

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name **Butchertown**

other names/site number Butchertown Historic District (Additional Documentation)

2. Location

street & number Various addresses

NA

not for publication

city or town Louisville

NA

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code _____ zip code 40206

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_____ national _____ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_____ A _____ B X C _____ D

Signature of certifying official/Title **Craig Potts/SHPO**

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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	
382	23	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
382	24	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

RELIGION/religious facility

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

RELIGION/religious facility

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/commercial style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

STONE/Limestone

foundation: Concrete

Wood/weatherboard

BRICK

walls: CONCRETE/Block

ASPHALT

roof: METAL/Tin

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Butchertown Historic District contains a diverse array of buildings, spanning both use and style. The majority of the residential structures were built in the 19th century and the first quarter of the 10th century, with a few exceptions on either end. Prior to the 19th century there were few residents in Louisville, let alone in the Butchertown area. By the end of the 1920s Butchertown was being zoned industrial, which kept many residents from building new homes in the area, instead preferring to live in the existing housing stock.

The commercial and industrial buildings varied greatly, but most styles, if they can be so interpreted were loosely based on the Italianate. Commercial and industrial buildings were primarily constructed around efficiency and utility. The majority had flat roofs and brick or concrete block walls. Entrances were a mix of pedestrian and vehicle entrances, which caused the streetscape to vary significantly.

The age of the neighborhood inventory indicates the strongest years of development. The majority of the buildings in the district date to the third quarter of the 19th century (210), with nearly the same number dating from the second quarter of the 19th century as the first quarter of the 20th century (63 and 65 respectively).

Looking at the same data group indicates that multi-family residential, commercial, and industrial buildings have grown at the expense of single family residential buildings. The original use of contributing buildings surveyed numbered 274 single family residential buildings, but the current use indicates only 218 buildings are in use as single family residences. Sanborn maps indicate these losses occurred primarily in areas that directly neighbored industrial buildings, but also along significant arteries into the city, such as East Main Street. While this may not appear to be a dramatic drop, the growth of multi-family residential buildings is substantial. The use of buildings for such purposes has nearly doubled, from 35 structures originally to 62 today. Commercial business uses more than doubled, from 20 to 44 (though commercial use overall grew only slightly from 64 originally to 78 currently). At the same time the number of buildings originally used for both a commercial and residential purpose has nearly halved, from 22 to thirteen. Industrial uses have changed little from original purpose to current purpose (nine originally to 6 currently). What these statistics suggest are things. The first is that the movement to protect the district from further erosion is succeeding. The residential areas are becoming denser and the local commercial enterprises are growing. At the same time, the district is maintaining its diversity of uses. While residential areas are becoming denser with more multifamily housing, there are more businesses in the neighborhood providing services and employment. At the same time these same statistics indicate that much of the wealth the neighborhood lost during its decline, beginning in the 1930s, has resisted moving back. The most significant residential growth has been apartments and there has been very little growth with respect to professional offices (0 originally uses to five currently).

While these diversity of uses remain, there are a few other changes indicated by the survey. One of the most obvious is that government has had little physical presence in the neighborhood and today has less. There was only one government building originally located in the area that served the neighborhood, a single firehouse. That firehouse no longer provides service and has become a residence instead. At the same time, the religious presence in the neighborhood has remained fairly stable. St. Joseph Catholic Church remains in use, running a church, school, and residence. This stability is both in terms of use and ownership and in terms of architecture, as the steeples of the church are still visible across the neighborhood.

The resource inventory provided describes the properties within the district. Contributing and non-contributing buildings are distinguished in the far right column with a C or NC. The majority of buildings that do not qualify were constructed outside the period of significance or have been so altered from their original form as to no longer possess sufficient integrity. Vacant lots have been excluded from the survey, because in most instances they represent demolished buildings, not contributing features of an industry or social setting.

Survey numbers correspond to the original survey from 1974 and subsequent surveys of the area and are assigned by the Kentucky Heritage Council. Survey numbers are the same as those referenced in the Statement of Significance. Dates are approximate based on style and use and when an exact date of construction is known it is included in parentheses. For most of the district a description of the type of building and its historic and current function is more valuable and so this was included at the cost of a style survey, which would vary more widely and perhaps not provide as much insight into the development of the neighborhood.

In the use categories Residential S indicates single family and M indicates multi-family. For commercial buildings B indicates a business, S a specialty store, R a mixed residence and business, W a warehouse, F a financial institution, RBT a restaurant or bar, P a professional office, and U indicates an unknown commercial use. Within industrial buildings M indicates manufacturing and U indicates an unknown use. For religious buildings C indicates a church, CR a church residence, and CS a church school. Government F indicates a fire station and agricultural F indicates food processing or storage.

Address_Location	Site_No	Name	Constructed	Orig_Function	Current_Funct	Type	Material	Eval
113 Adams St.	JFCB-611		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	shotgun	concrete block	C
114 Adams St.		St. Joseph Convent	1900-1924 (1920)	religious CR	residential M	unknown	brick	C
115 Adams St.	JFCB-380		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	concrete block	C
117 Adams St.	JFCB-379		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
128 Adams St.	JFCB-343		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
129 Adams St.	JFCB-378	Letterle-Rehm House	1825-1849	residential S	residential S	unknown	brick	C
132 Adams St.	JFCB-342		1950-1974	residential M	residential M	shotgun	brick	C
134 Adams St.	JFCB-341		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
136 Adams St.	JFCB-340		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
138 Adams St.	JFCB-339		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
201 Adams St.	JFCB-375		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
203-205 Adams St.	JFCB-374		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
209 Adams St.	JFCB-373		1850-1874 (1878)	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
248 Adams St.	JFCB-724		1925-1949	agricultural	vacant	unknown	concrete block	C
1616 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB-456		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1626 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB-455		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	shotgun	concrete block	NC
1634-1636 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB-612		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	NC
Brownsboro Rd.	JFCB-720	Beargrass Pumping Station	1950-1974 (1956)	Pumping station	Pumping station	unknown/NA	concrete	C
Brownsboro Rd.	JFCB-716	Bridge over Beargrass Creek	1950-1974 (1956)	Bridge	Bridge	unknown/NA	steel, concrete	NC
1733 Brownsboro Rd.	JFCB-736		1950-1974	residential S	commercial B	ranch	frame	NC
151 Cabel St.	JFCB-714	MSD complex	1925-1949	industrial U	industrial U	unknown	concrete block	NC
152 Campbell St.	JFCB-038		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	frame	C
155 Campbell St.	JFCB-118		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
156 Campbell St.	JFCB-035		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	brick	C
165 Campbell St.	JFCB-113		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	camelback	frame	C

210 Campbell St.	JFCB-029		1860-1900	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
120-122 Clay St.	JFCB-005		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial E	unknown	brick	C
124 Clay St.	JFCB-004		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
126 Clay St.	JFCB-613		1950-1974 (1964)	business	business	unknown	concrete block	C
147 Clay St.	JFCB-614		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	C
165 N. Clay St.	JFCB-721	Fruechtenicht Feed Mill	1950-1974	industrial M	industrial M	unknown	concrete block	C
Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-718	bridge Over Beargrass Creek	1900-1924 (1915)	Bridge	Bridge	unknown/NA	stone, steel	C
1515 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-409		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1523 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-408		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1529 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-405		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1535 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-404		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1540 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-393	formerly 220 Ohio	1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1541 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-403		1825-1849	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1550 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-394	formerly 216 Ohio	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1553 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-402		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1556-1558 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-395	formerly 208-210 Ohio	1850-1874	residential M	commercial R	double side-	brick	C
1607 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-460	Linden Hill	1800-1824 (1810)	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1615 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-457		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	NC
1617 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-458		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
727-729 Franklin St.	JFCB-013	Vendome Copper & Brass	1850-1874	residential M	commercial B		brick	C
801-803 Franklin St.	JFCB-40		1900-1924	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
807 Franklin St.	JFCB-042		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
809-811 Franklin St.	JFCB-43		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	double side-	brick	C
813 Franklin St.	JFCB-045		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
812-814 Franklin St.	JFCB-058		1900-1924	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
815 Franklin St.	JFCB-046		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
816 Franklin St.	JFCB-059		1975-2000	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	NC
819 Franklin St.	JFCB-048		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
821 Franklin St.	JFCB-049		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
820-822 Franklin St.	JFCB-060		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
823 Franklin St.	JFCB-447		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
824-826 Franklin St.	JFCB-061		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
827 Franklin St.	JFCB-051		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
828 Franklin St.	JFCB-062		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
831 Franklin St.	JFCB-053		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
833 Franklin St.	JFCB-054		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
834 Franklin St.	JFCB-063		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
835 Franklin St.	JFCB-055		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
836 Franklin St.	JFCB-064		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	NC
837 Franklin St.	JFCB-056		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
839 Franklin St.	JFCB-057		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
840 Franklin St.	JFCB-066		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
842 Franklin St.	JFCB-715		1875-1899	unknown	unknown	unknown	brick	NC
900 Franklin St.	JFCB-136	Meyer Grocery	1875-1899	commercial S	unknown	unknown	frame	C
901 Franklin St.	JFCB-120		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
902 Franklin St.	JFCB-137		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C

