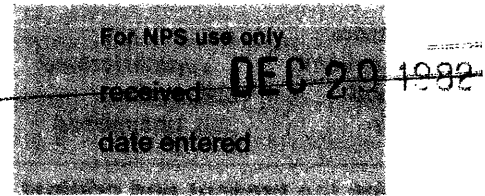


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Highlands Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location Roughly bounded by Barrett Ave., Eastern Pkwy., Fernwood,

street & number See VBD Bardstown, Woodbourne, Ellerbe, Sherwood Ave. and na not for publication

city, town Louisville vicinity of congressional district

state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input 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 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	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE

street & number Multiple

city, town Louisville na vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 517 W. Jefferson

city, town Louisville state Kentucky 40202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Research Inventory has this property been determined eligible? na yes no

date 1978-82 na federal state na county na local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

HIGHLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

Platted in 1889 as the Highland Grove Addition, Beechwood Avenue contains some of the finest early residences in the Tyler Park Neighborhood. No. 1642 is an outstanding 1889 Queen Anne which has an unusual, elliptical front porch. No. 1650 is a one-story brick residence built on a temple form, with fine classical detailing. Most of the houses on Beechwood are frame American Foursquares, dating between 1900 and 1910 and exhibiting fine classical detailing in their porches, cornices and windows. There are also two, rare concrete block homes on the street, built ca. 1907. A large gap in the streetscape on the east side is the result of demolition caused by the adjacent shopping center. (Photo 41, 42)

Goddard Avenue, between Baxter and Barret Avenues, was developed ten to fifteen years later than the surrounding streets. Near Baxter are modest, frame or brick veneer bungalows from the 1910s and 1920s. Near Barret, the homes are mostly two story and are more varied in style. Colonial and Period Revival influences, as well as Craftsman elements, are evident in such features as exposed timbering, stucco finishes and gambrel roofs. (Photo 43)

Rosewood Avenue, between Baxter and Castlewood Avenues, underwent two building periods. Near Baxter, the homes show a remarkable continuity. They are nearly all two-story brick or brick veneer dwellings with fine classical details. Many were built for successful businessmen. Both Goddard Avenue and this section of Rosewood were subdivided in 1907 by E. A. Goddard, who also gave the land for the establishment of Tyler Park. The old Goddard Mansion at 1505 Rosewood was converted to apartments about 1909, and the Neo-Classical facade was added at that time. The original house is older and may have been the residence of William Preston Johnston, a confederate hero and later president of Tulane University. At the western end of Rosewood, on the hill leading down to Castlewood, the houses date generally from the late 1910s and the 1920s. Most are of frame construction, though brick veneer and stucco are also common. Colonial Revival, including Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival influences, are represented here. (Photo 44, 47)

Rosewood, between Baxter and Bardstown Road, as well as Mossrose and Bellewood Avenues, were subdivided in 1889. Generally, one- to two-and-one-half story frame dwellings of late Victorian or American Foursquare design, predominate. Most date between 1890 and 1910. Here again, the classical influence is very evident in many of these houses. Good carpentry work abounds in such features as cornices, porches and gables. (Photo 48-52)

The houses on Windsor Place show an unusual homogeneity due to the building restrictions imposed by the developers of the street. All the houses date from the 1910s and 1920s. They are all two stories in height, have masonry exteriors and are of uniform setback. Windsor Place attracted the well-to-do professional or businessman, who often employed an architect to design his home. Craftsman and Prairie School influences are apparent here, as are the English Period Revival and Colonial Revival. Mediterranean-inspired tile roofs are in abundance. Most of the houses borrow freely from several sources. (Photo 53, 54)

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National Register of Historic Places
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HIGHLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Preston's Lodge, built in 1815, was a two-story log home built by Major William Preston, the son of the 1874 grantee, Col. William Preston. This log home is thought to be at the core of the building located at 1072 Baxter Avenue. All records and existing physical evidence lead to this conclusion, but due to a clapboard exterior and additions made ca. 1880, absolute proof is impossible without dismantling some walls. Major Preston lived here only seven years before his untimely death, and his wife and six children moved to town. Major Preston's son, William, was to become a leading local, state and national figure. He was a Harvard graduate with a prosperous legal career in Louisville. He entered a life of public service in 1874 with a command position in the Mexican War. He also served in the State House of Representatives, the United States Congress, as United States Minister of Spain, and finally as General in the Confederate Army. After a period of exile in Canada, Preston was allowed to return to Kentucky. He lived in Lexington until his death in 1887. Preston was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, less than one mile from his boyhood home, Preston's Lodge.

About 1880, the one-story front section was added to the house. It remained a single family residence until the turn of the century. At that time, the Kentucky Children's home bought the entire 1000 block of Baxter Avenue and remained there for twenty years. (Photo

Another older residence associated with the Preston family is a large Greek Revival residence with large Classical Revival alterations located at 1505 Rosewood Avenue in the Tyler Park Neighborhood. This house, commonly known as the Goddard Mansion, was first owned by William Preston Johnson, nephew of General William Preston. Johnson was also a Civil War hero for the Confederacy and was later president of Tulane University. The house served as a hospital during the Civil War and was later sold at auction. Julius Von Borries, a prominent local merchant, bought the house at that time and finally sold it in 1887 to E. A. Goddard.

The house originally faced Baxter Avenue, then known as Von Borries Avenue. In 1909, Goddard re-oriented the house to face Rosewood Avenue and added two large Classical Revival porches. The house was converted to apartments at that time. The actual construction date of the house is not known, but was probably built ca. 1850. (Photo 46, 47)

There were several residences in the Deer Park Neighborhood, but only two remain and both fall outside of the district boundaries. The Bullock-Clifton House (National Register, 1982) is the oldest, built in 1834 with a large steamboat Gothic addition made in 1873. It is located on Rosedale Avenue two blocks outside the district.

The Bonnycastle House, from which the neighborhood took its name, is obscured by a brick synagogue built ca. 1950. The Bonnycastle House was built in 1863 in a Greek Revival style, with a central, two-story, pedimented portico. The portico has been removed and a one-story concrete block structure added on the south side. But the interior and much of the exterior