

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received APR 25 1983  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Historical and Architectural Resources of North Old Louisville MRF  
and/or common

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by York and College, S, Brook Street not for publication  
Kentucky and Fifth Streets.  
city, town Louisville 021 vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~  
state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners  
street & number  
city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse  
street & number 517 W. Jefferson  
city, town Louisville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes XX no  
date 1981 na federal xx state na county na local  
depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council  
city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The North Old Louisville Multiple Resources area lies between the central business district and the Old Louisville Historic District (National Register, 1975). It forms the northern section of the Old Louisville Neighborhood. The North Old Louisville area has developed in recent years as a transition zone between the commercial character of downtown and the primarily residential nature of Old Louisville. Today it consists of a wide range of building types and uses with scattered surviving structures of Louisville's post-Civil War southern expansion.

Five general types of historic resources remain in the area: residential structures, religious buildings, educational structures, two auditoriums and commercial structures. These buildings date from the 1870s to the 1st quarter of the 20th century. This area developed as an affluent residential neighborhood with the rapid population growth of Louisville after the Civil War. The southern section, which now is the Old Louisville Historic District, saw its major development thrust taking place from 10-15 years later spurred by the Great Southern Exposition of 1883.

Several styles of single-family residences remain. The Italianate style is expressed in several outstanding examples in this area. The Dr. Head House, 809 S. 4th (survey #CN-23) is a stone-faced Italianate with delicate, incised details. The stone-sheathed examples of the style were more expensive to build and are much rarer. Three other examples of this treatment in the Multiple Resources area (already listed on the National Register) are the Bayly-Shroering House, 1012 S. 4th and the Cornwall-Brown Houses, 957 S. 4th (these are now joined by an addition).

The Porter-Todd House, 929 S. 4th, (National Register) is a brick Italianate with a rare and highly ornamental iron porch. The Mayor Jacob's House, 1020 S. 4th (survey #CN-34) is an unusual, brick double-bay Italianate with delicate egg-and-dart mold on the third story.

A small district on Brook and Breckinridge streets is primarily residential in character. Four of these dwellings are already listed on the National Register. The Rauchfuss houses, 837-49 South Brook are identical, Italianate structures, 817 and 821 S. Brook (Survey #4) and 209, 213, 217, 219, and 221 E. Breckenridge (Survey Nos. CN 40, 42, 43, 44, 45) are all similar Italianate townhouses and are stylistically compatible with the Rauchfuss houses. These structures all have extended doorhoods, long windows and extended cornices. 211 E. Breckenridge is an Italianate townhouse with a concrete-block, front addition. The other contributing structure in the district is St. Mary Magdalen Roman Catholic Church, 815 S. Brook (Survey #CN-3). This handsome, small Gothic Revival church (c. 1895) is constructed of red brick with stone trim and stained-glass windows. It is influenced by small, English Gothic churches such as Carlisle Cathedral. Two non-contributing structures of new construction are in this half-square-block district. (District 1) (Photos 1-5)

A small cluster of Victorian residences of an extremely interesting character have survived at 2nd and Breckinridge. Four of these brick houses (844, 848, 852 S. 2nd and 201 W. Breckenridge, (Survey #CN-15,16,17, and 18) were built c. 1895 on the site of an earlier structure. They are architecturally interesting for their use of similar classical motifs which are used differently in each structure. This inter-relation of motifs and similarity of scale and materials gives a strong sense of cohesiveness and unity to these four structures while each building displays a unique facade. 203 W. Breckenridge (Survey #CN-19) is a three-story, brick structure which demonstrates the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in its arched elements and tower-like treatment of the entry bay. (District 2) (Photo 6)

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North Old Louisville Multiple Resources Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky

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District #1

Archbishop of Louisville  
212 East College 40203  
Re: St. Mary Magdalene Roman Catholic Church  
and 817 S. Brook Street

Floyd Miller  
Box 96 DePaw, Indiana 47115  
re: 207 E. Breckinridge

Margaret Ramser  
re: 217 E. Breckinridge 40203

Eugene and Beverly Tyson  
re: 221 E. Breckinridge 40203

Burton W. and K. Stevens  
3224 Five Oaks Place 40207  
re: 821 S. Brook

Gary Lee Beard  
P. O. Box 96  
DePaw, Indiana 47115  
re: 211 E. Breckinridge

Timothy J. Hass  
re: 823 S. Brook 40203

Salvation Army  
re: 831 S. Brook 40203



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In the same block but slightly north are two attached houses, No. 825 S. 2nd (Survey #CN-13) is a small Italianate which represents the more modest version of this style. It shares a common wall with a later and larger Queen Ann house in brick with one of the finest Eastlake porches to survive in the City, (CN-14).