904 Franklin St.	JFCB-138		1875-1899	unknown	residential M	unknown	brick	C
903-905 Franklin St.	JFCB-121		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	double shotgun	brick	C
906 Franklin St.	JFCB-139		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
907 Franklin St.	JFCB-122		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
908 Franklin St.	JFCB-140		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
909 Franklin St.	JFCB-123		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
910 Franklin St.	JFCB-141		1875-1899	unknown	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
911 Franklin St.	JFCB-124		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
912 Franklin St.	JFCB-142		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
914 Franklin St.	JFCB-143		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
915 Franklin St.	JFCB-125		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
916 Franklin St.	JFCB-144		unknown	residential S	residential S	unknown	unknown	NC
918 Franklin St.	JFCB-145		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
919-921 Franklin St.	JFCB-127		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
922 Franklin St.	JFCB-146		1875-1899	residential S	commercial U	side-passage	brick	C
923 Franklin St.	JFCB-128		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
925 Franklin St.	JFCB-129		1850-1874 (1869-70)	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
926 Franklin St.	JFCB-147		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	NC
928 Franklin St.	JFCB-148		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
930 Franklin St.	JFCB-149		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
932 Franklin St.	JFCB-150		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
934 Franklin St.	JFCB-151		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
935 & 943 Franklin St.	JFCB-133 & 134	John Bauer House/Brewery	1850-1874	residential S	industrial M	unknown	brick	C
938 Franklin St.	JFCB-617	Franklin Street Baptist Church	1875-1899	unknown	religious C	unknown	brick	C
947 Franklin St.	JFCB-135		1875-1899	commercial U	commercial U	unknown	brick	C
1002 Franklin St.	JFCB-191		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1004 Franklin St.	JFCB-192		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1006-1008 Franklin St.	JFCB-193		1900-1924	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
1010 Franklin St.	JFCB-194		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1013-1015 Franklin St.	JFCB-186		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
1017-1019 Franklin St.	JFCB-187		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
1018 Franklin St.	JFCB-196		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	NC
1020 Franklin St.	JFCB-197		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1023 Franklin St.	JFCB-188		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1027 Franklin St.	JFCB-189		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1038 Franklin St.	JFCB-246	Faces on Johnson	1925-1949	residential M	residential M	unknown	frame	C
912 Geiger St.	JFCB-103		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
914 Geiger St.	JFCB-104		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
927 Geiger St.	JFCB-723	Tasman Industries	1925-1949	industrial M	industrial M	unknown	brick, c.block	C
101 Johnson St.	JFCB-618		1925-1949	commercial B	vacant	unknown	frame	C
603-615 Main St.	JFCB-634	Grocer's Ice & Storage Co.	1900-1924	commercial W	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
617 Main St.	JFCB-635		1925-1949	commercial U	commercial U	unknown	brick	C
619 Main St.	JFCB-636		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
621-623 Main St.	JFCB-637		1925-1949	commercial U	work in progress	unknown	concrete block	C
637-643 Main St.	JFCB-638		1900-1924	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	C
701 Main St.	JFCB-639	Pwr. Train Service of KY	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	brick,	C

713 Main St.	JFCB-025		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
721 Main St.	JFCB-640	NST Metals	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	C
729 Main St.	JFCB-641	Digs	1950-1974	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	NC
731 Main St.	JFCB-642	Bittner's Inc.	1875-1899	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
743 Main St.	JFCB-028	Electric Motor Repair	1950-1974	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	NC
801 Main St.	JFCB-098	Marcus Lindsey Mem. ME Church	1875-1899	religious C	religious C	unknown	brick	C
835 Main St.	JFCB-643		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
901-905 Main St.	JFCB-178	Pohl Iron Works	1900-1924	commercial S	commercial U	unknown	brick	C
913 Main St.	JFCB-644		1925-1949	commercial B	vacant	unknown	unknown	NC
927 Main St.	JFCB-181		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
929-931 Main St.	JFCB-182		1925-1949	commercial U	commercial S	unknown	concrete block	C
1005 Main St.	JFCB-229		1875-1899	residential S	unknown	camelback	frame	C
1007 Main St.	JFCB-230		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	T-plan	frame	C
1009 Main St.	JFCB-231		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1011 Main St.	JFCB-232		1900-1924	residential S	commercial	camelback	frame	C
1013 Main St.	JFCB-234		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1015 Main St.	JFCB-235		1900-1924	residential S	vacant	camelback	frame	C
1019 Main St.	JFCB-619		1925-1949 (1947)	commercial U	commercial	unknown	concrete block	C
1023 Main St.	JFCB-236		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1025 Main St.	JFCB-237		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
1027 Main St.	JFCB-238		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
1041 Main St.	JFCB-620	Edinger Trucking Company	1875-1899	commercial U	commercial W	unknown	brick	C
1048 Main St.	JFCB-621	Bourbon Stockyards Exchange	1850-1874 (1864)	agricultural F	commercial F	unknown	brick	C
1051 Main St.	JFCB-725	Kentuckiana Veterinary Supply.	1925-1949	commercial U	commercial B	unknown	unknown	C
1065 Main St.	JFCB-622		1950-1974	commercial B	vacant	unknown	concrete block	C
1321 Main St.	JFCB-628		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1323 Main St.	JFCB-629		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1325 Main St.	JFCB-630		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1327 Main St.	JFCB-631		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1329 Main St.	JFCB-632		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1331 Main St.	JFCB-633		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-719	bridge over Beargrass Creek	1925-1949 (1930)	Bridge	Bridge	unknown/NA	concrete	C
1421 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-645	Ace Salvage	1950-1974	commercial U	commercial U	unknown	unknown	NC
1429 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-646		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1431 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-647		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1433 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-648		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1435 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-649		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1437 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-650		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1445 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-651		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1447 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-652		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1449 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-653		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1451 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-654		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	unknown	C
1453 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-655		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1455 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-656		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1459 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-657		1850-1874	residential S	unknown	side-passage	brick	NC
1463 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-658		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	NC

1465 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-659		1900-1924	unknown	commercial B	unknown	frame	C
1467 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-660		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1501 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-661		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	NC
1505 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-662		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	brick	C
1507 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-663		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1509 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-664		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1511 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-665		1850-1874	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	brick	C
1513 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-666		1850-1874	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	brick	C
1515 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-667		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	C
1519 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-668		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1521 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-669		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
Ohio River at I-65	JFCB-722	John F. Kennedy Memorial Bridge	1950-1974 (1961-3)	Bridge	Bridge	unknown/NA	steel	NC
1333 Quincy St.	JFCB-670		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1335 Quincy St.	JFCB-671		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1337 Quincy St.	JFCB-672		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1400 Quincy St.	JFCB-673		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1401 Quincy St.	JFCB-674		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1402 Quincy St.	JFCB-675		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1403 Quincy St.	JFCB-676		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1404 Quincy St.	JFCB-324		1875-1899 (1889)	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1406 Quincy St.	JFCB-677		1875-1899	residential S	residential S		frame	C
1407 Quincy St.	JFCB-313		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	double shotgun	frame	C
1408 Quincy St.	JFCB-326		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1410 Quincy St.	JFCB-327		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	NC
1411-1413 Quincy St.	JFCB-315		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1412 Quincy St.	JFCB-328		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1415 Quincy St.	JFCB-316		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame, brick	C
1421 Quincy St.	JFCB-318		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1425 Quincy St.	JFCB-320		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1505 Quincy St.	JFCB-678		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1507 Quincy St.	JFCB-679		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1525 Quincy St.	JFCB-680		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	NC
1527 Quincy St.	JFCB-681		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1529 Quincy St.	JFCB-682		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1530 Quincy St.	JFCB-683		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1531 Quincy St.	JFCB-684		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
121 Shelby St.	JFCB-623		1925-1949 (1928)	Gymnasium	work in progress	unknown	brick	C
151 Shelby St.	JFCB-685		1925-1949	commercial U	commercial U	unknown	brick	C
N. Spring St.	JFCB-717	bridge over Beargrass Creek	1925-1949 (1930)	Bridge	Bridge	unknown/NA	concrete	C
205 Spring St.	JFCB-686		1950-1974	industrial U	unknown	unknown	unknown	NC
12 Stoecker Alley	JFCB-726	last extant structure from Lost	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1001 Story Ave.	JFCB-687		1900-1924	commercial W	commercial W	unknown	concrete block	C
1021 Story Ave.	JFCB-688		1925-1949	commercial W	commercial W	unknown	frame	C
1022 Story Ave.	JFCB-689	Producer's Vet Supply	1875-1899	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1028 Story Ave.	JFCB-690	Producer's Vet Supply	1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	frame	C
1032 Story Ave.	JFCB-691	Club Premier	1875-1899	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C

