

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

914

1. Name of Property

historic name Masonic Widows and Orphans Home
other names/site number JFEF1361

2. Location

street & number 3701 Frankfort Avenue city or town Louisville state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40206
for publication N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 6-18-02
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council: State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register _____
 removed from the National Register _____
 other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 9/6/02
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
je

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>14</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u>3</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>15</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Cat: Domestic
Housing

Sub: Institutional

Current Functions Cat: Domestic

Sub: Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Art Deco

Materials	foundation	Concrete
	roof	Asphalt Shingle
	walls	Brick
	other	Stone

Narrative Description: See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance 1922-1951
Significant Dates 1922, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1951
Significant Person N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder Joseph and Joseph, Louisville, KY (architects)
Olmsted Brothers, Deer Isle, ME (landscape architects)

Narrative Statement of Significance See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 81

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Quad: Jeffersonville
1	<u>16</u>	<u>616168</u>	<u>4234874</u>	
2	<u>16</u>	<u>616329</u>	<u>4234630</u>	
3	<u>16</u>	<u>617287</u>	<u>4234562</u>	

Verbal Boundary Description:

The proposed historic district boundary encompasses the property described in Deed Book 1375, Page 289; Deed Book 1703, Page 465; and Deed Book 3567, page 137 recorded in the office of the Jefferson County Clerk, Louisville, KY.

Boundary Justification

The described boundaries are the remaining 81 acres from the original parcel purchased for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in 1922. These boundaries are significant as they encompass the buildings and places which served as the site of the second Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in Kentucky, important for providing institutional care for children and widows in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Donna M. Neary			
organization	N/A	date	December 20, 2001	
street & number	1435 Willow Avenue	phone	502-456-	
	9488			
city or town	Louisville	state	KY	zip code 40204

Property Owner

name	Masonic Homes of Kentucky, Inc.			
street & number	3701 Frankfort Avenue	telephone	502-589-5010	
city or town	Louisville	state	KY	zip code 40206

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Narrative Description

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home campus is located at 3701 Frankfort Avenue, approximately three miles east of downtown Louisville. The proposed historic district is bounded by Frankfort Avenue on the southeast and property lines on the three remaining sides. The CSX railroad tracks run parallel to the property along Frankfort Avenue.

The campus was designed for self-sufficiency, and included an infirmary, a school, industrial training buildings and land for cultivating gardens. The proposed district is comprised of approximately 81 acres which include 15 contributing and four non-contributing elements. The site features an Olmsted Brothers designed landscape and 15 original campus buildings designed by architectural firm Joseph and Joseph. The original 176-acre parcel was subdivided in 1989 and approximately 95 acres of farm land was sold. The remaining 81-acre site plus 14 buildings are evaluated as contributing to the district (15 elements). Four new constructions are non-contributing elements to the historic district.

Integrity

Today, the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home campus and its Olmsted-designed landscape remain true to its original plan. The buildings on the site which represent the historic period are true to the designs of architects Joseph and Joseph. The 14 original buildings, constructed between 1925 and 1927, maintain a high level of integrity. The healthcare facility completed in 1992 and designed by Joseph and Joseph to complement the existing buildings on the campus, is non-contributing due to its age. Three non-historic support buildings added to the campus, are located to the rear of historic buildings. The resources of this historic district, including the entrance gates, buildings, roadways and the setting continue to strongly convey the period of significance.

Resource Inventory

1) Site – (1928) CONTRIBUTING

The site was designed in 1927-28 by Olmsted Brothers landscape architects, headed by Frederic Law Olmsted, Jr. An earlier landscape plan was devised by Joseph and Joseph and was used as a working plan for building placement and campus design. The Olmsted firm plan was created following construction of the buildings. Ornate, paired entrance gates offer access from Frankfort Avenue and accommodate two-way traffic by an oval traffic island planted with ornamental trees. The paired entrances provide pedestrian access and are separated by a central obelisk memorial marker topped by the Masonic symbol. The skeleton of the landscape design is a large, continuous, curvilinear roadway that provides access to all

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Frederick Law Olmsted and successor firms had completed projects in Louisville and the region since authoring the park and parkways system in the 1890s. The landscape design they created for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home exhibits the signature elements of Olmsted firms including curvilinear, tree-lined drives, entrance gates, and large expanses of lawn. Evergreen and deciduous trees native to Kentucky were selected such as Catalpa, Magnolia, several varieties of Oak, Poplar and Ginkgo. Some trees have been lost due to disease and weather-related damage.

