

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

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

For HCRS use only

received

JUL 20 1982

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Uptown; Phoenix Hill Historic Districtand/or common Phoenix Hill

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Main, Campbell, Jefferson, Chestnut, Broadwaystreet & number Hancock, Walnut, Shelby, Market & Floyd Sts.NA not for publicationcity, town LouisvilleNA vicinity ofcongressional district 3 & 4state Kentuckycode 021county Jeffersoncode 111

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownersstreet & number nacity, town naNA vicinity ofnastate na

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthousestreet & number 517 W. Jefferson St.city, town Louisvillestate Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Survey of Historic Siteshas this property been determined eligible? X yes na nodate 1980 & 1981na federal X state na county na localdepository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Divisioncity, town Frankfortstate Kentucky

7. Description

<u>X</u> excellent	<u>X</u> deteriorated	<u>X</u> unaltered	<u>X</u> original site
<u>X</u> good	<u>na</u> ruins	<u>X</u> altered	<u>na</u> moved date <u>na</u>
<u>X</u> fair	<u>na</u> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The neighborhood known today as Phoenix Hill lies in a flat plain on the east side of downtown Louisville between the Central business district and the Highlands. To the north of Phoenix Hill is the Butchertown Historic District (National Register, 1976). The area of Phoenix Hill covered by this nomination comprises approximately 150 acres and has irregular boundaries which extend north to Main St., west to Floyd St., south across Broadway and east to E. Chestnut St. A small, triangular section of land east of Beargrass Creek is part of the Phoenix Hill neighborhood, but is not included in this nomination.

A broad range of land uses has always existed in Phoenix Hill. Residential, commercial, institutional and industrial development has taken place more or less haphazardly over the years, resulting in many situations of incompatible structures and uses within the same blockface. Adding to this disunity are the numerous vacant lots and parking lots that dot nearly every block of the neighborhood. In general, though, the commercial and industrial zones are concentrated along Market and Main streets on the north and Broadway on the south. Between them lies the major residential area, usually with small commercial buildings on the corner.

There are several large developments which lie just outside the district boundaries. Clarksdale is a multi-family, public housing project that covers six square blocks west of the district. Dosker Manor, a high-rise complex for senior citizens, is also in this area. Interstate 65 curves through the extreme northwestern edge. Just west of the highway, several blocks between Market and Liberty streets were cleared for commercial development about twenty years ago. To the southwest of the district, north of Broadway, a large medical complex has expanded rapidly in recent years where fine Greek Revival and Italianate homes once stood.

Churches and related religious institutions form an important part of the architectural character of Phoenix Hill. A variety of styles are represented in structures which date from the 1840s to the 1920s. Three early churches - First German Methodist Episcopal, 218 South Clay Street; St. John's German Methodist Episcopal, 221 South Hancock; and Shelby Street Methodist Episcopal, 216 South Shelby - are rare Louisville examples of vernacular Greek Revival, ecclesiastical architecture. All of them have been altered somewhat over the years and put to different uses. St. John's was converted to a firehouse in 1870 and still shows evidence of this fact. The congregations of St. John's and First German built fine, new churches on Market Street, in the High Victorian style. The Ursuline Convent and Chapel, 800 East Chestnut St., is already listed on the National Register (June, 1978) and this Romanesque Revival complex is the most important element in the streetscape. Several fine examples of the late Gothic Revival are found in the area. The stone facade of First Lutheran Church, at 417 East Broadway, was designed by Mason Maury and is marked by very linear and geometric treatment of the Gothic detailing. St. Boniface Church is an imposing, stone Gothic Revival structure. Included in the church complex are a two-and-one-half-story brick monastery and a 1907 brick school with classical detailing. St. Martin's Church was originally constructed in 1853 in the early Gothic Revival style, and a new facade was added ca. 1900. Two churches of later design are also important to the character of the overall area. The facade of Calvary United Methodist Church is of late Gothic Revival

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 1840-1920 **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The neighborhood known today as Phoenix Hill,¹ originally referred to as Uptown, was part of the original town of Louisville and the northern part of William Preston's land. Land subdivision began around 1835 and accelerated with the influx of German immigrants in the next decade. Phoenix Hill, along with Butchertown (National Register, August 1976) and Germantown, was populated by Louisville's largest group of immigrants, the Germans. A large number of Irish also settled in the area. The early development of Phoenix Hill as a middle and working-class neighborhood is evident today in the rare examples of structures which pre-date the Civil War. Other such buildings have been lost over the years with the development of the central business district and the work of Urban Renewal to the east and west of downtown, including the western section of Phoenix Hill. Phoenix Hill still retains its historical sense of neighborhood, as well as reflecting by the architecture represented, its nineteenth century origin and development.

The rapid influx of immigrants into the country before the Civil War fostered a strong, anti-foreign, anti-Catholic reaction from many segments of the established American population. This prejudice in Louisville was directed at the Germans, many of whom were Catholics from southern Germany, and the Irish. The Potato Famine of 1845-46 led to the emigration of a large number of poor Irish to the United States. Their social position in this country was just above the free blacks. The Irish population in Louisville increased from 1,000 to 1,840, to 3,000 in 1850. The most vicious outgrowth of the prejudice against these people was evidenced on election day, August 6, 1855. One of Louisville's infamous events, the Bloody Monday riots, was perpetrated by the Know Nothing Party's successful attempts to deny naturalized citizens the right to vote. Bloody Monday began in Phoenix Hill at Shelby and Liberty Streets. Riots, street fights, ransacking and fires spread throughout the other ethnic neighborhoods of the city resulting in numerous deaths and major property damage. Bloody Monday was successful in discouraging further immigration to Louisville for sometime afterwards.

Little is known about the interim history of the area. It appears to have remained a stable, working-class ethnic neighborhood through the nineteenth century.

The current name of the neighborhood, Phoenix Hill, is derived from a knoll which is located to the east of the district. A park was in the area until it was developed in 1867 as the Phoenix Hill Brewery, Beer Gardens and Picnic Grounds. The complex also contained a dance hall, skating rink, bowling alleys and a lili... bar. This important entertainment spot was demolished in 1938 and a portion of the hill used as landfill.

¹ It is thought that by the late nineteenth century the neighborhood was referred to as "Phoenix Hill."

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 150 acres

Quadrangle name Jeffersonville & Louisville East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

see attached

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

state	<u>NA</u>	code	<u>na</u>	county	<u>na</u>	code	<u>na</u>
state	<u>na</u>	code	<u>na</u>	county	<u>na</u>	code	<u>na</u>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh Foshee, Researcher; Marty Hedgepeth, Research Director; M. A. Allgeier, Researcher

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission

date September 29, 1981

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Susan Gephart

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 7/15/82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Bruce Lee Dwyer date 1/10/83
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Adams date 1/10/83
Chief of Registration

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design attached to an earlier Gothic Revival nave. The church is located at 908 E. Muhammad Ali Boulevard. The Green street Baptist Church, 517 East Gray Street is a one-story Neo-Classical Revival structure in the western section of the neighborhood.

Below is a block-by-block description of the Phoenix Hill district. East-West running streets will be discussed first, followed by north-south streets.