1033 Story Ave.	JFCB-244		1900-1924	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1200 Story Ave.	JFCB-692	Swift & 1100 red ccb wrhs &	1900-1924	industrial M	industrial M	unknown	brick, c.block	C
1201 Story Ave.	JFCB-263	National Oak Leather Tannery	1875-1899	industrial M	commercial P	unknown	brick	C
1301 Story Ave.	JFCB-693		1950-1974	commercial RBT	commercial RBT	unknown	concrete	NC
1308 Story Ave.	JFCB-309		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1319 Story Ave.	JFCB-304	Miss C's of KY Kitchen & Pantry	1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1321 Story Ave.	JFCB-305		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1323 Story Ave.	JFCB-306		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1329 Story Ave.	JFCB-307		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1332 Story Ave.	JFCB-310	Oertel's Bottling Plant	1900-1924 (1912)	Industrial M	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1335 Story Ave.	JFCB-308		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1401 Story Ave.	JFCB-694		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1403 Story Ave.	JFCB-695		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1411 Story Ave.	JFCB-349		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
1413 Story Ave.	JFCB-350		1875-1899	residential S	commercial R	camelback	brick	C
1415 Story Ave.	JFCB-351		1875-1899	commercial B	residential M	side-passage	frame	C
1417 Story Ave.	JFCB-352		1875-1899	residential S	commercial P	side-passage	brick	C
1419 Story Ave.	JFCB-353		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1425 Story Ave.	JFCB-355		1850-1874	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1427 Story Ave.	JFCB-356		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1429-1431 Story Ave.	JFCB-357 & 358		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C
1433 Story Ave.	JFCB-359		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	concrete block	C
1437 Story Ave.	JFCB-361		1850-1874	commercial R	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1500 Story Ave.	JFCB-696		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	side-passage	brick	C
1501 Story Ave.	JFCB-382	Wesley House Consignment	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1503 Story Ave.	JFCB-381	Also 111 Adams	1875-1899	residential M	commercial B	double shotgun	brick	C
1509 Story Ave.	JFCB-383		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	frame	C
1511 Story Ave.	JFCB-384		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1513 Story Ave.	JFCB-385		1875-1899	residential M	residential S		brick	C
1515 Story Ave.	JFCB-386		1900-1924	commercial R	commercial B		brick	C
1536 Story Ave.	JFCB-697	Eye Care Institute	1875-1899	residential S	commercial P	side-passage	brick	C
1562 Story Ave.	JFCB-698		1925-1949	residential S	unknown		frame	C
1558-1570 Story Ave.	JFCB-401	Hadley Pottery	1825-1849	industrial M	industrial M	unknown	stone, brick	C
1575-1577 Story Ave.	JFCB-396	Vernon Club, Vernon Bowling	1875-1899	residential S	commercial R	side-passage	brick	C
1579 Story Ave.	JFCB-397		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1581 Story Ave.	JFCB-398		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1583 Story Ave.	JFCB-399		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1587 Story Ave.	JFCB-400		1825-1849	residential S	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1600-1602 Story Ave.	JFCB-438		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1601 Story Ave.	JFCB-413		1875-1899	residential S	commercial RBT	unknown	frame	C
1604 Story Ave.	JFCB-439		1875-1899	commercial R	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
1605 Story Ave.	JFCB-414		1925-1949	commercial RBT	commercial RBT	unknown	frame	C
1606 Story Ave.	JFCB-440		1925-1949	commercial U	residential S	shotgun	concrete block	C
1607 Story Ave.	JFCB-415		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1608 Story Ave.	JFCB-441		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1611 Story Ave.	JFCB-416		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C

1612 Story Ave.	JFCB-442	Grace Immanuel United Ch. Of Ct.	1875-1899	religious C	religious C	other (church)	frame	C
1613 Story Ave.	JFCB-417		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1617 Story Ave.	JFCB-418		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1618 Story Ave.	JFCB-443		1860-1900	residential S	commercial P	side-passage	brick	C
1621-1623 Story Ave.	JFCB-419		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1622 Story Ave.	JFCB-444		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1626 Story Ave.	JFCB-445		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1627 Story Ave.	JFCB-420		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1629 Story Ave.	JFCB-421		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1632 Story Ave.	JFCB-446		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	Foursquare	brick	C
1633 Story Ave.	JFCB-422		1900-1924	residential M	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1635 Story Ave.	JFCB-412		1800-1824	agricultural	residential S	unknown	stone, brick	C
1637-1639 Story Ave.	JFCB-423		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	double shotgun	brick	C
1638 Story Ave.	JFCB-610	Mary Alice Hadley House	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1641-1643 Story Ave.	JFCB-424		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	double shotgun	brick	C
1642 Story Ave.	JFCB-448	Last Chance Tavern	1850-1874	commercial RBT	vacant	unknown	brick	C
1645 Story Ave.	JFCB-425		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1646 Story Ave.	JFCB-449		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	unknown	brick	C
1648 Story Ave.	JFCB-450		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1649 Story Ave.	JFCB-427		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1650 Story Ave.	JFCB-451		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1651 Story Ave.	JFCB-428		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1652 Story Ave.	JFCB-452	Bill Fischer Historic Home Art	1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	brick	C
1653 Story Ave.	JFCB-429		1850-1874	commercial R	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1656 Story Ave.	JFCB-453		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	shotgun	frame	C
1657 Story Ave.	JFCB-430		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1658 Story Ave.	JFCB-454		1825-1849	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
1661 Story Ave.	JFCB-431		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1665 Story Ave.	JFCB-432		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1667 Story Ave.	JFCB-433		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1669 Story Ave.	JFCB-434		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1675 Story Ave.	JFCB-435		1850-1874 (1860)	residential S	residential M	central passage	brick	C
1677-1679 Story Ave.	JFCB-436		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1681 Story Ave.	JFCB-437		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
609 Washington St.	JFCB-705		1950-1974	commercial W	commercial W	unknown	concrete block	NC
614 Washington St.	JFCB-707		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
615 Washington St.	JFCB-003	John Uffenheimer House	1875-1899 (1884)	residential S	vacant	side-passage	brick	C
709-711 Washington St.	JFCB-018	Henry Bohmer House	1850-1874 (1852)	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
729-731 Washington St.	JFCB-020	Thomas Edison House	1850-1874 (1850)	residential M	house museum	double shotgun	brick	C
743-745 Washington St.	JFCB-708		1850-1874	commercial R	unknown	unknown	brick	C
800 Washington St.	JFCB-084		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
801 Washington St.	JFCB-068	Isabelle & Joseph Lavielle House	1875-1899 (1882)	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
802 Washington St.	JFCB-085		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
804 Washington St.	JFCB-086		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
805 Washington St.	JFCB-067	William R. Ray House	1875-1899 (1879)	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
806 Washington St.	JFCB-087		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C

808 Washington St.	JFCB-088		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
809 Washington St.	JFCB-069		1875-1899 (1895)	residential S	work in progress	unknown	brick	C
810 Washington St.	JFCB-089		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
812 Washington St.	JFCB-090		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
814 Washington St.	JFCB-091		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
815 Washington St.	JFCB-072		1850-1874 (1853)	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
818 Washington St.	JFCB-092		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
819 Washington St.	JFCB-073		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	brick	C
820 Washington St.	JFCB-093		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
821 Washington St.	JFCB-074		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
822 Washington St.	JFCB-094		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
823 Washington St.	JFCB-050		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
824 Washington St.	JFCB-095		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
825 Washington St.	JFCB-076		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
827 Washington St.	JFCB-077		1850-1874 (1852)	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
828 Washington St.	JFCB-096		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
829 Washington St.	JFCB-052		1825-1849 (1847)	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
831-833 Washington St.	JFCB-079		1850-1874 (1870)	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
835 Washington St.	JFCB-081		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
837-839 Washington St.	JFCB-082		1850-1874	residential	residential M	double side-	brick	C
841 Washington St.	JFCB-083		1850-1874	residential S	commercial R	unknown	brick	C
902 Washington St.	JFCB-171		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
904 Washington St.	JFCB-172		1875-1899	residential M	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
905 Washington St.	JFCB-155		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
906-908 Washington St.	JFCB-173		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
907 Washington St.	JFCB-156		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
909 Washington St.	JFCB-157		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
911 Washington St.	JFCB-159		1850-1874	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
915 Washington St.	JFCB-160	Patrick Quinlan House	1850-1874 (1870)	residential M	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
917 Washingt St.	JFCB-161		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
919 Washington St.	JFCB-162		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
921-923 Washington St.	JFCB-163		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double side-	frame	C
925 Washington St.	JFCB-164		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
927 Washington St.	JFCB-165		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	Foursquare	frame	C
933 Washington St.	JFCB-168		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
935 Washington St.	JFCB-169		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
936 Washington St.	JFCB-176		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
938 Washington St.	JFCB-177		1875-1899	residential S	unknown	side-passage	brick	C
939 Washington St.	JFCB-170		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	central passage	brick	C
1001 Washington St.	JFCB-224		1850-1874	commercial B	unknown	unknown	brick	C
1004 Washington St.	JFCB-214		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1006 Washington St.	JFCB-215		1900-1924	residential S	vacant	shotgun	frame	C
1007 Washington St.	JFCB-201		1900-1924	residential S	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1008 Washington St.	JFCB-216		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	side-passage	brick	C
1010-1012 Washington St.	JFCB-699		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
1013 Washington St.	JFCB-202		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1015 Washington St.	JFCB-203		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C

