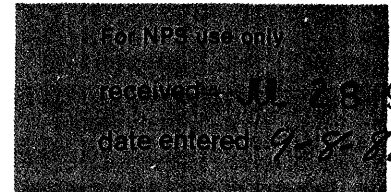


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name

historic Historic Resources of West Louisville M R A

and/or common

2. Location

street & number City of Louisville- west of 9th Street not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of Congressional District

state Kentucky code _____ county Jefferson code _____

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number see survey forms

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? na yes na no

date 1980-82 federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local ☐

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

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

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

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Russell Historic District
May, 1980

Parkland Historic District
June, 1980

Lower West Market Historic District
November, 1982

Portland Historic District
February, 1980

Shawnee Park and Parkway
Olmsted Park System of Louisville
May 17, 1982

Union Station
1000 W. Broadway
August, 1975

Western Branch Library
602 S. Tenth Street
December, 6, 1975

U. S. Marine Hospital
2215 Portland Avenue
January 9, 1978

Knights of Pythias Temple (Chestnut Street YMCA)
928-832 W. Chestnut Street
November 29, 1978

White Mills Distillery Company: Warehouse D
18th & Howard
December 8, 1978

Whiteside Bakery
1400 W. Broadway
April 24, 1979

Doerhoffer-Hampton House
2422 W. Chestnut St
July 16, 1979

Meek-Miller House
3123 North Western Parkway
September 10, 1979

National Foundry and Machine Company
1402 W. Main Street
May 1, 1980

Baker-Hawkins House
3603 W. Market Street
August 21, 1980

Hook and Ladder Co. #4
2301 W. Jefferson
November 8, 1980

Steam Engine Co. #4
1617 W Main Street
November 8, 1980

Hook and Ladder #5
18th and Garland
November 8, 1980

Steam Engine Co. #22
37th and Broadway
November 8, 1980

Fire Department Headquarters
1135 West Jefferson
November 8, 1980

New Enterprise Tobacco Warehouse
925 W. Main Street
December 4, 1980

Broadway Temple A. M. E. Zion Church
662 South 13th Street
December 8, 1980

Brandeis Elementary School
1001 South 26th Street
December 8, 1980

Chestnut Street Baptist Church
Quinn Chapel
912 West Chestnut Street
December 3, 1980

St. Peter's German Evangelical Church
1231 W. Jefferson
December 4, 1980

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

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

Historic Resources of West Louisville

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 3

Henry Vogt Machine Company Shop
10th & Ormsby
February 11, 1982

St Patricks Roman Catholic Church,
Rectory & School
1301-5 W. Market
March 1, 1982

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church,
School and Rectory, and Convent
2222-2238 W. Market
March 1, 1982

Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School
222 N. 17th Street
March 22, 1982

Firehouse #13
100 N. 34th Street

Montgomery Street School
2500-06 Montgomery Street
May 6, 1982

St George Roman Catholic Church and
Rectory
1909 Standard
October 29, 1982

Ford Motor Plant
1400 Southwestern Parkway
January 27, 1983

Jefferson Branch Library
1718 W. Jefferson St.
July 18, 1979

Determination of Eligibility

Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
2214 Bank Street
September 13, 1982

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☒ good ☐ ruins
☒ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The western section of Louisville encompassed in this nomination extends from 9th Street west to the Ohio River. The river also serves at the northern boundary and the corporate city limits serve as the southern boundary.

The area is marked by a relatively flat, topography with the river being the most dominant natural feature. The river can be most appreciated at Shawnee Park (on the far west area) which is part of the Olmsted Park System. The Falls of the Ohio, a National Natural Landmarks and the McAlpin Locks and Dam are major features along the north river boundary. A floodwall and interstate expressway are other prominent man-made elements following the line of the river on the north. The west section of Louisville, as a whole, is densely developed and the street system follows a grid plan. Occassionally, areas of grids are slightly askew due to the development patterns set out by the original subdividers. Large areas of railroad tracts also transect some of this sector and reflect the industrial nature of part of West Louisville.