An outstanding early 20th century apartment building constructed around a center courtyard is in the area. The Thierman Apartments, 416 W. Breckenridge (Survey No. CN-31) is the finest example of the influence of the Arts-and-Crafts movement in a large-scale, multi-family residence. Decorative iron-work, stained glass and extended eaves all contribute to the Craftsmen influence of the structure.

A number of religious structures dot the area. The oldest is College Street Presbyterian Church, (113 W. College) a rare example of Greek Revival architecture in Louisville. Several different interpretations of the Gothic Revival style are seen in the Church of the Messiah (801 S. 4th); Calvary Episcopal (821 S. 4th) and the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (4th and St. Catherine). Adath Israel Temple (843 S. 3rd) and the First Christian Church (850 S. 4th) are two of the finest, Beaux-Arts religious buildings in the city. The Kenneseth Israel Temple (232 E. Jacob) and the Adath Jeshurun Temple (759 S. Brook) were both built in the 1920s and are a rich combination of glazed brick and stained-glass. (All of the above structures are listed on the Register).

Next to the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church is the Board of Extension of the Methodist Church South (Survey #CN-36), a striking stone, classical temple with a portico of Ionic columns. Though built as an office building for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, it could be easily mistaken for a small church.

Three very different style school buildings remain in the North Old Louisville area. The Kentucky Street School, 119 E. Kentucky (Survey #CN-10) is a severe Italianate. The center bay of the symmetrical facade projects slightly and is capped by a pediment. Presentation Academy, 861 S. 4th (National Register) is an exuberant example of the Richardsonian Romanesque with large arches on the first floor and a round corner tower. Male High School, 911 S. Brook (National Register) is a massive neo-Jacobean structure constructed in 1914.

810 S. 2nd (Survey #CN-12) is a richly detailed building with a variety of classical motifs. Another interesting building also originally built for a commercial concern is the D. H. Ewing and Sons Creamery, 981 S. 3rd (Survey #CN-38). The classical detailing of this brick and stone structure is more monumental in nature than the delicate character of 810 S. 2nd.

The area has two auditoriums built in the 1920s. The Columbia Auditorium 824 S. 4th, (Survey #CN-29) is a stone and brick structure marked by Corinthian pilasters, swags and arched windows. Besides having a large auditorium space, it also incorporates numerous rooms now used as offices. The great amount of window space on the exterior reflects this multiple use. Memorial Auditorium, 970 S. 4th (National Register) is a monumental, classical temple with a massive, Doric portico and Greek anthemions and lion-heads atop the cornice.

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This area, which lies principally between York and Kentucky Streets, follows a rigid grid system which extends from the river in downtown south to the University of Louisville. The overall scale is 1-2 and 3 stories broken by several church spires, 2 high rise apartment buildings and numerous vacant parking lots and car dealer lots.

Percentages of current building uses in the multiple resource area are approximately: 25% residential; 40% commercial; 20% vacant/parking lots; 7% religious; 9% educational and 3% institutional.

No archeological survey of the area has been undertaken. It is the opinion of the University of Louisville Archeological Survey<sup>1</sup> that the highly-developed inner-city areas of Louisville have been so disturbed in terms of archeological resources by streets, sewers and utilities and basement excavations, as to be highly unlikely to yield any relative archeological data.

A comprehensive historical and architectural survey was prepared for the area in 1981 utilizing National Register criteria and comparing structures in this area with similar structures in other parts of the incorporated boundaries of Louisville. This survey followed a City-wide block-face survey completed in 1978. Both surveys were carried out by the Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission of Louisville. The architectural and historical survey on building-by-building basis was primarily conducted and supervised by Marty Poynter Hedgepeth, Director of Research for the Commission. Sixteen sites are already listed on the National Register in the area and nine additional sites and two districts were found to meet the criteria.

<sup>1</sup>University of Louisville Archeological Survey. The Galleria and Urban Archeological Potential of Louisville; A Case Study. 1982.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<u>na</u> prehistoric	<u>na</u> archeology-prehistoric	<u>na</u> community planning	<u>na</u> landscape architecture	<u>na</u> religion
<u>na</u> 1400-1499	<u>na</u> archeology-historic	<u>na</u> conservation	<u>na</u> law	<u>na</u> science
<u>na</u> 1500-1599	<u>na</u> agriculture	<u>na</u> economics	<u>na</u> literature	<u>na</u> sculpture
<u>na</u> 1600-1699	<u>xx</u> architecture	<u>na</u> education	<u>na</u> military	<u>na</u> social/ humanitarian
<u>na</u> 1700-1799	<u>na</u> art	<u>na</u> engineering	<u>na</u> music	<u>na</u> theater
<u>xx</u> 1800-1899	<u>na</u> commerce	<u>na</u> exploration/settlement	<u>na</u> philosophy	<u>na</u> transportation
<u>na</u> 1900-	<u>na</u> communications	<u>na</u> industry	<u>na</u> politics/government	<u>na</u> other (specify)
		<u>na</u> invention		