MAIN STREET

Main Street, the northern boundary of Phoenix Hill, contains the majority of the industrial buildings in the district. At 620-30 W Main, is a 1906 building features simple openings capped by stone lintels and a bracketed cornice, (photo 8), 610 E. Main is an older structure of 2nd Empire Style with a metal-screen sheathing applied over the facade. Interstate 65 crosses the eastern end of the 500 block. The large, two-story brick industrial building at 500 (photo 11) is actually four buildings, the oldest dating from 1895 and the others built in 1902, 1905, and 1940. The long Main Street facade features pilastered bays containing large, round-arched openings. At 418-22 is a three-story industrial building, ca. 1910. It has simple window openings, two per bay, separated by pilasters. A one-story warehouse on the east is a later addition. A two-story Italianate residence, ca. 1870, at 408-10 has very unsympathic front and side additions. The eastern half of the 300 block is comprised of a group of adjoining brick industrial buildings. The three-story structure at the corner, ca. 1865, has rectangular window openings with stone lintels. The ground level has been sensitively altered. The two-story section to the west dates from 1884. Its recessed bays contain segmental windows capped by brick hoods. The other three-story structures at 324-32 have segmental openings. At 306 are a pair of attached, three-story commercial buildings, ca. 1895. The three-bay section on the east has segmental windows in the second level and round-arched openings above. Both structures are crowned by bracketed cornices. 300 is a large, two-story brick building from the 1880s.

The 300-500 blocks of Main and Market are intersected by an elevated expressway. The streets continue at this point and the street scope is unified by the continuation of scale, style and historic development to the area to the east.

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MARKET STREET

Market Street is the major commercial corridor in Phoenix Hill. The 300 block, north side, contains eight commercial structures, interrupted by vacant lots and a prefab building on the east corner which covers one-third of the blockface. 301 is a three-story brick building with a limestone facade, ca. 1872. It is composed of two sections with different treatments. The eastern half has a Palladian window in each story. The other half has three, pedimented windows on each level. Quoining is present at the corners and between the sections, an unusual feature. The first floors have been altered. 311 is a four-story brick structure, built in 1899. The facade is divided into three bays, with a pair of windows in each bay. Anthemia are centered above each bay, as well as in the middle of the cornice line. The cornice is adorned with consoles, dentils and large corner brackets. 319-21 is a three-story brick structure faced in limestone. This 1874 building has a central, pedimented bay which projects forward slightly. The flanking bays contain three windows in each story, capped by connecting incised lintels. The ground floor has been altered. 323 is a two-story brick building constructed ca. 1875. Second-story windows are capped by bracketed stone hoods embellished with dentils. The cornice is also lined with brackets and dentils. 325 is an intact, three-story building, ca. 1880. The first story is unaltered and has slender iron columns between the three bays. Upper-level windows have bracketed hoods. The cornice is tightly lined with large brackets. 327 is a three-story brick building, ca. 1885, with an altered cornice, simple window openings and stone lintels and sills. The cast-iron storefront is unaltered. 329 is another three-story brick building from 1906. Paired windows are topped by single transoms and capped by stone lintels. Large first-story windows have transoms trimmed in denticulated molding. 331 is a three-story brick structure which dates from 1878. Upper-level openings are identical, with raised stone lintels. First-story bays are separated by slender iron posts. The cornice is lined with geometrically-stylized brackets.

The north side of the 400 block contains a Neo-Classical, two-story limestone bank (photo #13) and eight contiguous Victorian commercial buildings of two and three stories. Though many are altered on the first floor, the essential rhythm and major architectural features are still evident.

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505-07 and 509-11 are three-story and two-story commercial buildings, respectively, both ca. 1875. Their first stories have been altered and the upper-level windows closed up. The large, three-story commercial structure at 515-23, ca. 1890, has a windowless, applied facade across the upper stories. It appears, however, that the original facade still exists underneath. The bracketed cornice is also intact. The rest of the 500 block was leveled for construction of Interstate 65. A large, commercial strip remains virtually intact in the 600, 700 and western part of the 800 blocks. This area is an interesting mix of styles, including some very early storefronts of late Federal design, Italianate and Victorian commercial structures of two and three stories. Several residences remain, primarily in the Italianate style, as well as three structures which were originally institutional buildings. One of these is the former Hiram Roberts School at 615 (photo 19), a fine Romanesque Revival design from 1890. The windows have all been stuccoed, but the building retains its Romanesque detailing.

JEFFERSON STREET

The 600 block of Jefferson Street, north side, contains an interesting variety of commercial and residential buildings. No. 601-05 (photo #54) is a large, three-story Italianate commercial structure with eyebrow window hoods and handsome bracketed cornice. No. 613 is an unusual, one-and-one-half story residence with Italianate detailing. A group of three commercial structures at the corner of Clay & Jefferson streets includes a pair of two-story Federal-style storefronts and a three-story Italianate on the corner. All three have had alterations made to their ground stories.

Two and three-story commercial buildings, interspersed with vacant lots and one modern intrusion, make up the north side of the 800 block. Many of these buildings, however, have been altered considerably. On the south side, demolition and commercial intrusions have also taken their toll in the middle of the block. However, a three-story Italianate commercial structure at No. 800 and an earlier, Federal-style building next to it anchor the corner of Shelby Street.

The 900 block, south side, contains predominantly shotgun residences with one brick Italianate residence and three, two-story frame vernacular residences. This block is fully intact. At Campbell & Jefferson is a

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fine three-story commercial Italianate structure. The entire block was developed in 1886. The shotgun residences vary in style and contain a wealth of ornament, including elaborate door hoods, bracketed and denticulated cornices and incised stone lintels. Iron fences line the sidewalk for most of this block. The 100 block, south side, contains eight adjacent brick camel-back shotgun residences of three styles, built 1892-1898. Decorative elements such as Eastlake detailing, incised stone lintels and bracketed cornices are in abundance.

LIBERTY STREET

The 800 block of Liberty Street contains a number of significant structures. 800 Liberty is a three-story brick commercial Italianate building, ca. 1884, with window alterations. 802-04 is a brick duplex cottage built in 1894 which contains several decorative elements including gable "gingerbread" and Eastlake door hoods. 806 is a three-story brick Italianate residence built in 1884 with incised stone lintels. Both of these structures have cast iron fences lining the property. 826-28 is a brick, two-story Italianate duplex built ca. 1875. On the east side of the building is a dog trot which passes through the building to the rear of the property, an unusual feature. 830 East Liberty is a frame cottage which dates ca. 1890. and contains a wealth of decorative elements. 832-840 are three separate structures, each built about 1855. 832 is a two-story brick residential building in the late Federal style. The next two buildings are also late Federal, two-story brick buildings, but are duplexes. These were commercial structures and have clapboard infill on the first floor, applied ca. 1910. The first floor has been residential space since that time. Shotgun residences of modest design complete this side of the block. Nearly every structure in this block sits directly on the sidewalk.

On the north side, a parking lot, several one-story, commercial buildings and two intrusions occupy the western half of the block. 823 East Liberty is a three-story brick residential Italianate structure which is currently being used as commercial space. It dates ca. 1880. 827-29 East Liberty is a three-story brick commercial Italianate structure with an impressive cornice lined with fine, heavy brackets. The first floor is altered with glass brick, and the windows are also partially closed in, but the lintels, sills and pillars remain intact. 837-39 East Liberty are identical, two and one-half-story late Victorian residences built in 1890 and contain various decorative elements. 841 & 843 East Liberty are brick commercial structures. 841 has an altered first floor and is used as residential space. 843 is intact, with a bracketed and dentil-lined cornice.

