on the Register. The eastern boundary crosses Frankfort Avenue and runs down the alley behind Eastover Avenue and the Ursuline Campus property. The southern boundary follows the north side of Lexington Road from Crabbs Lane to the Southern Baptist Seminary. The properties to the south side of Lexington Road in Cherokee Gardens are a distinctive development laid out by the Olmsted Brothers and will be surveyed separately. The western boundary follows the property line of the Seminary to Grinstead Drive. The southern boundary continues around the rear property line of the homes on the south side of Grinstead to no. 2516. The residential development to the south of this has a greater mix of housing types with excellent examples of period revivals from the 1940s and some earlier structures. This area could meet the criteria for listing in 10 years. The western boundary follows the property lines and alley west of Peterson Avenue. South Ewing Avenue to the west of Peterson has several older structures but is predominately of later development. The boundary continues across Frankfort Avenue to North Peterson. The east side and four houses which remain on the west side are included. The rest of this area on the west is a large garden apartment complex.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Crabbs Ln. at Lexington Rd., thence west following the north right-of-way line of Lexington Rd. to a point at the southeast corner of Upland Rd., thence north following the east right-of-way line of Upland Rd. to a point at the southwest corner of City Block 71 J Lot 130, thence east following the south property line of said block to a point at the southeast corner of said lot, thence north following the west property line of City Block 71K Lot 1 to a point at the south-east corner of City Block 71 J Lot 155, thence west along the south property lines of City Block 71J Lots 155, 154, 153, 152, 151, thence north along the west property line of City Block 71 J Lot 151 to a point at the southeast corner of City Block 71 J Lot 150, thence west following the south property lines of City Block 71 J Lots 150, 170, 14, 13, 12, 11 to a point at the southwest corner of City Block 71 J Lot 11, thence north following the west property line of said lot to a point in the north right-of-way-line of Grinstead Drive 350' west of S. Galt, thence west following the north right-of-way line of Grinstead to a point at the southwest corner of City Block 71A Lot 46, thence north following the west property line of said lot to the east right-of-way line of the alley west of S. Peterson continuing north following the west property line of City Block 71 A, lot 19 to a point at the south right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave, thence west along said right-of-wayline to a point at the northeast corner of S. Peterson, thence north following the east right-of-way line of N. Peterson to a point 875' north of Frankfort Ave., thence west

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Crescent Hill Historic District

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Louisville, Jefferson Cty, Ky Item number 10