**Specific dates** 1867-1929 **Builder/Architect** na

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Old Louisville Multiple Resources nomination contains the remnants of the original development south of downtown. The unity and cohesiveness of this once fashionable residential enclave has been lost and only the scattered survivors of houses, churches, schools and institutions recall the architectural elegance of the neighborhood and its developmental evolution into the 20th century.

Louisville experienced a steady population growth up to the Civil War which began to push residential development out of what is today, the central business district. As early as the 1850s, large Italianate and Gothic Revival mansions were being constructed along Broadway (just north of the Multiple Resources area, none of these survive). Louisville's population burgeoned after the Civil War as the City emerged with a strong economy which attracted persons from the devastated south. The area south of Broadway was one of the most likely locations for the much needed residential expansion and the tone set by the Broadway mansions made it a fashionable enclave for the entrepreneurial class. A number of the resources which survive represent the architectural development of the 1870s and 1880s and pre-date the general development of the Old Louisville National Register district.

The stone-faced Italianates in the area are outstanding examples of the style, few of which survive (see No. 7). Clusters of Italianates such as found in district 1 are less frequent due to their relatively early dating and demolition patterns in the city. The Kentucky Street School is only one of two school buildings to survive in the city which is of the Italianate style.

The North Old Louisville area contains some of the most outstanding churches in the city and one of the greatest concentration. Many of the churches were built for congregations which had moved out of downtown. The other structures were built for new congregations which were formed in the neighborhood. The styles range from a rare example of Greek Revival to a Moorish-influenced temple, Adath Jeshurun.

The later period of development reflects the architectural trends popular from the 1890s through the early 20th century. 829 S. Second is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style executed in brick, the most common building material in the area south of downtown. The Eastlake porch on this structure is noteworthy for the massiveness of its wood treatments and the fine carved work.

Two examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque remain in the district. Presentation Academy is an outstanding large-scale example constructed in brick. 203 W. Breckinridge (District 2) is typical of the residential interpretation of the style which was extremely popular in Old Louisville.

The interest in Classical Revival motifs popularized by the 1893 Columbian Exposition is the strongest influence to be found in the early 20th century buildings. This is evident in the Ewing Creamery, 981 S. 3rd and 810 S. Second and are an interesting contrast between a monumental and a very delicate treatment of classical decoration. A similar contrast is seen between the highly plastic treatment of the architectural adornment of Columbia Auditorium, 824 S. 4th and the more severe treatment influenced by Roman Temple architecture of the Board of Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1115 S. 4th.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Brown, Theodore and Bridwell, Margaret

Old Louisville. The Architecture, the People, Architectural Conservation  
Louisville: University of Louisville, 1961.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property see individual surveys

Quadrangle name Louisville West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of York Street; thence south following the east right-of-way line of Fifth Street to a point at the southeast corner of Fifth and St. Catherine, thence east following the south right-of-way line of St. Catherine to a

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

state na code na county na code na

state na code na county na code na

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marty Hedgepeth, Director of Research

organization Landmarks Commission date December, 1982

street & number 727 W Main telephone 502/587-3501

city or town Louisville state Kentucky 40202

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Mary Curran Appel*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer* date *April 1, 1983*

For NPS use only

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

*See Continuation sheet for listing*

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The most important person of local importance connected with a surviving building was Mayor Charles Jacobs. Jacobs purchased "Burnt Knob," a 313 acre tract of forest land about four miles south of the city limits. He sold this acreage to the city in 1889 and began the construction of the Grand Boulevard, the main arterial to "Burnt Knob." These two elements were the most important impetus to the southern growth of the city. "Burnt Knob formed the basis of Iroquois Park and Grand Boulevard became Southern Parkway, the southern elements of Fredrick Olmsted's Louisville Park System ( National Register, May, 1982).

A number of individual structures in the area have undergone varying degrees of renovation during the last five years. First Christian Church was totally restored by the Lampton Baptist Church Congregation, the new owners. The tower of Presentation Academy was rebuilt according to the original plans after a fire. Memorial Auditorium utilized Community Development funding to repair crumbling parapets and for extensive roof work. Many of the churches have been well-maintained over the years. The Bayly-Shoering House was totally renovated utilizing the 1976 Tax Act. Several structures in District 2 are undergoing renovation.

