Nelson Distillery Warehouse
20-LANDMARK-0003

Report on the Proposal for Designation as an Individual Landmark

Louisville Metro Historic Landmarks
and
Preservation Districts Commission
December 17, 2020

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Individual Landmark, definition

As defined by the Louisville Metro Code of Ordinances (LMCO) 32.250, an Individual Landmark is "a structure or site, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, designated as a local historic landmark by the Commission as provided in this subchapter or by action prior to the effect of this subchapter. A landmark structure or site is one of significant importance to the city, the Commonwealth, or the nation and which represents irreplaceable distinctive architectural features or historical associations that represent the historic character of the city, the Commonwealth, or the nation."

20-LANDMARK-0003

This case was initiated by receipt by the Commission of an application and petition containing the signatures of at least 200 residents of Louisville Metro with at least 101 of those signatures being of residents or property owners within one of the following boundaries: (1) a one-mile radius surrounding the structure or site proposed for landmark designation, (2) the Council district in which the proposed landmarks is located, or (3) the cumulative areas of (1) and (2). The petition was prepared and submitted by the Irish Hill Neighborhood Association in August 2020 in response to a wrecking permit application for the Nelson Distillery Warehouse building at 100 Distillery Commons Dr. The application and petition were timely submitted within the 30-day notice period associated with the Wrecking Permit application. Due to the Covid-19 state of emergency as declared by the Governor et al and on advice of the Jefferson County Attorney's Office, an electronic format petition was allowed and accepted.

On August 14, 2020, the petition requesting Individual Landmark Designation of the property at 100 Distillery Commons Dr., the Nelson Distillery Warehouse was submitted to Planning and Design Services and assigned case number 20-Landmark-0003. The petition verification was completed on September 18, 2020 with 210 total verified signatures, 105 of which were from residents in Council District 4 or within in the 1-mile radius of where the property is located.

The processing of this petition request is now subject to the Individual Designation requirements in LMCO Section 32.260(J) though LMCO Section 32.260(R). The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014 as the "Nelson Distillery Warehouse." Per the Landmarks Ordinance 32.260(K), if the proposed individual landmark was listed on the National Register of Historic Places after January 1, 1990 combined with a site visit to evaluate current conditions, may be used in lieu of a new study. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (JF-EI-106) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 27, 2014, and the nomination is incorporated into this report (see **Appendix A**).

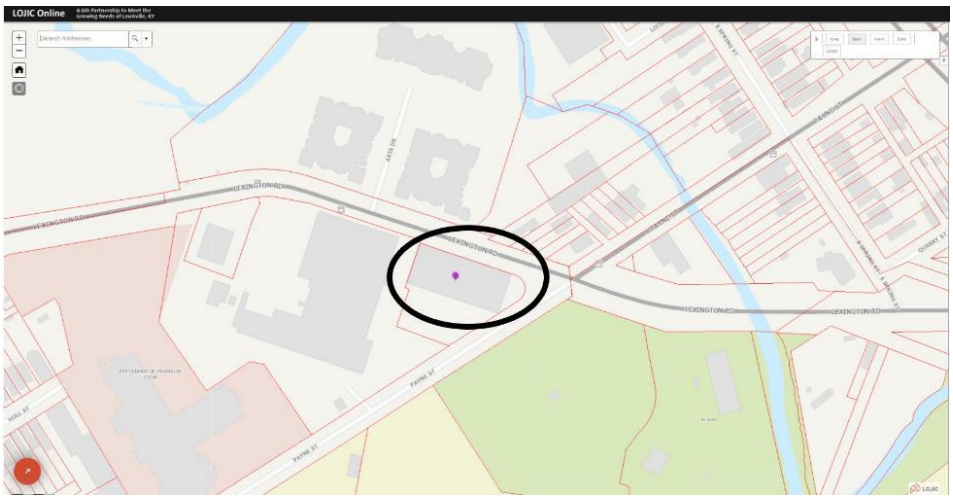
Property Description

Location

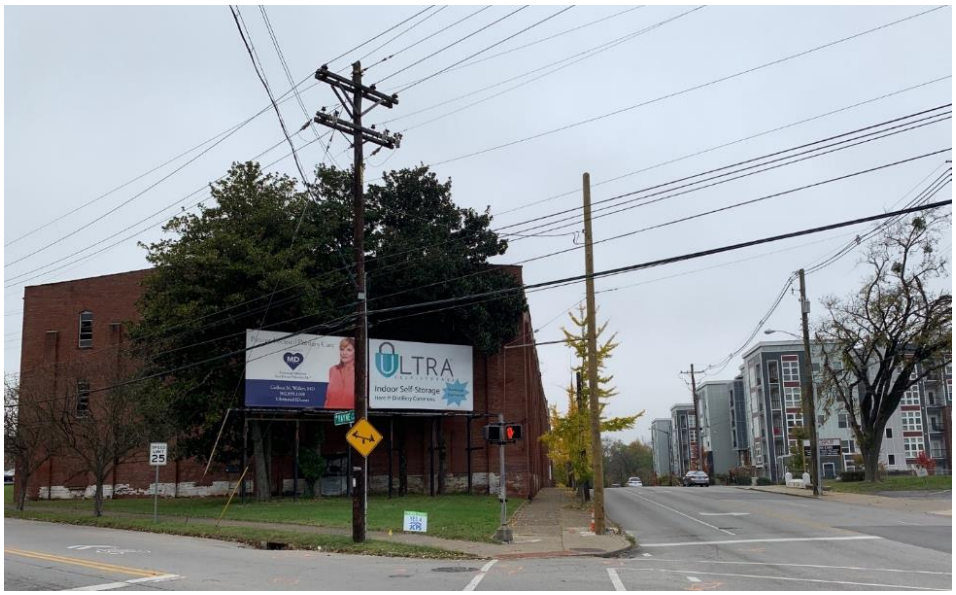
Excerpt from the Nelson Distillery Warehouse National Register Nomination (Whisman 2014):

> "The Nelson Distillery Warehouse stands at the intersection of Lexington Street, and Payne Avenue in East Louisville. Across the road from their former distillery plant counterparts, the whole of the complex having been constructed in a bend in the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek, a short distance before the creek flows into the larger South Fork of Beargrass Creek and onto the Ohio River. The original complex existed on this site since at least 1860 (Zeoller, 2009), bounded by Payne Street and the Cave Hill Cemetery to the south, the current CSX rail line to the north, Spring Street to the east, and Pine Street to the west. Lexington Avenue, (formerly Hamilton Avenue) ran through the middle of the plant and was a major service route to the facilities.
>
> Today the extant buildings associated with the many distilleries of the site are bounded between, Lexington Ave, Payne Street and Pine Streets. The immediate area is comprised of a relatively flat topography sitting atop a small knoll that grades slightly toward the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek. As the area developed, industrial complexes were built, including livestock operations and a public workhouse to the south. A mix of turn-of-the-century housing stock grew up in between the industrial complexes, and cam known as Irish Hill."

Photo of the Nelson Distillery Building from the Irish Hill Neighborhood Plan Update (2017)



Location map of the Subject Property (LOJIC)



Site view looking west from the intersection of Payne St. and Lexington Rd. (Staff Photo October 2020)

Building Description

Excerpt from the Nelson Distillery Warehouse National Register Nomination (Whisman 2014)

> "Nelson Distillery Warehouse is a three-story warehouse with a brick exterior and support system, and a native limestone foundation. The structure has a gable end and is divided into 25 bays on its northern and southern facades and 9 bays on the eastern and western facades. Bays are divided by 24" pilasters set at 8' intervals. The gable ends extend beyond the roof line and are capped with clay tile; the center bay on each gable extends 8' at the apex to a square, supporting a ridge vent. The roof structure is covered in asphalt roll roofing, and capped by a full monitor at the ridge. Originally, interior bays contained shuttered window openings on each floor, of which all but every third opening has been filled in on the northern and southern facades, and intermittently on the remaining facades. Extant windows are wood industrial type sashes with side hinges that cantilever open for ventilation. The southern facade hosts an opening at the far westernmost corner bay, raised above the level of a filled door in the ground level of the adjoining bay. Additional short single-pile brick additions are found at the 6th pilaster of each side of the southern facade, measuring 8' square, and supporting a single door to the southern face, and a poured concrete roof. Both the eastern and western facades have a double door opening at ground level in the center bay. The northern facade supports five door openings at the 2nd, 9th, 15th, 20th & 24th bays, east to west.
>
> All doors are made of diagonal tongue-and-groove bead board substrate, covered by iron sheets on the exterior, and capped by a fixed iron-clad transom, which are capped by an additional five-light transom window. All window openings, including those closed in, have single row brick arched lintels. Doors have triple-height rowlock brick arches. Door openings have original cut limestone sills, while existing window sills have been replaced by modern concrete.
>
> The .55 acres on which the warehouse stands are level having the hill, excavated on the southern facade nearly 15 feet from the building, creates a grade, allowing access to the facility at all levels on all facades. At the northern fa9ade, the building is level with a sidewalk adjoining Lexington Ave, while turf joins the remaining facades. No other historical exterior features are attached to the structure or are located within the boundary of the nominated area."

The building, which has been vacant since at least 1979, appears to have been unaltered since the 2014 listing in the National Register of Historic Places with no new additions or interventions. On-site observations conducted in October 2020 confirmed that the windows are intact, many with broken glazing, while other window openings have been enclosed, they are still readable as fenestration as they were in the 2014 National Register of Historic Places nomination. The doors have various coverings, but the openings remain unaltered. The masonry walls and building form are also unchanged including the pilasters though there is evidence of some mortar joint loss. The roof shows signs of deterioration, which is visible through the windows, however the clerestory roof form which acted as a full monitor vent system is still intact.