2) Hepburn Hall – (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in an H shaped configuration. The two and one half story brick building with central entrance. The building is designed in a Colonial Revival style.

3) Heuser Hall – (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in the Neoclassical style. The brick building is two and one half stories tall and is fitted with a basement. The building has an irregular plan, and is graced by an elliptical portico with ionic columns and topped by a wrought iron balustrade.

4) Davies Hall - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

Davies Hall is a two story, brick Colonial Revival-styled building. The building has a brick foundation and an irregular plan with two pedimented dormers, a painted tin entablature with dentils, and double-hung sash windows.

5) Garnett Hall and Gymnasium - (1927, 1951) CONTRIBUTING

The three story school is known as Garnett Hall. The building shows the combined use of Gothic and Art Deco detailing. The brick building is accented with cast concrete panels. The gymnasium was added to the rear of the school in 1951. The one story brick structure shows streamlined, Art Deco inspired styling.

6) Morris Hall - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This L-plan building is two and one half story brick. The building is fitted with double hung sash windows and the entrance of paired glass doors is covered by a portico supported by ionic columns.

7) Holland Hall - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in the Neoclassical style and is the same design and floor plan as the Davies Hall. The brick building is two and one half stories tall and is fitted with a basement. The building has an irregular plan.

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8) Infirmary – (1927) CONTRIBUTING

The building is original to the campus and maintains good integrity. The building features a stone-faced entrance portico with Corinthian columns and topped with wrought iron balustrade. The central section is flanked by two one story symmetrical wings.

9) Healthcare facility – (1992) NON-CONTRIBUTING

A large one story brick building designed by original architectural firm Joseph and Joseph was built in 1992. The building is near the Infirmary, and two connectors were constructed to provide covered access to the Infirmary building. Its age renders it noncontributing.

10) Johnson Hall/the Olmsted- (1927) CONTRIBUTING

Johnson Hall is sited in the center of the campus, facing Frankfort Avenue. The Neoclassical-styled, two story brick building has a central entrance with a portico.

11) Wilson Hall - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in the Neoclassical style. The brick, two and one half story building is fitted with double hung sash windows. The building is asymmetrical and features a dentilled cornice.

12) Print shop - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This rectangular industrial building is designed with Art Deco styling. The two story building has a built up roof and casement windows. Two sets of paired panel doors with transoms are situated on the main façade.

13) Power plant - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

The power plant is a rectangular, brick two story building with Art Deco detailing. The building is fitted with full-height casement windows. The windows are topped with an elliptical fanlight transom. The cornice is dentilled with a diamond and chevron motif.

14) Grand Lodge - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in the Neoclassical style and is the same design and floor plan as the Davies Hall. The brick building is two and one half stories tall and is fitted with a basement. The building has an irregular plan.

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15) Vogt Hall – (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This building is designed in the Neoclassical style, and is the identical style and design as the Heuser Hall. The brick building is two and one half stories tall and is fitted with a basement. The building has an irregular plan, and is graced by an elliptical portico with ionic columns and topped by a wrought iron balustrade.

16) Fitch Hall/Superintendent's House - (1927) CONTRIBUTING

This two and one half story building is designed in Colonial Revival style. The asymmetrical building is fitted with double-hung sash windows. Many of the windows are detailed with decorative stone fanlights and stone keystone arches. The main entrance is graced with lead glass semi-elliptical arched lead fanlight and transom.

17) Garage – (circa 1980) NON-CONTRIBUTING

Built circa 1980, this one story concrete block building is fitted with three bays, and an asphalt shingle roof.