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The south side of the 900 block is residential and nearly intact except for two parking lots. The three residences at 900-04, (photo #107) one Italianate and two shotguns, were built about 1890. Each contains decorative features. Another shotgun residence at 906 has been radically altered by adding a permastone facade. 918-20 is a two-story brick vernacular duplex with a disproportionately large, elaborate door hood. The shotgun next door, 922, has an identical door hood, and they were both built ca. 1870. The rest of the structures in this block are shotgun residences of various styles and building materials. 930, 932 & 934 were built in 1884. They are each brick shotgun residences of the same style, but with different roof pitches and some varying decorative elements. Each has arched panes in the facade windows. Cast iron fences line some of the yards in this block. A particularly ornate fence is located at 932 East Liberty.

On the northeast corner of Liberty and Campbell Streets is an interesting, 1920s commercial building which features a crenelated parapet. 935-41 East Liberty Street, (photo #80), are residential buildings dating ca. 1885. One frame and two brick shotguns are of various designs, and contain several decorative elements. Minor alterations have occurred, such as the application of insulbrick and the addition of a porch, but these structures do contribute to the character of the district. An Italianate residence is on the corner of Liberty & Wenzel and has incised stone lintels and a decorative door hood.

The 1000 block of East Liberty, north side, contains six residences and one corner commercial structure which date 1900. They are all of frame construction. Fish scale shingles, lathe-turned spindles, window and door hoods and stone fences are some of the architectural amenities of the block.

MARSHALL STREET

Marshall Street is actually an alley which was once lined with modest residences, mostly shotguns. Vacant lots and intrusions now interrupt the continuity, but a number of structures, particularly 828-840, give an indication of the original character of this street. These are the best and most intact examples of this historic development in the district.

MUHAMMAD ALI BOULEVARD (WALNUT STREET)

The 600 block of Muhammad Ali, south side, contains a number of three-story Italianate and shotgun residences. 626 is an Italianate residence built in 1876 which now serves as a commercial use. 638 is a particularly fine and unusual architectural example. Built in 1878, this three-story Italianate structure was added to the front of a frame shotgun residence which was built ca. 1860. The facade and sides are brick but the rear wall is clapboard. A dog trot on

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the eastern side of the facade passes through the building to the rear section of the property. Star tie rods and a magnificent door hood are particularly fine architectural details. The rest of the structures in this block are shotgun residences, ca. 1870, many of which contain rich ornamental details.

St. John the Evangelist Church (photo #136) at the corner of Clay Street and Muhammad Ali Boulevard, is a brick Gothic Revival church designed by William Keeley and constructed in 1858. It is a relatively modest design, with most ornament contained in corbelling and stone window surrounds. Twin towers were unusual in Louisville at mid-century. Stained-glass windows between buttresses extend the length of the church on both sides. Behind the church on Clay Street is the old St. John's School, built in 1884 in the Italianate style, with a bracketed door hood and stone lintels and sills. A modern school, 1949, was built next to the church on East Muhammad Ali Boulevard and a ca. 1900 glazed brick rectory is to the east of the school. A parking lot separated the rectory from the residences in the middle of the block. 720-24 are three residential structures which represent three different styles. 720 is a frame Victorian structure, ca. 1890. 722 is a 1855, late Federal residence which sits directly on the sidewalk and appears to hug the ground. It is a modest structure, but the proportions are classical. 724 is a brick shotgun ca. 1870. 738-40 is a Federal style, double commercial structure at the southwest corner of Muhammad Ali Boulevard & Shelby Street.

The north side of the 800 block contains a largely intact group of structures varying from early shotguns to three-story Italianate and Victorian residences and commercial buildings. In general, these structures retain few decorative details and some have been radically altered.

The south side of the 800 block has been devastated by demolition. However, 824 (photo #131) is an outstanding, three-story Italianate residence built in 1873. Among its fine architectural details are decorative stone hoods, paired cornice brackets and a dog trot which leads to the rear yard.

The 900 block of Muhammad Ali Boulevard contains a variety of architectural styles, most being brick shotgun residences. Both sides of the block have brick sidewalks. 917 is a frame, Victorian residence, the latest structure in the block, which has various decorative details. Many of the shotgun residences are brick and are very early examples of the style. 923, ca. 1870, is a very modest residence, with a gable facade, bracketed door hood, and brick voussoirs over the windows. 947 & 933 East Muhammad Ali Boulevard are the only commercial buildings in this block. 933 was built in 1868 and is a single-story brick

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building with a central entrance. The facade is very simple and controlled, with little architectural detailing. 947 is located on the northwest corner of Wenzel & Muhammad Ali Boulevard. It is a two-story commercial Italianate structure, with simple detailing and a central entrance flanked by display windows. It was constructed in 1875.

On the south side, 934-938 are brick shotgun residences which were all built in 1880, and are very similar, with differences in decoration. They are particularly narrow buildings and have disproportionately large and heavy door hoods, perhaps later additions. 934, for example, has a door hood with lathe-turned spindles which are unusually heavy, and the hood appears to hang low over the entrance. They are beautifully crafted, however, and greatly contribute to the structures. At 910 is Calvary Methodist Church (photo #122), which was built as Zion's Evangelical Church in 1870. The Gothic Revival facade was added in 1924. Behind the church is a two-story, brick structure which was built c. 1870 as a parsonage.

The 1000 block of Muhammad Ali Boulevard contains a small but concentrated group of early structures, both frame and brick. 1001 is a two-story brick residential structure, ca. 1865, with a dog trot on the eastern side of the house, now closed in with a door. Stone steps rise directly from the brick sidewalk to the entrance. The windows have stone lintels and sills. 1008 is a simple, two-story frame structure with bargeboards in the gable. This house dates ca. 1885. The rest of the buildings in this block are shotgun residences which date ca. 1860-75. Many are of brick construction and have very tall and narrow windows on the facade, some with arched panes. An abundance of fine architectural detailing is found in this block, including stone window hoods, incised lintels, and ornate door hoods. This block contains the largest concentration of early structures in Phoenix Hill. Several of the lots are lined with cast iron fencing.

MADISON STREET

The 600 block contains a number of modest shotgun residences, most of which have been altered in some way. 632 is an exceptional, two-story Italianate residence, ca. 1880. The recessed entry has a paneled surround with carved brackets. Incised stone lintels cap the windows. An unusual feature of this residence is a dog trot which is set far back on the east side.

A three-story brick, commercial structure occupies nearly the entire north side of the 700 block. This 20th-century, vernacular building has large, multi-paned windows between brick pilasters. The south side of the block contains a cluster of seven residential structures, at 706-720, which includes one shotgun, two Italianate, and four late Federal residences, all dating 1850-1870. 710 is an extraordinary Italianate residence set back between two late Federal residences. It is a small building for its three-story height. The windows have elegant

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stone hoods with a central crest, inward turning scrolls and engaged stone brackets. The door hood has intricately carved brackets and dentils. The late Federal residences are very simple, two-story brick buildings with stone lintels and sills. They all sit directly on the sidewalk. They date ca. 1855. 720 is an Italianate residence with stone lintels, a decorated cornice and intricate carved brackets on the door hood. It was built in 1866.

Some of the oldest residential structures in Phoenix Hill are found in the 800 block of Madison Street. 824-28 is a group of three, two-story brick townhouses in the Federal style, ca. 1855. They sit directly at the sidewalk's edge. 824 & 826 are linked by a brick dog trot. Simple window and door openings have either stone lintels or flat, brick arches. The cornices are also very simple. The east side of 826 is partially demolished. 812-814 are similar, adjoining residences from the same period. 812 has a central entry and segmentally-arched openings. The entry to 814 is on the left and the windows are capped by straight stone hoods. 809 & 827 are probably a little later, ca. 1865 but are similar to those described above. 827 features flat-arch openings with brick voussoirs. Also in this block are numerous one and two-story residences from the 1870s and 1880s and large commercial structures at the corners. 803 & 07 are similar, two-story Italianate residences with bracketed door hoods and stone hood molds. The windows of 803 have arched panes. 835 & 837 are similar brick shotguns, ca. 1870. 837 has a fine spindled door hood. 832 is a two-story brick townhouse from the 1880s with decorative terra cotta in the gable and bulls eyes adorning the cornice. 800 is a three-story, Italianate double commercial building. Stone piers articulate the ground-floor bays, which are now closed up. Ornate stone hoods cap the second-story windows and an enriched cornice crowns the building.