West Louisville was originally farmland. It was one of the first areas of residential expansion. There are three Victorian residential neighborhoods of architectural importance remaining in the area, Russell, Portland and Parkland. The Lower West Market Street District is a mixed area of Victorian commercial and residential structures which recalls the era when people lived above or close to their place of work. (All on the National Register). The Marlow Place Bungalow District represents the latest period of significant residential development in West Louisville. These eight, one-story bungalows are the purest representation of the California bungalow and have strong Wrightian influence.

There are four major types of individual structures found scattered throughout West Louisville, religious, residential, industrial and institutional. These structures run the gamut of the Victorian and early 20th century stylistic influences including: Gothic Revival, Italianate, Spanish Colonial, Richardsonian Romanesque, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts and Art Deco. These structures represent the fine craftsmanship found throughout Louisville's historic building stock. The city was close to or contained brick yards, various hard wood forest, limestone quarries and iron works. A number of these structures are the work of some of Louisville's major architects, many of whom had regional practices during this period.

The first areas of development in West Louisville were the cities of Shippingport and Portland (see #8). The growth of these independant communities was due to their location at the foot of the Falls of the Ohio. Shippingport has since been destroyed and Portland remains as a residential, Victorian community. The area of residential development in the 1830s was directly adjacent to the central business district between 9th & 5th Streets and has all but been wiped out by Urban Renewal. Residential settlement increased after the Civil War with the enormous population influx into Louisville at this period. The flat, and easily subdivided farmland of the western sector encouraged its development through the early 20th century. The development of Shawnee Park in the 1890s helped increase the residential thrust to the western edges of the city, The majority of the structures close to the park dates between 1895-1950. Other pockets of residential development continued up into the 1950s. A number of housing projects were constructed in West Louisville also during the 1940s to 1970s, altering the character

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

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

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

of several older sections which had large areas cleared for the new construction. Commercial and institutional uses have developed around the residential neighborhoods.

Industrial establishments are located in the area in large numbers both along the river and adjacent to the numerous railroad tracks.

West Louisville is comprised, approximately of 10% commercial, 60% residential, 20% industrial and 10% institutional use.

This nomination doesn't cover archeological resources in this area. The University of Louisville Archeological Survey is handling all archeological nominations and survey work for the City of Louisville according to a plan approved by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

West Louisville was originally surveyed as part of a City-wide Survey which rated architectural quality and condition by blockfaces. This was completed in 1977 by Preservation Alliance of Louisville and Jefferson County under a contract to the Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission (Landmarks Commission) and funded by Community Development Block Grant. Four districts have been listed on the National Register as an outgrowth of this survey and more intensive building-by-building survey work by the Landmarks Commission. The entire area has been surveyed for eligible sites and districts of historic and architectural significance utilizing National Register criteria by the Landmarks Commission. The survey work was conducted by Marty Poynter Hedgepeth, Director of Research, M. A. Allgeier, Architectural Historian and Hugh Foshee, former Architectural Historian of the Landmarks Commission (the Landmarks Commission is the official city agency responsible for all preservation concerns in the City of Louisville).

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1815-1937

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

West Louisville consists of a number of distinctive Victorian and early 20th century residential neighborhoods which have developed in this flat, once fertile farmland area of the city. This area also contains some of the most interesting commercial and industrial structures from this era in the city.

The Falls of the Ohio is the only natural obstruction to river travel between Pittsburg and New Orleans and dictated the settlement of a town at that point on the river. Louisville prospered from the necessity of river cargo being unloaded above the Falls of the Ohio and portaged overland to below the Falls for the better part of the year. The first settlement 2 miles west of Louisville, below the Falls was Shippingport in the early 1780s. The early settlers were primarily French immigrants who had fled the Revolution. With the introduction of the Steamboat in 1813, river traffic increased dramatically on the Ohio. Shippingport developed rope and boat industries and challenged Louisville as the major port in Kentucky.

Portland was founded just west of Shippingport and had a better harbor and downstream location which soon made up for its later settlement date of 1814. Large influxes of immigrants from the French-Alsace region made up the original population. German and Irish immigrants were also attracted to the town.

Both Portland and Shippingport were more heavily depended upon the river traffic and related trades than Louisville. Louisville became the only inland port of entry in the United States in 1799 and was developing a more diverse economic base. The completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal in 1830, severely hurt the river traffic through the two cities. Shippingport was made an island by the canal and had been annexed by Louisville in 1828. Flooding in 1830 and 1937, the enlargement of the canal after the Civil War and in the 1920s and 1950s and the construction of a hydroelectric plant, drove the last residents out of the area. The few remaining buildings were demolished by the Corp of Engineers in 1958.

