

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

historic name	Roscoe Goose House
other names/site number	JF-SS-594

street & number		3012 South Third Street				NA	not for publication		
city or town		Louisville				NA			
state	Kentucky	code	KY	county	Jefferson	code	111	zip code	40208

 X **A** **B** **C** **D**

Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
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Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
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Roscoe Goose House
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Poured Concrete, concrete block

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt Shingles

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Roscoe Goose House (JF-SS-594), built circa 1891, is a two-and-a-half-story Italianate-style dwelling located near the famed Churchill Downs horseracing track in Louisville, Kentucky. A tall central dormer, rockface stonework, and a full-façade porch are its major exterior features. Its solid construction, statuesque profile, and intricate detailing exemplify broad trends in late Victorian-era residential design. The Goose House is being interpreted for its association with jockey and horse trainer, Roscoe Goose, a major contributor to Kentucky's horse racing history. Goose purchased the building in 1913 and resided in it until his death in 1971. The building conveys Goose's importance in horseracing circles during the early-twentieth century. The area proposed for nomination includes approximately one-quarter acre, and one contributing building.

Character of the Area Surrounding the Property

The Roscoe Goose House stands at 3012 South Third Street in a predominately residential neighborhood immediately north of the Churchill Downs horseracing track. The area surrounding the house is a mix of modern commercial buildings and late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential and institutional buildings. Immediately to the south is a Subway Restaurant. To the north are a row of houses with contemporaneous origins. Directly across Third Street to the east is Jim Patterson Stadium, the University of Louisville baseball stadium. Mature trees line the west side of Third Street where many of the historic homes still stand. The east side of the street is a modern parking lot adjacent to the University of Louisville baseball stadium. Development of the University of Louisville athletic fields has significantly changed the neighborhood in recent years. The Subway Restaurant to the south is a new construction where a historic church was demolished in 2014. Commercial development has proliferated in the neighborhood in recent years, as there is a large shopping center on the southeast corner of Third and Central Avenue.

Development of the Nominated Property

One area of residential development in 1890s Louisville was in the vicinity of the Louisville Jockey Club of Churchill Downs. This included the area south of the Jockey Club, which included Grand Boulevard, and later Southern Parkway, which was completed in 1893. Southern Parkway was a part of the Olmsted Park System, which sought to create a network of parks and boulevards throughout the city.¹ The Louisville Railway Company constructed an electric streetcar line along P Street (Central Avenue). The rapid development of streetcar suburbs in the south end of Louisville had a vast impact on the city's physical design. It allowed for an expansion of the city's boundaries and "the impact of speculative development by land companies upon the spatial arrangement of individual subdivisions and suburbs and their relationship with each other."²

As a result, over the next decade, the block containing the Roscoe Goose House underwent major development. A new corner drugstore, saloon, and residential structures were built along Fourth Street where greenhouses used to sit. Vacant lots north and west of the Roscoe Goose House were sold for corner commercial and residential use. The South Louisville Presbyterian Church was erected directly to the south.³

¹ Karl E. Kramer, "Parkways," in *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*, ed. John E. Kleber (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 693.

² Louisville Survey Central and South, Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, May 1978.

³ Roscoe Goose House Designation Report, Louisville Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, May 22, 2012.

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The Roscoe Goose house was built circa 1891 by George Morat, the son of a German florist.⁴ In 1892, this house was the only residential structure in the block, which was bounded on the North by O Street (Heywood Avenue), on the west by Fourth Street, on the south by P Street (Central Avenue), and on the east by Third Street. The southern half of the block was filled with F. Morat's Sons and Company Florists' greenhouses.⁵ However, Morat's time in the house was short lived. Morat and his wife Lizzie sold the property in 1893 to Alvah L. Terry, who then sold it to Hugh L. Jones in 1894.⁶

Jones lived in the house until 1901 when he sold it to Clara C. Jones.⁷ There is no information on Hugh L. Jones during his time in the house. Clara C. Jones was a Georgian widow who lived in the house with her mother, Amanda Hyte; her sister, Ella Dooley; her brother-in-law, Robert L. Dooley, a printer; her nephew, John Dooley; and a servant, Ella Selvy.⁸ Jones sold the property to Charles Eberenz in 1904. Eberenz was a Kentucky farmer with eight children.⁹ On June 3, 1913, Charles and Cecilia Eberenz sold the house to Thomas M. Goose, trustee for brothers Roscoe T. Goose and Carl S. Goose. The house was bought for Catherine Goose, their mother, who had lived in a small home on Grand Boulevard. Anna Baird, Catherine's second cousin, also moved into the home to help. Unfortunately, Catherine died a year later.¹⁰ From 1913, Roscoe Goose occupied and/or owned the property until the 1970s.