The residence on the north side of the 900 block of Madison Street are generally shotgun in style. Several have very unusual ornamentation. 915, a brick shotgun, has disproportionately large and very intricate door hood brackets. 931 is also a brick shotgun. It carries a single hood which protrudes from the house and covers both facade windows and the door. It is supported by large, unusual Eastlake brackets. Both of these houses were built ca. 1880, as were most of the residences in this block. 900-904, on the south side, is a group of three, modest brick shotguns, two of which are camelbacks. Most of the residences in the middle of this block have been demolished. 934-940 are very modest, frame shotgun which are identical to one another. They are particularly narrow, with narrow and tall windows which carry slightly protruding hoods with dentils. The doors are all hooded by identically crafted brackets. All four lots are lined with a picket fence.

CHESTNUT STREET

Nearly the entire 600 block of Chestnut Street has been lost to demolition. However, one structure of great significance to the Phoenix Hill area remains. 626 (photo

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167) is an exceptional three-story Italianate residence, built in 1875. An ornate door hood is matched by bracketed hoods above the first and second-story windows. An unusual feature is the cornice embellished with large, paired brackets and dentils which continue around all four sides. A later, two-story, brick residence is at 628, only these two structures are included in this block.

No. 701 E. Chestnut St. (photo #155) is a two-story, brick commercial structure, ca. 1880, with stone lintels and sills, and pillars on the first floor separating the commercial bays. 719 is a three-story Italianate residence, built in 1872. Adjacent to it is the one-story brick building at 717. It features a recessed porch with monumental classical columns and stone hoods over its arched openings. It was built ca. 1900 as a funeral home and continues to serve this function today. 723 is a two-story brick Victorian residence with stone banding and lintels. The porch has very delicate cast iron pillars with floral motifs. The cornice continues the pattern in the pillars and is probably cast iron as well. 732 and 734 E. Chestnut Street are brick late Victorian residences, built ca. 1895. 732 is a cottage with double gable, incised stone lintels, and a stained glass transom and Eastlake porch. 734 is a two-and-one-half-story residence with similar incised lintels and Eastlake porch.

The south side of the 800 block of E. Chestnut St. contains the Cloister complex, old Ursuline Academy, which consists of several buildings. The chapel is a Romanesque Revival building, constructed in 1867-68 and designed by Cincinnati architect, John Bart. East of the chapel is a three-story brick building of modified Italianate design, erected in 1900-01 to house the Ursuline Convent and Academy. It was designed by C. A. Curtin. East of the convent and part of the Cloister complex, is a two-and-one-half story Italianate brick residence with elaborate limestone hoods consisting of broken and straightened pediments supported by carved brackets. The remainder of the block primarily consists of shotgun residences, both frame and brick, with various architectural details. 834 is a two-and-one-half-story brick Victorian residence with a fine Eastlake porch. The first floor window has sidelights and a transom, an unusual feature in this neighborhood. It was built in 1890. The north side of this block also contains several shotgun residences of various dates, and with decorative details. 829 E. Chestnut is a frame camelback shotgun built in 1870, with a facade gable with a bead-lined cornice and sunburst motif. The porch also has a gable with a sunburst motif and three arches, one on each side. 837 is also a frame shotgun and carries fish scale shingles on the window and door hoods, and was built in 1865. This block also contains some Italianate structures. 835 E. Chestnut is a brick, two-and-one-half-story Italianate residence with bracketed cornice and door hood. Large, stone stringers support the stone steps to the entrance. 809 is an early, two-story Italianate built ca. 1874. It features stone window molds and bracketed door hood. This building has recently been rehabilitated for professional offices. 811-15 is currently used as parking for the Cloister complex.

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The south side of the 900 block of East Chestnut Street contains one corner commercial structure, and ten residences, all adjacent. 906-14 are five, nearly identical structures, four shotguns and one two-story residence. They were built in 1867, and all have large brackets along the cornice and on the door hood. The windows are all very narrow and carry simple, slightly protruding stone lintels. Fancy cast iron grills on the facade cover openings to the crawl space. Large, stone stringers support the stone steps that lead to the entrance. Iron fences line the block. Few alterations, none major, have occurred to this group of residences. Located on the north side of the 900 block are shotgun residences, most dating ca. 1880. 909 East Chestnut has a very unusual pair of brackets which supports the door hood. They are huge and are filled with foliage motifs which overlap to create what appears to be a grotesque mask. 917 is a frame shotgun with a bargeboard, a bracketed hood over both windows, and a handsome door hood. 935-39 (photo #162) is a group of three, frame shotgun residences with gabled facades, ca. 1900. 935 has a nice porch with turned posts and spindled frieze. 981-85 is another group of three, frame shotgun houses. Two of these retain their bracketed door and window hoods.

GRAY STREET

In the 500 block, north side of Gray Street is the Neo-Classical Green Street Baptist Church (photo #177), a 1929 work of the local black architect Samuel Plato. A wide, in antis Corinthian porch dominates the facade of this church. Across the parking lot to the east of the church is 533, an 1891 camelback shotgun which features handsome door and window hoods and a recessed entrance with rounded panes of glass.

The north side of the 600 block of East Gray Street is dotted with vacant lots, but contains early residential structures. 613-15 is a two-story brick late Federal residence, ca. 1860. 631-33 is a particularly interesting shotgun duplex, ca. 1880. Each entrance of this brick duplex is recessed, but the door opens onto a side porch, not into the unit itself. The door to the unit is from this porch. 635 & 639 East Gray are brick shotguns with similar entrances, an unusual and rare feature. 601 is a two-story brick commercial structure, ca. 1880. 627 is a three-story brick Italianate residence built in 1883 for the pastor of the Zion's German Evangelical Church. The two-story side porch is intact. An addition has been made to the front of 641 in concrete block.

The 700 block, north side, is composed of several, large industrial structures and one small commercial intrusion. 709 is a three-story, early twentieth-century building with pilastered walls and handsome brick corbelling. Nearly all the window openings have been altered or bricked in.

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The 800 block of East Gray, south side, is comprised of the side of St. Martin's Church, St. Martin's Rectory and two brick shotguns. The remainder of the block has been cleared for parking. St. Martin's Church, Gothic Revival in style, was built in 1853 and a new facade added about 1900 in stone with pink marble columns. This facade was designed by the local firm of Thomas & Bohne. The rectory behind the church, originally the boys' school, was built in 1888. It is a three-story building with engaged stone piers between bays. The building is brick and has been stuccoed in recent years. The north side of the 800 block of Gray contains the girls' school, a three-story brick building designed in 1896 by D. X. Murphy. The windows on each floor receive different decorative treatments, including voussoirs, stone surrounds and stone hoods. The remainder of the block is residential with one corner commercial structure at Campbell & Gray. The residences are of Italianate, shotgun and duplex design and dates range from 1865-1895. 835 Gray is a frame camelback shotgun cottage with two facade porches on either side of a central bay window. 817-19 is a three-story brick duplex with simple openings. Each side of the duplex has a differently designed entrance. This block also contains several vacant lots.