Portland was in a strong position due to its better harbor area and its connection to Louisville by a plank road (now Portland Avenue). The area was not annexed by Louisville until 1852. Portland evolved as a Victorian neighborhood of Louisville. The Portland Proper National Register district contains several remnants of the early development. The Church of our Lady was established in 1839 for French, German and Irish Catholics in the area.

Another reflection of Portland's early settlement and ties to the river is the Greek Revival, U. S. Marine Hospital* (map #62) one of seven such structures built during the 1840s to house sick rivermen on western rivers. This structure lies outside the Portland Proper Historic District. Other individually significant structures in this area include two of the earliest schools remaining in the City, the Theodore Roosevelt School,* 1866 (Map #52) and the Montgomery Street School* (Map #66). The later taste for elaborate period revivals is demonstrated in the neo-Jacobean, Western Jr. High School (WP-168, Map #56).

*National Register

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

The James Irvin House (WP-178, Map #63) at 2910 Northwestern Parkway, is one of the finest, early Italianates to remain in the city. The terra cotta eyebrow hoods and rare cast iron porches add to its elegance. The house was probably designed by Henry Whitestone, Louisville's leading architect of the 1850s to 1870s. The original owner of the house operated a ferry between Louisville and New Albany. The Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (WP-173, Map #61) is one of the finest ecclesiastical complexes to remain and one of the earliest. The Convent was one of the first institutions to work directly with the court system in the case of women assigned as ward of the State.

The major part of the housing stock in the area outside of Portland Proper is later in date, simpler in style, and has suffered a large amount of severe alterations and demolitions.

The other early residential area in West Louisville, between 9th and 15th streets, was almost totally wiped out by Urban Renewal in the 1960s. Several institutional and religious structures remain in the area which is now occupied primarily by public housing and small industrial concerns. The remaining historic structures have strong ties to the ethnic evolution of the area. St. Peter's German Evangelical Church* (Map #34), an outstanding Gothic Revival structure was built by a German population and services were held in German up to the turn-of-the-century. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church* (Map #44) is a rare local example of the Romanesque Revival and was built by the Irish immigrants. The other historic structures have strong ties to the city's Black heritage. The Western Branch Library* (Map #30) was the first such facility for Blacks in the country. The Quinn Chapel* (Map 28) houses one of the city's oldest black congregations. The Broadway Temple A. M. E. Zion Church* (Map #31) was designed by Louisville most prominent black architect and contractor, Samuel Plato. The Knights of Pythias Temple* (Map #29) was built for a black fraternal organization. The Church of the Merciful Saviour (WR-1732 Map #32) is a fine example of the late Gothic Revival style. The church sponsored the first black boy scout troupe in the country.

Adjacent to the area cleared by Urban Renewal is the Russell National Register District. This district is a mix of upper-middle and working-class Victorian residences with a large concentration of Italianate dwellings. A number of interesting churches, corner commercial structures and the city's first cemetery lie within the district. Due to segregated housing patterns, the area became the most important black enclave in Louisville in the 1930s, known as "Downtown." Today, the area is named for a very prominent black educator, Harvey C. Russell, a long time resident of the neighborhood.

The most important commercial area left relatively intact in West Louisville, is the Lower West Market Street Historic District. The area is a lively mix of exceptional 19th century, commercial structures and residences. The area recalls the period when business owners and their employees lived in close proximity and often above their places of business.

Just west of the Lower Market Street district are two significant sites of a diverse nature. St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, School and Rectory* (Map #60) is a richly detailed, Gothic Revival complex built for a German congregation. In the next block of West Market is the Ideal Theatre (WR-2012, Map #71) also richly detailed but with oversized, classical motifs and contrasting white and deep green, glazed brick. This is only one of a small number of early 20th century, neighborhood movie houses to remain.

*National Register

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

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

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Another early neighborhood is California, named for the Gold Rush of 1849. The early areas of development were wiped out by Urban Renewal. Many of the early residents worked for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad which has a large yard nearby. The area of California which remains does not contain architecturally significant residences.