In his will, Roscoe Goose left his home to Wilbur E. Borton, a horse trainer who lived in Hollywood, Florida. It is likely that Borton was one of the young jockeys that the Goose family cared for. According to the 1940 Census, Borton lived with the family.¹¹ In 1975, Borton sold the home to Yandell R. Bitzer who frequently bought and sold properties. Four years later, Bitzer sold the property to the Priory of St. John the Baptists of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem Knights of Malta, Inc., which was the church directly to the south. The church still owns the property today.¹² However, the church is no longer used and the properties surrounding the Roscoe Goose House are slated for demolition for the development of a new strip mall.¹³

⁴ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 332:77; C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1890 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1890); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1891 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1891).

⁵ Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Louisville, Sheet 218.

⁶ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 416:592, 440:378.

⁷ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 550:422, C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1896 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1896); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1897 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1897); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1899 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1899); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1900 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1900).

⁸ United States Census Bureau, 1900 United States Federal Census, Louisville Ward 7, Jefferson, Kentucky, Roll 531, Page 9B, Enumeration District 0070.

⁹ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 607:84; C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1905 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1905); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1907 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1907); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1909 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1909); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1912 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1912); United States Census Bureau, 1910 United States Federal Census, Louisville Ward 7, Jefferson, Kentucky, Roll T624_485, Page 11A, Enumeration District 0135.

¹⁰ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 787:198; Earl Ruby, *The Golden Goose: The Story of the Jockey Who Won the Most Stunning Kentucky Derby and Then Became a Millionaire* (Verona, Wisconsin: Edco-Vis Associates, Inc., 1974), 145.

¹¹ Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Will Book 171:155; United States Census Bureau, 1910 United States Federal Census, Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky, Roll T627_1370, Page 4B, Enumeration District 121-185.

¹² Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 4798:75, 5125:491.

¹³ Charlie White, "Retail center proposal would raze old St. John chapel," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), March 23, 2011.

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Exterior Description

The Goose House faces east on its site slightly higher than street level with a concrete retaining wall. Its full-width porch stretches 3 bays on the east side, and wraps around to the south side of the building for two bays. It features Doric columns with rusticated concrete block bases, a denticulated cornice, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. This porch is clearly a later addition to the house. Behind the porch is a large central window with a heavy stone window hood and a segmental-arch transom of stained glass. To the right of the large window is the main entrance, composed of glass doors set in decorative wrought iron beneath a concrete lintel, a small vestibule, and interior doors of wood with leaded glass panes and a transom above.



Photo 1: East façade



Photo 3: South elevation

At the east façade's second-story level are three one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The half-story dormer features a single horizontal window, which has a half-round transom topped by a concrete lintel. The window lintels on the east elevation have carved decorative elements. Additionally, there is decorative concrete work along the first floor and second floor windows. Recent applications of paint have hidden this detail. The roof is hipped except along the dormer, which is gabled. Italianate brackets decorate the eaves of the east side only.

The south elevation features a two-story projecting polygonal bay, beyond where the projecting porch returns to the wall surface. The remainder of the elevation is rectangular with regularly-spaced one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The windows have flat openings with concrete lintels. All first floor windows are covered with iron security bars. There is decorative brick work under the first floor windows, in which these bricks protrude from the wall to create a horizontal line around the house. However, this line is not found on the west or north elevations of the house.

The west, or rear, elevation has a one-story shed-roofed addition covered in vinyl siding with modern double-hung windows covered with iron security bars. The entry door occupies the north side of this rear addition. Immediately above the door to this addition is a large metal awning.