BROADWAY

Once lined with grand residences and handsome commercial structures, East Broadway has been the object of mass demolition in the past three decades. The 700 block is a good example of this process. Only a cluster of three structures remain of historic character. 733-35 is a three-story Italianate residence which has substantial commercial additions on the front and west side. 737 is an interesting, one-story commercial structure with a sloping, Spanish-style roof and decorative concrete insets. 741-43 is a three-story commercial structure built in 1888. The first story has been altered, though the corner entrance is intact and the display windows are still present. Windows in the upper stories have incised stone lintels and stone banding between them.

The north side of the 800 block contains several early commercial structures in late Federal and Italianate styles, a large Art Deco commercial building and two parking lots with intrusions. 801 & 805 are similar, late Federal

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commercial buildings from the 1860s. The ground stories have been altered, but upper story windows have stone lintels and the cornices are lined with modillions. The two buildings are linked by a one-story, recent addition. 807 is a three-story Italianate building, ca. 1880 with a fine, bracketed cornice. 821 & 823 are former residences, one late Federal and the other Italianate. Commercial additions have been made to the fronts of both buildings. 831-39 is a brick commercial structure dating from 1927. Geometrically-patterned brickwork, crests and contrasting trim embellish the facade. The south side of the 800 block is the only intact blockface left on East Broadway. Construction in this block spans 70 years and includes examples of Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian and Beaux-Arts architecture. 800-04 are similar, three-story Italianate commercial structures. Their bracketed cornices are adorned with dentils; the the small, upper-story windows are arched; second-level windows are capped by decorative hoods; and the ground-story bays are articulated by stone piers. The storefront of 800 is intact, while 802 & 804 are altered somewhat. Muldoon Monument Company, at 806-08, is an interesting two-story Classical Revival structure built in 1927. Its limestone facade contains three, large, glazed arches springing from classical pilasters. 810-12 is a rare, Second Empire commercial building. This three-story, brick structure, built in 1887, boasts a wealth of stone and terra cotta decoration. Next door at 818-20 is the Broadway Theater, a 1915 Beaux Arts design of the architectural firm of Joseph & Joseph. Large stone brackets, scrollwork, cartouches and other classical detailing, as well as the original marquee, embellish the theater's facade. At the corner of Broadway & Logan is an unusual commercial building dating from 1941. A one-story brick structure sporting Colonial Revival motifs, it is dominated by a two-story octogonal clock tower which faces the corner. The structure was originally the offices of the Epping Bottling works. Stone panels bearing the letter 'E' line the parapet wall. Behind this structure, at 704-08 Logan Street, is a two-story brick structure built in 1920. Two facade gables and an end gable have decorative stonework and medallions carrying the letter 'K'. 826 is a two-story, Italianate commercial building from the 1880s. The first floor is largely intact, with tall windows and incised lintels. The frame cornice has horizontal panels. Next door at 828 is an interesting, one-story commercial building with an applied tile facade. Decorative tile strips adorn the piers. A tile parapet has been hidden by a new roof.

The north side of the 800 block contains several early commercial structures in late Federal and Italianate styles, a large Art Deco commercial structure and two parking lots with intrusions. 801 & 805 are similar, late Federal commercial buildings from the 1860s. The ground stories have been altered, but upper story windows have stone lintels and the cornices are lined with modillions. The two buildings are linked by a one-story, recent addition. 807 is a three-story Italianate building, ca. 1880, with a fine, bracketed cornice. 821 & 823 are former residences, one late Federal and the other

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Italianate. Commercial additions have been made to the fronts of both buildings. 831-839 is a brick commercial structure dating from 1927. Geometrically patterned brick work, crests and contrasting trim embellish the facade.

PRESTON STREET

A portion of the east side of the 100 block of South Preston is included in this district. 123 is a two-story, brick Federal residence with stone lintels and a recessed entry. 125 is a three-story, commercial Italianate structure with a decorative cornice and stone hoods above four-over-four windows.

One-half of the west side of the block is made up of the side facades of buildings at 324-40 East Main Street. Rows of arched windows with ornate hoods and intricate corbeling at the cornice line articulate these structures. The other half of the block is occupied by a modern, metal-sheathed intrusion.

JACKSON STREET

Half of the east side of the 100 block is occupied by the Vermont-American Corporation building. Two other commercial buildings, a single-story and a two-story structure, are also located here. Both are brick and of vernacular design. No structures face Jackson Street on the west side of the block.

HANCOCK STREET

The 100 block is comprised of parking lots and the sides of structures on the east and the expressway easement on the west. It serves as the connecting link of Main and Market Streets. In the 200 block is the old St. John's German Evangelical Church (photo #220), a vernacular Greek Revival religious building built in 1948. Several buildings front on the east side of the 600 block. 619-21 is a brick shotgun duplex, ca. 1870, which has retained both bracketed door hoods. The gable end contains an oval grill. 623 is an interesting, frame shotgun, ca. 1885. The rear, camelback section is brick and may be an earlier residence. 625 is a one-story, commercial building from the 1920s.

CLAY STREET

Commercial intrusions occupy both sides of the 100 block near Main Street. A contributing element to the district is 121-27, a one-story brick warehouse built in two identical sections, in 1925 and 1935 (see photo #230).

There are a number of significant structures in the 200 block. 208-16 (photo #222) includes two, two-story Federal residences, a frame shotgun and a three-story,

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commercial Italianate. The brick residence at 210 was built in 1845 and is one of the oldest remaining structures in the city. It has simple stone lintels, a bracketed door hood and a dog trot leading to the rear yard. The Italianate commercial structure at 214-16 has stone piers in the ground story, segmental stone hood molds in the second story and brick corbeling above the small, upper-story windows. The former First German Methodist Church at 218 (photo #223) is described above. Next to it is a two-story brick residence, ca. 1865, with an unusual, two-story side porch on the north. The brick shotgun at 223 (photo #229) has been rehabilitated. It features a handsome, paneled door surround and unusual window hoods. 211-17 is a group of three shotgun residences and a two-story commercial building, ca. 1875. Window openings of 213, a brick shotgun, have relieving arches and rounded upper panes.

Most of the 500 block consists of vacant lots, intrusions and parking lots. One significant structure, however, is the old St. John's School at 509 (photo #228). This 1884 Italianate building has a bracketed door hood and stone lintels and sills.

618-24 (photo #226) is a group of three shotgun residences which date from the 1890s. 618 & 622 are considerably altered, but 624 retains its bracketed door and window hoods and decorative woodwork in its gable.

SHELBY STREET

The 100 block of Shelby Street contains a number of one and two-story residences separated by vacant lots. 118 & 120 (photo #232) are two-story brick residences. 118 is a vernacular building from the 1880s, with stone lintels and sills. A front porch is a recent addition. 120 is an 1860s, Federal-style structure which fronts directly on the sidewalk. Four, second-story windows have six-over-nine panes. A dog trot in the north bay leads to the rear yard. 105-07 is an early, two-story brick duplex of very simple design. Flat arch windows have brick voussoirs. The door hoods are later additions. 113 is a two-story, early Italianate residence, ca. 1865. 121-25 is a group of three shotgun residences. 121 is intact, ca. 1875, with a dentil table at the cornice line. 125 is a frame camelback, ca. 1885. It has a nice porch with Eastlake detailing.