1016 Washington St.	JFCB-700		1925-1949	commercial U	commercial U	unknown	concrete block	C
1017 Washington St.	JFCB-204		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1019 Washington St.	JFCB-205		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1021 Washington St.	JFCB-206		residential S	residential S	vacant	unknown	frame	C
1023 Washington St.	JFCB-207		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1025-1027 Washington St.	JFCB-208		1850-1874	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
1029-1031 Washington St.	JFCB-210		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
1033 Washington St.	JFCB-211		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1035-1037 Washington St.	JFCB-212		1850-1874	residential M	residential M	double side-	brick	C
1038 Washington St.	JFCB-222		1900-1924	residential S	vacant	Foursquare	brick	C
1039 Washington St.	JFCB-213		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	frame	C
1040 Washington St.	JFCB-701		1875-1899	commercial W	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1049 Washington St.	JFCB-254		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1051-1053 Washington St.	JFCB-255		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	frame	C
1076-1078 Washington St.	JFCB-702	*120 & 122 Buchanan St are rear	1875-1899	commercial R	work in progress	unknown	brick	C
1101 Washington St.	JFCB-258		1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	unknown	frame	C
1205 Washington St.	JFCB-259	*1110 Franklin a part of this	1900-1924	commercial W	work in progress	unknown	brick	C
1300 Washington St.	JFCB-289		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	frame	C
1301 Washington St.	JFCB-277		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1303 Washington St.	JFCB-278		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1304 Washington St.	JFCB-290		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1305 Washington St.	JFCB-279		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1306 Washington St.	JFCB-291		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1308 Washington St.	JFCB-292		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1309 Washington St.	JFCB-280		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1312 Washington St.	JFCB-293		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
1313 Washington St.	JFCB-281		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	shotgun	frame	C
1314 Washington St.	JFCB-294		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1318 Washington St.	JFCB-295		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1319 Washington St.	JFCB-703		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	T-plan	frame	C
1320 Washington St.	JFCB-296		1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	camelback	frame	C
1321 Washington St.	JFCB-283		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1323 Washington St.	JFCB-284		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1324 Washington St.	JFCB-297	Bakery Square; 120 Webster a part	1850-1874 (1870)	industrial M	commercial P	unknown	brick	C
1325 Washington St.	JFCB-285		1850-1874	residential S	residential S	shotgun	brick	C
1327 Washington St.	JFCB-286		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1331 Washington St.	JFCB-287		1900-1924	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
1335 Washington St.	JFCB-288		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	camelback	brick	C
1401 Washington St.	JFCB-329	HABS doc.: Kuntz House	1875-1888	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1403 Washington St.	JFCB-330		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1405 Washington St.	JFCB-331		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1406 Washington St.	JFCB-704	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1850-1874(1865-1866)	religious C	religious C	church	brick	C
1406 Washington St.	JFCB-704.002	St. Joseph's Parish House	1900-1924	religious CR	religious CR	Foursquare	brick	C
1420 Washington St.	JFCB-704.003	St. Joseph's School	1925-1949	religious CS	religious CS	unknown	brick	C
1407-1409 Washington St.	JFCB-332 & 333		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	double	brick	C
1411 Washington St.	JFCB-334		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C

1415 Washington St.	JFCB-335 (609)	Surveyed as 1419, Martin Kolb	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	frame	C
1419 Washington St.	JFCB-336	Steam Engine Co. #10	1850-1874 (1873)	government F	commercial B	unknown	brick	C
1421 Washington St.	JFCB-337		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1423 Washington St.	JFCB-338		1850-1874 (1870s)	residential S	residential S	camelback	brick	C
1426 Washington St. (also 122	JFCB-345	William Gnau House & Store	1875-1899 (1875)	commercial R	residential M	unknown	brick	C
1513-1515 Washington St.	JFCB-377		1875-1899 (1885)	residential S	residential S	camelback	unknown	C
1517 Washington St.	JFCB-706		1875-1899	residential S	residential S	side-passage	brick	C
103 Webster St.	JFCB-709		1875-1899	residential S	residential M	unknown	brick	C
126 Webster St.	JFCB-710	1335 E. Washington is in front	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	unknown	brick	C
111 Wenzel St.	JFCB-711		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
113 Wenzel St.	JFCB-712		1925-1949	residential S	residential S	camelback	frame	C
115-117 Wenzel St.	JFCB-713		1875-1899	residential M	residential M	double shotgun	brick	C

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.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1800-1962

Significant Dates

1931

1937

1962

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Druiding, Adolph

D.X. Murphy & Co.

Period of Significance: The Period of Significance chosen is the year of construction, which is a convention in the National Register program for properties that are evaluated as architecturally significant.

Criteria Considerations: NA
Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Butchertown Historic District meets National Register Criterion C, and is significant for its architecture. The architecture of the district reflects the long development and decline of the district, from the early 19th century through the mid 20th century. The architecture of the district reflects the mix of uses from residential to industrial, the ebb and flow of investment in the neighborhood, and the industries that helped to establish the identity of the district, both at its founding and into the present. From nearly any vantage point within the district each type of building is visible, giving the area a pedestrian scale and a clear sense of place.

Historic Context: The Development and Decline of Butchertown, 1790-1961

Research Note:

The developmental history of Butchertown was found mostly in the Survey Update of Butchertown, Phoenix Hill, Downtown Louisville and River Road report completed as a stipulation in the Louisville Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges (LSIORB) Project Memorandum of Agreement.ⁱ Other portions of the context were taken from the Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan created as a stipulation of the MOA for the Ohio River Bridges Project.

I. Early Settlement of Butchertown

Prior to the establishment of the Butchertown neighborhood, much of the area was farmland owned by Colonel Frederick Geiger, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, and War of 1812. The Geiger family immigrated from Maryland to Kentucky about 1781 as part of a group of fifty settlers led by Geiger's brother-in-law Jacob Funk. Funk had purchased 763 acres of a 2,000-acre land grant awarded to William Henry Harrison, and the Funks and Geigers may have claimed land in the Louisville area that was awarded to them as compensation for military service.ⁱⁱ

In 1790, Geiger bought land on Beargrass Creek and, by 1793, he owned 700 acres in the area that would become Butchertown. By 1797, he had petitioned the County for permission to erect a grist mill and saw mill on the "sinking fork" (Middle Fork) of Beargrass Creek, at the location of a previous mill constructed by David Barber. Local historians have tentatively identified the remnants of the mill's foundation along Beargrass Creek near present-day I-64. The mill was located near Geiger's Federal-style brick home that still stands near the corner of present-day Frankfort and Story Avenues. The front part of the home is reported to date from the 1790s and is likely the oldest brick structure in Butchertown.ⁱⁱⁱ

By 1802, Geiger also owned farmland fronting the Ohio River near Towhead Island. Geiger constructed a road (modern-day Geiger Street) from the Bardstown Turnpike north to the Ohio River. The orientation of this street is continued in the present-day street grid pattern of much of Butchertown.^{iv}

Beginning in the late-1820s, other Louisville entrepreneurs developed a network of turnpikes that reached out to the city's agricultural hinterlands. The area's early growth was closely linked to Frankfort Pike and Shelbyville Road, corridors that connected Louisville to the interior, and the forks of Beargrass Creek, which together nearly enclose the neighborhood and define its boundaries and character.^v

ⁱ Brother, J., Kennedy, R., Ryall, J., & Stottman, J. (n.d.). SURVEY UPDATE OF BUTCHERTOWN, PHOENIX HILL, DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE AND RIVER ROAD (Rep. No. 181).