In the southern section of West Louisville is the Parkland National Register District, which encompasses a large portion of the original town of Parkland. This community was severely damaged by a tornado in 1890. The area was rebuilt and expanded between 1891 and 1915 and is one of the finest collections of frame, late-Victorian architecture in the city including several exceptional examples of shingled Queen Annes.

Also in the southern area are four interesting schools. The Columbian School (SW-407, Map #20) was built in 1893 and named for the Columbian Exposition. It is an outstanding example of the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque. The Brandeis School* (Map 13) is the finest neo-Jacobean school in the city. Two highly different interpretations of the Classical Revival influence in the early 20th century are demonstrated in the Old Parkland Junior High School (SW-422, Map #15) which has a massive Corinthian portico and the richly textured details McFerran Elementary School at 25th and Hill (SW-421, Map #18).

Four churches of significance also lie south of Broadway. The St. George Roman Catholic Church* (Map #19) is a rare example of Baroque influence. The Holy Cross Catholic Church (SW-413, Map #12) exemplifies the more stylized treatment of the late Gothic Revival. Two, small, vernacular, frame churches with Gothic influences are among six such churches to remain in the city with the original clapboard intact. These are the Dumesnil Street M. E. Church (SW-417, Map #21) and the Parkland Evangelical Church (SW-410, Map #14) both date from the early 20th century.

The early 1890s brought a major development in the quality of life to the City of Louisville. The Board of Park Commissioners hired Fredrick Law Olmsted to design three, large, urban parks with connecting parkways. Shawnee Park* is located in the far western edge of Louisville at the river.

The Shawnee and Chickasaw neighborhoods developed in proximity to the park from 1915 to the 1950s. Several notable structures are found on West Broadway, one of the main arteries which lead to the park. The Basil Doerhoefer house, 4432 W. Broadway (WS-41, Map #4) is a magnificent example of the Colonial Revival style. It was constructed in 1902 for Basil Doerhoefer, a tobacco merchant and major real estate developer in West Louisville. D. X. Murphy, a prominent local architect designed the house. Next door is the Peter Doerhoefer House (SW-42, Map #5) built in 1908 for Basil Doerhoefer's son. This structure is one of the largest residences in town influenced by the American Four-square plan. Two other houses on West Broadway are connected to one family, the Diebolds, who were cut stone contractors. The Anton Diebold House at 2403 WS-29, Map #8) was constructed in 1911, reflects the influence of Roman architecture such as the Maison Carree at Nimes. The J. W. Diebold, Jr., house at 4119 (WS-8, Map #9) is a unique, local interpretation of the American Four-square in coursed stone. Both houses exhibit exceptional craftsmanship in the stone work and detailing. The Tiller Residences (WS-32, Map #7) has a beautiful repeated arch motif lending an air of villa-type pavillion and Craftsman details.

*National Register

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Christ the King (WS-43, Map #6) is a handsome late Gothic Revival Church and School, located just off West Broadway. The church and school are interesting for their integration with the church standing as the center part of the complex. This spacious treatment of the architecture reflects its later date of development and the greater availability of large tracts of land on the edges of the city during the 1920s.

The latest residential development of architectural significance consists of a small cluster of bungalows which face Broadway at 32nd Street (WR-2002-9, Map #11). These eight, one-story bungalows are the finest examples of the true California bungalows in the city. The influence of Wright's Prairie School architecture is clearly evident in speculative development by the Hieatt Brothers, a prolific building company. The subdivision was named Marlow Place. The bungalows did not sell quickly and the majority of the houses built to the north are of vernacular designs.

An extensive system of rail transportation developed in West Louisville, this and the river proximity was a major stimulus for industrial growth in the area.

Several important railroad buildings are in this section of Louisville. Union Station* (Map #26) an exquisite Richardsonian and Gothic depot, was constructed on Broadway. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad built new offices in 1907, (SW-400, Map #27) next door to the Union Station. The building is one of the finest Beaux-Arts office buildings in the city. A roundhouse and turntable of the K&I Railroad remains in the Portland area, few such complexes exist any longer in the state (WP-247, Map #65). An interesting stone-facade, freight depot built by the Monon Railroad is at 14th and Main (WP-148, Map #45).