The 200 block also contains a great number of vacant lots interspersed with residential and commercial structures. 210-212 (photo 233) is an interesting brick, double house dating from the 1880s. Next door at 216 is the old Shelby Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with its arched windows and eyebrow hood molds, dating from 1845. At 218-20 is a two-story commercial building with a crenelated parapet. The east side of this block contains a pair of commercial structures, a two-story residence and two shotgun residences. 201-09 is a pair of attached, two-story commercial structures whose storefronts have been altered. 215 is an intact, ca. 1885 shotgun with Italianate detailing, including

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bracketed door and window hoods and enriched cornice.

In the 300 block, a one-story commercial building at 311-13 had a new facade added in the 1920s. Next door at 315 is a fine, two-story Italianate residence, ca. 1875. A paneled door surround, tall windows with stone hood molds and a handsome bracketed cornice are among the features of this well-preserved house. An iron fence encloses the front yard. The commercial structure at 319-27 is an early, three-story building to which a long, one-story addition has been made.

There are two significant structures in the 400 block (photo 244). 409-15 are two identical brick Italianate duplexes, with incised stone lintels. The property is lined with cast iron fencing. One brick shotgun residence faces Marshall Alley, and is a contributing element to the district.

The 500 block, north of Madison St., is comprised mainly of vacant lots. Only three buildings face Shelby St. in this part of the block: two brick shotgun residences, both altered, and a commercial intrusion. South of Madison St., the block has a number of brick residences and commercial structures. 536-38 is a two-story duplex, ca. 1865. The door hoods are missing, but stone label molds cap the windows and the cornice is lined with dentils. 540 is a two-story, brick commercial building of late Federal design, ca. 1865. Jigsaw frame molding adorns the cornice line. 542 is a brick shotgun residence, ca. 1875. It has a fine door hood and incised stone lintels over the windows. 543-557 S. Shelby St. is a group of commercial structures with one residence. 549-553 is a two-story brick late Federal commercial structure with three store fronts, ca. 1855. It is attached to 555-57, a two-and-one-half-story brick commercial structure, ca. 1868. A double side porch on the side of the structure faces Chestnut St.

The east side of the 600 block near Chestnut St. is occupied by the side of the Ursuline Chapel. To the south, 617-20 is a two-story late Federal commercial structure. This building has two dog-trots between the three storefront areas. 625 is a concrete-block intrusion. 627-29 is a three-story, brick, double commercial building, ca. 1870. 635 is St. Martin's Roman Catholic Church, mentioned above. 643-49 is a large, three-story commercial building, ca. 1880. The ground floor is altered, but transoms still top the windowed bays. A frame cornice is lined with dentils and paired brackets. Adjoining this structure is a two-story commercial building with an identical first story. Arched window openings articulate the second story.

On the west side of the 600 block, 610-622 S. Shelby St. (photos 236 & 237), are two, two-story brick late Federal residences, one two-story late Federal commercial structure and two shotgun residences, all dating ca. 1850-1870. Most are intact, with simple openings and cornices. The first floor of the commercial structure has been sensitively altered. 636-38 Shelby is a three-story brick Italianate commercial structure with a large bracketed cornice, built in 1880. The first floor has been altered. 640-42 Shelby is connected to the previously mentioned building, but is of considerably older construction. It is a two-story brick vernacular structure. The first floor is altered. 644 and 646 are small commercial structures with intact facades. 648 and 650 are Italianate

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residences, ca. 1870, with the first floors developed into adjoining commercial space.

CAMPBELL STREET

On the west side of the 100 block is a ca. 1880 church building at 116-120. Bays articulated by brick pilasters contain large, round arches with brick hoods. A one-story, commercial addition covers the front of the building.

206-14 is a half-block long apartment building dating from the 1920s. The several entry bays are set off by pilaster strips and topped by squat gables. Windows are paired and have relieving arches.

311 and 315 S. Campbell are very similar structures. Both are late Federal, two-story brick residential structures built ca. 1850. Both have central entrances with flanking windows. 315 has brick voussoirs and stone sills. Both sit directly on the brick sidewalk. 316 is a two-story brick commercial structure, ca. 1870. Its first story has been considerably altered and a large frame construction has been built on the roof. 318-22 (photo 255) are three brick shotgun residences of similar design, built ca. 1890.

Most of the buildings on the 400 block of Campbell St. have been demolished. A brick, camelback shotgun residence at 413, built ca. 1890, has been considerably altered. At 415-17 is a one-story commercial intrusion constructed of concrete block.

In the 500 block, 508-12 is a pair of frame shotgun residences, ca. 1885, and a two-story, brick residence of late Federal design that sits at sidewalk's edge. The latter structure dates from the mid-1860s and features a handsome door hood and bracketed cornice. 516 is a frame shotgun residence with saw-tooth molding above the openings. A group of three frame shotguns at 536-40 dates from the 1870s. They have been altered somewhat, but still retain some original architectural details like door and window hoods. 537-551 S. Campbell St. is a contiguous row of shotgun residences of both brick and frame construction. Built ca. 1884, these residences contain many decorative details, including ornate door hoods and cornices. 557 (photo 260) is a two-story brick commercial structure, ca. 1865, with the first floor intact. 607-17 (photo 259) is also a group of shotgun residences with particularly fine door hoods.

WENZEL STREET

The three blocks of Wenzel St. included in the district present a homogeneous, largely intact grouping of modest residences, nearly all of them shotguns. There are very few vacant lots, intrusions or commercial structures along the street. 309-15 (photo 275) are four identical brick camelback shotgun residences built in 1894. Some alterations have been made, but several decorative elements remain. 316-22 Wenzel (photo 267) are older brick residential structures, dating 1875-85. Most of the detailing is simple and includes door and window hoods and arched window panes. Cast iron fences and a brick sidewalk contribute to the

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The architecture which remains in Phoenix Hill reflects the social and ethnic origins of its early population. The ethnic heritage of the neighborhood can best be seen through the churches which were established by the German and Irish populations. St. Martin's Church and St. Boniface were founded by the German Catholic populations and St. John the Evangelist for the Irish. The German Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran churches also were well represented in the area. (Photos 249, 70 & 136)

The church buildings in Phoenix Hill are some of the most architecturally significant structures in the district, ranging in date from 1842 to 1929. Rare examples of ecclesiastical Greek Revival are found in the northern sector. These include St. John's German Evangelical (221 South Hancock), Shelby Street Methodist Episcopal Church (216 South Shelby) and the First German Methodist Episcopal Church (220 South Clay); none of these structures still serves as churches. A wide range of Gothic Revival architecture is demonstrated in St. Martin (539 South Shelby), St. John the Evangelist (702 East Muhammad Ali Blvd.), and Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association (920 East Muhammad Ali Blvd.). An important neo-Classical church is Green Street Baptist (517 East Gray), designed by Louisville's only black architect of the period, Samuel Plato. The churches remain as social centers in the life of the neighborhood as they did in their founding days. (Photos 220,223,233,249,136,122,177).

Market Street is the major commercial district of Phoenix Hill. This wide street was once filled with open air markets. The buildings on the south side of Market Street between Second Street and Jackson St. were eradicated by Urban Renewal. A fine collection of commercial structures remains on the north side of the 300-400 blocks of Market. The Italianate style predominates in these blocks of two- and three-story masonry structures with a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival in the old German Security Bank. (Photos 13, 15, 16).

A large commercial area remains just to the east which includes both sides of Market in the 600, 700 and part of the 800 blocks and extends to the north side of Jefferson in the 600 block. Although predominantly commercial in character, this section has a mix of residential and institutional buildings. A wide range of nineteenth century styles can be found in the area which is unified by its scale and building materials. It is a visually rich area which unfortunately suffers in spots from the typical first-floor alterations.