The gable chimney is positioned on the north elevation of the house. This elevation has irregularly-placed windows of varying shapes. At the ground-floor level, where the stair is located, is a small fixed window topped by a full arch. The other windows on the north side, much like those on the south elevation, are one-over-one double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels.

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Photo 4: West (rear) elevation



Photo 5: North elevation

Interior Description

The Roscoe Goose House is approximately 2,706 square feet and the floor plan appears to have been altered a little over time. Baseboards, crown molding, window surrounds, and door surrounds are all original with decorative features. Much of this historic fabric is intact but in great need of repair. There are six rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second floor, and attic space in the upper half story.

On the first floor, the stairwell and foyer are situated on the north wall and feature original moldings as well as original stair treads and banisters. A small arched stained glass window is located on the north wall in front of the stairwell. To the south is the front room which contains a large casement opening with decorative molding. Along the east exterior wall is a large picture window with a stained glass transom above. To the south is an original brick fireplace with a decorative mantle and surround, which contains a large mirror. The original flooring is still present under parquet and other flooring styles. A large, French door opening with a transom window is located to the west. However, the doors have been replaced with modern ones.

The dining room, which is located through the French doors, contains an original brick fireplace with a decorative mantle, surround, and large mirror on the southern wall. Original windows flank the fireplace creating a bay. The northern wall of the dining room contains a large casement opening that leads to the hallway and exposed stairwell. The room contains a dropped ceiling over the original lapboard and plaster. To the west is a doorway that leads to a rear hall connecting the bathroom, side entry, kitchen, and rear addition. The side entry is located on the northern wall of the house and contains the original door with a transom window overhead. A second stairwell was placed over this door at some point but has since been removed. The small bathroom is across the hall from the side entry. To the north, the kitchen is on the southern wall of the house. Both the bathroom and kitchens have been gutted for renovation. The hallway ends at the rear addition and contains the original door frame and transom window. The addition is a small storage room with access to the crawl space below.

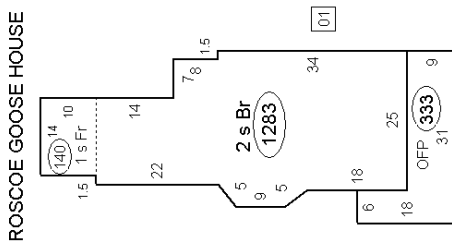
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Going up the main stairwell to the second floor of the house, is a double hung stained glass window. A landing and hallway is situated at the top of the stairs. Along the western wall of the house is a bedroom and a bathroom. The bathroom has been gutted for renovation. Outside those rooms is a second small landing that once connected the removed staircase. To the east, down the hallway, is a second bedroom with a bay that mimics the first floor dining room. The central portion of the bay is a solid wall that may have once had a fireplace with windows flanking it. To the east is an arched opening that appears to be original and currently used for closet space. The room contains a dropped ceiling over the original lapboard and plaster. There is a third bedroom located to the east along the eastern wall of the house. All of these bedrooms contain original moldings like the first floor.

Outside of the third second floor bedroom is a small staircase which leads to the upper half-story attic space. A narrow hallway runs the length of the attic, from east to west, with small rooms that branch from it. These rooms appear to have been added later and used as livable space.



Floor plan (North \uparrow)

Changes to the House since the Period of Significance

The Roscoe Goose House has not changed much since its Period of Significance (1913-1965). The largest changes to the house occurred sometime between 1905 and 1928, according to the Sanborn maps. The rear porch became an addition and a front porch was added to the house where there was not one originally. Today, the house contains its original windows and materials. Some of the wooden corbels are missing along the cornice line due to neglect. The roofing material has been changed over time. It is unclear what the original material was. Storm windows and security grates have been added to the exterior of the house. The interior of the house is in a state of disrepair due to the extensive number of renters who resided in the house and the previous owners' neglect. However, the new property owner, David Downy, of Goose House, LLC, intends on rehabilitating the house.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ 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 a 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment

Period of Significance

1913-1965

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Goose, Roscoe

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance: The Period of Significance is the time that Roscoe Goose, the important person, was a significant participant in the Horse Racing industry, and in which he lived in the nominated property.