18) Pole Barn A –(circa 1980) NON-CONTRIBUTING

Built circa 1980, this structure is a rectangular pole barn with metal siding. The building is sited behind the infirmary, and is not visible from the public right of way.

19) Pole Barn B – (circa 1980) NON-CONTRIBUTING

Built circa 1980, this structure is a rectangular pole barn with metal siding. The building is sited behind the infirmary, and is not visible from the public right of way.

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The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home (JFEF1361) meets National Register Criterion A and is important for its role within the context "Institutional Facilities for Children in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky" during the period 1920 to 1951. This facility is one of the most ambitious responses in Louisville to address the ongoing need for displaced citizens. One of the largest such efforts, the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home campus was designed to fit into the surrounding suburban neighborhood known as Crescent Hill, serving the multi-faceted needs of the children and widows who were residents.

Historic Context: "Institutional Facilities for Children in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky 1832-1951"

Louisville's location on the Ohio River and its swampy and humid conditions led to high illness and death rates in the community from its earliest settlement. Louisville had been dubbed the "Graveyard of the West" early in its settlement because of its high death rates due to contagious diseases. Stagnant ponds bred bacteria, and the constant influx of visitors and permanent settlers by way of the River led to unhealthy living conditions. ¹ The state of Kentucky experienced two widespread cholera outbreaks, one in 1832-35 and the other which spanned the five years between 1848 and 1854. ² These and other public health and societal pressures left Louisville home to large populations of dependent children.

Other factors causing children to become dependent included the incidence of mothers dying during childbirth. In addition, many children placed in orphanages were born to unmarried women, stigmatized as single mothers. Moreover, many of the children placed in institutions were not actually orphaned by the death of parents, but were placed because the parents were destitute and unable to provide the basic necessities to their children.

¹Yater, George. Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio. Louisville: The Filson Club, 1987. Page 46.

²Harrison, Lowell and Klotter, James C. A New History of Kentucky. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1997. Page 159-160.

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The needs of this population of dependent children were recognized by civic, religious and other groups in the community. As a result, organized religions, and civic, fraternal and philanthropic organizations began operating orphanages. The needs of dependent and homeless children in Louisville throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were addressed by several institutions. However, local or state governments did not address the needs of orphans unless it was in the context of public safety.³

The first orphanages were formed by affiliates of organized religions. A cholera epidemic led to the creation of St. Vincent Roman Catholic orphanage in Louisville in 1832.⁴ The orphanage was started by Mother Catherine Spalding, co-founder of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. Mother Catherine came to Louisville to 1831 to begin a school for girls, and the following year began the orphanage to respond to large numbers of homeless children.⁵ The first orphanage was an adjunct space within the nun's home on Fifth Street. By 1835 a second orphanage called the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum opened at Ninth and Market Streets.⁶

The needs of orphans in Louisville were met in the years between the 1830s and the 1870s by the efforts of organized religions, and two philanthropic organizations. The Sisters of Good Shepherd Convent developed an orphanage for girls in 1843 which became known as Maryhurst. The Louisville Baptist Orphan's Home for Helpless Children was formed in 1869. The Louisville Orphan's Home Society, the first Presbyterian orphanage in Kentucky was opened in 1876. The Home of the Innocents was founded in 1879 and in 1880 was incorporated as an Episcopal facility for children of any denomination. The Good Shepherd Home for Colored Girls was founded at 800 West Walnut Street in 1897. The facility merged with Maryhurst in 1963.

St. Joseph Orphans Asylum was opened in 1850 at Eighth and Walnut (now Muhammad Ali) and moved to its present site on Frankfort Avenue in 1886, approximately one mile from the present site of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

³ Kleber, John. Editor. "Orphanages". The Louisville Encyclopedia. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. Pages 679-682.

⁴Glaser, Marge. The Giving of Self: A History of the St. Joseph Infirmary School of Nursing. Louisville: The Author, 2000. Page 9.

⁵Spalding, Thomas. "Catherine Spalding", The Louisville Encyclopedia. Lexington: . Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. Page 840.