In this area are several examples (Nos. 632, 714, 716, 718, 803, 807, and 817 E. Market) of vernacular commercial structures which were influenced in style by the late Federal and Greek Revival designs. Structures of this type were once plentiful through the early years of the city but only scattered examples remain today. The Italianate style is used frequently in the area for commercial construction (Nos. 711, 717-19, 800 and 812 E. Market, and 601 E. Jefferson), and is the main style found in the scattered residences of the area. A unique use of the Italianate townhouse is 613 E. Jefferson. The usual two-and-one-half-story structure has been reduced to one-and-one-half stories without losing any of the essential features generally associated with the Italianate style. Fine examples of commercial structures in the Romanesque Revival style (No. 732 E. Market), the Queen Anne style (No. 735 E. Market), and Victorian with incised stone work (Nos. 720 and 630 E. Market) are also found in the district. (Photos 18-27, 34-44)

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Three major institutions are located in the 600 block of East Market St. They are two Gothic Revival churches, St. John's Evangelical and Market St. United Methodist, and the old Normal School which was the first school in the state established to train teachers. (Photos 21, 44, 19)

Another commercial area lies on the southern boundary of the district in the 800 block of E. Broadway. The south side of the block has outstanding examples of Italianate (800-804), Second Empire (810-12), Victorian and Beaux-Arts architecture (806 & 818) which reflect the grandeur that was once commonplace along this part of Broadway.

Several larger structures are located throughout the district.

The Vermont American Machine Company, 500 E. Main St., is an outstanding Romanesque Revival structure in excellent condition. This structure stretches for half of the block on Main St., and half of the block down Jackson, creating an impressive visual effect with the rows of arched windows. Abell Elevator Company, 620-30 E. Main St., is a simple but elegant brick commercial structure which is located in the center of the block. (Photos 11, 5)

The residential architecture in Phoenix Hill spans nearly a century with some examples as early as 1840. These are some of the earliest residential examples which remain in the inner city. The period between 1870 and 1890 appears to be the most prolific residential building period. Generally, the housing stock was built for lower- to middle-income families, and is therefore modest in size. Even where the Italianate and Victorian styles are used, the residences are generally considered modest on a city-wide comparison.

The most common style of housing in Phoenix Hill is the shotgun, represented in nearly every variation and in both frame and brick construction. One of the more outstanding examples of the style is 908 E. Jefferson St., 1886. This brick shotgun has an unusual cornice which carries "butterfly" brackets which rest on a stone band. The stone lintels are incised with fan motifs which are repeated in the wooden door hood. Small stone brackets support the stone sills of the windows. This entire block of Jefferson St. is intact and contains many fine examples of the shotgun style. (Photo 63)

909 E. Chestnut St., 1883, is another example of the brick shotgun which has several decorative elements frequently found in Phoenix Hill. Alternating large and small brackets line the cornice. The two narrow facade windows are four-over-four, double-hung windows and the upper panes are arched. These are very common elements. The door hood, however, is supported by exceptional brackets, full of foliage motifs which overlap and appear to form a grotesque mask. The south side of this block contains several shotguns built ca. 1875 which are identical and intact, including amenities such as iron fences, iron grills and stone steps. (photo 160)

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The shotgun style was frequently used in the construction of duplexes. The facades are symmetrical, with the entrances on both sides of the facade. An example of this can be found at 547-79 E. Gray St. A door from the facade is recessed and leads to a side porch. The entrance to the house itself is from this porch. The side porch is often incorporated into the shotgun design, but the main entrance to the house is generally from the facade. (Photos 260, 92, 180)

Although brick shotguns are more common than clapboard ones, several fine examples of the frame shotgun can be found. 829 E. Chestnut St. is a camelback shotgun with a facade gable filled with a sunburst motif. The cornice is lined with spherical shapes. The porch too has a sunburst in the gable, and three arches which spring from simple posts. (Photo 158)

934-940 E. Madison St. are four identical frame shotguns, ca. 1882. They are particularly narrow, with very tall facade windows which carry slightly protruding hoods with dentils. The door hoods have very nicely carved brackets. These are very modest houses which remain intact and identical, down to the picket fence which lines the front of the properties. (Photo 150)

The Federal style in Louisville was used much later than in most communities, sometimes as late as 1860. Those remaining are modest in scale and decoration, and are results of the local interpretation of the Federal style. Nevertheless, they contain features more Federal than Italianate in character, and will therefore be discussed as such.

The Federal style is a frequently used residential style in Phoenix Hill. Few neighborhoods retain as many Federal residences as found in Phoenix Hill, with the possible exception of Butchertown (National Register, 1976). Most of the extant Federal residences in Phoenix Hill were constructed 1840-1865. All of these are of modest brick construction. 722 E. Muhammad Ali Blvd. is a two-story brick residence with simple cornice and stone lintels. The building sits close to the ground and the entrance is from one step. (Photo 134)

A small group of Federal residences on East Madison St. forms a very important residential cluster. 712, 714 and 716 E. Madison St., 1865, are similar buildings, all of which front directly on the sidewalk. They are two-story brick structures with simple stone lintels over the facade openings. The windows are six-over-six double-hung. (Photo 146)

311 and 315 S. Campbell are also late Federal residences, built in 1855. They are two-story brick residences with central entrances and flanking windows. These are very plain and they too front directly on the sidewalk. (Photo 255)

210 Clay St., 1845, is another late Federal residence, with the same features of those mentioned above. This residence, however, also has a dog trot on the south side of the building which passes through the house to the rear yard. This architectural feature can be seen in only a few remaining structures in Phoenix Hill. Only in the Butchertown area are there similar structures, and even there, attached dog trots are scarce. Although no precedent can be found, it was perhaps necessary to build such passageways for access to the rear because many of the lots in the area do not have alley access. The dog trot allows

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maximum construction on the lot frontage, without obstructing access to the rear of the lot. In some cases, buildings are constructed on separate lots with common walls and dog trots between. This can be seen in the triple commercial structure at 617-21 S. Shelby St., which has dog trots dividing each of the three commercial areas. (Photos 222, 248)

Two examples of the dog trot which dispell the notion that only lower to middle-class residents chose to incorporate this feature into their homes, are 824 E. Muhammad Ali Blvd., and 634 E. Muhammad Ali Blvd. Both are three-story Italianate residences with elaborate detailing in the cornice and on the window and door treatments, obviously upper-class construction. Each has a dog trot on the eastern side. (Photos 131, 137)

The Italianate style was another popular style used in Phoenix Hill, sometimes in a grand way and sometimes very modestly. Prior to recent demolitions, the western section of Phoenix Hill contained the middle- to upper-class residences. One such remains, somewhat isolated, at 626 E. Chestnut St. Built in 1875 as the residence for Henry Tobe, a carpenter and builder, this three-story Italianate structure has a cornice lined with alternating large, paired and small brackets, all highly stylized, with dentils below. This decorative cornice has been applied on all four sides of the structure. The door and window hoods rival any in the city in craftsmanship. A side porch is also filled with detailed ornamentation. Although this is indeed the most magnificent remaining residence in the district, there are many handsome Italianate structures designed on a smaller scale. (Photo 167)

One example is 806 E. Liberty, a three-story brick residence with incised stone lintels on the facade. It is comparatively small and unpretentious. 941 E. Liberty St. is also a simple two-story brick Italianate residence, three bays wide, with beautiful stone lintels and a door hood with carved brackets. 710 E. Madison St. is a splendid Italianate residence. It is three bays wide and three stories in height, but is actually quite small, and fits well between two late Federal residences. The stone window hoods are finely crafted with inward turning scrolls and crests, and the door hood has fine carved brackets. This is one of the earliest Italianate dwellings in Phoenix Hill, built in 1862. (Photos 103, 180, 146)

The Italianate style was adapted easily for commercial use. Helfrich grocery, 900 E. Jefferson St., Buchter Chair Mfg. Co., 827-29 E. Liberty, and 636-38 S. Shelby St. are examples of the commercial interpretation of the style. (Photos 63, 76, 238)

The least used of any of the styles is the Victorian. This is not only because the Victorian style was an expensive one and this was a moderate-income neighborhood, but generally, most of the construction in the area had come to a halt by the time the Victorian era was popularized in Louisville.