The area has been formally studied in regards to its future relation to the Central Business District and Old Louisville. The Masterplans for the two previously mentioned areas both recognize the North Old Louisville's transitional nature. New residential development is encouraged which steps down in scale from the downtown to the Old Louisville Historic District. A performance zone is currently being proposed by the Planning and Zoning Commission for the area which would encourage low-density residential with some retail on the ground floor. Higher density residential would require a special petition to the Planning Commission and said review will be based on the Louisville Comprehensive Plan and the Old Louisville Neighborhood Plan, both recognize historic preservation as important planning element. This nomination will serve as the major survey tool for historic preservation in this area.

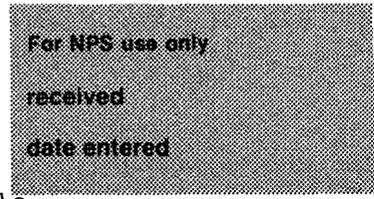
The two districts which remain in the area are small due to the massive amount of demolition in the area. The Brook and Breckinridge Streets district (District 1 ) is significant as a surviving cluster of Italianate townhouses. The cluster of residential buildings at 2nd and Breckinridge (District 2 ) mark a later period of architectural styles and the four structures which were built as a speculative venture are interesting for their inner-relationship of similar classical motifs to give a sense of unity to a dense development.

There are no other concentrations of structures which remain that reflect a feeling of time and place due to the later changes that have taken place in the area.



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Verbal boundary description and justification (con't)

point at the south-east corner of St Catherine and 4th Street; thence south following the west right-of-way line of 4th Street to a point at the northeast corner of 4th and Oak; thence east following the north right-of-way line of Oak to a point at the northwest corner of the first alley east of 4th Street; thence north following the west right-of-way line of said alley to a point at the northwest corner of said alley and St. Catherine; thence west following the north right-of-way line of St. Catherine to a point at the northeast corner of St. Catherine and 4th Street; thence north following the east right-of-way-line of 4th Street to a point at the northeast corner of 4th and Kentucky; thence east following the north right-of-way line of Kentucky Street to a point at the northwest corner of Kentucky and Floyd; thence north following the west right-of-way line of Floyd Street to a point at the northwest corner of Floyd and Jacob Street; thence west following the south right-of-way-line of Jacob Street; thence south following the west right-of-way line of 2nd Street to a point at the southwest corner of 2nd and York; thence west following the south right-of-way line of York Street to the beginning.

District No. 1

UTM-Louisville West

16-609-220,4233-200

Acreage-approximate 2.6 acres

Verbral Boundary Discription

Beginning at a point in the northeast corner of Brook and Breckinridge Streets; thence east following the north right-of-way line of East Breckinridge to a point at the south-east corner of City Block 30D, lot 11; thence north, following the east property line of said lot to a point on the south right-of-way line of the first alley north of Breckinridge; thence west 56'+/- following said right-of-way line; thencenorth following the east right-of-way line of the first alley east of Brook Street to a point at the south-west corner of said alley and Church Lane; thence west 62'+/- following the south right of way line of Church Lane; thence north 80'+/-; thence west 175'+/- to a point on the east-right-of-way-line of Brook Street 125' south of College Street; thence south following said right-of-way-line to a point at the beginning.

District No. 2

UTM-Louisville West-079

16-608,920-4233,180

Verbal Boundary Discription

Beginning at the north-west corner of Breckinridge and Second St; thence north following the west right-of-way line of south Second to a point at the south-east corner of first alley north of Breckinridge; thence west following the south-right-of-way line of said alley to a point at the northwest corner of City Block 30C, Lot 33; thence south following the west property line of said lot to a point at the southwest corner of said lot; thence east following the north right-of-way of Breckinridge to a point at the beginning.

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name North Old Louisville Multiple Resource Area  
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. District #1

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

2. District #2

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrews 6/3/83

Attest

3. Marvin, Dr. J. B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

4. Thierman Apartments

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

5. Board of Extension of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church,  
South

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

6. Ewing, D. H., & Sons Creamery

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

7. Kentucky Street School

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 6/3/83

Attest

8. Columbia Auditorium

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 8/29/83

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

9. Kosair Temple

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 8/29/83

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

10. Glore-Taylor House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 6/3/83

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name North Old Louisville Multiple Resource Area  
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature  
Determined Eligible

11. Jacob, Charles D. House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 6/3/83

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

12. Rickman House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Determined Eligible

Eligible Patrick Andrews 6/3/83

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

13. First Street District Substantive Review Keeper

Lawr Aubin 7/12/84

Attest

14. Keeper

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15. Keeper

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17. Keeper

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