National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 3 1985
date entered MAY 2 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

	—complete applicable s	ections		
1. Nam	ie			
historic	Preston-St. Cathe	rine Street Histor	ic District	
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	See Continuation	Sheet		_nanot for publication
city, town	Louisville	na_vicinity of		
state	Kentucky code	e 021 county	Jefferson	code
3. Clas	sification			
Category x district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition na in process na_ being considered	Status _X occupied _X unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious Scientific transportation other: Social Clui
name See	continuation sheet			
street & number	N/A			
5. Loca	n/A ation of Lega	na_vicinity of	state	N/A
		ferson County Cour		
street & number	61	5 W. Jefferson Str	eet	
city, town	Lo	uisville	state	Kentucky
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title Kentucky	Historic Resources	Inventory has this pro	operty been determined	eligible? yes _X_ no
date 1981			federal _X_ st	tate county local
depository for su	urvey records Kentucky	Heritage Council		
city, town	Frankfort		state	Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
x_ excellent	_x_ deteriorated	x_ unaltered	X_ original site	
X good	ruins	_X altered	moved date <u>n/a</u>	
<u>X</u> fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Preston-St. Catherine Street Historic District is located in south-central Louisville on the northwestern edge of the Shelby Park neighborhood. The Old Louisville Residential District (National Register, 1975) is located two blocks to the west. The immediate vincinty is currently mixed use, but predominantly residential in nature.

The Preston-St. Catherine Street Historic District contains thirteen single family residential structures, one duplex, two commercial/residential corner structures, a sixbuilding rowhouse, and a residential structure currently used as a VFW Post.

The twelve residential structures located at 313 through 337 E. St. Catherine Street and the rowhouses with attached commercial structure located at 1026-1040 S. Preston Street was a single speculative development. Built in 1884-1885, the structures are all of Queen-Anne styling in brick construction. The design has been attributed to Mason Maury, an outstanding local architect.

The detached houses which face East St. Catherine Street are all two-story brick residences with identical massing, scale, and setback. Nos. 313 through 331 all have recessed facade entry bays on the east sides. The entries are hooded with fish-scale shingles and the second floor facades are sheathed in fish-scale shingles. The west facade bays are brick with the windows carrying stone lintels or voussoirs. Variations occur in the carpentry work at the entries and pairing and/or arching of windows. Each house has a simple cornice and hipped roof. Nos. 333 through 337 are similar, but have gabled facades with fish-scale shingles and paired windows in the gable. A continuous iron fence lines these properties. (Photos 4-9)

The rowhouses and attached commercial structure are also Queen Anne in style and are considered to be the work of Mason Maury. The commercial unit has a pronounced corner entry consisting of an ashlar arch on an iron column. The St. Catherine facade has three The west bay has a door and window on the first floor. Each bay contains two windows with a continuous stone band below. The central bay has a gable with coupled windows. Numerous chimneys are visible from this facade. The Preston Street facade is sheathed in ashlar stone on the first floor. The entry arch continues over half of the lower floor. This has been altered by concrete block infill. A door and window are to the south with a circular window above. The upper stories have two bays. The south bay has a coupled window with a segmentally arched top and brick voussoirs. A stone band articulates this bay above the voussoirs. The bay has stone quoins at the corners. A gable face forms the third story, pierced by a large, inset, arched window. The triangular shape of the gable is set off by stone banding. The north bay has coupled windows on the second story with brick voussoirs capped by a drip mold. The gable roof is pierced by a dormer over this bay with a single window. The gable face is also set off by brick banding. (Photos 1 & 2)

8. Significance

1700–1799 _X 1800–1899	agriculture X architecture art	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	ca. 1870-1885	Builder/Architect _{Mas}	on Maury (attributio	on)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Preston-St. Catherine Street Historic District contains a locally unique collection of Queen Anne rowhouses and detatached houses of similar and/or identical design, constructed as a speculative development in 1884-1885. Not only are the structures architecturally excellent, but the overall plan of the development remains today as a visually successful urban development.

This section of the Shelby Park neighborhood was laid out as early as 1847, subdivided by hardware merchant John Rust. However, as late as 1876 large lots remained undivided. One of the earliest houses in Shelby Park is the Presley Frederick House at 1033 S. Preston Street. Built in ca. 1875, this grand Italianate residence sets on a large lot toward the center of the block. The expansive lawn and particularly fine iron fence are representative of the apparent wealth of the original owner, Presley N. Frederick. All that is known, however, of Mr. Frederick is that he was proprietor of Frederick House, a hotel.

Although the building has been altered by the addition of one-story wings, the Presley Frederick House is representative of early construction in Shelby Park, and compliments the slightly later construction of the remainder of buildings in the district.