There are a few examples, however, and they are indeed fine ones, though appropriately modest. Two identical Victorian residences are found at 837 and 839 E. Liberty St. They are two-and-one-half-story brick residences with stone banding, decorative brick work and simple door hoods. (Photo 77)

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Perhaps the finest example of the Victorian style in Phoenix Hill is 723 E. Chestnut St., a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with stone lintels and banding, but the porch is particularly significant. The slender pillars are cast iron with very delicate floral motifs, and the cornice motifs match the pillars. This is the only remaining cast iron porch in Phoenix Hill. In this same block are two other Victorian residences. 732 E. Chestnut St. is a cottage with a double gable, incised stone lintels, stained glass and an impressive Eastlake porch. 734 E. Chestnut St. is a two-and-one-half-story residence with all the same decorative details, including a matching Eastlake porch. (Photos 155, 169)

The Phoenix Hill area has undergone radical change both in its population which is now predominantly Black and low-income, and in its physical make-up, brought about by public housing projects, urban renewal redevelopment and the emergence of a large medical complex. The areas which retain older architecture are significant for the age and rarity of many of the structures in Louisville and the unique collection of religious architecture. The ethnic history and development of the area is an integral and important part of Louisville's early settlement.

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VERBRAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning on the southwest corner of Billy Goat Strut Alley and Campbell Street, thence west following the south right-of-way line of said alley to a point at the southeast corner of City Block 17 D Lot 100, thence north following the east property line of said lot to a point at the northwest corner of said lot and Main Street, thence west following the south right-of-way line of Main St. to a point on the south east corner of Main and Floyd Sts., thence south following the east right-of-way line of Floyd St. to a point on the northeast corner of Market and Floyd Sts, thence east following the north right-of-way line of Market St., to a point on the northeast corner of Market and Hancock Sts., thence south along the east right-of-way line of Hancock St. to a point on the northeast corner of Hancock and Jefferson Sts, thence east following the north right-of-way lone of Jefferson St. to a point on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Clay Sts, thence north following the west right-of-way line of Clay St. to a point on the southeast corner of Clay and the alley north of Jefferson, thence east following the north right-of-way line of said alley to a point on the northeast corner of said alley and Shelby St, thence following the east right-of-way line of Shelby St., to a point on the southwest corner of Muhammad Ali Blvd., and Shelby St., thence west following the south right-of-way line of Muhammad Ali Blvd., to a point of said right-of-way line 420' west of Clay Street., thence south following the west property line of City Block 16D Lot 132, 165' to a point in the north right-of-way line of the first alley south of Muhammad Ali Blvd.thence east following said right-of-way line 182' to a point thence south across said alley to a point 237.5' west of Clay St., thence south following the west property line of City Block 16D Lot 118 165' to a point in the in the north right-of-way line of Madison St., thence south across Madison St., to a point in the south right-of-way line of Madison St. 237.5' west of Clay St.,thence west following said right-of-way line 24.5' to a point, thence south following the west property line of City Block 16 D Lot 41, 165' to a point in the north right-of-way line of the first alley south of Madison St., thence east following said right-of-way line, to a point on the northeast corner of said alley and Clay St., thence south across said alley to a point on the southeast corner of said alley and Clay St., thence following the east right-of-way line of Clay St. to a point on the southeast corner of Chestnut St. and Clay St., thence east following the north right-of-way line of Chestnut St. to a point 175' east of Clay St., thence south following the east property line of City Block 16 J lot 146 to a point on the south right-of-way line of Springers Alley 175' east of Clay St., thence west following said right-of-way line to a point 150' west of Clay St., thence north along the east property line of City Block 16J, Lot 107 to a point on the northeast corner of said lot thence west following the south right-of-way line of Chestnut St., to a point at the northwest corner of City Block 16 J Lot 106, thence south along east property line of said lot to a point on the south right-of-way line of Springer Alley 225' west of Clay St., thence east following said line to a point on the northeast corner of City Block 16H, Lot 115, thence south along the east property line of said lot to a point on the north right-of-way line of Gray Street, thence east following said line to a point on the northeast corner of

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the first alley west of Shelby St., thence south following the west property line of City Block 165 Lots 61, 67, 68 to a point on the southeast corner of said lot 68, thence east following the north property line of said lot, thence south along the west property line of City Block 16J Lot 45 to a point on the north right-of-way line of Broadway, thence east following the north right-of-way line of Broadway, to a point on the northeast corner of Shelby St. and Broadway, thence south across Broadway to a point on the southeast corner Broadway and Shelby St., thence following the east right-of-way line of Shelby St. to a point on the northeast corner of Shelby St and the first alley south of Broadway, thence east following the north right-of-way line of said alley, to a point in said right-of-way line 70' east of Logan St., thence north following the east property line of City Block 21C Lot 53, 150' to a point in the south right-of-way line of Broadway, to a point in the north right-of-way line of Broadway, thence east following said right-of-way line to a point on the northwest corner of Broadway and Campbell St., thence north following the west right-of-way line of Campbell St. to a point on the northeast corner of Gray St. and Campbell St., thence east following the north right-of-way line of Gray St. 398' to a point, thence north following the east property line of City Block 16K Lot 88, 166' to a point on the northwest corner of said alley and the first alley east of Campbell St., thence following the northeast property line of City Block 16K Lot 102 to a point on the southwest corner of said alley and Chestnut St., thence north across Chestnut St. to a point in the north right-of-way line of Chestnut St., thence northeastwardly following said right-of-way line to a point on the southwest corner of Chestnut St. and Marshall St., thence west following the south right-of-way line of Marshall St. to a point on the southwest corner of Marshall St. and Wenzel St. thence north to a point on the northwest corner of Marshall St. and Wenzel St., thence following the west right-of-way line of Wenzel St. to a point on the northeast corner of Wenzel St. and Liberty St., thence following the north right-of-way line of Liberty St., 249' to a point thence north following the east property lines of City Block 17L Lots 75 & 113, 195' to a point in the south right-of-way line of Ballard St., thence west following said right-of-way line 102.5' to a point, thence north across Ballard St. to a point in the north right-of-way line of Ballard St. 147' east of Wenzel St., thence following the west property line of City Block 17L Lot 117, 88.5' to a point, thence east following the north property line of said lot 25' to a point thence south following the east property line of said lot 2.5' to a point, thence east following the north property lines of City Block 17L Lots 98, & 101, 75' to a point, thence north following the east property line of City Block 17L Lots 102, 109' to a point in the south right-of-way line of Jefferson St., thence west following said right-of-way line to a point on the southwest corner of Jefferson St. and Campbell St., thence north following the west right-of-way line of Campbell St., thence to the point of beginning.