ⁱⁱ Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

ⁱⁱⁱ Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{iv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^v Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

II. Immigration and Growth

What is now Butchertown was mostly annexed into Louisville in 1827, just as German immigrants began to trickle into the area. The area had been the focus of intense development for some time as credit had become available through local banks several years prior and the small city was expanding to the south and the east.^{vi} Several years later the German trickle became a flood. By 1850, there were 7,537 German immigrants in Louisville. This influx of immigrants encouraged the development of large swaths of land in the burgeoning city of Louisville. In general, German peoples settled in newly developed neighborhoods near Phoenix Hill Knob, known as Phoenix Hill²⁰⁰, Germantown, and Butchertown.²⁰¹ Most of Phoenix Hill and Butchertown was annexed earlier as Preston's Enlargement, but Germans placed their own cultural stamp on the neighborhoods. Irish immigrants also located in Phoenix Hill and Butchertown; however, they tended to cluster in the West End. To accommodate the significant population in Butchertown, the remainder of the neighborhood was annexed to the city in 1854.^{vii}

Antebellum development by German immigrants was considerable. Several German churches, of either the Protestant or Catholic faith, were established in the Phoenix Hill area – many of which held services in their native tongue. St John's German Evangelical Church (JFCH-23, for example, was founded in 1843 and is represented today by an 1866 building at Clay and Market Streets in Phoenix Hill. Additionally, a new building for St. Boniface Catholic Church was dedicated in 1838 at Jackson and Greer, also in Phoenix Hill. Germans in Butchertown established the German-American Civic School in 1854. Social clubs, newspapers, and cultural societies were founded during this time period as well. Prominent among the newspapers was the Louisville Anzeiger (1849) and the radical Herold des Westen (1852). Singing societies, such as the Leiderkranz (1848), and gymnastic association, the Louisville Turngemeinde (Turners) of 1850, further added to the lively German cultural scene.^{viii}

German Americans established businesses and developed industry in early Louisville as well. German butchers built tidy homes that included slaughterhouses at the rear of their properties in Butchertown. In general, products of this small cottage industry, such as sausage, were marketed to local residents. Antebellum German butchers of significant note include: Leibold Kliesendorf, William and Gottfried Kriel, Conrad Schoel, Frank Hammer, and Fred Leib. Later in the nineteenth century, these smaller operations were consolidated into larger commercial enterprises.^{ix}

Germans also participated in various related industries, such as tanneries, soap and tallow factories, cooperages, wagon and harness shops, and feed stores. Breweries were among other operations dominated by Germans in mid-century Louisville. The Anglo-Saxon establishment looked on in wonder as Germans drank on Sundays and enjoyed live music at outdoor establishments such as the Woodland Gardens (1849) near Butchertown. Apparently, native-born Americans were joining in the fun, as the Louisville Daily Courier noted, "These make each Sunday a Saturnalia and with all their might are attempting to Europeanize our population. Americans are ever fond of novelties, especially if brought from across the water, and it is amusing to see how they perfectly adapt to enjoying German music and Lager Beer...in a pleasant retreat like that of the Woodland."^x

III. Establishment of Industry

^{vi} Brother, p. 60.

^{vii} Brother, p. 67.

^{viii} Brother, p. 67.

^{ix} Brother, p. 68.

^x Brother, p. 69.

Whereas in 1839, only \$864,000 was invested in manufacturing, by the mid- 1850s, this number had risen to over \$4 million. The variety of operations in antebellum Louisville is impressive. Factories were established that produced goods such as jean cloth, carriages and wagons, farm implements, bricks, candles and soap, pork and beef products, lumber, flour, machinery, architectural ironwork, hemp rope and bags, pottery, railroad girders, steamboat engines, and boilers.^{xi}

A. Butchering/Slaughterhouses

Most importantly to Butchertown's development were the skilled German butchers. Early on they set up shops along Frankfort Pike and Story Avenue. They built homes fronting the street with small slaughterhouses at the rear of their properties, alongside Beargrass Creek. Farmers and drovers delivered their herds to the slaughterhouses, which processed the animals, discarding of wastes into the nearby creek. Processed meat was then hauled to the wharves in Louisville for shipment to market by steamboat.^{xii}

Between 1834 and the Civil War, Louisville competed with Cincinnati for the title “Porkopolis.” In 1845, the city’s four largest slaughterhouses processed about 70,000 animals annually. By 1850, the city’s six largest plants processed nearly 180,000 animals per year. The Butchertown neighborhood prospered because of its location near the northern terminus of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad during the second half of the century. During the 1850s, Louisville was the nation’s second largest pork packing center, butchering over 300,000 hogs annually.^{xiii}

After the Civil War, the gradual expansion of livestock production in the South, the development of the transcontinental railroad network, and the concentration of the livestock industry at new western railroad termini such as Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and Kansas City cut into Louisville’s shipping business and severely eroded the city’s standing as a national meat packing center. Nevertheless, the decades following the Civil War marked Butchertown’s most successful years, as Louisville remained a regional packing leader.^{xiv}

In the early twentieth century, Butchertown’s family-owned meat packers faced increasing competition from large national packers who used mass production techniques. Indeed, by 1902, both the Swift and Armour corporations had established plants in Louisville. Local firms retained a significant share of the market, however, until well into the twentieth century.^{xv}

B. Livestock related

1. Inns^{xvi}

Inns were opened to accommodate drovers, with associated pens and corrals to hold the animals. One of these inns, the Bourbon House, built in 1834, eventually became the Bourbon Stockyards. Until its closure in 1999, it was the oldest operating stockyard in the United States.

2. Tanneries^{xvii}

^{xi} Brother, p. 71.

^{xii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xiii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xiv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xvi} Brother, p. 335.

^{xvii} Brother, p. 340.

The historic Sanborn maps show numerous tanneries scattered across Butchertown in the late-nineteenth century. The Charles Stoecker Tannery was located on Lost Alley (now Stocker Alley), while the Frantz Tannery (noted as D. Frantz and Sons on the 1905 Sanborn) was located at the corner of Franklin and Buchanan Streets. The Ulmer Tannery was located on Story Avenue near Webster.

Tanneries, like commercial stockyards, tended to occupy a large footprint, with specialized structures housing the different functions of the tannery. Structures tended to be of frame or brick construction (concrete after the turn of the twentieth century), with clerestories or skylights providing light to the workers below. It is not clear how much fenestration was on the main elevations of processing structures; it is likely that fenestration was minimal, and natural light procured through skylights and the like. There would have been pens for the livestock, a space for slaughtering the animals, cold storage structures, ice-houses and rendering rooms.

3. Soap and Candle Fabrication^{xviii}

The historic Sanborn maps provide some of the only evidence of these resources, most of which have long since disappeared from the landscape. For example, in 1892, the Fabel Soap and Candle Company at 79 Maiden Lane manufactured both products in a two-story brick structure with frame additions. The Ambrose Klug Soap Company operated at the back of the lots that today consist of 1647 through 1651 Story Avenue. The National Oak Leather Tannery at 1201 Story Avenue (JFCB-263) operated as the Magic Keller Soap Company for a number of years in the twentieth century. The narrow design of the front portion of that structure, combined with the numerous windows, made it perfect for manufacturing.

C. Breweries^{xix}

Other early influences on the neighborhood were local breweries and beer gardens. Louisville breweries operated primarily on the local level throughout most of the nineteenth century. Beer production can even be seen as a neighborhood industry, rather than a city industry, as dozens of small neighborhood breweries produced beer that was consumed within that neighborhood. There several reasons for this very localized production model; beer was highly perishable, transporting beer by horse-drawn wagons limited distribution and many breweries combined their industrial production with on-site saloons.^{xx}

Historically, breweries in Louisville were located in neighborhoods, among commercial and residential buildings. Breweries typically included several structures, usually constructed of brick, with a few frame buildings, each of which had specific production functions. Although some structures in a brewery complex may have been built as separate units, historic Sanborn maps show that the structures were usually all connected. Extant breweries, then, may appear to be composed of one structure when in reality that one structure consists of numerous continuous structures. Buildings found within a brewery complex would of course depend on the size and scope of the company, but examples include cold storage (and ice storage) buildings, brew houses, mill houses, engine houses, mechanical plants, warehouses, beer vaults, barrel wash structures and bottling structures.^{xxi}

Frank Rettig began operating a brewery at 1400 Story Avenue, at the corner of Story and Webster in Butchertown in 1865. He sold the venture to Charles Hartmetz in 1873; Hartmetz ran the business until 1887. Upon his death that year, his widow, Magdalena Hartmetz ran the brewery in conjunction with John F. Oertel, who had been brew master of the Franklin Street brewery. By 1892, Oertel owned the entire brewery, and in

^{xviii} Brother, p. 344.