Criteria Considerations: NA

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Roscoe Goose House (JF-SS-594) meets National Register eligibility Criterion B for its association with Roscoe Goose, an important figure in the horseracing industry in Louisville during the twentieth century. Goose's significance is interpreted in the Historic Context "Horse Racing in Louisville, Kentucky, 1900-1965." Goose, a former jockey, helped shape the horseracing industry by mentoring young jockeys and advocating for better safety regulations. Goose's ownership of the house represented a major change in horseracing. In the early-twentieth century, jockeys' wages were increased due to the rising popularity of the sport. While horseracing has been popular from Kentucky's earliest days, interested parties did not invest significant sums of money into the activity. At the beginning of the century, investments in racehorse breeding increased, which, in turn led to higher stakes and a subsequent need for professional trainers and jockeys. Goose was one of the first jockeys to benefit from the increase in wages. His earnings allowed him to buy the house on South Third Street and help other jockeys in the industry after he ceased to ride. The Goose House retains integrity from its period of significance and reflects the early twentieth century development of horseracing in Louisville, Kentucky.

Historic Context: Horse Racing in Louisville, Kentucky, 1900-1965

Horseracing has been a significant entertainment in Louisville and Kentucky. A race in the streets of newly established Lexington is recorded as early as 1775, and a race track constructed by 1789¹⁴ Soon after, other tracks had been established across the state, though definitely as amateur affairs.¹⁵

In 1873, as sales of thoroughbred yearlings sank, many breeders considered shuttering their stock farms. In an effort to stimulate the industry, Colonel Meriwether Lewis Clark, grandson of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, traveled east, to investigate the elements of Europe's successful racing businesses. He researched racetracks and the business of racing. Epsom Downs in England, which held the Epsom Derby and Oaks, greatly impressed him. He noted the success of racing clubs. He observed that thoroughbred races were organized according to the horses' age and class—an English concept. Furthermore, he saw that sizable purses were offered in France, supported by pari-mutuel betting, which encouraged owners to invest great sums in horse breeding. He hoped to import these ideas to the United States.¹⁶ He returned to the United States in 1874, establishing Churchill Downs and the Kentucky Derby, modeling both after what he had seen abroad.

Clark named his track Churchill Downs because it was built on land owned by the Churchill family. Further emulating English racing, Clark named the principal race the Kentucky Derby and modeled the Clark Handicap after the St. Leger Handicap. Clark formed the Louisville Jockey Club to raise money for the track, and served as its first president. The 320 original members of the club each paid \$100 in dues.¹⁷ Louisville newspapers at the time focused on the need for the city to have a permanent racetrack in order to draw more tourists. The first Kentucky Derby ran Monday, May 17, 1875, for a distance of a mile and a half. In 1896, the

¹⁴ Website: <http://www.churchilldowns.com/about/history>. Consulted 1/6/15.

¹⁵ Marjorie Rieser, "Horse Racing in Central Kentucky and Jefferson County (With Special Reference to Churchill Downs)" (master's thesis, University of Louisville, 1944); James H. Charleton, "Churchill Downs National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" (National Park Service, 1985).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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length was reduced to a mile and a quarter, which is its length today. The Derby is now held annually on the first Saturday in May.¹⁸

Between 1910 and 1930, Louisville's population was changing dramatically. As more people moved out of the city center, the outlying suburbs began to grow. The most rapid growth occurred in the South End, near Goose's house, with "two-to-five fold population increases."¹⁹ This population increase coincided with the growing popularity of Churchill Downs. In 1912, nearly 1,600 horserace meets were held across the United States. These races involved 15,000 horses; six million dollars in purses and stakes were distributed. Churchill Downs profited from this increased national interest in having more horses attend each meeting along with greater crowds and larger purses.²⁰

Today, there have been 102 different jockeys that have won the Kentucky Derby since 1875. A few of these jockeys hold records for multiple wins throughout their careers. Jockeys who have won three times include Isaac Murphy, Earl Sande, Angel Cordero, Jr., Gary Stevens, Kent Desormeaux, and Calvin Borel. Jockey Willie Shoemaker won the Derby four times, and Eddie Arcaro and Bill Hartack share the record for the most wins with five each.²¹ Additionally, 113 different jockeys have won the Kentucky Oaks since 1875 with Eddie Arcaro and Manuel Ycaza sharing the record for the most wins with four each.²² The Triple Crown is a compilation of three races (Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes) that when won by a single Thoroughbred is considered an amazing accomplishment. There have only been eleven Triple Crown winners since the early twentieth century, and Eddie Arcaro holds the record for two wins.²³