South Elevation (Staff Photo October 2020)

East Elevation (Staff Photo October 2020)

North Elevation (Staff Photo October 2020)

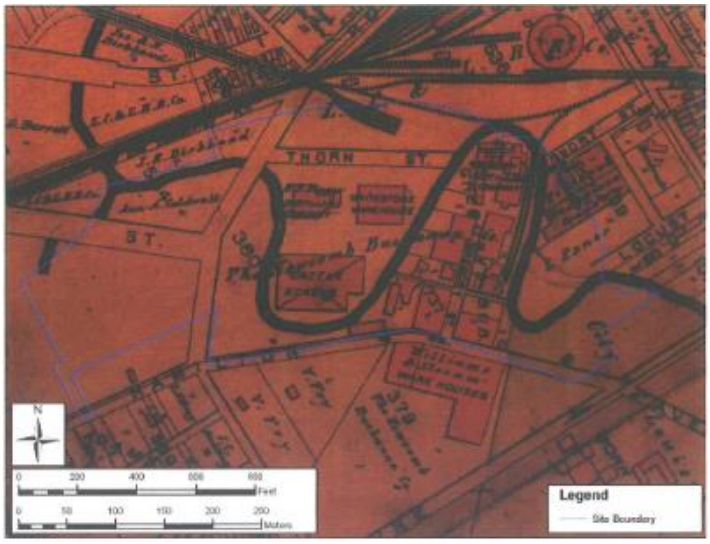
North Elevation (Staff Photo October 2020)

West Elevation (Staff Photo October 2020)

History of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse

Excerpt from the Nelson Distillery Warehouse National Register Nomination (Whisman 2014):

> "The Anderson-Nelson Distillery: Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NDW) is one of the last extant remains of what was once the largest and oldest distilling company in Kentucky (Cecil 2003) and is an early example of Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey industrial production facility in Louisville Kentucky. Built in 1895/96 the Nelson Distillery Warehouse is one of three warehouse structures and adjoining facility still standing that were part of a vast distillery complex, which encompassed multiple distilling companies. The NDW, originally part of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery, sits adjacent to the Williams Distillery warehouse and the Central Distillery warehouse, and adjoining structures, all of which were part of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company and have been adaptively repurposed to create the Distillery Commons in recent years."



Hopkins 1884 *Atlas Map of the City of Louisville*

> "The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NDW) is one of the last remains of what was once the largest and oldest distilling company in Kentucky, the Anderson-Nelson Distillery (Cecil 2003). Built in 1895/96 the Nelson Distillery Warehouse is one of three warehouse structures still standing that were part of the vast Anderson-Nelson distillery complex, which encompassed multiple distilling companies. The following attempts to list the many names of corporations that operated on the site and with which the NDW was at one time associated with the following corporate entities:
>
> • John. G Mattingly & Brother Distillery

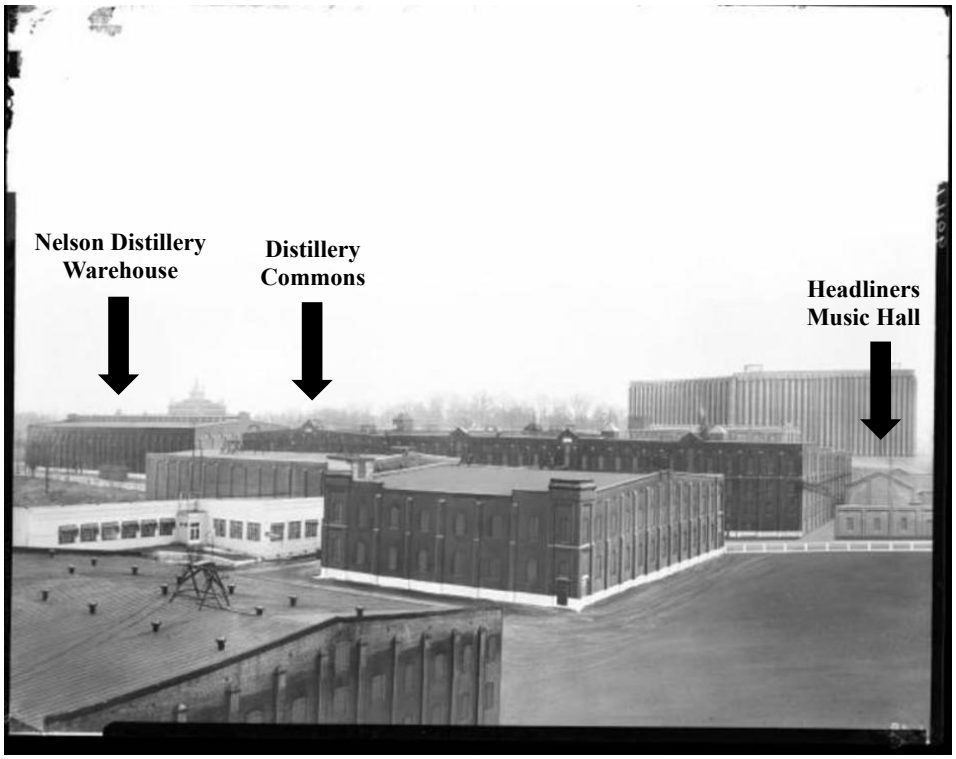
• David L. Graves Distillery
• Beal, Stiles & Company
• Newcomb-Buchanan Distillery
• Anderson Nelson Distillery Company
• George C. Buchanan Distillery
• Anderson Distillery
• Nelson Distillery
• Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company
• Allen-Bradley Distillery Company
• Allen-Bradley
• Graystone Distillery
• Elk Run Distillery
• American Medicinal Spirits Company
• National Distillers as Old Grandad Distillery

The NDW sits adjacent to the Williams Distillery warehouse and the Central Distillery warehouse, and adjoining structures, all of which were part of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery."

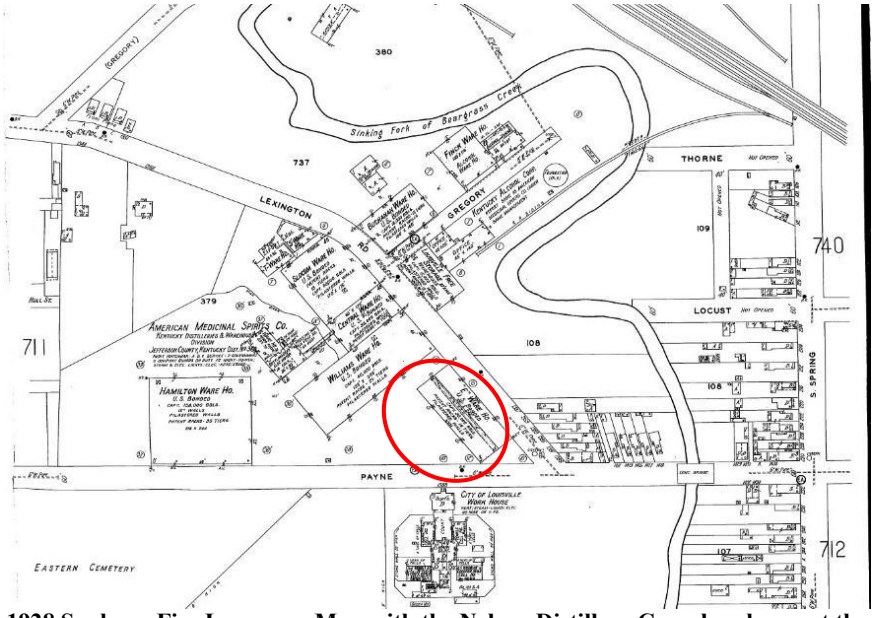
"The NDW and site are part of a rich history of the Bourbon Whiskey industry in Louisville, Kentucky. The plant's operation spanned some 134 years. At the height of development of the Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company, the corporation included the Allen-Bradley Distillery and Elk Run Distillery, and later the Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company, and National Distillers. This conglomerate encompassed some 35 acres of production facilities, with a combined capacity for more than 735,000 barrels of Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey. The distillery complex stood beside the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek, a main water source initially for production, near a major rail line, and within proximity of the Ohio River, all contributing to the company's success in local markets and beyond.

The whole of the complex was built between 1860 and 1918 (Cecil, 2003). The largest portion of production facilities were consolidated to the North side of Lexington Avenue, adjacent to the Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek. Distillery aging warehouses were built interspersed between the fermenting and distillation plants, as well as across Hamilton Avenue. Each of the distilleries had their own bonded warehouses, and additional free warehouses. This included Nelson Bonded Warehouse No. 4, Buchanan Bonded Warehouse No. 97, Finck Bonded Warehouse No. 97, Slocum Bonded Warehouse, Central Bonded Warehouse, Williams Bonded Warehouse, Louisville Storage Bonded Warehouse No. 4, Southall Bonded Warehouse, Nelson Distilling Company Warehouse (NDW), and Whitestone Bonded Warehouse of Allen-Bradley and Elk Run Distilleries (Sanborn 1920). Additional structures for grain storage, cisterns, bonded bottling facilities, and more were all located on the site. Improvements were made to the distillery until the onset of Prohibition in 1920.

For forty-six years following the repeal of Prohibition, distilling continued at the site of Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company. Operations were confined to existing structures, as less of the original plant was needed. Competition and decreased demand led to the demise of the once-largest Kentucky Bourbon Distillery in the world. Existing buildings were dismantled and others abandoned until the entire plant was shut down and abandoned in 1979 (Zoeller 2009). The NDW has been vacant from 1979 until the present day."



Historic photo of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery Complex (*University of Louisville Photo Archives)*



1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map with the Nelson Distillery Complex shown at the intersection Payne Street and Lexington Road (subject area within red circle).

Irish Hill History

Excerpt from A Determination of Effect Report for the Proposed Crossings at Irish Hill Development, Jefferson County, Kentucky (Scherer 2007):

> "Situated between Clifton, Butchertown, and Phoenix Hill is a small neighborhood known as Irish Hill. Originally farmland, locals referred to the area as Billy Goat Hill because of the extensive number of goats that grazed the area (Kleber 1992). When immigration into Louisville blossomed in the nineteenth century, a large Irish-Catholic population settled in this six-block by three-block area, making it one of Louisville's smallest neighborhoods (*The Courier Journal* 1989). It was called Irish Hill because of the "nineteenth-century Irish-Catholic immigrants, although a large number of Germans also settled there" (Kleber 1992; Kleber 2001).
>
> Irish Hill was first platted in 1859 by landowners Benjamin J. Adams and John C. Hull, who would later have streets named after them (*The Courier Journal* 1989). Ward Payne, the namesake of Payne Street, divided the rest of the neighborhood five years later in 1864. The buildings were modest buildings following common vernacular styles. Two residences, though, exemplified the economic success that could be attained in the city: the Valentine Schneikert House and the Nicholas Finzer House, both listed on the NRHP. The Valentine Schneikert House was an

Italianate building built in 1868 by Schneikert, a brick maker. Finzer, a tobacco merchant, built his Renaissance-Revival building in 1869 (Hedgepeth 1978).

Numerous businesses emerged in the neighborhood. The Beargrass Pork House slaughterhouse was built in the 1840s and worked in tandem with the Bourbon Stockyards in Butchertown. The City Workhouse was established in 1878 and operated until the 1950s. Breslin Skate Park now sits on the former site. The Kentucky Distillery and Warehouse (associated with the Anderson-Nelson Distillery), now Distillery Commons was built in the late-nineteenth century and now houses numerous small business."