⁶Kleber, page 679.

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The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Infirmary of Kentucky, along with the Colored Orphan Home (many orphanages were segregated by gender, and all were racially segregated through the 1960s) were the only orphanages not operated by organized religions during in the mid decades of the nineteenth century. Although not operated by religious organizations, both facilities received donations and funds for support from various congregations in the community⁷ The Colored Orphan Home, opened in 1878, was the least well supported of the facilities for children in the city, relying on street fairs and small donations to cover the costs of operating the home. The Welfare League took the home under its wing in 1920, and it was a member of the Community Chest by 1924.⁸

The House of Refuge became the first government supported orphanage in Louisville. The facility was built with state government funds and was intended to educate and care for children to prevent their turning to crime. It served as both a reformatory and an orphanage for children to the age of sixteen. The House of Refuge was demolished to make way for the University of Louisville's Belknap Campus. This facility took in children who were referred by the courts, and those not eligible for residence at the privately operated orphanages because of guidelines on race, religion and other stated conditions.⁹

The plight of orphans statewide was addressed for the first time in a comprehensive fashion by the founding of the Kentucky Children's Home Society in 1895. The Society established a presence in each of the counties of Kentucky and was charged with placing children in foster care. The home was located in Louisville until 1921, when it was moved to a suburb of the city called Lyndon. The society assisted homeless children until its closing in 1979.¹⁰

⁷ Kleber, Page 679.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Kleber, Page 681.

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The All Prayer Foundling Home cared for infants from birth to the age of three, and sometimes included care for the mothers of these infants. The home was founded by a Lutheran pastor and his wife, but was nonsectarian. Funds for the home were from private sources. By 1947 the purpose of the home was to accommodate unwed mothers, placing their infants with families.¹¹

Religious affiliations continued to meet the needs of orphaned and displaced children in the city and county. The Jewish Children's Home was opened on Jacob Street in 1910, and was relocated to Old Louisville neighborhood in 1912. Our Lady's Home for Infants was formed in 1924, and the Catholic Orphans Home was founded in Anchorage in 1938. The House of Refuge was completed in 1865 and later named the Industrial School of Reform. The home was operated by local and state government funds. The facility was relocated in 1920 to a 400-acre site in rural Jefferson County and renamed Ormsby Village. The facility housed boys and girls, with living quarters segregated by gender and race.¹²

The community as a whole devised comprehensive care for orphans and dependent children during the first decades of the twentieth century. In fact, Louisville ranked first among cities of its population for the number of institutionalized children in the community in the 1920s. City government counted more than 2400 children as wards of the state, housed at 23 institutions in 1922. Those numbers decreased by nearly half in the following decade. However, Louisville still ranked as the number one city among seven cities in the south for its number of dependent children.

The following decades saw a steady decrease of institutions for the care of dependent children. Several factors contributed to the decline, including improved public health, improved medical care including vaccines and cures for previously fatal diseases. In addition, childbirth steadily declined as a cause of death for mothers; where in 1919 nearly eighty deaths occurred for every 10,000 births, by 1955 only eight deaths of mothers occurred for every 10,000 births.¹³

¹¹ Kleber, Page 680.

¹² Kleber, Page 681.

¹³ Ibid.

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The increased longevity of fathers and the loss of stigma for unwed mothers also contributed to the lessening need for institutional care for children. These factors combined with the formation of the Kentucky Department of Welfare in 1940 supported the philosophy of keeping families together, versus separation and institutionalizing of the children.¹²

History of the Masonic Widows and Orphan's Home

The first Masonic Widows and Orphans Home completed in 1871 and located on Second Street in Louisville between Bloom and Gaulbert Streets was not large enough to accommodate the numbers of children who were applying for assistance in the early 1900s. The Free and Accepted Masons (Masons), a fraternal organization, began plans for this campus on Frankfort Avenue in 1918. The Masons began a capital campaign in 1920 to raise one million dollars to buy land and build the campus, and the architectural firm of Joseph and Joseph was retained to prepare plans for the home. A 176-acre parcel was purchased in 1922 and construction began in 1925 to address the needs of the growing number of children requiring care, and was completed in 1927.