In addition to the Presley Frederick House, three additional Italianate buildings are located on the east side of Preston Street. All were constructed ca. 1882.

The complex of buildings which comprise the remainder of the district was a speculative development. C. P. Moorman, a wealthy distiller and businessman, and benefactor of the Moorman Home for Women, built this residential/commercial development in 1884-1885. The corner commercial space was first occupied by Wege Drugs. The rowhouses were rental property while most of the detatched houses were sold.

Mason Maury is thought to be the architect of the complex for several reasons. Maury was one of Louisville's most inventive, creative and adaptable architects. He began work as an architect in 1883, which would make this one of his earliest commissions. Eclecticism played a dominent role in local architecture during this period, and while the Queen Anne style is clearly detected in this development the emergence of Victorian Eclecticism is also evident.

Maury's early works, including the Judge Russell Houston House, the Kenyon Building and Louisville Trust Bank Building, are examples of his genius in adapting the popular styles of the period to this own personal zest for non-conformance. Upon close examination, most of Maury's early works display this rebellion. Finally, with the Chicago School movement,

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geograp	hical Data			
Acreage of nominated propert	y approximately	3 acres		
Quadrangle name <u>Louisvi</u>	<u>lle Eas</u> t and Louis	ville West B	Quadrang	le scale <u>1:24,000</u>
UT M References	-	D		
A 1 6 6 0 9 4 5 0 Zone Easting	4 ₁ 2 ₁ 3 ₁ 2 ₁ 5 ₁ 9 ₁ 0 Northing	B 1 6 Zone	6 0 9 3 16 10 Easting	41 x 3 x 5 9 0 Northing
c		D		
E		F		
$G \sqcup \Box \Box \Box \Box$		H		
Verbal boundary descripti	on and justification			
(see continuation sh	eet)			
List all states and countie	s for properties overla	pping state or c	ounty boundaries	3
state	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
11. Form Pre	pared By			
		. 171. T 5.6 T. 18		
name/title M. A. Allg	eier Director of R	esearch		
organization Louisville	Landmarks Commissio	n d	late 12/84	
street & number 727 W. 1	Main Street	† (elephone (502)	587-3501
			(302)	
city or town Louisvil			tate Kentucky	
12. State His	storic Prese	rvation	Officer C	ertification
The evaluated significance of	this property within the st	ate is:		
national	state	Local		
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.				
State Historic Preservation Of	ficer signature	IC. M	nger	
title STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATION OFFI	CER	date	March 20, 1985
For NPS use only				
I hereby certify that this	1	a in the	•	
1 Shows of the Alational Do	<u> </u>	Al Register	date	3/2/85
72Reeper of the National Re	Aiorai			•
Attest: Chief of Registration			date	
Orner or negistration				

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The six rowhouses are similar with subtle variations in each unit. The recessed entries are on the north sides of each unit, and the south sides of the facade of each unit have coupled windows on the first story under a segmental arch, with brick voussoirs and a drip mold. Coupled windows also pierce the second story. The entry of No. 1036 has a cornice band with brackets and a wood railing above. No. 1034 is similar but has a shed roof hood. No. 1032 has a cornice band pierced with circular motifs and brackets over the entry surmounted by brick voussoirs with a drip mold. No. 1030 has a cornice band with circular motifs and Eastlake spindles over the entry. No. 1028 has an arched entry opening. No. 1026 has a cornice band with brackets capped by a railing of Eastlake spindles over the entry. The second story of Nos. 1036, 1034, and 1026 have recessed windows on the the second story. The other two units have second story windows over the entries which are flush with the wall. (Photos 1 & 3)

On the east side of South Preston Street are located four brick structures which compliment the previously described development. 1033 S. Preston Street is an Italianate residential structure built ca. 1875. It is one of the oldest residences in the area. Although one-story additions have been made to the structure, the Italianate design remains intact. It is a three-story brick structure with a projecting entry in the south bay. The opening is arched and the flat roof is embellished with modillions. The first floor windows have lost their hoods, but the second-floor terra cotta hoods are delicately detailed and have small brackets. The windows are all six-over-six light. Small attic vents are located on the third floor above each of the lower windows. The extended cornice is simple. (Photos 10 & 11)

1037-1039 S. Preston Street and 1041 S. Preston Street are Italianate shotgun residences, ca. 1882. One has wooden, pedimental hoods, and the other incised stone lintels over the windows and both carry bracketed door hoods. An iron fence lines all three of the property lines in this east side of South Preston Street. (Photos 10 & 12)

1043 S. Preston Street is also a brick Italianate structure constructed ca. 1882. The facade has been altered, but the massing and strategic corner location of the structure give closure to this small district.