Statement of Significance

Historic Significance

Excerpt from the Nelson Distillery Warehouse National Register Nomination (Whisman 2014):

"The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (JF-El-106) built in 1895/96, meets the first term of National Register eligibility Criterion C: it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction, a Kentucky bourbon whiskey aging warehouse. Built in the community of Irish Hill, an area about 2 miles east of central downtown Louisville, the distillery developed on the middle fork of Beargrass Creek, a direct tributary to the Ohio River. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NOW) was built as one of the last capital building projects of its parent distillery, Anderson-Nelson Distillery, prior to Prohibition in 1920, and was a result of an ever-increasing demand for their products and the expanding market of the distillery. Standing three stories high, the NOW is constructed of solid brick masonry exterior walls, with a system of interior dunnage racks which stored aging barrels, while supporting the roof system. Possessing a design evolved within the bourbon whiskey industry, the NOW sits on .55 acre, detached from the surrounding associated structures, and is an early example of this architectural form in Louisville, Kentucky. There are no other historic resources associated with the site included in this nomination for consideration.

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse has survived the years as a tangible link to the vast industry it once served. Through its 119 years, the warehouse has been altered little, allowing it to remain a physical reminder of the role of the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry in Louisville. Its design is an architectural display of its intended function, and a recognizable form of architecture.

The extant building retains a historical connection to the development of the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry in Louisville; as such the NDW survives as a rare example of an early bourbon aging warehouse in Louisville, Kentucky. A facility developed by production of the industry leader during the period of growth of the bourbon industry prior to Prohibition in 1920, the NOW assembled the many architectural advancements that had grown in a gradual evolution of bourbon

> production facilities, exhibiting the integral features that influenced design of these warehouses until the decline of the industry. The NDW is instantly recognizable as a bourbon aging warehouse, and as such provides a glimpse into the industry at the time it was thriving in Louisville, Kentucky."

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse is associated with the historic context developed for the Bourbon Whiskey distilling in Louisville, Kentucky as described in the 2014 National Register nomination (see **Appendix A**). Not only is it noted for its architectural design as a bourbon aging warehouse (rickhouse), but also as it relates to the development of Louisville's prominence as a center for Bourbon Whiskey production and distribution.

Irish Hill Neighborhood Development

Excerpt from the Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Crossings at Irish Hill Development, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (Prybylski 2007):

> "The last three decades of the nineteenth century in Louisville were times of extensive cultural and industrial growth. During this era, a wide number of neighborhoods developed, including Irish Hill. Irish Hill is defined by its geography, its architecture, and its history. Located near the convergence of the south and middle forks of Beargrass Creek, the area was originally known as Billy Goat Hill after a local goat farm (Kleber 2001, Walfoort 1989). The area would later be renamed Irish Hill for the large group of Irish-Catholic immigrants that flocked to the region in the decades following the Great Potato Famine of the late 1840s. The area also contained several German families as well. The neighborhood was first officially plotted in 1859 by John C. Hull and Benjamin Adams (Kleber 2001, Walfoort 1989). Five years later, Ward Payne would greatly enlarge the community to its current boundaries. Two of the most prestigious homes built in the neighborhood were Valentine Schneikert's large Italianate house built in 1868, and Nicholas Finzer's Renaissance-Revival house, constructed in 1869 (Kleber 2001, Walfoort 1989).
>
> Distilling was a large part of Irish Hill's industry and several large building complexes, including stills and warehouses, were constructed. In the early 1900s Kentucky Distillery, located across from the workhouse, was the largest whiskey warehouse in the world. Other distillers included the American Distillery Co. and the H.P. Pepper Distillery, owned by the Newcomb-Buchanan Co. As with all whiskey producers across the nation, prohibition hit the Irish Hill area hard and most of these companies failed to adapt. The sole exception was the Kentucky Alcohol Corporation, a division of the American Medicine Spirits Company, which produced medicinal whiskey to the lame and blind during Prohibition. With its close proximity to Butchertown, slaughterhouses, stockades, and stables were also located in the neighborhood and continued to be a part of the community's economy well into the 20th century."

The development of Irish Hill on the eastern edge of downtown Louisville, grew in tandem with the burgeoning distillery complex at the Middle Fork of Bear Grass Creek, as well as other

industries in the immediate area. This type of neighborhood development began to appear on urban edges as developers recognized the connection of placing workers in walking distance of industries including distilleries (Raitz 2020). Compact neighborhoods like Irish Hill emerged prior to the accessibility to mass transportation as workers were able to walk to their jobs. The growth of industrialization in urban areas coupled with an influx of immigrants created environments where housing was located next to industry. The housing was often simpler in design and compact in size (Mires and Downs 2020). The Shotgun house form fit this urban model in Louisville and is the common housing form in the Irish Hill neighborhood (Scherer 2007). With vernacular housing inhabited by working-class immigrants and industry including the Anderson-Nelson distillery site, Irish Hill developed as an industrial urban neighborhood. Today, the connection to the Nelson Distillery Warehouse is one of the remaining elements related to the Irish Hill neighborhood's early development history as industrial urban form and immigrant heritage.

Archaeological Significance
Given the importance to better understand the operation of nineteenth century distilleries within Kentucky, the Nelson Distillery Warehouse has a high potential for containing significant archaeological resources. Artifact middens associated with distilling activities are likely present on the property, as has been demonstrated by excavations conducted on similar properties throughout Jefferson County and Kentucky (Prybylski 2007).

Integrity and Designation Criteria Assessment

Historic Integrity

In evaluating the structure for historic value and the degree to which it meets the Designation Criteria, the structure's Integrity must be identified and considered. The definition of Integrity in the Landmarks Ordinance is: "The authenticity of a structure or site's historic integrity evidenced by survival of physical characteristics that existed during the structure or site's historic or prehistoric period. To retain historic integrity, a structure or site must possess some of the following aspects: **location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association**." Note that the Integrity of a structure for the purposes of evaluation by the Landmarks Commission for potential designation is limited to the exterior of the structure since that is the extent of regulation by the Commission if designated. This building's interior integrity was evaluated to determine eligibility for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Commented [MD1]: I know why you say this but I still think we can consider the interior in a holisitic approach to this stage of consideration.

The following Integrity assessment is taken from the 2014 National Register Nomination. (*The Integrity assessment of the building outlined in the 2014 National Register nomination is still valid as the structure has not been significantly altered since that nomination was prepared based on the staff site visit in October 2020)*.

Commented [MD2]: Am I understanding the purpose of that sentence correctly?

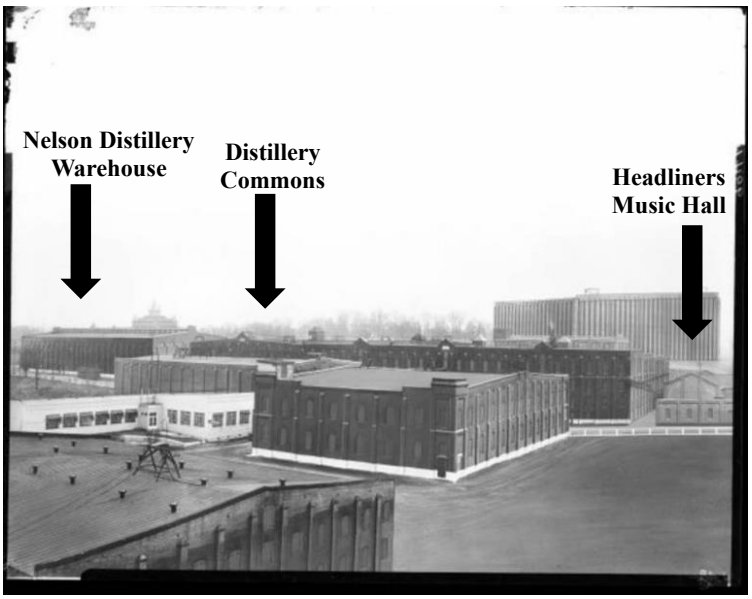
Location and Setting. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse has integrity of **Location** and **Setting** in that it retains occupancy of the original site. This site which gave rise to the industry for which the NDW was built, created the setting of the distillery. The site retains the separate free-standing structure on an area of land which was excavated and altered for the aging warehouse's

construction. As a free-standing building, separate from the larger distilling plant, the NDW maintains authentic integrity nearly unaltered from the time of its constructions on .55 acres and a prominent position at the intersection of Payne Street and Lexington Avenue. For the integrity of setting and location, the building is easily recognizable as a contributing structure to the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry.

Materials. The building possesses a high integrity of original **Materials.** These include the interior foundations, racking, and functional components. Only interior walkway flooring boards have been removed and barrel racks have been removed, both of which were dimensional lumber and commonly replaced and moved as warehouses age. Additionally, the exterior retains a high integrity of original materials including original masonry walls, window and door openings with stone lintels, and roofing with full monitor. Original windows have been replaced, and their openings have been filled with other forms of sash. Together these original materials are recognizable to the observer of a distinct form and convey a strong connection to the design of the structure and its function, influenced and designed for bourbon whiskey production.

Design. The property retains integrity of **Design,** as its current appearance is a reflection of its original design and function. The NDW exhibits a style influenced and designed by Kentucky bourbon whiskey production which is a recognizable form of the industry. The building's multi-story warehouse plan is an impressive design which reflects the distillery's evolution and growth during the period prior to Prohibition. The industrial design is minimalist. Its arched roof, full monitor, solid masonry walls supported by pilasters, multiple window and door openings, and original interior racking are all part of a distinctive vocabulary of the construction, denoting a bourbon whiskey aging warehouse. The overall design of the building and its few alterations create a physical connection to the past and the skilled workmanship which gave rise to the NDW.

Associations. Because the structure retains integrity of location, setting, material, and design, the warehouse retains integrity of important **Associations** with Louisville's bourbon whiskey industry. While being a physical connection to the first registered distillery in Kentucky, and to the largest Distilling Company at one period, and the largest aging warehouse yet constructed, the NDW mainly retains integrity of association as a form of architecture developed by an industry to store and age spirits. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse delivers the story of the industry to which it contributed for over 84 years. Its design and retention of original materials provide a rare glimpse into the growth and development of a once-booming industry in Louisville. It provides the ability to understand the functionality of the building and the process of production for which the NDW supported while viewing the evolution of the industry production facilities. Therefore the NDW structure meets the National Register's criteria for integrity and should be considered for preservation by the current and future owners.



Historic Photo showing the locations of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse and other extant buildings.

Google Photo showing the locations of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse and other extant buildings.

Designation Criteria Analysis

In accordance with Louisville Metro Code of Ordinances Section 32.260(O), considering the designation of any area, site, or structure in Louisville Metro as an Individual Landmark, the Commission shall apply the following criteria with respect to such structure, site, or area. An Individual Landmark shall possess sufficient Integrity to meet criterion (a) and one or more of the other criteria (b) through (e).

A) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development or heritage of the city, the Commonwealth, or the United States.

The history of bourbon distilling in Louisville is documented not only as a distribution center, but also as a place of bourbon production. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse is one of the remaining extant structures that is related to the American Distillery Complex that was located on the east side of downtown. This complex developed concurrently with the Irish Hill neighborhood.