Remnants of the Old Breaks Tobacco Market area are adjacent to the West Main Street Historic District. This area was the largest wholesale tobacco market in the world in the 1880s and 1890s and boasted 18 warehouses and every type of tobacco related activity. The name of the area was derived from the custom of breaking open the hugh hogsheads of tobacco for inspection, Louisville was the only market where this was done. A typical warehouse was two to four stories in height, brokers offices faced the street and the auction warehouse was situated in the rear.

This area in the far eastern section of West Louisville, also contained numerous other industrial concerns including: a paper mill, a machine and engine works, the world's largest plow company, planning mills and various other factories. Today, demolition and deterioration has left large gaps in the cityscape of this once bustling industrial and wholesale area. Significant historic buildings of these various enterprises dot a 25 to 30 block area close to the river.

Several tobacco warehouses remain, all marked by a large central entry and dating between 1886 and 1890, with the exception of one from 1912. The New Enterprise* (Map #38), Brown Tobacco (WP-139, Map #49), Planter's Tobacco (WP-140, Map #41), have strong rhythmic patterns created by the arched openings of the facades. The Givens Headly & Company Warehouse (WP-144, Map #42) was one of the few to escape an 1890 tornado which devastated much of this area. The Tobacco Realty Company Warehouse (WP-137, Map #39) of 1912, was built with a clorestory to add light and ventilation for drying tobacco. The Meier Warehouse (WP-253, Map #55) is several blocks west of the aforementioned structures. It occupies an entire block and has a brick alley which runs through its center. Ventilation hoods are in the middle of the opening which assisted in the tobacco drying process.

*National Register

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

Four significant structures also remain which are associated with the manufacturing of tobacco products. The National Tobacco Works at 18th and Main (WP-155, Map #54) was originally a chewing tobacco factory. It is marked architecturally by simple stone lintels over the windows and by brick piers dividing the bays, creating a steady rhythm on the facade. Three latter structures of the National Tobacco Works form a complex at 24th and Main: Branch Drying House (WP-255, Map #59), Stemmerly (WP-256, Map #58) and Warehouse (WP-254, Map #57). These three structures were built in 1898, by one of Louisville's prominent architects, D. X. Murphy. The structures were all part of the chewing tobacco manufacturing process. Chewing tobacco was originally more popular than cigarettes. This is a rare example of a multi-building industrial complex.

Several other architecturally interesting warehouses and manufacturing buildings remain in this area which represent the diversity of industry which was once located here. One of the oldest is 1100-2 West Main (WP-143, Map #43) an exceptional three-story, Italianate structure. The structure probably dates from the 1870s and can be documented with certainty from 1882. At various times it housed a cider and vinegar company, pants factory and a boot and shoe company. Though the first floor has been altered by glass brick inserts, all the cast iron elements are intact.

Two other four-story structures remain which date from 1868 and were built during the city's rapid growth immediately after the Civil War. These are some of the earliest industrial buildings to survive in the city. 1501 Lytle (WP-160, Map #50) and 312 N. 15 (WP-161, Map #49) both housed the operations of Greve, Burhrlage and Company, a furniture manufacturer. The structures are similar and are marked by bays of windows articulated by pilasters with corbeled trim.

The Wrampelmeier Furniture Co. (WP-158, Map #74) was built a little over a decade later and utilizes a more decorative window treatment of brick arched hoods and stops. Brick pilasters are still used to articulate the bays of windows and break the great expanse of the building.

The 1912, Peaslee-Gaulbert Warehouse (WP-159, Map #48) is part of a paint company complex which once occupied 5 city blocks. It is a continuation of the types of articulation and decoration used on these massive 4 and 5 story industrial structures.

Another large and more elaborate industrial building is the Mengel Box Co. (SW-403, Map #22) located south of Broadway. This four-story structure of red-brown brick has a castle-like appearance. The Mengel Co. was a major manufacturer of wood products. This building originally housed their pail division.

The distillery industry has been as important as tobacco to Louisville's economic base. One of the finest pre-prohibition whiskey warehouses is the old White Mills Warehouse D* (Map #7). A later distilling structure, the Bernheim Bottling Plant (SW-420, Map #24) is one of only a handful of structures in the city in the Art Moderne style. This structure is not only marked by horizontal bands of windows but still retains period exterior lights and entry doors.