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Maury found comfort and excellence in its theories, particularly the shunning of historic reference. It is Maury's Chicago School works, highlighted by the Kaufman Strauss Building, that won him national recognition.

The Moorman development in the Preston-St. Catherine Street District represents the early work of Maury and displays a sense of his rebellion against the norm. Maury was also listed in local directories as an occupant of one of the detatched houses, and was responsible for the design of J. P. Moorman's personal residence.

The combination of the Moorman development and the Italianate residences of only a few years earlier creates a locally unique enclave of structures which are representative of a very specific time in the architectural history of the city of Louisville; the Italianate residences representing the elegant, historical style of the day, and the Queen Anne speculative development representing the bold, optimistic attitudes of a burgeoning industrial city.

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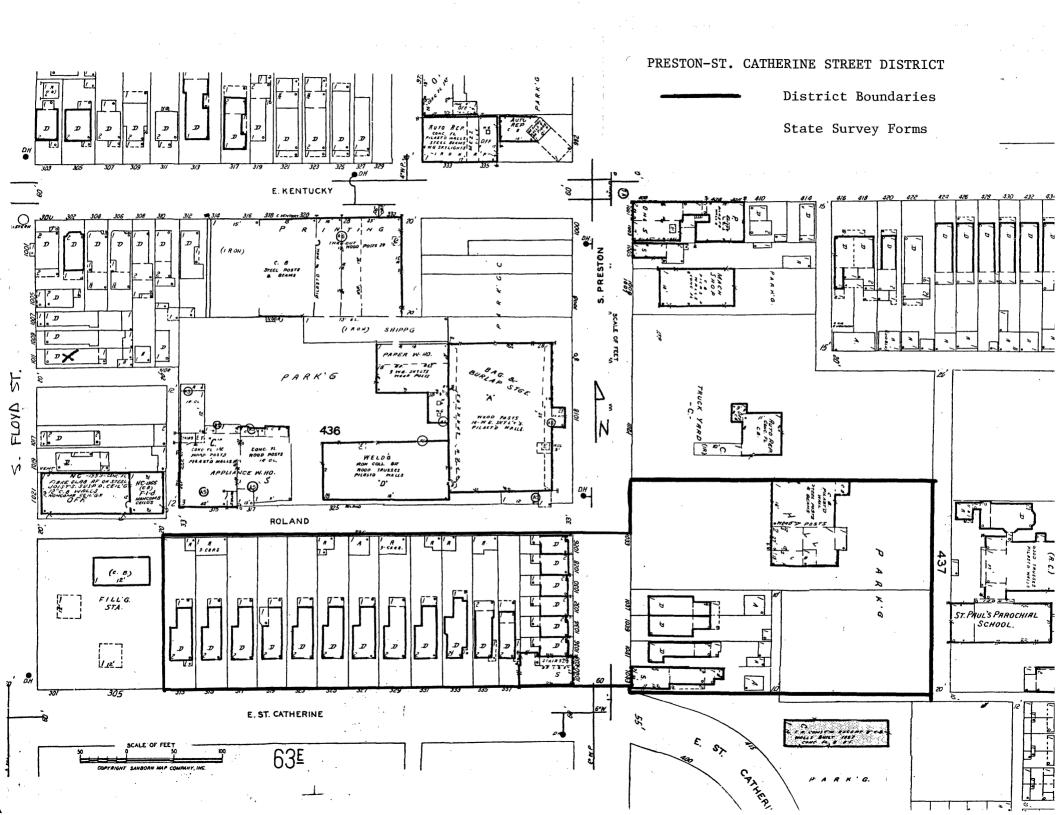
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point in the northeast corner of Preston St. and St. Catherine St. thence west across Preston St. and following the north right-of-way line of St. Catherine St. to a point approximately 147.5 feet east of the east right-of-way line of Floyd St., thence north 160 feet to the south right-of-way line of the first alley north of St. Catherine St., sometimes known as Roland St., thence east following said right-of-way across Preston St. to a point in the east right-of-way line of Preston St. approximately 186 feet north of the northeast corner of Preston St. and St. Catherine St., thence north approximately 30 feet to a point, thence east following the north property line of City Block 22F Lot 114, to a point in the west right-of-way line of the first alley east of Preston St., thence south following said right-of-way approximately 222 feet, thence west following the extension of the north right-of-way line of a private alley to the point of beginning.



Preston-St. Catherine St. District Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky Louisville Landmarks Commission 727 W. Main St. Louisville, KY 40202

Sanborn Map Co., Pelham, NY