B) Its location as a site of a significant historic event.

There are no known significant historic events associated with this property.

C) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, the commonwealth, or the nation.

There is no known significant person associated with this property.

D) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen; or its embodiment of a significant architectural innovation; or its identification as the work of an architect, landscape architect, or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city, the Commonwealth, or the nation.

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse has the distinctive characteristics that are associated with bourbon whiskey aging and was designed specifically for that purpose. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse is historically distinct in its construction as a free-standing building to maximize ventilation and promote fire-safety, as well as innovating a new design with its clerestory roof form that provided functional ventilation.

There is no identified history to connect this building with an architect, landscape architect, or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city, the Commonwealth, or the nation.

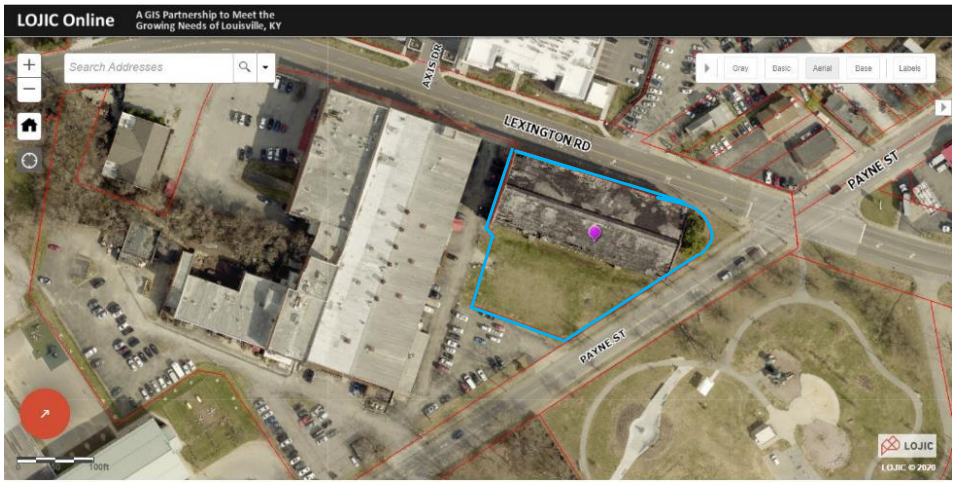
E) Its historic significance is based on its association with an underrepresented history within the city, the Commonwealth, or the nation and broadens our understanding of these underrepresented histories.

In consideration of significance associated with underrepresented histories, the evaluation relates to inclusion and telling a comprehensive history. Census data and City Directories indicated that

the Irish Hill neighborhood was populated by immigrant laborers working in the burgeoning distilleries and other industries in the area. The urban industrial working-class neighborhood property type characterized by vernacular housing in close proximity to industrial buildings is a late-nineteenth and early twentieth century pattern of development.

Boundary Justification

The property proposed for designation is located 100 Distillery Commons Dr. According to the Jefferson County Property Evaluation Administrator (PVA), the property (parcel number 068F00910000) contains 1.10 acres of land. The proposed boundaries, if designated, for the Nelson Distillery Warehouse Individual Landmark designation area are represented on the LOJIC map below. The designation boundary is the entire parcel outlined with the blue line.



LOJIC aerial showing location of the designation boundary for the Nelson Distillery Warehouse (blue line).

Sources of Information

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Whisman, Eric. *Nelson Distillery Warehouse* National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2014.

United States Federal Census, 1880, 1890, 1900

Appendix A: Nelson Distillery Warehouse National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Whisman 2014)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012) 423

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
JUN - 3 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Nelson Distillery Warehouse

other names/site number JF-EI-106 ; Anderson-Nelson Distillery, See other names on first page of Description

2. Location

street & number 100 Distillery Commons Dr. NA not for publication

city or town Louisville NA Vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 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

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date 5-30-14

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 6-27-2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		**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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Industrial

Materials

foundation: Limestone
walls: Masonry/Brick
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (JF-EI-106) was part of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company, a Kentucky distilling complex located in a bend of the middle fork of the Bear Grass Creek, east of downtown Louisville. Once part of the largest bourbon distilling operation in Kentucky, the Nelson Distillery was a subsidiary of the larger organizational brands on the site where the nominated feature now stands. Those companies were originally known as the Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company, Allen-Bradley Distillery Company, and Elk Run Distillery. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NDW), built in 1895/1896, is being interpreted for its architectural significance as an example of an early form of bourbon whiskey aging warehouse in Louisville, Kentucky. While much of the larger distilling complex has been destroyed, the NDW remains as a rare example of its form, retaining a high degree of integrity of original design which grew out of an evolution of construction within the industry. This nomination encompasses a single warehouse structure and the land on which it resides.

Evolution and Character of the nominated property

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NDW) is one of the last remains of what was once the largest and oldest distilling company in Kentucky, the Anderson-Nelson Distillery (Cecil, 2003). Built in 1895/96 the Nelson Distillery Warehouse is one of three warehouse structures still standing that were part of the vast Anderson-Nelson distillery complex, which encompassed multiple distilling companies. The following attempts to list the many names of corporations that operated on the site and with which the NDW was at one time associated with the following corporate entities:

- John. G Mattingly & Brother Distillery
- David L. Graves Distillery
- Beal, Stiles & Company
- Newcomb-Buchanan Distillery
- Anderson Nelson Distillery Company
- George C. Buchanan Distillery
- Anderson Distillery
- Nelson Distillery
- Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company
- Allen-Bradley Distillery Company
- Allen-Bradley
- Graystone Distillery
- Elk Run Distillery
- American Medicinal Spirits Company
- National Distillers as Old Grandad Distillery

The NDW sits adjacent to the Williams Distillery warehouse and the Central Distillery warehouse, and adjoining structures, all of which were part of the Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company and have been adaptively repurposed to create the Distillery Commons in recent years.

The NDW stands at the intersection of Lexington Street and Payne Avenue in East Louisville. The whole of the distilling complex was constructed in a bend in the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek, a short distance before the creek flows into the larger South Fork of Beargrass Creek and into the Ohio River. The original complex existed on this site since at least 1860 (Zoeller, 2009). Once the distillery stood in a rural area, surrounded by farm land and only neighbored by the Cave Hill Cemetery to the south and a rail line to the north. Today the site is bounded by Payne Street and the Cave Hill Cemetery to the south, the current CSX rail line to the north, Spring Street to the east, and Pine Street to the west. Lexington Avenue (formerly Hamilton Avenue) ran through the middle of the plant and was a major service route for the facilities.

Today the extant buildings associated with the many distilleries of the site are bounded between Lexington Ave, Payne Street, and Pine Streets. The immediate area is comprised of a relatively flat topography sitting atop a small hill, which grades slightly toward the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek. As the area developed, industrial complexes were built, including livestock operations and a public workhouse to the south. A mix of turn-of-the-century housing stock grew up in between the industrial complexes, and came to be known as Irish Hill.

History of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse Site

The NDW and site are part of a rich history of the Bourbon Whiskey industry in Louisville, Kentucky. The plant's operation spanned some 134 years. At the height of development of the Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company, the corporation included the Allen-Bradley Distillery and Elk Run Distillery, and later the Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company, and National Distillers. This conglomerate encompassed some 35 acres of production facilities, with a combined capacity for more than 735,000 barrels of Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey. The distillery complex stood beside the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek, a main water source initially for production, near a major rail line, and within proximity of the Ohio River, all contributing to the company's success in local markets and beyond.

The whole of the complex was built between 1860 and 1918 (Cecil, 2003). The largest portion of production facilities were consolidated to the North side of Lexington Avenue, adjacent to the Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek. Distillery aging warehouses were built interspersed between the fermenting and distillation plants, as well as across Hamilton Avenue. Each of the distilleries had their own bonded warehouses, and additional free warehouses. This included Nelson Bonded Warehouse No. 4, Buchanan Bonded Warehouse No. 97, Finck Bonded Warehouse No. 97, Slocum Bonded Warehouse, Central Bonded Warehouse, Williams Bonded Warehouse, Louisville Storage Bonded Warehouse No. 4, Southall Bonded Warehouse, Nelson Distilling Company Warehouse (NDW), and Whitestone Bonded Warehouse of Allen-Bradley and Elk Run Distilleries (Sanborn 1920). Additional structures for grain storage, cisterns, bonded bottling facilities, and more were all located on the site. Improvements were made to the distillery until the onset of Prohibition in 1920.

For forty-six years following the repeal of Prohibition, distilling continued at the site of Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company. Operations were confined to existing structures, as less of the original plant was needed. Competition and decreased demand led to the demise of the once-largest Kentucky Bourbon Distillery in the world. Existing buildings were dismantled and others abandoned until the entire plant was shut down and abandoned in 1979 (Zoeller, 2009). The NDW has been vacant from 1979 until the present day. A revival of the industry in recent years has contributed to an appreciation for the historic forms of architecture associated with the bourbon whiskey industry, giving rise to repurposing of many structures

which are no longer used for production. The remaining warehouses on the adjoining site to the NDW still retain recognizable facades, though they have been altered, the interiors having integral rack systems removed and much of their original bourbon production hardware also removed. The Central and Williams aging warehouses of the former Anderson-Nelson/Allen-Bradley Distilleries have been repurposed for housing and commercial space, aptly named the Distillery Commons, as well as a bottling addition and former gate house, which pay homage to the integral history of the site today.

Exterior Description

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse is a three story warehouse with a brick exterior and support system, and a native limestone foundation. The structure has a gable end and is divided into 25 bays on its northern and southern facades and 9 bays on the eastern and western facades. Bays are divided by 24" pilasters set at 8' intervals. The gable ends extend beyond the roof line and are capped with clay tile; the center bay on each gable extends 8' at the apex to a square, supporting a ridge vent. The roof structure is covered in asphalt roll roofing, and capped by a full monitor at the ridge. Originally, interior bays contained shuttered window openings on each floor, of which all but every third opening has been filled in on the northern and southern facades, and intermittently on the remaining facades. Extant windows are wood industrial type sashes with side hinges that cantilever open for ventilation. The southern façade hosts an opening at the far westernmost corner bay, raised above the level of a filled door in the ground level of the adjoining bay. Additional short single-pile brick additions are found at the 6th pilaster of each side of the southern façade, measuring 8' square, and supporting a single door to the southern face, and a poured concrete roof. Both the eastern and western facades have a double door opening at ground level in the center bay. The northern façade supports five door openings at the 2nd, 9th, 15th, 20th & 24th bays, east to west. All doors are made of diagonal tongue-and-groove bead board substrate, covered by iron sheets on the exterior, and capped by a fixed iron-clad transom, which are capped by an additional five-light transom window. All window openings, including those closed in, have single row brick arched lintels. Doors have triple-height rowlock brick arches. Door openings have original cut limestone sills, while existing window sills have been replaced by modern concrete. The .55 acres on which the warehouse stands are level having the hill, excavated on the southern façade nearly 15 feet from the building, creates a grade, allowing access to the facility at all levels on all facades. At the northern façade, the building is level with a sidewalk adjoining Lexington Ave, while turf joins the remaining facades. No other historical exterior features are attached to the structure or are located within the boundary of the nominated area.