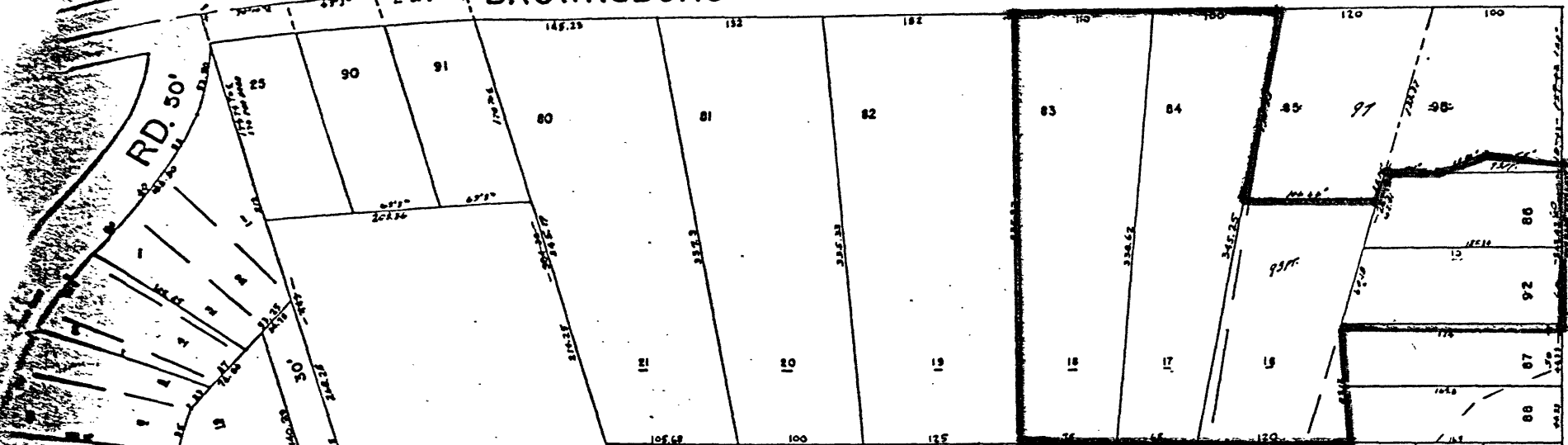
Page 3

following the south property line of City Block 72A, Lot 80 to a point at the southwest corner of said lot, thence north following the west property lines of City Block 72 A Lots 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 to a point at the northwest corner of City Block 72 A Lot 84, thence east following the north property line of said lot to a point at the east right-of-way line of N. Peterson 175' north of Frankfort, thence north following said right-of-way line to a point at the northwest corner of City Block 72C Lot 8, thence east along the north property line of said lot to a point at the northeast corner of said lot, thence south following the west right-of-way line of N. Galt to a point 975' north of Frankfort Ave., thence west following the north property line of City Block 72C Lot 100, thence south along the west property line of said lot, thence west along the north property line of City Block 72C Lot 67 to a point at the east right-of-way line of N. Hite 275' north of Field, thence north following said right-of-way and the east right-of-way line of Ridgedale Ln to a point at the southeast corner of Ridgedale and Brownsboro Rd, thence east following the south right-of-way line of Brownsboro Road to a point at the northeast corner of City Block 72 F Lot 34, thence south following the west property line of said lot 450' south of Brownsboro to a point at the northwest corner of City Block 72F Lot 37, thence west following the north property lines of City Block 72F Lots 37,68, 66 and City Block 72 G lot 10 to a point at the northeast corner of City Block 72G Lot 10, thence south following the east property lines of City Block 72G Lot 10, 9, 92, thence east following the north property line of City Block 72G Lot 2, thence south following the east property of said lot to a point at the south right-of-way-line of Field Ave. 190' east of Crescent Ave.,thence south following the west property line of City Block 72H Lot 43, thence east following the south property line of said lot to a point 60' south of Field on the west property line of City Block 72H Lot 123, thence south following said line to a point at the southeast corner of said lot, thence west following the south property lines of City Block 72H Lots 123, 124, 44, 125 to a point at the southeast corner of City Block 72H Lot 125, thence north following the east right-of-way line of the alley west of Hillcrest to a point at the southwest corner of said alley and Brownsboro, thence east following the south right-of-way line of Brownsboro to a point at the northeast corner of City Block 72J Lot 23, thence south following the east property lines of City Block 72J Lots 23-50;1-22 to a point at the south right-of-way line of Frankfort Ave., 800' east of Stilz Ave., thence east following said right-of-way line to a point at the northeast corner of Frankfort and the alley east of Eastover Ave., thence south following the east right-of-way line of said alley to a point at the south right-of-way line of Gardiner Ave. 250' east of Eastover, thence east following said right-of-way to a point at the northwest corner of Gardiner and Crabbs Ln., thence south following the west right-of-way line of Crabbs Ln. to a point at the beginning.

BROWNSBORO

RD. 50'

RD. 50'

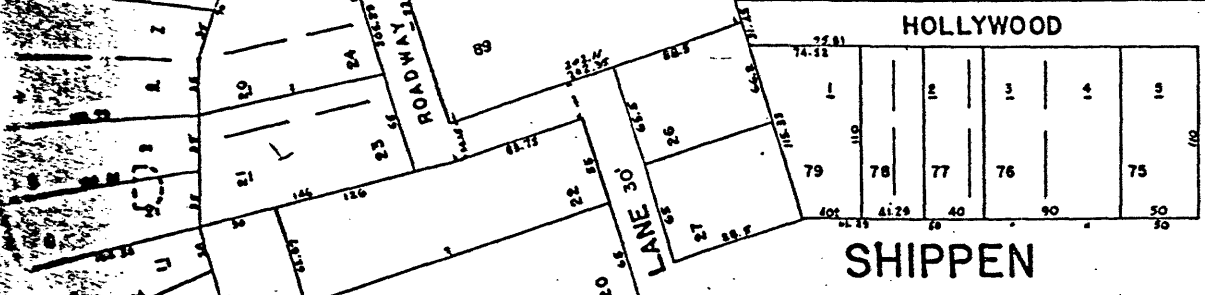


HOLLYWOOD

TERR. 30'

AVE. 60'

AVE. 50'

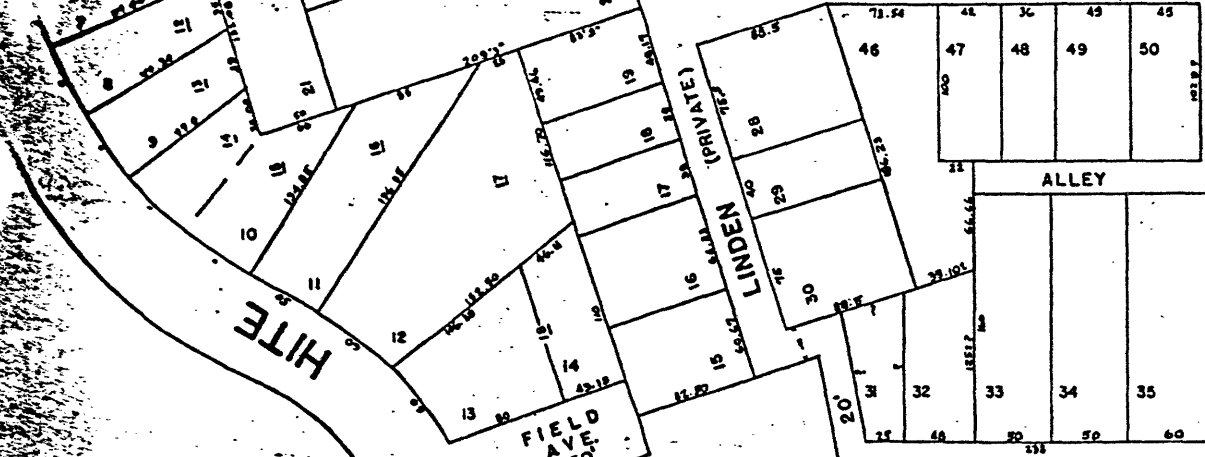


SHIPPEN

RD. 50'

BIRCHWOOD

40' BAYLY



FIELD

AVE. 60'

ALLEY

BAYLY AVE. 60'