The Masons provided a home, health care and instruction for homeless and orphaned children. The Masonic Home was different from most other institutions serving orphans in that widows of Free Masons were also provided a home. A similar facility in Louisville was the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home opened its doors in 1884. The Masons purchased a site on the outskirts of Louisville in 1922 to replace the facility on Second Street. The location provided open land for the necessary buildings, and to develop a planned farm operation. The campus, located east of Louisville along Frankfort Avenue, is the property proposed for listing.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home campus had a high quality of design. A popular architectural firm in Louisville, Joseph and Joseph was hired to design the buildings, and the landscape architectural firm, Olmsted Brothers, was brought in to design the site and entrance. The Olmsted Brothers landscape was completed with road construction and plantings in 1927-28 following the opening of the campus. The Olmsted firm had worked on many private and public commissions in Louisville since first working in the city in 1891. The campus was dubbed "the little city beautiful" by the Masons and was designed to meet all

¹² Ibid.

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the needs of the thousands of widows and orphans who were provided care over the decades of operation. The campus operated a school from 1927 to 1955, called the Masonic Home School. The Free Mason philosophy, in line with the prevailing social service philosophy of the day, was to provide for the health, education and vocation of the children in the orphanage. In addition to the school, the institution staff trained students in a print shop, shoe shop, sewing room, and a cannery. A farm was operated on the site and dairy cattle were raised. The vegetables and fruits grown became food for the table for the residents on campus.

Plans drawn for the new Masonic Widows and Orphans Home included an administrative building with an auditorium to accommodate the Grand Lodge of Kentucky members, a superintendent's house, widows' building, school, industrial building, hospital, power plant and ten dormitories. The plan was designed so additional dormitories and facilities could be added as needed. The estimated \$1.6 million needed for construction temporarily stalled the project. The Masons raised additional money needed by requiring all members to contribute \$80.00 each to the planned construction project. The cornerstone was laid in 1925 and construction began.

The campus opened in 1927 and the site consisted of eight dormitories, a school, the superintendent's house, a dining hall and kitchen, the hospital, industrial workshop, a maintenance shop, a power plant and the widows' building. The widows' building provided each woman a private room, while the building itself included an elevator, chapel and sitting porches. The architects chose the prevailing architectural styles of the day, Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival, for the residential and institutional buildings, and chose Art Deco styling for the industrial buildings.

The landscape plan for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home was designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm. Frederick Law Olmsted and his successor firms were responsible for nearly 180 landscape plans in the community, including the parks and parkways system for Louisville. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. headed the firm when this project was completed. He shared his father's beliefs that a natural environment was healthier and more aesthetically pleasing to the eye. The plan for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home

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(Olmsted #7874) included tree-lined paved driveways which encircled two large expanses of lawn. The stone gates provide an entry to the property from Frankfort Avenue and the Olmsted signature curvilinear driveways provide access to the campus buildings and areas.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans home staff never placed children at the home for adoption. The children lived on campus and were schooled through the twelfth grade. The children were provided with scholarships to college or trade school by the Masons if they chose to continue their education. Residents were taught the printing trade on campus and the newsletter and annual reports of the Grand Masonic Lodge were printed at the facility. The printing facility was the only income-producing operation on campus.

A manual training school was located in the Industrial building which taught boys carpentry and other building trade skills. The wood shop turned out furniture for the Masonic Lodge, chairs, ballot boxes, match boxes used as souvenirs and church-related furnishings such as altars. The campus shoe shop opened in 1926, a year before the campus was completed. The shop trained 10 to 15 boys to make new shoes and complete shoe repair. The shop made 226 pairs of shoes in 1926, and in the same year repaired 2,853 pairs for residents of the home.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home housed 600 residents when it was at capacity. The population of children declined beginning in the 1950s. The gymnasium was added to the school building in 1951, but the school ceased operation in 1955. The facility continued to house and serve orphans until 1989, and the children attended public schools in the vicinity.