Interior Description:

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse consists of a solid brick superstructure that serves as a protective shell for the warehouse and lateral support for the interior racks, as well as regulates the ventilation, humidity and temperature within the structure. The interior is comprised of a system of dunnage racks built atop brick foundations running the length of the building. Dunnage racks stand 18 tiers high, each tier originally the height of a single barrel. Dunnage racks are divided into a system of 6 racks, two tiers per rack, divided by headers, having 45 racks running the length of the building and 15 racks spanning the width of the structure. The innermost center two racks in each direction, accompanied by the outermost racks surrounding the interior circumference of the structure, served as walkways, and support two sets of stairs running at the middle (23rd) rack. While the dunnage racks remain intact, much of the supporting rails which once held barrels of bourbon have mostly been removed. An additional mechanical elevator has been added in the 2nd center bay of the west rack and extends the full height of the structure, opening to the westernmost and central walkway, likely replacing an earlier manual elevator. Dunnage racks adjoin the

exterior masonry walls by resting upon pockets in the masonry walls, and by resting on wood supports placed into the masonry walls crossing window openings. Dunnage racks are made of 4" x 7" dimensional lumber paired side by side supporting existing racks made of 3" x 5" lumber. Headers are made of 3" x 7" lumber. Original walkways were made of 2" thick lumber of varying widths; these have been mostly removed from the interior. Dunnage rack numbers, both stencil painted and metal tags, still are placed on each row and level of the structure.

No original windows survive within the structure, however the lower level supports 12 galvanized steel windows with 5 x 8 panes, typical of those of the 1930s. Textured metal-reinforced panes of glass comprise the outer panes of both sides and top, and the center. The bottom-centermost nine panes, 3 x 3, are open, having no glass panes, instead are replaced with a single exterior sash of the same materials, and tilt out to allow ventilation yet ensure security, locking with a handle at the center top to the interior. The remaining openings of the structure support three-over-two horizontally-divided sash windows of wood frames installed and typical of a 1960s renovation. The whole of the interior was designed to hold a capacity of 40,000 barrels (Sanborn, 1895). The warehouse contained 30,039 barrels aging in 1905 (Sanborn, 1905).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- [ ] 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.
- [x] 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

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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1895/1896

Significant Dates

1895/1896- Date of Construction

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance
The period of significance for this property (1896) is a single year, the year of construction of the aging warehouse, which is a convention in the National Register for an architecturally significant property.

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (JF-EI-106) built in 1895/96, meets the first term of National Register eligibility Criterion C: it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction, a Kentucky bourbon whiskey aging warehouse. Built in the community of Irish Hill, an area about 2 miles east of central downtown Louisville, the distillery developed on the middle fork of Beargrass Creek, a direct tributary to the Ohio River. The Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NDW) was built as one of the last capital building projects of its parent distillery, Anderson-Nelson Distillery, prior to Prohibition in 1920, and was a result of an ever-increasing demand for their products and the expanding market of the distillery. Standing three stories high, the NDW is constructed of solid brick masonry exterior walls, with a system of interior dunnage racks which stored aging barrels, while supporting the roof system. Possessing a design evolved within the bourbon whiskey industry, the NDW sits on .55 acre, detached from the surrounding associated structures, and is an early example of this architectural form in Louisville, Kentucky. There are no other historic resources associated with the site included in this nomination for consideration.

Historic Context: Bourbon Distillery Warehouse Construction in Louisville, Kentucky, 1860-1920

The distilling industry in Louisville grew nearly simultaneously with the development of the city and Kentucky. During the early period, distilling was confined to rural producers who distilled for personal use and for sale locally. With the growth of the industry, Kentucky would eventually professionalize the industry, and from the first registered distillery in 1860 thru Prohibition in 1920, bourbon whiskey production grew to become a leading industry in Louisville. The city held the largest distiller in the United States, the largest aging warehouse to yet be constructed, led the industry in developments in production, and held the largest share of the market both within Kentucky and beyond.

Development of Bourbon Distilling in Louisville, Kentucky
Bourbon Whiskey production can be traced to the beginning of the state, where small distilling operations were scattered across the agrarian landscape. Much by necessity, excess corn, which grew plentifully in Kentucky, was used to produce alcohol, a product that would not spoil and which settlers could sell and trade locally. Small-scale distilling operations can be traced to nearly every county and city of Kentucky including Louisville (Crowgey, 2008). By accident, it was found that by storing these sprits in charred oak barrels, the hardwood container would mellow the flavor of the alcohol and create a more desirable product. This "whiskey" found a market outside the state and producers began shipping their surplus product down the Ohio to the Port of New Orleans to be sold. Eventually the aged whiskey became more desired and began to be referred to as "Bourbon," aptly named for Bourbon County, which was one of the three original Kentucky counties, and encompassed the port of Limestone, now Maysville, on the Ohio River where "Bourbon" was being shipped out of the state (Crowgey, 2008).

Production during this early period was restricted by both means of distilling as well as facilities. Small pot stills were used to distill sprits; these required disassembly and cleaning after each use. Aging facilities took on many forms, with records of open-air log structures and small masonry buildings serving as

distilling houses and aging facilities. It was quickly discovered that a better product could be created by allowing barrels filled with what became known as "white dog" or new, clear distilled grain spirits, to age through the winter's cold and the summer's heat. These changes in temperature pulled the whiskey in and out of the wood substrate, imparting flavor and color to it. This style of small-scale production would continue and production facilities would grow throughout the state, using larger pot type stills for production as demand grew. By the middle of the 19th century, numerous distilleries were actively distilling Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey (Crowgey, 2008).

Development of distilling along Beargrass Creek at Gregory Street in Louisville

In 1860, Kentucky began to regulate the growing industry, recognizing the increase in both production and demand for the product in external markets. Kentucky organized distilleries by registering each, beginning with John G. Mattingly and his brother Benjamin F. Mattingly, who that same year opened their distilling operation at Gregory Street, in a bend of the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek, directly north across Lexington Avenue from the Nelson Distillery Warehouse in Louisville, Kentucky (Zoeller, 2009). The Mattingly Bros. helped professionalize the growing industry with their focus on distilling. Moving their operations from land-locked Bardstown, Kentucky, the Mattingly Brothers exemplify the movement of the industry from smaller scale to large scale production in the ideally situated Louisville. Of note, John Mattingly once having moved his distillery to Louisville, would contribute perhaps one of the largest developments in distilling by inventing the 'continuous column still," which greatly altered production capacity, allowing distillers to increase production by utilizing a continuous distillation process rather than the previous method of small batches (Zoeller, 2009).

Louisville, by the end of the 19th century, would grow to become the largest city in Kentucky and a major production and export hub. Its ideal location along the Ohio River created a natural production district for Bourbon because of the ease of shipping product and the invaluable ready supply of limestone rich waters essential for distilling. By the beginning of the 20th century, the city hosted some 24 bourbon distilling companies, supplying an ever-growing demand for Bourbon and leading the industry in technological advancements for production.

As a testament to Louisville's bourbon industry, by 1871, the Newcomb-Buchanan Co. had become the largest Bourbon distillery in Kentucky (Zoeller, 2009). In 1885 the distillery, in conjunction with the affiliated Allen-Bradley Company, was producing such great quantities of bourbon that they could sell at a loss, undercutting competition by selling their brands at $.23 cents per gallon, less than half of some of their competitors' prices (Cecil, 2003). For example, Old Crow in Frankfort, KY was selling between $.60-.65 per gallon (Cecil, 2003). This practice helped the company to gain a market share, which they used to further expand their facilities and acquire other distilling companies, continuing production of many of the acquired brands. This sheer scale of production and continuous expansion, for a product with ever growing demand, provided the distillery resources to invent new methods of production, which in turn influenced the types of facilities they built.

After a fire in 1890, which destroyed one of the distillery plants operated by Allen-Bradley Company, the company rebuilt a new facility with even greater production and storage capacity. New warehouses were built along Hamilton Avenue (now named Lexington Avenue) including Slocum, Central, and Williams warehouses, with a combined capacity for 140,000 barrels (Zoeller, 2009; Sanborn 1895). In 1895, the Nelson Distilling Company, a subsidiary of Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company, began construction of a 100' x 240' three-story warehouse, the nominated property, with a capacity of 40,000 barrels. (Sanborn,

1895, 1905) This era of expansion and consolidation lead to the acquisition of Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company and subsidiaries by Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company in 1901 (Zeoeller, 2009).

By 1911, the Elk Run Distillery and its affiliated operations were the largest of their kind in the KD&W portfolio and began construction on a new warehouse complex. Erected in two sections, the new warehouse would be the largest on record yet built in Kentucky. Each section had a capacity of 150,000 barrels storage, standing twelve stories high, with construction costs estimated at $400,000, or equivalent to more than $9 million today (Zoeller, 2009). In 1918 another large distilling plant was built adjacent to the Nelson Plant on Hamilton, and operated by U. S. Industrial Alcohol, being the last large capital improvement of the complex prior to Prohibition (Cecil, 2003).

During the Prohibition years, the distillery, because of its size and location, was selected for use as concentration warehouses, preventing demolition, neglect or other re-use. After the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the Elk Run plant began production again. Though older production facilities were demolished (Cecil, 2003), much of the facility continued to serve production needs. This signaled the beginning of a gradual descent for the distillery and the industry in Louisville and Kentucky. In 1979, the final occupants, National Distillers, would abandon the plant, signaling the end of Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey production spanning 154 years on the site along Bear Grass Creek.

The Architecture of Bourbon Warehouses

Kentucky bourbon is created by aging distilled alcohol in new charred oak barrels. When allowed to age over a period of time, the alcohol mellows, taking on both the color and flavor of the oak hardwood barrel. Purportedly discovered much by accident, this aging process was refined to eventually become known as Kentucky bourbon whiskey (Zoeller, 2009). New charred white oak barrels became the standard for aging and thus dictated the unit the warehouse was designed to accommodate.

Many foreign whiskey aging warehouses follow similar production methods, yet rely on natural ventilation from sea breezes and stand one or two stories high. Kentucky distillers found a need to create convection to age their bourbon, thus, they developed warehouses that created a natural drawing effect to achieve the desired aged product that consumers desired. By experimenting with structural designs and components, distillers were eventually able to construct aging warehouses that promoted convection while allowing the essential seasonal conditions to mellow raw spirits into fine Kentucky bourbon whiskey.