In Kentucky, there are currently no other horse jockey homes listed on the National Register. The horse industry listings include racetracks, such as Churchill Downs and Keeneland (both National Historic Landmarks), and large horse farms near Lexington. One listing, known as the Courtney Matthews House, was the home of an African American horse trainer and overseer of Ashland Stud. His home was situated in Lexington near the now-demolished Kentucky Association racetrack on Breckenridge Street, a part of the Loudon Park Association residential area. More so than Goose, the fact that Matthews owned a home in that area showed the large changes in the horse racing industry. Matthews' significance is not only in the history of horse racing in general, but as an African American, he contributes to Lexington's African American history as well as the history of African Americans in the horse racing industry. However, Matthews was a trainer, not a Derby winning, record holding jockey like Roscoe Goose who worked to help the industry and change young jockey's lives. These men are both significant in the horse racing industry but in very different ways.

Staff at Kentucky's State Historic Preservation Office and at the National Register, searched their databases for entries comparable to the nominated property, but could find no other properties similar to the Goose House in Kentucky on the National Register.²⁴ Jennifer Beisel's dissertation, "The American Upper Class and the American Horse Industry from 1865 to 1929," lists several horse racing industry properties across

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Louisville Survey Central and South, Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, May 1978.

²⁰ Marjorie Rieser, "Horse Racing in Central Kentucky and Jefferson County (With Special Reference to Churchill Downs)".

²¹ "Kentucky Derby," Wikipedia, accessed February 25, 2015, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kentucky_Derby.

²² "Kentucky Oaks," Wikipedia, accessed February 25, 2015, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kentucky_Oaks.

²³ "United States Triple Crowns," Wikipedia, accessed February 25, 2015,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Crown_of_Thoroughbred_Racing#United_States_Triple_Crowns.

²⁴ Marty Perry, e-mail message to author, April 22, 2013; Rustin Quaide, e-mail message to author, April 17, 2013.

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the United States, but for Kentucky, she includes only horse farms and horse racing tracks.²⁵ The homes of horse owners may be well known, but the lives of jockeys need further highlighting.

There have been many great horses, owners, and jockeys, including Roscoe Goose, that have contributed to the rich history of horseracing in Louisville, all of which enhanced Churchill Downs' status and were responsible for the Kentucky Derby's worldwide popularity and prestige. Unfortunately, the properties and homes of jockeys have been neglected in terms of listing on the National Register, especially in Kentucky, a state with a rich horse racing history.

History of Roscoe Goose and the Roscoe Goose House

Roscoe was born January 21, 1891 on a farm in Jeffersontown, Kentucky, that had been in their family since the 1770s. A state historical marker on Watterson Trail near Taylorsville Road honors the jockey.²⁶ His family was lower income, working class, and the sons had to quit school in order to make money for the family. When Civil War veteran Rufus Goose began losing his eyesight, the family moved to Butchertown to be closer to job opportunities. At the time, Roscoe was eight years old.²⁷ Roscoe began driving delivery wagons to help. Soon he got a job watering, grooming, and galloping horses at Douglas Park in southern Louisville. In 1906, at a county fair in Elizabethtown, he finished third in his first horse race.²⁸ By 1910, Goose had become a stable hand at the Churchill Downs racetrack.²⁹

According to city directories, Roscoe Goose lived in the nominated property intermittently with his brothers Thomas and Carl. Roscoe Goose lived in the house for the first six years that Roscoe and Carl owned it. Thomas owned the Sycamore Bar near Third Street and Central Avenue.³⁰ The three men sold the property back and forth until it was sold to Roscoe only in 1917. According to city directories, Roscoe Goose moved into the house in 1920. However, other sources claim the three brothers lived there with their mother and cousin.³¹ The Goose brothers were three of five sons born to Rufus and Catherine (Sturgeon) Goose.