Another, smaller Art Moderne building was built as general offices for the Jones-Dabney Varnish Co. (SW-423, Map #72). The curvilinear wall elements are a striking feature of this structure.

One of the city's most important 20th century industrial buildings is in the far western section of the city. The second Ford Motor Co. Plant* (Map #1) in Louisville was

*National Register

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

constructed in 1924. This sprawling structure was designed by the country's leading industrial architect, Albert Kahn, and it demonstrates his all-on-one-floor factory concept.

Louisville's commercial and industrial success had often been exhibited in expositions and fairs. A new Kentucky State Fairgrounds site was selected in West Louisville in 1920s. Two diverse, and interesting structures are the most significant to remain (the fairgrounds were relocated in the 1950s). A small, one-story log cabin served as the State Forest Service Exhibition Building (SW-414, Map #3). Men from the Kentucky mountains constructed the cabin in 1929 and it stands as a continuation of a vernacular building tradition. The other structure of importance is the Merchant's and Manufacturing Building (SW-415, Map #2) designed by the city's most prominent architectural firm of the 1920s, Joseph & Joseph. The structure is one of the largest and most outstanding examples of Spanish Renaissance Revival architecture in the city.

West Louisville has had a number of significant restoration projects. Union Station* was totally restored utilizing a UMTA grant and now houses the Transit Authority of Louisville. White Mills Distillery Warehouse D* is a dramatic renovation of a whiskey barrel storage facility into corporate offices for Brown-Forman Distillers. The renovation was designed by Harry Weese. Federal money, primarily Community Development, has been used for renovation of park buildings in Shawnee Park,* the Knights of Pythias Temple* (now a YMCA), the Western Branch Library* and Parkland Branch Library. Community Development grants were used to turn the Doerhoeffer-Hampton House* into a community office and activity place for the Russell neighborhood. CD funds have been used for housing rehab and public improvements in the Portland district and a section of the Russell district. The Jefferson Branch Library* has been renovated into law offices using the Tax Act. St. Peter's Evangelical Church* has done interior renovation and reopened a skylight in the nave. Quinn Chapel* is undertaking a major fund raising drive to begin renovation.

Two structures being nominated, the Bernheim Bottling Plant (SW-420), 1937, and the Jones Dabney Varnish Co. Office (SW-4200), 1935, do not meet the fifty year age criteria. Both structures are rare examples of the Art Moderne style. Little building went on in Louisville during the Depression thus accounting for the scarcity of Art Moderne and Deco structures.

The churches which are being nominated are included for their architectural significance. Louisville's collection of ecclesiastical architecture is very rich. Several of the churches also have strong association with the ethnic development of the city.

The results of this survey has been integrated into the respective neighborhood plans for this area of the city with recommendations for furthering preservation. The Comprehensive Plan for the city also recognizes preservation as a major element in the city's redevelopment. The survey and the City-Wide Survey (see #7) are used by Community Development in planning and grant allocations and demolition reviews. The only category of local industrial revenue bonds can go for multi-unit housing is directly tied to National Register listing. Currently a local tax-abatement plan is being drafted which will also be directed at the renovation of National Register properties.

*National Register

9. Major Bibliographical References

Louisville Survey West: Final Report, Louisville: Preservation Alliance of Louisville, 1977.
Weeden, Henry Clay, ed. Weeden's History of the Colored People of Louisville. Louisville, 1897.
Yates, George, Two-hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio. Louisville: Heritage Corp. of Louisville & Jefferson Cty, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name New Albany and West Louisville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References see maps and survey forms

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

The West Louisville Multiple Resources nomination boundary begins at a point in the west right of way line of 9th Street and the west right of way line of 7th Street, thence south-west-wardly following said right of way of 7th Street until it intersects the legal

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

state	na	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	na	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marty Poynter Hedgepeth, Director of Research

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission date March, 1983

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 Cronan Appel

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 13, 1983

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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

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

Historic Resources of West Louisville

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

boundary of the City of Louisville at Lillian Street, thence west following said boundary to a point in the south low water mark of the Ohio River, thence north and east following said River boundary until it intersects with an extension of the west right of way line of 9th Street, thence south along said right of way line to a point at the beginning.

This area is generally considered to be West Louisville and was the area covered comprehensively in the Louisville Survey West.