The Masons sold 95 acres of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home land in 1988. The remaining 81 acres is owned by the Masonic Homes of Kentucky, Inc. Buildings on campus house a retirement community, a meeting place for the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and state headquarters for the Kentucky Masons. Several of the buildings are vacant. The campus maintains an excellent level of integrity and a prominent identity in the Crescent Hill neighborhood.

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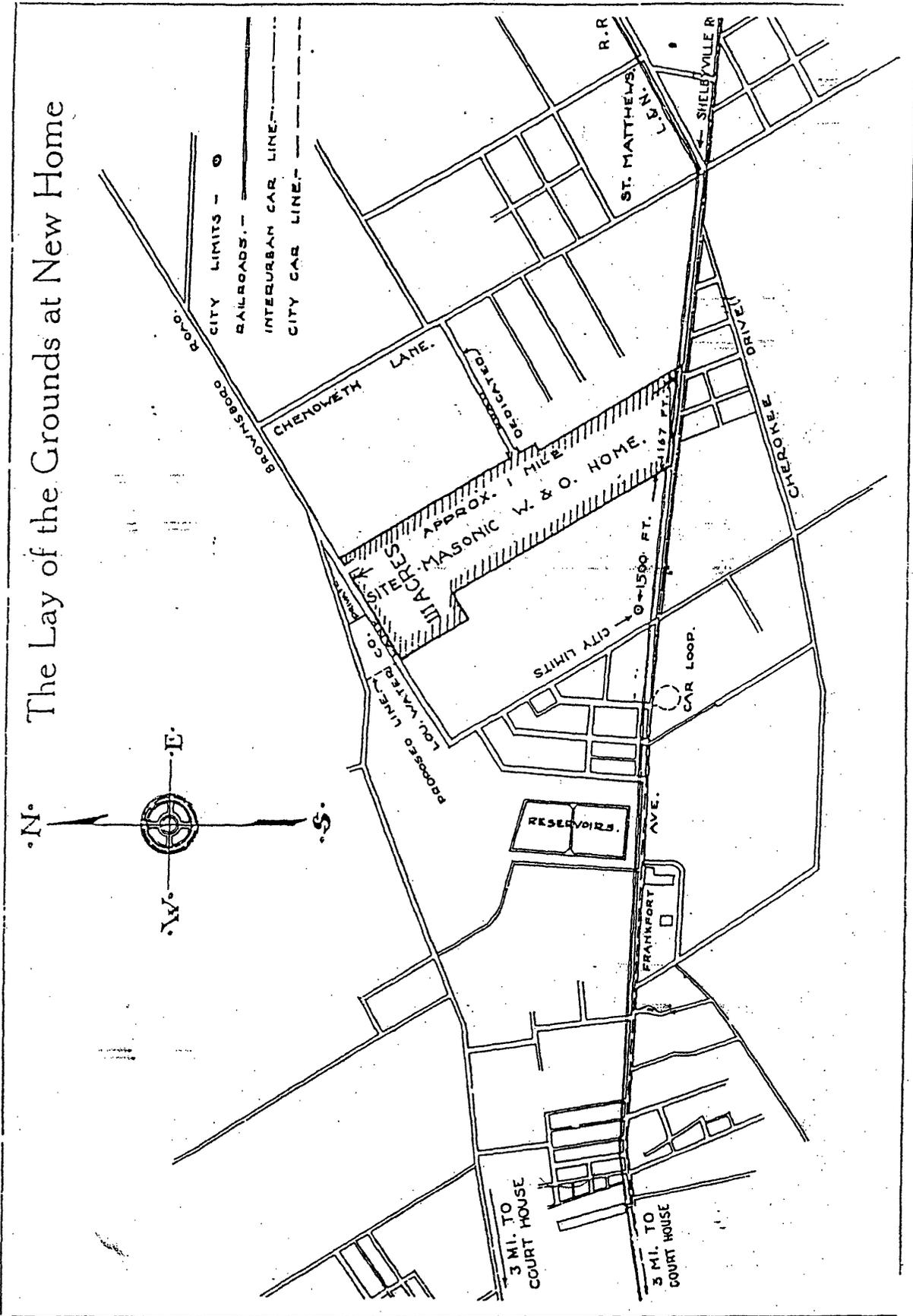


Figure 2: Map showing the 111 acre plot of land in 1927 that the Home was built on.