^{xix} Brother, p. 347

^{xx} Brother, p. 347

^{xxi} Brother, p. 347

1906, the Oertel Brewing Company incorporated. Oertel and two other men, William Rueff and Louis Bauer, owned all of the original stock. The brewery burned in 1908, was rebuilt in 1909, and in 1912, a new bottling plant was constructed at 1332 Story, on the other side of Webster Street from the brewery.^{xxii} The brewery operated until 1961, when it was purchased by Brown-Forman and then closed in 1967.^{xxiii}

D. Bakeries

Like beer, bread products were highly perishable, and bakeries during the nineteenth century were localized and served small areas within neighborhoods. The structures that housed bakeries or bake houses from the nineteenth century were very similar to other commercial/residential structures, such as groceries. They were usually two stories, either frame or masonry, with a storefront on the ground floor for selling baked goods, and living quarters on the second story. The utilitarian spaces for preparing baked goods were confined to the rear of the main structure, usually in a series of additions.

E. Manufacturing

1. Textiles

Toward the end of the 19th century Louisville was a national in textile production. Most of the production centered around wool, which was easy to get into Louisville, the same way cattle and hogs were and came from the same areas. Once wool production shifted from the northeast to the southeast most of the mills went out of business, but some shifted to cotton production and were quite successful. Butchertown was as good for these industrial businesses as others, bringing raw cotton from the south and shipping finished products up and down the Ohio River or putting it back on the railroad to anywhere else in the country.

IV. Growth and Development of the Neighborhood 1870-1900

Population growth throughout the late nineteenth century was steady in the city and county. Louisville reported a 22.8 percent growth rate in 1870, as opposed to the 48.1 percent rate from the 1860s. Louisville's overall population was 68,033 in 1860 and the century closed with 204,731 persons in residence, ranking it eighteenth among all U.S. cities. Jefferson County grew as well from 89,404 in 1860 to 232,459 in 1900. If adjusted to subtract Louisville from the county enumeration, the figures would reflect 21,371 in 1860 and 27,728 in 1900. Much of the county population growth in the late nineteenth century, however, reflects suburbanization, as many smaller suburbs surrounding Louisville, such as Crescent Hill, would be included in county population figures.^{xxiv}

As before the war, Louisville's economy was focused on commerce with a greater number of new enterprises involved in manufacturing. In 1869, at the height of southern reconstruction and thus a weak economy, Louisville's exports were valued at \$137million. Among the items dominating this trade were: alcohol, beer and ale, barley and barley malt, butter, brooms, cotton, coal, livestock, meat, corn, coffee, dry goods, flour, hops, oats, rye, wheat, and tobacco. Tobacco trade formed a large portion of Louisville's commercial economy in the late nineteenth century with over one-third of the national crop output handled in the city in 1885-86. Along with this continuity in exports and imports, there was a sharp decline in commission merchants. They were replaced by wholesale and retail stores. Between 1871 and 1883, wholesale and retail stores expanded from 276 to 1,555, while commission merchants declined from 107 to 60.^{xxv}

^{xxii} Brother, p. 347

^{xxiii} Brother, p. 347

^{xxiv} Brother, p. 79.

^{xxv} Brother, p. 80.

Louisville became a strong manufacturing town in this time period, as “the number of manufacturing establishments spiraled upward from 436 in 1860 to 1,108 in 1880, while capital investment jumped from \$5 million to \$21.67 million.” As a result, employment in manufacturing rose from 7,396 in 1860 to 17,448 in 1880 with an output value estimated at \$14.2 million in 1860 and \$35.4 million in 1880.^{xxvi}

In general, industry was located in the same areas as before the war: east and west of the central business core. It was not until the early twentieth century that industrial operations moved to newly developed suburban areas. To the east, the Point was transformed to serve as an industrial and working class residential district with the addition of new sawmills, shipyards, and railroad-related commercial endeavors. As a result of encroachment as well as frequent flooding, the Point’s former residents moved from their sylvan retreat in the late 1860s/early 1870s to property along the bluffs on River Road beyond the new water works.^{xxvii}

In addition to booming industry along the Point, Butchertown was the new central manufacturing focus east of downtown. “The post-war years brought a wave of new development [to Butchertown]: Louisville’s largest woolen mill, a chair factory, breweries, and a distillery.” Louisville was one of the largest wool producers in the country during the nineteenth century; the woolen mill in Butchertown was likely the Kentucky Woolen Mills, located on Story Avenue (Hadley Pottery Building, JFCB-401).^{xxviii}

A. Diversity

One of Butchertown’s most distinctive characteristics is the diversity of the area’s land use and the close juxtaposition of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Within the neighborhood residential, commercial, and industrial buildings of historic and architectural significance create a cohesive mid- nineteenth to mid-twentieth century urban setting. The district’s boundaries provide clear dividing lines between areas of mixed-use, with substantial surviving historical fabric, and blocks that are either completely industrial-commercial in character or comprised entirely of post-1950s construction.^{xxix}

The mixing of residential, commercial, and industrial architecture goes as far back as the beginning of the neighborhood, when the original German butchers arrived and ran slaughterhouses from the rear of their residential lots. This early mix is visible in the earliest Sanborn maps and continues to the most recent maps, updated as recently as 1951. Further evidence is spelled out in the city directories, with street listings alternating between commercial and industrial businesses and residences.

B. Core Areas

Despite the mix of each use at the block level, there are some generalizations that can be ascertained from district level mapping. This mapping, done as a part of the Ohio River Bridges Project survey in 2010 through 2012 reveals that there are certain areas that are predominantly residential and that these areas, have survived being located between the industrial areas to the north, which benefit from railroad access, and the commercial areas along the south of the district, which benefit from the main corridors running into downtown.

V. Period of Stagnation, Growth, then Collapse 1900-1931

A. Setting the Stage

Along with population, industrial growth slowed in early twentieth century Louisville. Before the First World War, there was an annual increase in manufacturing production with over \$100 million invested by 1910.

^{xxvi} Brother, p. 80.

^{xxvii} Brother, p. 82.

^{xxviii} Brother, p. 82.

^{xxix} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

Additionally, wages and salaries doubled, “rising to nearly \$28 million.” On the other hand, there were fewer factories and industrial employment decreased. These statistics indicate that the forces of consolidation were at play. In other words, fewer unskilled workers were using machinery to do the job of numerous skilled workers. Competitively, this meant that larger, national corporations bought up smaller local enterprises and either shut them down or retooled them for higher efficiency and better profits. An example of a Louisville-based consolidated enterprise was Ahrens and Ott Manufacturing Company. Under the leadership of Theodore Ahrens, the company consolidated nine smaller plumbing fixture manufacturers across the country to form the locally-based Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company in 1900. Other small local industries were consumed by large national corporations. Local papermaking and leather work, for example, were no longer performed in the city after the turn-of-the century, due to consolidations. This trend continued throughout the twentieth century.^{xxx}

In addition to nineteenth century commodities, new factories were established to produce diverse goods in the early 1900s. These items include: “brass and copper products, cider vinegar and pickles, chewing gum, plumber’s supplies, monuments and tombstones, brick and paving materials, wooden and paper boxes, tool handles, and electrical and surgical instruments.” However, Louisville capital remained invested largely in whisky distilling and tobacco products, which proved to be less than fruitful, given the impact of national prohibition in 1920 and the earlier limited wartime prohibition. Also, tobacco markets were moving closer to the associated fields, possibly due to the flexibility furnished by the motor car/truck, leaving Louisville coffers somewhat bare.^{xxxii}

World War I, along with the efforts of the LIF, brought renewed economic prosperity after a prolonged period of stagnation. The First World War played an important role in the city’s economic increases. “In 1916, bank clearings totaled approximately \$942.4 million, an increase of nearly \$300 million since 1914, the depth of the city’s mid-decade recession. But during the war years, clearings surpassed the billion dollar mark, reaching \$1.03 billion in 1917 and nearly \$1.2 billion in 1918.” Though clearings were significantly less following conclusion of the war, the stage had been set to move forward.^{xxxiii}

B. Suburbanization

New middle-class white suburban areas developed exponentially in the 1920s. Subdivisions, such as Audubon Park, Edgewood, Schnitzelburg, and Parkway Village to the east and south of downtown, became high growth areas in the 1920s. The former Camp Zachary Taylor property was also a fashionable residential locale. Interestingly, the camp property was sold in small pieces in order to dispose of it rapidly. As a result of this and the lack of a centralized administrative body, the area developed in a “scattered and disorderly” pattern. Fifteen small subdivisions, some of which only contained a few blocks, were platted during the 1920s. Other parcels were small enough to have been developed for the use of a single individual. Water and other utilities became a difficulty due to issues with pre-existing lines used by the Army as well as a lack of adequate planning.^{xxxiii}

The result of the enormous population shift to the suburbs was disinvestment in central city neighborhoods. The downtown remained healthy in terms of commerce and entertainment, as witnessed by a significant 1920s building boom along Broadway and Fourth Street, which included the 1923 Brown Hotel (JFCD-174), the 1928 Heyburn building, and the 1921 Rialto Theatre. The neighborhoods surrounding the core, though, experienced significant population loss. Former middle-class white residents increasingly found it

^{xxx} Brother, p. 98.