During his early career, Roscoe Goose won many races, his most important one in 1913, when he rode Donerail to victory in the Kentucky Derby. The horse was a 91-1 long shot, which paid \$184.90 for a \$2.00 wager.³² After winning, Goose said, "I regard it as the greatest afternoon in my whole life for the reason that I was born and reared in Louisville and I have won Louisville's greatest race. I will never forget this day as long

²⁵ Jennifer Beisel, "The American Upper Class and the American Horse Industry from 1865 to 1929," (PhD dissertation, Middle Tennessee State University, 2005).

²⁶ Earl Ruby, *Golden Goose*, 145; Charlie White, "Churchill Downs' Golden Goose," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), March 2, 2011.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ "Roscoe Goose, winning jockey in 1913 Ky Derby, dies at 80," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), June 12, 1971.

²⁹ United States Census Bureau, 1910 United States Federal Census, Magisterial District 3, Jefferson, Kentucky, Roll T624_483, Page 21B, Enumeration District 0021.

³⁰ Earl Ruby, *Golden Goose*, 70.

³¹ C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1914 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1914); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1916 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1916); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1918 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1918); C.K. Caron, *Caron's 1920 City Directory of Louisville* (Louisville: C.K. Caron, 1920); Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 806:489, 806:526, 884:556; Earl Ruby, *Golden Goose*, 145.

³² "Winning With Donerail Meant Losing For Goose," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), May 26, 1963.

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as I live.”³³ His win set several new Derby records, including a new speed record for that distance. It was also the first time that a Louisville native won the Derby. The race also had the highest attendance in Derby history up to that point. Almost a century later, Goose still holds the record for winning on a horse with the highest odds in Derby history.

In 1913, Goose also posted wins in the Debutante Stakes and the Clark Handicap. His other major racing wins included the Bashford Manor Stakes, the Cherokee Handicap and the Louisville Cup, all in 1915, and the Cherokee Handicap and Kentucky Oaks in 1916. His brother Carl, who raced as Carl Ganz, also achieved success as a jockey. He won the Kentucky Oaks in 1913. Ganz died in a racing accident in 1915 at Latonia Race Track. Roscoe and Carl are the only brothers ever to both win the Kentucky Oaks.³⁴

Roscoe Goose ended his career as a jockey in 1918 due to an injury; surely his brother's tragic death factored into that decision. He continued to work in the thoroughbred industry as a trainer and owner. Goose was the principal trainer at Chicago's Arlington Park in 1928 and in 1931, he trained at Ellis Park in Henderson, Kentucky. In 1940, Goose returned to Arlington Park, where he trained the winner of the Arlington-Washington Lassie Stakes.³⁵

Goose served as a mentor for the 1937 Triple Crown winning jockey Charley Kurtsinger and other riders, including Eugene James and Eddie Arcaro.³⁶ Roscoe and Frances frequently invited many young jockeys to stay on the third floor of their home. Many of these jockeys went on to achieve great success thanks in part to the role Goose played in their lives. Later in his career, Roscoe Goose served a three-year term as president of the Kentucky Thoroughbred Breeders Association and was one of the inaugural class of inductees in the Kentucky Athletic Hall of Fame.

He also made money in real estate by buying and selling properties near his home.³⁷ Goose died on June 14, 1971 at the age of eighty. He outlived all members of his immediate family, which he had buried in a family plot in Cave Hill Cemetery.³⁸

Evaluation of the Significance of Roscoe Goose within the context Horse Racing in Louisville, Kentucky, 1900-1965

In 1966, Roscoe and Frances Goose were honored at an annual Knights of Columbus Derby dinner where they were called “the couple which has done the most for racing in Kentucky.”³⁹ As patrons of horseracing in Louisville and mentors to young jockeys, the Goose family remained active throughout their lives in the Louisville community. This is the first nomination to give attention to the important role that jockeys played in

³³ John L. O'Connor, *History of the Kentucky Derby 1875-1921* (White Plains, NY: John L. O'Connor, 1921), 111.

³⁴ Roscoe Goose House Designation Report, Louisville Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, May 22, 2012.