Early Kentucky Aging Warehouses

Early Kentucky bourbon warehouses were generally small structures known to be built from log cribs, masonry, and other types of construction (Crowgey, 2008). These early facilities were generally found on farms, where the product was used by the producer and excess marketed locally. As distillers grew, they marketed their products, eventually gaining demand for bourbon in markets across Kentucky and beyond. These distilling operations grew and began to migrate to areas where ease of shipping and production could meet demand of external markets. Towns along the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers became natural locations to establish facilities, due to the supply of water needed for production and the ease of shipping the ship product to other markets. Distilleries already located along these waterways grew, and others relocated, creating many modern distilling operations still found in Frankfort, Leestown, Lawrenceburg, and Louisville.

In the earliest period of industry development, distillers constructed buildings that were typical for warehouses in other industries. These are generally small one-room single-story structures. They generally are found in rural landscapes near small streams and wells, which were suited to their small scale of production. No structures are known to exist in Louisville from that period, though such facilities can be found throughout Kentucky.

As distilleries grew, advances in production and facility design allowed distillers to increase production. However, once distilling operations began to commercialize, distillers had to invent means to increase production yet ensure a consistent product, which matched their customers' demonstrated tastes. The challenge for distillers in the later-19th century became how to create larger warehousing facilities which resulted in the taste of a hand crafted product.

Development of Aging Warehouses

Remnants of early distilleries are hard to find in Louisville. The few that remain provide a glimpse into the evolution of the industry. In Louisville, of the 24 distilling operations listed in operation at the time of construction of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse, three sites have structures remaining that were associated with distilleries of different periods of development within the industry. Of these remaining buildings, two sites are known to retain bourbon aging warehouses. Within these remains, the evolution of the aging warehouse form can be seen in the architectural differences of each period of construction. The first and earliest known of these structures remains in western Louisville at the site of the former Stitzel Brothers Distillery.

Louisville Bourbon Warehouses, 1860-1880

The former Stitzel Bros. Distillery (JF-87) holds one of the earliest-known bourbon production facility still standing in Louisville. The facility was built prior to 1870 and was developed for an earlier smaller-scale operation. While altered, it survives as a rare example of this period of bourbon industry development in Louisville. The site exists as a small principal one-story warehouse, along with a small single-story warehouse addition and a small two-story warehouse addition. It demonstrates that at this time the industry grew incrementally, repurposing early buildings with design advances as the industry conceived them. The Stitzel Bros. warehouse held a total of 3800 barrels for aging in its 1895 configuration (Sanborn 1895, see Figure 5). While a smaller operation, the Stitzel Bros. warehouse is likely typical of many Bourbon warehouses of the pre-1880s market growth in Louisville. The earliest design of the Stitzel Bros. warehouse seems to document that barrels were stacked within its walls, with door and window ventilation aging the bourbon. The many additions to this original production facility seem to demonstrate that the operation wasa adapted to more specialized purposes as the company and the industry evolved. While earlier warehouses could rely on stacking barrels vertically inside aging warehouses, the need for increased production led distilleries to look for ways to more easily access barrels within the facility, to ensure even aging while holding ever larger quantities.

Louisville Bourbon Warehouses, 1880-1890

Distillers met the demand for increased production by building larger and more utilitarian structures intended for this specific function. These buildings were comprised of interior racking systems, with between fifteen to twenty-one tiers of dunnage racks of heavy wood post-and-beam style construction. Wood rails both held the barrels and served as supports for aisles to access each storage level. The exterior of the structure serves as a protective shell from the elements and to regulate ventilation, humidity,

and temperature. Exterior walls became more substantial, to help regulate the interior conditions of the building. At times warehouses were equipped with steam heat to help regulate the temperature of the building during the winter months and smooth the aging process (Hall, 1989). Elevators were installed inside the buildings to move barrels in and out, as well as between levels, to subject the barrels to a more even aging process. This design could allow distillers to increase production yet maintain the control over the process as they did in smaller warehouses. This was extremely important, for temperature and air flow fluctuations in warehouses would age barrels differently. The rack system also provided for easier inventory rotation. While it has yet to be discovered when these technological advancements first appeared, clues to the evolution of facilities can be found in Louisville at the former Allen-Bradley Distillery.

At the close of the 19th century, key innovations were beginning to infiltrate production and would eventually come to comprise many Kentucky bourbon production facilities. By the 1880s, Allen Bradley would endeavor the construction of a new facility, the Williams Warehouse. The warehouse still stands, having been adaptively developed in the last few years, and retains much of its original exterior features which provide an understanding of how it functioned. (Figure 2)

Williams is a three-story facility with an interior racking system that supported an arched roof. Regularly spaced window openings allowed for even ventilation. while its proximity to the earlier distilling facilities allowed for increased production. Williams sits on the landscape partially set in a small hill, which naturally stabilizes the warehouse's interior temperature. Solid masonry brick walls supported by pilasters on all sides support the interior racking. As the Stitzel Bros. warehouse stands with additions, the Central Warehouse still stands attached to the Williams Warehouse. Nearly identical in design to Williams, the Central warehouse extends the lines of Williams, though with a flat roof slanted toward the south. Divided by a solid masonry wall, these two warehouses functioned much as a single unit. A now-demolished third building also extended the lines of the warehouse, creating a vast complex for aging and storage. While this system of warehouses functioned much as one unit, they were actually built for and occupied by different branches of the parent company.

Louisville Bourbon Warehouses 1890-1900

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse would be built nearly 15 years later than the Williams and exhibit further architectural refinements (Figure 3). While the NDW is the structure being nominated to the National Register, as an early example of a distinct form of architecture in Louisville, it indicates a new era of architectural evolution in comparison to its neighbors to the west, the Williams and Central warehouses. The NDW exhibits strong exterior masonry walls, which protect barrels from the elements, while also supporting interior racking, which supports the roof. The walls were strengthened by the addition of pilasters to help support the numerous openings for ventilation much as the Williams warehouse. Interior racks tied into the masonry walls and foundation supported barrels, walkways, and an elevator to ease movement of inventory for consistent aging. The NDW has an addition of a full monitor vent along the length of the roof ridge to ensure ventilation. The NDW is different form its predecessor in that the plant was built completely disconnected from other structures, unlike the three comparison warehouses. This disconnection provided insurance against the dreaded fire which could easily engulf whole warehouses and spread to attached structures. Additionally, while built along the same small hillside as the Williams warehouse, the NDW had the hill excavated around the whole of the structure at the time of construction, providing level access around the structure which enabled even ventilation at all levels and access from all facades. The architectural design of the warehouse here seems much more dictated by the physical function of the building and refinements in previous construction.

Louisville Bourbon Warehouses 1910-1920

The advances in aging warehouse design would be further refined in later periods, replicating many earlier elements on a larger scale. The Stitzel Bros. would build a new warehouse just prior to 1920 (Sanborn 1920). This warehouse again displays an architectural design that integrates function and production (Figure 4). This warehouse stands eight stories high, yet its exterior is of solid masonry, which originally supported an interior racking system. While having now been extensively remodeled, and much of the interior removed, the exterior provides a good example of the later evolution of industry facilities. As with NDW, this structure supports the full monitor at the roof apex, while being completely detached from surrounding buildings, with access at grade on all facades. While much of the Stitzel Bros. distillery has been demolished, within their four associated structures, the evolution and growth of the bourbon industry in Louisville can be clearly observed.

Louisville Bourbon Warehouses Post-1934

Bourbon aging warehouses built in Louisville prior to Prohibition would take the form of solid masonry warehouse with interior racking systems that supported the roof. Some elements would change, yet the basic form would be favored and increased in size. However, even though Prohibition was repealed, the industry in Louisville would never fully recover. Many of the production facilities in Louisville were demolished shortly after Prohibition began; others were destroyed in a massive flood in 1937. Several businesses did reopen after Prohibition, and many would eventually again grow to command a large portion of the industry market share. Because of the decay of buildings during Prohibition, and the great flood, the post-Prohibition companies would begin replacing what was lost, and expanding their designs. New construction favored concrete. These new structures replicated many of the features developed in warehouses such as Stitzel Bros, Williams, Central and Nelson aging warehouses. These warehouses were built into the 1960s, which is generally accepted as the last period of capital expansion for bourbon distillers, before the eventual decline of the industry in the 1970s and 1980s, which saw the sale and abandonment of many complexes across Louisville and Kentucky.

History of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse

The Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company began on a site near that of the NDW in 1860 when John G. Mattingly and his brother, originally of Marion County Kentucky, built their distillery on the banks of the Beargrass Creek (Zoeller, 2009). John G. Mattingly and his brother Benjamin F. had distilled in Marion County since at least 1845, having been credited with operating the first registered distillery in Kentucky (Cecil, 2003). Additionally, John G. Mattingly is credited with perfecting the continuous column still which allowed for continual distillation and is the basis of large-scale bourbon production (Cecil, 2003).

In 1867 the brothers sold their operations to David L. Graves, also of Marion County (Zoeller, 2009). The Mattingly Brothers would move their distilling operations to a new facility on 7th street in Louisville's south side, to an area known as Oakland (Zoeller, 2009). Following the move, Mr. Graves sold the distillery to a George W. Beall in 1875, also of Marion County. Mr. Beall, who had been engaged in distilling most of his life, was a member of the firm Beall, Stiles & Company, also credited as one of the earliest registered distillers in the state (Zoeller, 2009). In 1872, the distillery was again sold to the Newcomb-Buchanan Company, with George C. Buchanan presiding President (Cecil, 2003). At this junction, the distillery is credited as the largest bourbon distilling complex in Kentucky, a title they would retain for years (Cecil, 2003).

By the 1880s, the Newcomb-Buchanan Company would hold ownership to additional distilleries located at the same site, including the original distillery, then known as the George C. Buchanan Distillery, the Anderson Distillery, and the Nelson Distillery (Zoeller, 2009). By 1885, the company would again reorganize, to become the Anderson-Nelson Company. The following year the three distilleries had a combined mashing capacity of 4,855 bushels per day, producing come 500 barrels of whiskey per day, Anderson accounting for some 600 bushels, Nelson 1,200 bushels, and Buchanan 3000 bushels (Zoeller, 2009). By this time, eight warehouses carried a capacity for aging of 117,000 barrels (Zoeller, 2009). The warehouses were now located on the north side of Hamilton Avenue and near the Beargrass Creek. One measure of the company's size: in 1885 they paid $500,000 in federal taxes (Zoeller, 2009).