Masonic Widows and Orphans Home
 Jefferson Co, KY Plan From 1927

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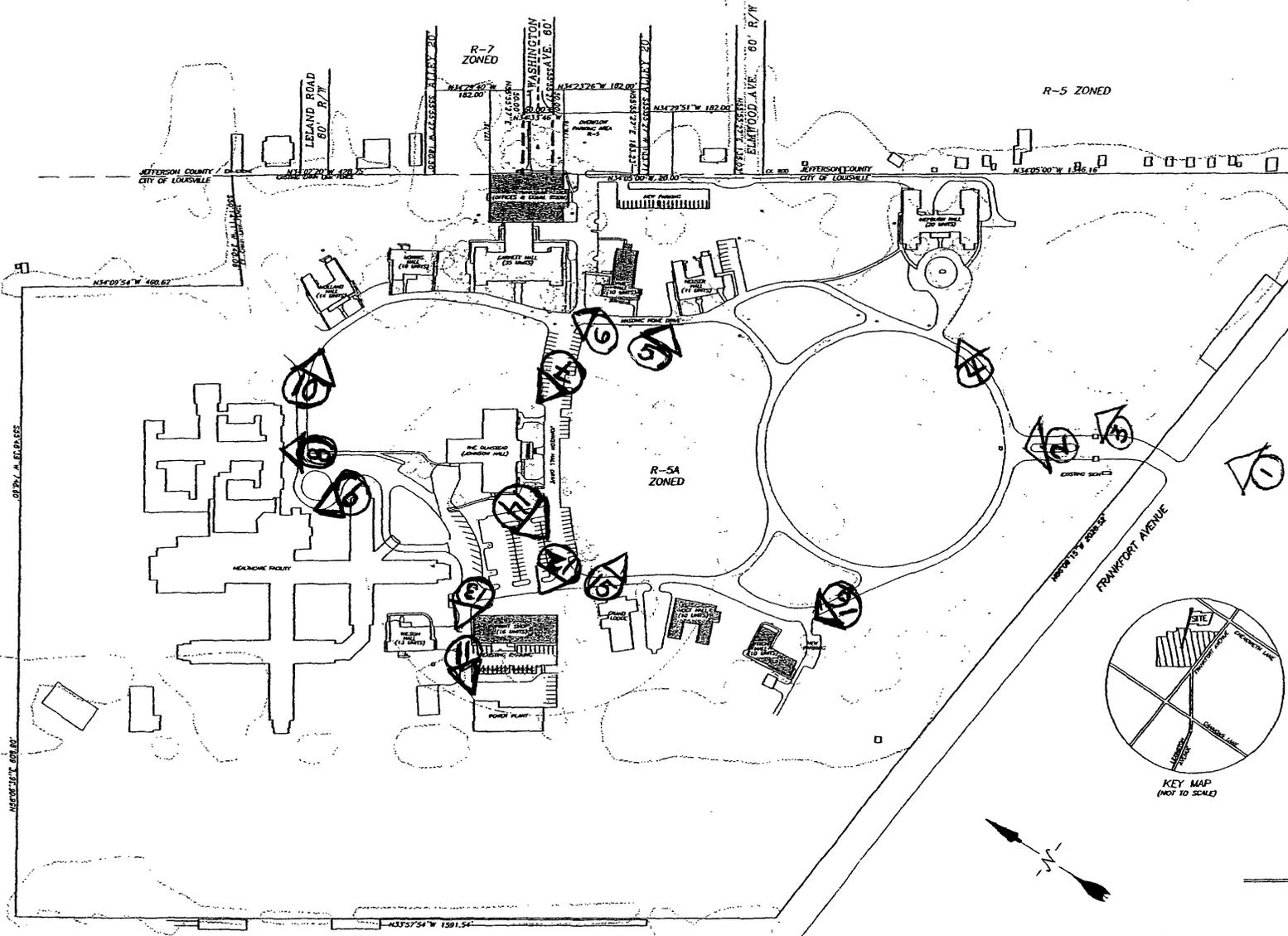
The Following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Donna M. Neary
Date: December 1, 2001
Negative Location: Photographer