³⁵ Earl Ruby, *Golden Goose*.

³⁶ “Roscoe Goose, winning jockey in 1913 Ky Derby, dies at 80,” *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), June 12, 1971.

³⁷ Earl Ruby, *Golden Goose*.

³⁸ “Roscoe Tarlton ‘The Golden Goose’ Goose,” Find A Grave, accessed March 25, 2013, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=69297910>; “Cave Hill Cemetery Burial Database,” Cave Hill Cemetery, accessed March 25, 2013, <http://www.cavehillcemetery.com>.

³⁹ “Roscoe Goose, winning jockey in 1913 Ky Derby, dies at 80,” *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), June 12, 1971.

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the horseracing business in Kentucky. It is hoped that additional nominations will follow, and more buildings will become Metro Louisville Landmarks or be included in the National Register.

It is interesting that for a state that places much emphasis on horse racing that there are no homes on the National Register of the many Derby winning jockeys. Roscoe Goose had an incredible career as a jockey and still holds the record for winning on a horse with the highest odds in Derby history. He and his brother Carl are also still the only brothers who have each won the Kentucky Oaks. However, Goose is one of 102 jockeys who have won the Kentucky Derby. Thus, Goose's legacy reaches beyond his jockey days. Remaining active in the racing industry, Goose trained and mentored young jockeys, even allowing them to live in his home while they were in Louisville. Among his protégés were Charles Kurtsinger, Eugene James, and Eddie Arcaro. Kurtsinger won the U.S. Triple Crown in 1937 with War Admiral. There are only eleven Triple Crown winners in history. Eddie Arcaro also won the U.S. Triple Crown in 1941 with Whirlaway and in 1948 with Citation. He also holds the records for the most Preakness and Belmont Stakes wins in history with six. He is tied for the most Kentucky Derby wins with Bill Hartack with five wins. Eugene James won the 1931 Kentucky Oaks with Cousin Jo and the 1932 Kentucky Derby with Burgoo King. It is clear that Goose helped shape the future of horseracing in Kentucky by mentoring these jockeys. Furthermore, Goose advocated for better safety standards and regulations for jockeys in order to protect these men and allow them to have long, thriving careers.

Roscoe Goose began jockeying at a time when horse racing became a growing industry locally and nationally. At the beginning of the twentieth century, investments in racehorse breeding increased, which, in turn led to higher stakes and a subsequent need for professional trainers and jockeys. Goose was one of the first jockeys to benefit from the increase in wages. His earnings allowed him to buy the house on South Third Street and help other jockeys in the industry after he ceased to ride. The Goose House retains integrity from its period of significance and reflects the early twentieth century development of horseracing in Louisville, Kentucky.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the significance of the Roscoe Goose House in light of its current physical condition

Evaluation of a property's integrity calls for a judgment that its material form enables current visitors to perceive what was historically significant about it. Rather than a property "having integrity," we are assessing whether there is an integrity between current physical materials and our sense of the property's significance.

A property's material form must reinforce its significance to a sufficient degree to become eligible for National Register listing. Integrity factors of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association can be assessed, but eligibility for the National Register generally doesn't require that a property retain all 7 factors. Integrity of association will be used as the foundation for Criterion B (association with important events or important persons), like the Roscoe Goose House. While there have been some changes to the house since the Period of Significance (1913-1965), it retains sufficient intactness to allow us to recognize it as the home of Roscoe Goose, and to sense what is important about him.

The Roscoe Goose House has integrity of **location** as it is located on its original plot north of Churchill Downs. This proximity illustrates the importance of the house's location to where Goose spent his time. Originally, racing horses, and later training horses and jockeys, Goose would have gone to Churchill Downs daily to work. Furthermore, this section of Third Street was in close proximity to the streetcar line on Central Avenue (P Street) to the south and Southern Parkway to the west. This house resided in a very up-and-coming area, which reflected Goose's wage increases and status. Goose was one of the first jockeys to benefit from the increase in

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wages. His earnings allowed him to buy the house on South Third Street and help other jockeys in the industry after he ceased to ride.