By 1905, the company had grown even further, and had a production of 260,000 barrels (Zoeller, 2009). The Anderson Distillery produced a small-tub sour-mash whiskey (Sanborn, 1905). The Buchanan produced a sour-mash whiskey made by hand, first marketed in 1880 (Zoeller, 2009; Sanborn 1905). The Nelson Distillery produced, "Nelson Pure Rye" a rye and malted barley product, "Nelson Pure Malt" an entirely malted barley whiskey, and "U.S. Club," a quick-maturing whiskey that was aged only three to four months in heated warehouses (Zoeller, 2009).

An additional distillery was located next to the Anderson-Nelson Distillery, the Allen-Bradley Distillery. In 1880, the Allen-Bradley Company also built the Elk Run Distillery adjacent to their plant. While separate business entities, the management and ownership of each distillery overlapped. That same year, the Allen-Bradley Company would take over the R.P. Pepper Distillery of Frankfort, and moved its operations to their distillery in Louisville (Zoeller, 2009). In 1890 a fire destroyed the Elk Run Distillery, but the company quickly rebuilt their plant at the Hamilton Avenue location, now the corner of Lexington Road and Payne Street (New York Times, 1890).

The new Elk Run Distillery expanded the company's production capacity, and new warehouses would be built along Hamilton Avenue including Slocum, Central and Williams warehouses prior to ca. 1880, with a combined capacity for 140,000 barrels (Zoeller, 2009; Sanborn 1895). In 1895, the Nelson Distilling Company, a subsidiary of Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company, would begin construction of a 100' x 240' three-story warehouse with a capacity of 40,000 barrels (Sanborn, 1895). This era of growth led to the acquisition of the distillery by Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company in 1901 (Zoeller, 2009).

Both Elk Run and Allen-Bradley Distilleries would continue operations thru the turn of the century, who being acquired by Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company (KD&W) in 1901, continued until Prohibition in 1920. Responding to demand and increased production capability, KD&W began construction on a new warehouse complex, completing it in 1918. Erected in two sections, the new warehouse would be the largest yet on record in Kentucky. Each section had a capacity of 150,000 barrels storage, standing twelve stories high, with construction costs estimated at $400,000 (Zoeller, 2009). The Anderson-Nelson Distillery would sell to KD&W trust, and continue operations until Prohibition, when they closed (Zoeller, 2009).

During Prohibition, the warehouses of all the distilleries were used by the American Medicinal Spirits Co. as concentration warehouses (Cecil, 2003). Following Prohibition, the Allen-Bradley Distillery would be dismantled, however the Elk Run Distillery would be reopened (Zoeller, 2009). The remaining structures, including the former Nelson Distillery warehouse, would be purchased by National Distillery Company, also known as Old Grandad Distillery, to begin distillation at the plant once more (Zoeller, 2009). In 1936, the

Distillery had a capacity of 175,000 barrels (Zoeller, 2009). They would continue production until 1979, when National Distillery Company vacated the plant, ending a legacy of 154 years of distilling at the site.

Over the length of production on Beargrass Creek, the site witnessed the largest distillery company in Kentucky produce Bourbon Whiskey and saw the largest Bourbon Whiskey warehouse yet built and the perfection of a form or architecture pairing form and function in the evolution of the bourbon aging warehouse. The site would contribute to the rise and witness the eventual decline of the bourbon whiskey industry to which the remaining structures are a tangible link and integral historical artifacts of the industry.

Through years of production, the original John G. Mattingly & Brother Distillery would also be known as: David L. Graves Distillery; Beal, Stiles & Company; Newcomb-Buchanan Distillery; Anderson-Nelson Distillery Company; George C. Buchanan Distillery; Anderson Distillery; Nelson Distillery; Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company; Allen-Bradley Distillery Company; Allen-Bradley Graystone Distillery; Elk Run Distillery; American Medicinal Spirits Company; and National Distillers as Old Granddad Distillery, producing such brands as "Anderson Nelson", "Buchanan", "Jefferson", "Jackson", "Gold Springs", "Avon Glen", "Dearlick", "Forest Brook", "Woodleigh", "Linden Spring", "Rippling Spring", "1901", "St. Elmo", "Valley Forge", and "Belle of Nelson" (Zoeller, 2009).

The Allen-Bradley Distillery Company would be known as: Pearl of Kentucky Distilling Company; Stien Brothers; J.A. Monks Distillery Company; Lewis Tousing & Company; R.P. Pepper Distilling Company; St. Bernard Distilling Company; Sycamore Distilling Company; Klien Broc. Y& Hyman Henry W. Smith Tyrone Distilling Company; O. B. Cook & Company; C. H. Graved & Son; Star Distilling Company; Edgewood Distilling Company; Union Distilling Company; Brookside Distilling Company; Union Distilling Company; Victor Distilling Company; Oakdsale Distilling Company; Grand Marshall Distilling Company; Davenport & Morris Distilling Company; Elk Hill Distillery; Stoll & Company; J. G. Mattinglay & Company; U. S. Club Distiller Company; Raymond G. Shipman; Elm Hill Distilling Company; Ashburn Distillery Company; Daniel Brandy; Shields & Company; E. Eppstine & Company; John Miller & Company; Harry E. Wilkin; and J. A. Monks & Sons Distillery Company (Zoeller, 2009).

Evaluation of the architectural significance of the Nelson Distillery Warehouse in the context of bourbon distillery warehouse construction in Louisville, Kentucky, 1850-1920

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse has survived the years as a tangible link to the vast industry it once served. Through its 119 years, the warehouse has been altered little, allowing it to remain a physical reminder of the role of the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry in Louisville. Its design is an architectural display of its intended function, and a recognizable form of architecture.

The extant building retains a historical connection to the development of the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry in Louisville; as such the NDW survives as a rare example of an early bourbon aging warehouse in Louisville, Kentucky. A facility developed by production of the industry leader during the period of growth of the bourbon industry prior to Prohibition in 1920, the NDW assembled the many architectural advancements that had grown in a gradual evolution of bourbon production facilities, exhibiting the integral features that influenced design of these warehouses until the decline of the industry. The NDW is instantly recognizable as a bourbon aging warehouse, and as such provides a glimpse into the industry at the time it was thriving in Louisville, Kentucky.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the Nelson Distillery Warehouse's significance and its current physical condition

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse has integrity of **Location** and **Setting** in that it retains occupancy of the original site. This site which gave rise to the industry for which the NDW was built, created the setting of the distillery. The site retains the separate free-standing structure on an area of land which was excavated and altered for the aging warehouse's construction. As a free-standing building, separate from the larger distilling plant, the NDW maintains authentic integrity nearly unaltered from the time of its constructions on .55 acres and a prominent position at the intersection of Payne Street and Lexington Avenue. For the integrity of setting and location, the building is easily recognizable as a contributing structure to the Kentucky bourbon whiskey industry.

The building possesses a high integrity of original **Materials**. These include the interior foundations, racking, and functional components. Only interior walkway flooring boards have been removed and barrel racks have been removed, both of which were dimensional lumber and commonly replaced and moved as warehouses age. Additionally the exterior retains a high integrity of original materials including original masonry walls, window and door openings with stone lintels, and roofing with full monitor. Original windows have been replaced, and their openings have been filled with other forms of sash. Together these original materials are recognizable to the observer of a distinct form and convey a strong connection to the design of the structure and its function, influenced and designed for bourbon whiskey production.

The property retains integrity of **Design,** as its current appearance is a reflection of its original design and function. The NDW exhibits a style influenced and designed by Kentucky bourbon whiskey production which is a recognizable form of the industry. The building's multi-story warehouse plan is an impressive design which reflects the distillery's evolution and growth during the period prior to Prohibition. The industrial design is minimalist. Its arched roof, full monitor, solid masonry walls supported by pilasters, multiple window and door openings, and original interior racking are all part of a distinctive vocabulary of the construction, denoting a bourbon whiskey aging warehouse. The overall design of the building and its few alterations create a physical connection to the past and the skilled workmanship which gave rise to the NDW.

Because the structure retains integrity of location, setting, material, and design, the warehouse retains integrity of important **Associations** with Louisville's bourbon whiskey industry. While being a physical connection to the first registered distillery in Kentucky, and to the largest Distilling Company at one period, and the largest aging warehouse yet constructed, the NDW mainly retains integrity of association as a form of architecture developed by an industry to store and age spirits.

The Nelson Distillery Warehouse delivers the story of the industry to which it contributed for over 84 years. Its design and retention of original materials provide a rare glimpse into the growth and development of a once-booming industry in Louisville. It provides the ability to understand the functionality of the building and the process of production for which the NDW supported while viewing the evolution of the industry production facilities. Therefore the NDW structure meets the National Register's criteria for integrity and should be considered for preservation by the current and future owners.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cecil, Sam K. The Evolution of The Bourbon Whiskey Industry in Kentucky. Paducah, KY. Turner Publishing Company, 2003.

Crowgey, Henry G. Kentucky Bourbon: The Early Years of Whiskey Making. Lexington, KY, The University Press of Kentucky. 2008.

Greenfield, Al. (Director). Bourbon and Kentucky: A History Distilled (Documentary). United States: Witnessing History, LLC, 2008.

Hall, David H. *Labrot & Graham Distillery National Register of Historic Places Nomination.* Bardstown, KY: Old Nelson Heritage, Inc., 1995.

Kroll, Harry Harrison. Bluegrass, Belles, and Bourbon: A Pictorial History of Whiskey in Kentucky. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1967.

New York Times. New York, 1890.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Map of Louisville, Kentucky. New York, 1895.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Map of Louisville, Kentucky. New York, 1905.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Map of Louisville, Kentucky, New York 1920.

Zoeller, Chester. Bourbon in Kentucky: A History of Distilleries in Kentucky. Louisville, KY: Butler Books, 2009.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): JF-EI-106

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.55 acres

UTM References
Jeffersonville, Indiana quad
Coordinates calculated by ArcGIS Explorer
Coordinates according to NAD 83: Zone 16; Easting 611 851.06; Northing 4234 392.63

Coordinates according to NAD 27:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	611 853.87	4234 186.38	3			

17

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the described property shall encompass the 100' x 240' NDW structure and immediate adjoining land of **parcel number 068R0010000** as recorded by the Jefferson County Property Valuation Office in Kentucky known as Distillery Commons Comm. Condo Building/Unit #100 encompassing only the Nelson Distillery Warehouse and a 24,006 sq ft land lot.