PHOTOS:

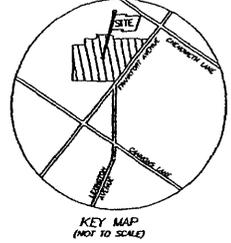
- 1) Facing North
- 2) Facing North
- 3) Facing Northeast
- 4) Facing East
- 5) Facing Southeast
- 6) Facing East
- 7) Facing West
- 8) Facing South
- 9) Facing West
- 10) Facing Southeast
- 11) Facing West
- 12) Facing West
- 13) Facing North
- 14) Facing Southwest
- 15) Facing Northwest
- 16) Facing West

Masonic Widens and Opens Home
 PHOTO KEY



Being a certain tract of land located in Louisville, Kentucky as conveyed to the Masonic Widens and Opens Home and Agency in Book 1375, Page 273, Book 1762, Page 65 and Book 1867, Page 137 in the Office of the County Court Clerk, Jefferson County, Kentucky and being more particularly described as

Beginning at a point in the northerly right-of-way of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad track, as it parallels the northerly right-of-way of Frankfort Avenue. Said point being a 3/4" curved pipe in the mechanical corner of Masonic. Thence leaving said right-of-way of L&N, and with the northeasterly line of Masonic North 34° 12' 30" West, 284.6 feet to a point in the northeasterly corner of Clason Avenue (66' R/W). Thence with the northerly right-of-way of Clason Avenue North 32° 52' 27" East, 123.0 feet to a point. Thence leaving said right-of-way of Clason Avenue North 34° 12' 30" West, 182.0 feet to a point in the southerly right-of-way of a 27' foot alley. Thence with said line of the alley South 32° 52' 27" West, 123.0 feet to a point at the corner of said alley. Thence North 34° 12' 30" West, 288 feet to a point in the northerly right-of-way of said alley. Thence North 32° 52' 27" West, 182.0 feet to a point. Thence leaving said alley to the 3/4" curved pipe to a point in the southerly right-of-way of Washington Square (General). Thence with said line of Washington Square South 22° 32' 27" West, 26.8 feet to a point at the corner of said Avenue. Thence North 34° 12' 30" West, 65.8 feet to a point in the northerly right-of-way of said Washington Square (General). Thence with said line of the Avenue North 34° 12' 30" West, 182.0 feet to a point in the southerly right-of-way of a 28' foot alley. Thence with said southerly line of the alley South 32° 52' 27" West, 182.0 feet to a point at the corner of the alley. Thence North 34° 12' 30" West, 420.0 feet to a corner. Thence South 27° 17' West, 28.6 feet to a point. Thence North 34° 12' 30" West, 424.6 feet to a 1" pipe in the southerly line of Washington Square (General). Thence with said line of Washington Square, and the southerly line of Masonic, South 22° 32' 27" West, 74.8 feet to a 1" pipe in the southerly line of Masonic, South 22° 32' 27" West, 74.8 feet to a point. Thence leaving the line of Washington Square, and with the westerly line of Masonic, South 27° 17' West, 424.6 feet to a point in the southerly right-of-way of the L&N Railroad. Thence with said right-of-way South 84° 17' East, 202.5 feet to a point and contains 85.8 acres.



MASONIC HOMES
 3701 FRANKFORT AVENUE
 CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOUIS & HENRY GROUP
 101 SOUTH DEARTH STREET
 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202

	SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE:	
	DRAWING BY: EAC REVISIONS:	REVIEWED BY: ALM