^{xxxii} Brother, p. 98.

^{xxxiii} Brother, p. 102.

^{xxxiii} Brother, p. 106.

affordable to move to the new suburbs to the east and south of the city. Historian Kramer notes, “Data compiled by the City Planning and Zoning Commission in 1932 indicate that nearly every census tract between 10th Street, the Ohio River, Wenzel Avenue, and Broadway lost one-fourth to one-half of its population between 1910 and 1930.” Neighborhoods, such as Butchertown, Phoenix Hill, Limerick, and portions of Old Louisville were affected. As noted previously, this movement left the core residential areas to indigent families and absentee landlords. Properties began to decline in appearance.^{xxxiv}

C. Streetcars and the Automobile

Among the rationales for moving to the new suburban areas was the ability to commute easily to and from the city core. Transportation in the 1910s and 1920s across the dispersed metropolitan area was accomplished through the streetcar, the interurban train, and increasingly the personal automobile.^{xxxv}

Automobiles became more affordable in the early twentieth century, due to mass production methods introduced by Henry Ford. The other factor necessary to the widespread use of the car was the availability of good roads. By the 1920s, the popularity of the automobile and state/federal policies fostered the construction of new, evenly paved roads. In Louisville, in fact, there were 291 miles of paved streets within city limits and another 306 miles that remained unpaved in the mid-1920s. Downtown streets were overtaken by the car as early as the 1910s. It became such a problem that parking was limited to one hour in the city center. Other measures taken were installation of the first semaphores (early traffic controls) in town to regulate traffic and safety islands at streetcar stops to protect pedestrians exiting trains.^{xxxvi}

D. New Zoning in 1931

In 1927 an ordinance was passed to create a City Planning Commission. However, the state had failed to pass enabling legislation during its previous session, which meant the new commission had no power to actually zone or plan anything. Nonetheless, consultants were hired to begin addressing the growth issues of Louisville and the mass use of the automobile.

The legislature soon passed enabling legislation and the Planning Commission's designs were put into affect. In 1931, Louisville's new zoning laws designated the entire Butchertown neighborhood as industrial. Following the devastating flood of 1937 many houses in the area were demolished. Housing stock in the neighborhood continued to deteriorate during the 1940s and 1950s, as area residents moved to the suburbs.^{xxxvii}

E. The Great Depression

Louisville of the early 1930s was severely impacted by the Great Depression. Some observers, such as LIF president Frank Ayres, felt that the situation was akin to the numerous panics of the nineteenth century that would surely be righted in good time. Historian Yater notes that many Louisvillians thought the affair would be brief and was only, “a healthy corrective to an overheated market.” Others were less hopeful.^{xxxviii}

Statistics indicate that, while Louisville did continue to attract new businesses, the phenomenal growth rate of the 1920s was preserved solely in memory. During the worst three years of the downturn (1930-1933), “bank debits to individual accounts stood at \$1.24 billion, a mere 49 percent of the peak level attained in 1929... Similarly, the recession which had hit the building industry during the mid-1920s became a depression in

^{xxxiv} Brother, p. 107.

^{xxxv} Brother, p. 109.

^{xxxvi} Brother, p. 109.

^{xxxvii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xxxviii} Brother, p. 117.

the early 1930s. The number of building permits issued annually dropped from an already low figure of 1,107 in 1930 to 675 in 1931, 516 in 1932, and 293 in 1933.” The total value of buildings constructed also declined from \$6 million in 1930 to approximately \$1 million in 1933.^{xxxix}

Though the LIF recruited small industries to the city each year, albeit in reduced numbers, manufacturing was also impacted by the Great Depression. In 1930, for instance, “11 manufacturing firms with net liabilities of over \$1.3 billion went bankrupt. Industrial losses by fire also increased substantially...” Given a diminished industrial sector, unemployment soared throughout the early 1930s. The official unemployment count for 1932, which probably does not reflect all Louisvillians looking for work, hovered at 23.5 percent for white workers and a whopping 37.2 percent for African Americans.^{xl}

As a political consequence of the effects of the depression, Louisvillians voted for the Democratic candidate for president in 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Before Roosevelt could take office in March 1933, the state ordered all banks closed so that the new administration could stave off a potential collapse of the banking industry. Among the first items of business, the Roosevelt administration pushed through the Volstead Act to allow for the manufacture and sale of beer with a 3.2 percent alcohol content. By November 1933, Kentuckians voted overwhelmingly to repeal prohibition, joining a two thirds national majority needed for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Distilleries and breweries opened nearly immediately. Stitzel Distillery on Story Avenue in Butchertown was among the first distillers to renew production of whiskey for public consumption. During the prohibition era, they had survived by selling medicinal whiskey.^{xli}

F. Flood of 1937

The flood of 1937 could not have occurred at a worse time in Louisville history. The city was beginning to recover from the effects of the Great Depression and scarcely needed a natural disaster to impede economic and social progress. Historian Yater describes the flood as follows: “On January 6, 1937, scarcely a week into the year when Louisville’s economic recovery would become apparent, it began to rain. Nearly an inch fell that day. Three days later the rains began in earnest up and down the Ohio Valley; more showers one day, torrential downpour the next...Nearly half the rainfall for a full year fell during one month...The muddy water left a bedraggled community that counted ninety flood-related deaths, nearly \$50 million in property damage, and a giant clean-up job...Most shotgun houses in areas near the river had been lifted off their foundations, tossed about, and deposited every way, but right side up.”^{xlii}

The entire central portion of the city was inundated, along with the west end and portions of south Louisville, the south end west of Beechmont; and the low-lying areas along Beargrass Creek, “except for an island bounded roughly by Market, Sixth, Chestnut, and First Streets.” Broadway became a raging torrent from Barrett Avenue on the east to the Ohio River on the west.”⁵³² Electrical power to the entire city/county failed due to flood waters and water from the tap was unsafe for consumption. High ground was sought in non-flooded areas, such as the Highlands, Germantown, Audubon Park, and Crescent Hill—all outside the central residential neighborhood districts.^{xliii}

By February 1937, flood waters receded, but the damage had not. Physical damage included a need for \$6-\$10 million for sewer repairs, removal of water from downtown basements, and restoration of electricity. To a certain extent, the psychological effects were more troubling for residents of the central city. There was a

^{xxxix} Brother, p. 117.

^{xl} Brother, p. 117.

^{xli} Brother, p. 118.

^{xlii} Brother, p. 127.

^{xliii} Brother, p. 127.

recession not only of floodwaters but of faith in living so near the beloved Ohio River. Father Diomedé Pohlkamp of St Joe's in Butchertown noted in 1946, "the big floods of the years 1884-1907-1913-and the largest one of them all, the flood of 1937, were the cause of Butchertown's decline as a business and meat center. After the flood, old and new families sought homes in higher localities outside the flood zone." The floods, then, contributed to the desire to move to suburban areas on high grounds and further spelled a period of decline for Butchertown and other downtown neighborhoods.^{xliv}

VI. Encapsulating a Neighborhood

Though the majority of traditional manufacturing was still occurring within the Watterson Expressway, most was being done by small business with only a few employees. Similar to the movement of residential areas, manufacturing was also moving to the suburbs. As the city became more focused on the automobile and trade depended more on interstate highways, Louisville had choices to make in the direction of development, which was increasingly outside of the downtown core.

A. Interstate-65

Concurrent with the growth of industry and population in outlying areas was the development of a modern highway system that allowed for more efficient automobile and truck use. Although a network of modern expressways had been discussed since the late 1920s, it was not until the end of World War II and the depression that a funded highway system could proceed. The central focus of the city's highway efforts was the construction of two expressways through town and a beltline expressway to serve outlying areas.^{xlv}

The city also proceeded with the development of a major north-south expressway. This highway, known now as I-65, was called the North-South Expressway and was meant to connect southern Kentucky at Elizabethtown to downtown Louisville with a series of limited-access interchanges. While all agreed on the importance of such a thoroughfare to Louisville's future growth, there was little concurrence on a route through the downtown area. Many contemporary observers, including Mayor Andrew Broaddus, were wary of introducing the expressway into the downtown area, due to aesthetic concerns as well as a desire to prevent division of the core into isolated, nonviable sections. Highway construction began in 1955 with the downtown route still undecided. By 1958, however, federal funds were available through the Interstate Highway program and a decision was made to follow the recommendations of the state highway department. The expressway was developed along a western path through downtown which angled east at the river to connect with the new John F. Kennedy Bridge (JFCB-722). Interstate-65 was completed from Upton, Kentucky, to Taylorsville, Indiana, in late 1963.^{xlvi}

Interstate-65 severed the downtown core from Butchertown visually and in many places physically. The noise created by the highway has meant that few residences, which were near the path of the highway, remain now. In the place of many of these residences are commercial and industrial operations, which have no objection to the sound or the visual of an interstate.