Verbal Boundary Description—Marlow Place Bungalow District

Beginning at a point in the north right-of-way line of Broadway and the southwest corner of City Block 6 H, Lot 147, thence east following said line 412'+/- to a point at the southeast corner of Block 6 J, Lot 5, thence north following the east property line of said lot 120' to a point at the northeast corner of said lot, thence west 36' following the rear property line of said lot, thence south 20' following the west property line of said lot to a point in the northeast corner of City Lot 6 J, Lot 4, thence west 376'+/- to a point in the northwest corner of City Block 6H, Lot 147, thence south following the west property line of said lot to a point in the beginning.

The Marlow Place Bungalow District Contains 2.2 Acres.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 4/5

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name West Louisville Multiple Resource Area
State Jefferson County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Bernheim Distillery Bottling Plant

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 9/8/83

Attest

2. Bridges, C. A., Tobacco Warehouse

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

3. Brown Tobacco Warehouse

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

4. Building at 1495 S. 11th St.

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrus 9/8/83

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

5. Christ the King School and Church

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

6. Church of Our Merciful Saviour

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

7. Columbian School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

8. Diebold, Anton, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrus 9/8/83

Attest

9. Diebold, J. W., Jr., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

10. Doerhoefer, Basil, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/8/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 5

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name West Louisville Multiple Resource Area
State Jefferson County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Date/Signature

11. Doerhoefer, Peter C., House

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Attest

12. Dumesnil Street ME Church

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

13. Givens Headley and Co., Tobacco
Warehouse

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

14. Greve, Buhrlage and Company
312-316 N. 15th St.

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

15. Greve, Buhrlage and Company
1501 Lytle St.

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

16. Holy Cross Catholic Church,
School and Rectory

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

17. Ideal Theatre

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

18. Irvin, James F., House

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 9/8/83

Attest

19. Kentucky & Indian Terminal
Railroad Co. Roundhouse and
Turntable

Substantive Review
Determined Eligible
for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 9/8/83

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

20. Louisville and Nashville Railroad
Office Bldg.

Entered in the
National Register for Keeper

Melons Byers 9/8/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 3 of 5

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name West Louisville Multiple Resource Area
State Jefferson County, Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Marlow Place Bungalows District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

22. McFerran, J. B., School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

23. Meier, William G., Warehouse

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

24. Mengel Box Company

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

25. Merchant's and Manufacturing Bldg.

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper eligible Patrick Andrews 9/18/83

Attest

26. Monon Freight Depot

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

27. National Tobacco Works

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

28. National Tobacco Works Branch
Drying House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper accept Patrick Andrews 9/18/83

Attest

29. National Tobacco Work Branch
Stemmary

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

30. National Tobacco Works Warehouse

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 9/18/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 4 of 5

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name West Louisville Multiple Resource Area
State Jefferson County, Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Parkland Evangelical Church
Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

32. Parkland Junior High School

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

33. Peaslee-Gaulbert Warehouse
Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

34. Planter's Tobacco Warehouse
Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

35. Reed, J. V., and Company
Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

36. State Forest Service Exhibition Bldg.
Substantive Review

for
Keeper

Eligible, Patrick Andrews 9/8/83

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

37. Tiller, F. M., House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

38. Tobacco Realty Company

Substantive Review

for
Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 9/8/83

Attest

39. Wedekind House and Servant's Quarters

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

40. Western Junior High School

Entered in the
National Register

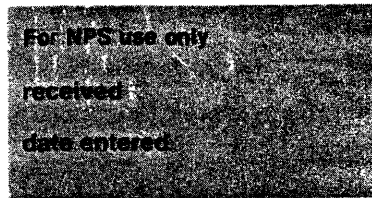
for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/8/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 5 of 5

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name West Louisville Multiple Resource Area
State Jefferson County, Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

394 41. Wrampelmeier Furniture Company

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/8/83

Attest

42. Thornburgh House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 12/8/83

Attest

43. Shawnee High School

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrews 11/2/84

Attest

44. Shawnee Elementary School

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrews 11/2/84

Attest

45. Grove, Benjamin, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/15/84

Attest

46.

Keeper

Attest

47.

Keeper

Attest

48.

Keeper

Attest

49.

Keeper

Attest

50.

Keeper

Attest