The house has integrity of **materials, design, and workmanship**. The design of the house was altered historically when a rear porch was converted to an addition and the front porch was added by 1928. These are changes selected by Goose, so they reflect his tenure, and testify to his affluence. After these changes, the design of the building remained stable. The exterior ornamentation and fenestration remains, as do the original dimensions of the house. The house also retains many of its original historical materials. The brick structure has its original windows and doors, which have since been covered with storm windows and security grates. The roofing material has been changed, but it is unclear what the material during the Period of Significance had been. Due to neglect, some of the interior materials will be saved while others, such as the ceiling plaster will be replaced. The Roscoe Goose House was constructed on a larger lot and in the Italianate architectural style. Thus, this house reflects an attention to wealth and status. It certainly would have stood out in the neighborhood surrounded by less ornate houses. The house also retains its historic evidence of workmanship. This is clearly evident in the decorative concrete work around the windows on the front façade. These details were not uncommon, but finding them intact is becoming a greater challenge.

The house has integrity of **setting** with its concrete retaining wall along the Third Street sidewalk. The house is elevated from the street, giving it an even more vertical appearance than its Italianate architecture provides. There are no trees or vegetation around the house to hide it from those traveling down Third Street.

The Roscoe Goose House has integrity of **feeling** of the era in which Goose was a significant figure in Louisville. The integrity of feeling is greatly affected by the house's integrity of setting, materials, and design. After some slight repairs to the corbels along the cornice of the house, it will give the same impression that one experienced during the Period of Significance, especially knowing it was owned by Roscoe Goose.

All of the aforementioned aspects of integrity work together to bolster the house's integrity of **association**. The house is connected to Roscoe Goose, a Derby-winning and record-breaking jockey who strove to better the lives of future jockeys. The house retains its original location and the presence of physical features that convey its historic significance. Roscoe Goose lived in the house for at least 50 years before his death in 1971. The house continues to be a well-preserved lens into a beloved and important local and state industry. Since the Roscoe Goose House retains historic significance and material form, it is eligible for National Register listing.

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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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Photographs:

Same Information for all photographs:

Name of Property: Roscoe Goose House
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Savannah Darr
Date Photographed: February 17, 2015

Number and Description of each Photograph:

Photo 1 of 25: Exterior of front of house, facing South Third Street, camera facing west.
Photo 2 of 25: Detail of the front elevation, camera facing west.
Photo 3 of 25: Exterior of south elevation of house, camera facing north.
Photo 4 of 25: Exterior of west (rear) elevation of house, camera facing east.
Photo 5 of 25: Exterior of north elevation of house, camera facing south.
Photo 6 of 25: Interior view of the front door, camera facing east.
Photo 7 of 25: Stairwell, camera facing west.
Photo 8 of 25: Foyer stained glass window, camera facing north.
Photo 9 of 25: Front room casement opening to foyer and front window, camera facing northeast.
Photo 10 of 25: Front room with front window and fireplace, camera facing east.
Photo 11 of 25: Detail of front room fireplace, camera facing south.
Photo 12 of 25: French doors between front room and dining room, camera facing east.
Photo 13 of 25: Detail of dining room windows and fireplace, camera facing south.
Photo 14 of 25: Dining room casement opening leading to hallway and stairwell, camera facing north.
Photo 15 of 25: Hallway leading from dining room to rear addition, from rear addition, camera facing east.
Photo 16 of 25: Side entry door, camera facing north.
Photo 17 of 25: Gutted kitchen, camera facing south.
Photo 18 of 25: Stained glass window in stairwell, camera facing north.
Photo 19 of 25: Second floor landing showing west bedroom and bathroom, camera facing southwest.
Photo 20 of 25: Second floor bathroom, camera facing south.
Photo 21 of 25: Second floor central bedroom, camera facing south.
Photo 22 of 25: Closet space in central bedroom, camera facing southeast.
Photo 23 of 25: Second floor third bedroom, camera facing southeast.
Photo 24 of 25: Attic stairs from second floor, camera facing east.
Photo 25 of 25: Attic hallway with livable space, camera facing west.

Property Owner:

name Goose House, LLC.
street & number 3012 S. Third Street telephone 502-709-0541
city or town Louisville, state KY zip code 40208