B. Flood Wall

A flood control system was among the recommendations to protect central and western portions of the city. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District office was asked to develop an effective flood control plan, which included "4.5 miles of concrete wall in the downtown area, 12.5 miles of earthen levee, 13 pumping stations, and 50 street closures." This first phase was begun in 1948 and completed in 1957.

^{xliv} Brother, p. 127.

^{xlv} Brother, p. 137.

^{xlvi} Brother, p. 137.

The impact of the floodwall was to firmly establish the northern boundary of Butchertown visually. A number of homes and businesses found themselves located outside of the wall and in some instances with it nearly directly in front of their homes.

VII. Evaluation of Significance within the context

Butchertown is significant as a small neighborhood along the eastern edge of Louisville's downtown core. The neighborhood reflects the influences of its development from its origins in the meatpacking industry and German immigrants to the exodus of residents to the suburbs, paving the way for additional industrial development. This development mirrors much of the history of Louisville generally.

The architecture of the district reflects these influences in the varied scale of residential buildings, which range from simple framed shotguns to several brick mansions. The commercial buildings represent the wide array of services a neighborhood would rely upon at a scale that matches the pedestrian scale of the rest of the neighborhood. The industrial buildings and operations also reflect the development of the area, with the oldest focusing on the livestock industry and newer buildings reflecting a more diverse industrial establishment, survivors of the consolidation of the local meatpacking industry, and reflecting wider Louisville's diverse manufacturing base.

VIII. Evaluation of Integrity

The Butchertown Historic District's significance is mostly closely associated with Criterion C, with a focus on the way that residential, industrial, and commercial uses mixed within blocks and along streets to create a viable and harmonious mixed-use neighborhood. All seven integrity factors of the Butchertown Historic District are evaluated below. The Butchertown Historic District as an entity retains integrity as an historic mixed neighborhood in all of these aspects.

Design

The inventory of the Butchertown Historic District possess a high level of integrity of design. The residential areas remain nearly perfectly intact in their original form and the industrial and commercial buildings retain much of their original design, if not also their original use.

Location and Setting

The district retains strong integrity in location and setting. The district's location directly adjacent to downtown allows the skyline of the downtown core to be an ever-present visual connection to the commercial identity of the neighborhood. Integrity of setting is also strong, despite the neighborhood being somewhat enclosed by the interstate highway system on the east and west and the floodwall to the north.

Workmanship and Materials

The district retains fair integrity of workmanship and materials. Many of the industrial and commercial buildings were refinished on the exterior, but much of this was done within the period of significance and the buildings retain their industrial or commercial appearance. After the district was locally designated as a preservation district in 2002 many of the residential buildings have been restored to their original appearances using compatible materials or repairing the original materials.

Feeling

The district has excellent integrity of feeling. The area has retained not only its mix of buildings, but also its mix of uses. Many of the original industrial buildings are still used for manufacturing and some businesses have expanded in the area, helping to secure the commercial and industrial mix of uses scattered around the residential areas.

Association

The district has good integrity of association. Originally associated with German immigration in the 19th century, the two world wars caused much of this initial association to fade as the residents sought to reflect their status as Americans first. Remaining is a strong association with industrial production and with the meatpacking business. JBS Swift & Co. maintains a very large slaughterhouse and packing plant along Story Avenue, very near the junction with Interstate-64. Many of the surrounding businesses still support this industry and their building signs and facades still strongly indicate their association with the meatpacking industry.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brother, J., Kennedy, R., Ryall, J., & Stottman, J. (n.d.). SURVEY UPDATE OF BUTCHERTOWN, PHOENIX HILL, DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE AND RIVER ROAD (Rep. No. 181).

Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, Gray & Pape, Inc., 2012.

Butchertown Historic District, National Register Nomination, 1974.

Butchertown Local Designation Report for Louisville Metro Planning and Design, 2002.

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 -85.74180 38.25501
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the district here described consist of the center line of Main Street east from Hancock Street (at the I-65 overpass) to Johnson Street, then west one block on Market Street to Baxter Avenue and around the south property line of the former Bourbon Stockyards; east to Beargrass Creek; along the northern bank of the south fork of the Creek northeast to the Pumping Station. From the Pumping Station the boundary follows the floodwall embankment along the rear (northwest) of the properties on the north side of Story Avenue and the east side of Ohio Street. The northern boundary follows approximately the floodwall from Ohio Street to Hancock, but includes on the north side of the floodwall the properties on both sides of Ohio Street above Washington; directly north of Quincy Street; north of Geiger; properties directly west of Campbell north of Geiger; those on the north side of the 700 block of Franklin Street; and thence west along the floodwall to the Penn Central right-of-way and along the latter to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundaries are the same as the original National Register nomination boundaries. These boundaries roughly correspond to the original neighborhood as well as the area where associated industries spread until they were enclosed by the interstate system and the floodwall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph C. Piersonorganization Pinion Advisorsdate March 1, 2017street & number 1501 Morton Avenuetelephone (517) 862-7333city or town Louisvillestate KYzip code 40204e-mail JPierson@PinionAdvisors.com

Photographs:

Same information for all photos:**Name of Property:** Butchertown Historic District**City or Vicinity:** Louisville**County:** Jefferson**State:** Kentucky**Photographer:** Joseph C. Pierson**Date Photographed:** 3/1/2017**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1 of 22: 1300 block of Story Avenue, north side, looking west from the corner of Webster Street.

2 of 22: 1300 Story Avenue, south side, showing the remaining building of Oertel's Brewery, now used for catering and events, as seen from the corner of Webster Street.

3 of 22: 900 block of East Washington Street, south side, facing east from the corner of Campbell Street. The mix of house scales and the warehouse in the middle of the block are common in the neighborhood.

4 of 22: 800 block of East Washington Street, north side, facing west. The mix of single family and multi-family residential is typical throughout the neighborhood.

5 of 22: 800 block East Washington Street, south side, facing west. The homes represent a mix of rehabbed, deteriorating, single family, and multi-family residences, which is typical of the neighborhood as it rebuilds.

6 of 22: 700 block of East Washington Street, south side, at the corner of North Shelby Street. This commercial block building is common for the area, particularly in the rear of buildings fronting on East Main Street.

7 of 22: 700 block of East Washington, north side, facing east. The duplex home on the left is the Thomas Edison House, where he lived while working in Louisville. The storage yard beyond it is typical of the neighborhood and replaced single family residences.

8 of 22: 700 block of East Main Street, north side, facing east, from the corner of North Clay Street. The commercial buildings were constructed over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.

9 of 22: 700 block of East Main Street, north side, facing west, from the corner of North Shelby Street. The commercial enterprises represent less industrial uses, but still a mix of commercial production enterprises.

10 of 22: 800 block of East Franklin Street, north side. These houses represent a mix of typical houses in the neighborhood.

11 of 22: Northeast corner of East Franklin Street and North Campbell Street, facing northeast. The combined commercial residential corner building is now completely residential.

12 of 22: 900 block of East Franklin Street, north side, facing east. The gray building complex was the Bauer Brewery, though it has been used for different commercial enterprises over the last century.

13 of 22: 1000 block of East Washington, south side, facing southeast. This view of the street represents a very typical streetscape in Butchertown, with a single family residence, a duplex, and a provision company all in a line.

14 of 22: 1000 block of East Washington, north side, facing northeast. This view shows the assortment of residential buildings found in the area, including a number of shotguns, duplexes, framed buildings, and brick buildings.

15 of 22: View of the 1200 block of Story Avenue, from the 1100 block of East Washington Street, facing south. The building on the left was original a manufacturing building now used for retail and offices. Across the street, visible on the right, is the JBS Swift meatpacking plant.

16 of 22: 1100 block of East Washington, north side, facing northeast. This building is now a theater and club, but was originally a manufacturing facility.

17 of 22: View of the floodwall from Johnson Street, facing east. The building on the right is a multi-family residence. The floodwall caused considerable destruction in the area when it was installed.

18 of 22: Floodwall and residence at the corner of Johnson and East Franklin, facing north. The floodwall completely enclosed two sides of the residence.

19 of 22: 1000 block of East Franklin Street, south side, facing west. Visible are a number of smaller residences and a contributing warehouse on the far right.

20 of 22: 1000 block of East Main Street, north side, facing northeast. This series of shotguns and a welding shop have been rehabilitated into housing, retail, and restaurants, which is emblematic of the development of the rest of the neighborhood during the first half of the 20th century.

21 of 22: 1000 block of East Main Street, north side, facing northeast from the corner of Baxter Avenue, East Main Street, and Story Avenue. The existing businesses have been in their present location for nearly all of the last century.

22 of 22: 1000 block of Story Avenue, north side. The two residences exist next to a storage depot and scrap yard, which is typical of the blend of uses in the neighborhood.