Boundary Justification

The boundary incorporates the historic NDW warehouse and the lot on which the building stands. The campus of the former distillery complex has suffered much destruction and extant buildings have been divided into the Distillery Commons Comm. Condo Buildings assigning a separate inventory number and land parcel to each structure. As such the parcel number 068R001000, known as Commons Comm. Condo Building/Unit #100 by the Jefferson County Property Valuation Office, is the parcel of land on which the NDW is encompassed, being nominated individually to the National Register of Historic Places, is the duly assigned land lot associated with the warehouse structure and the plot which encompass the landscape associated with the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric Whisman, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Pinion Advisors, Heritage Development Services — date 2/20/2014
street & number 1501 Morton Ave. — telephone 517-862-7333
city or town Louisville — state KY — zip code 40204
e-mail ericewhisman@gmail.com

Photographs:

Name of Property: Anderson-Nelson Distillery, Nelson Distillery Warehouse.
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Eric Whisman
Date Photographed: October, 2013
Location of Digital Files: 304 Green Fields Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photographic Identification (The information is the same for each photograph)

Photo #1: East façade, camera facing west
Photo #2: North façade (right) west façade (left), camera facing southeast

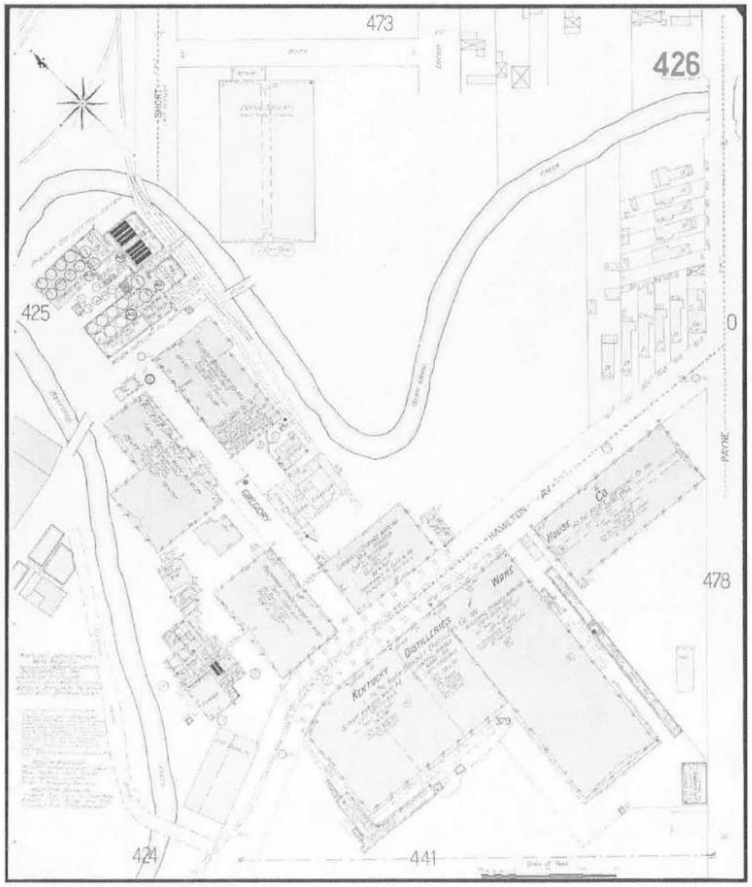
Photo #3: South façade (right) west façade (left), camera facing northeast
Photo #4: South façade (left) east façade (right), camera facing northwest
Photo #5: Interior, center walk-bay, camera facing east
Photo #6: Interior, center bay, camera facing south

Property Owner:

name Kinetic Properties, Inc.

street & number 200 Distillery Commons, Suite 200 telephone 502-719-9500

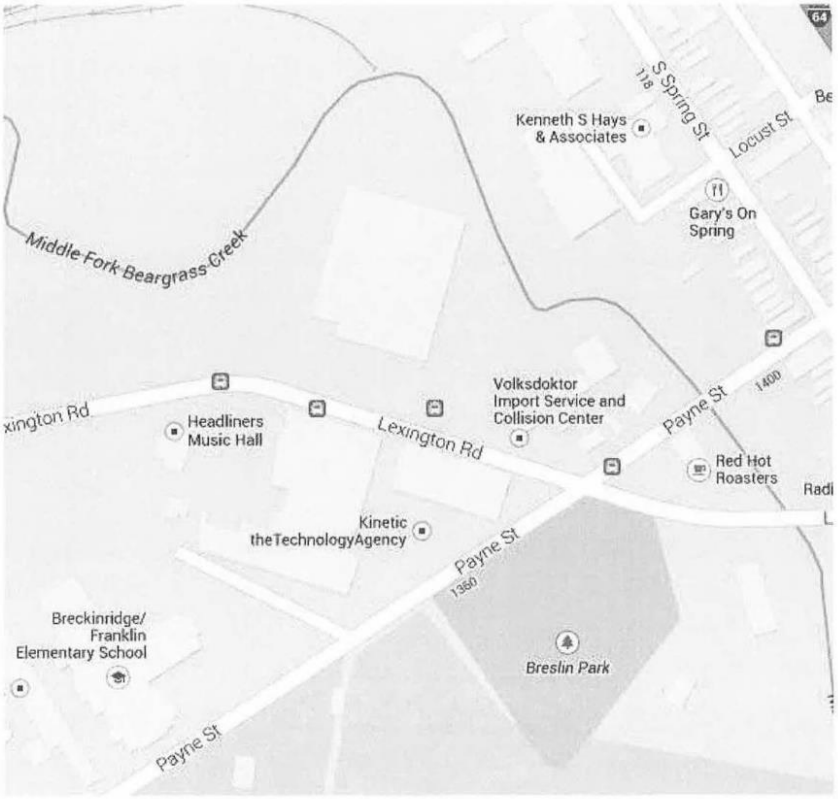
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40206



Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Map of Louisville, Kentucky, New York, 1920.

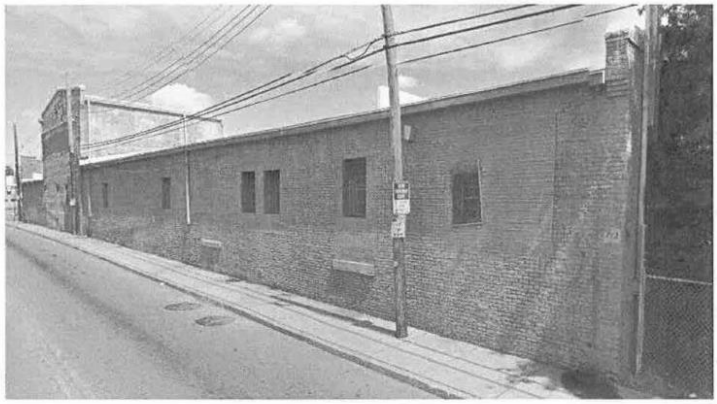
20

-Figure 6



Anderson-Nelson Distillery, Nelson Distillery Warehouse
Jefferson County KY
Google Maps

-Figure 1



-Figure 2

-Figure 3

-Figure 4

-Photo 1:

-Photo 2:

-Photo 3:

-Photo 4:

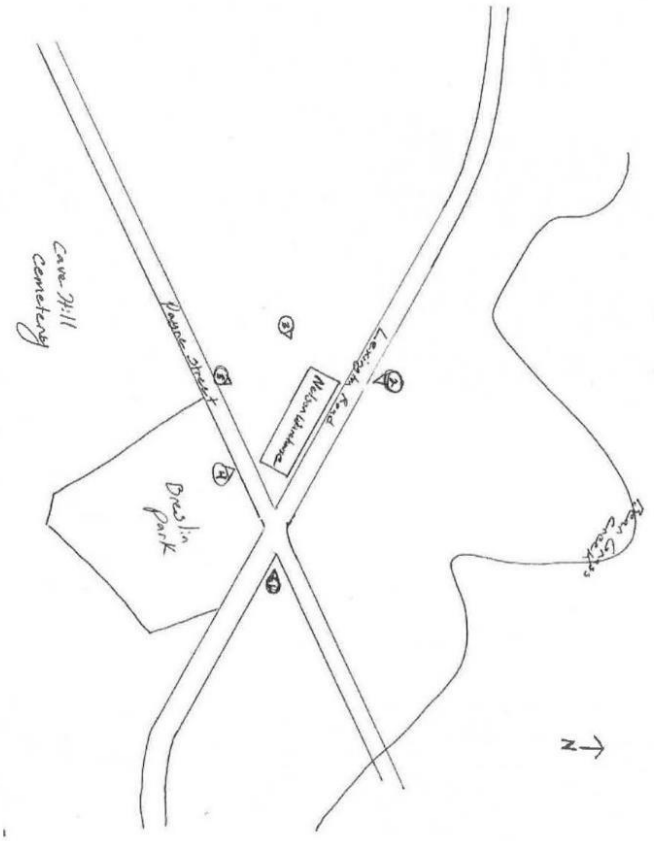
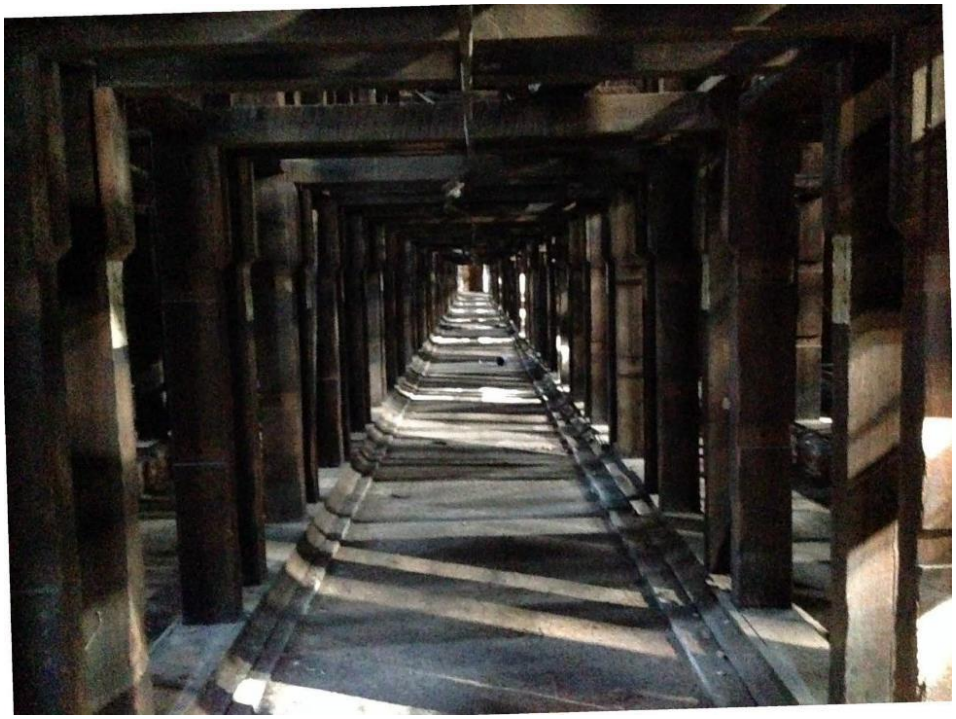
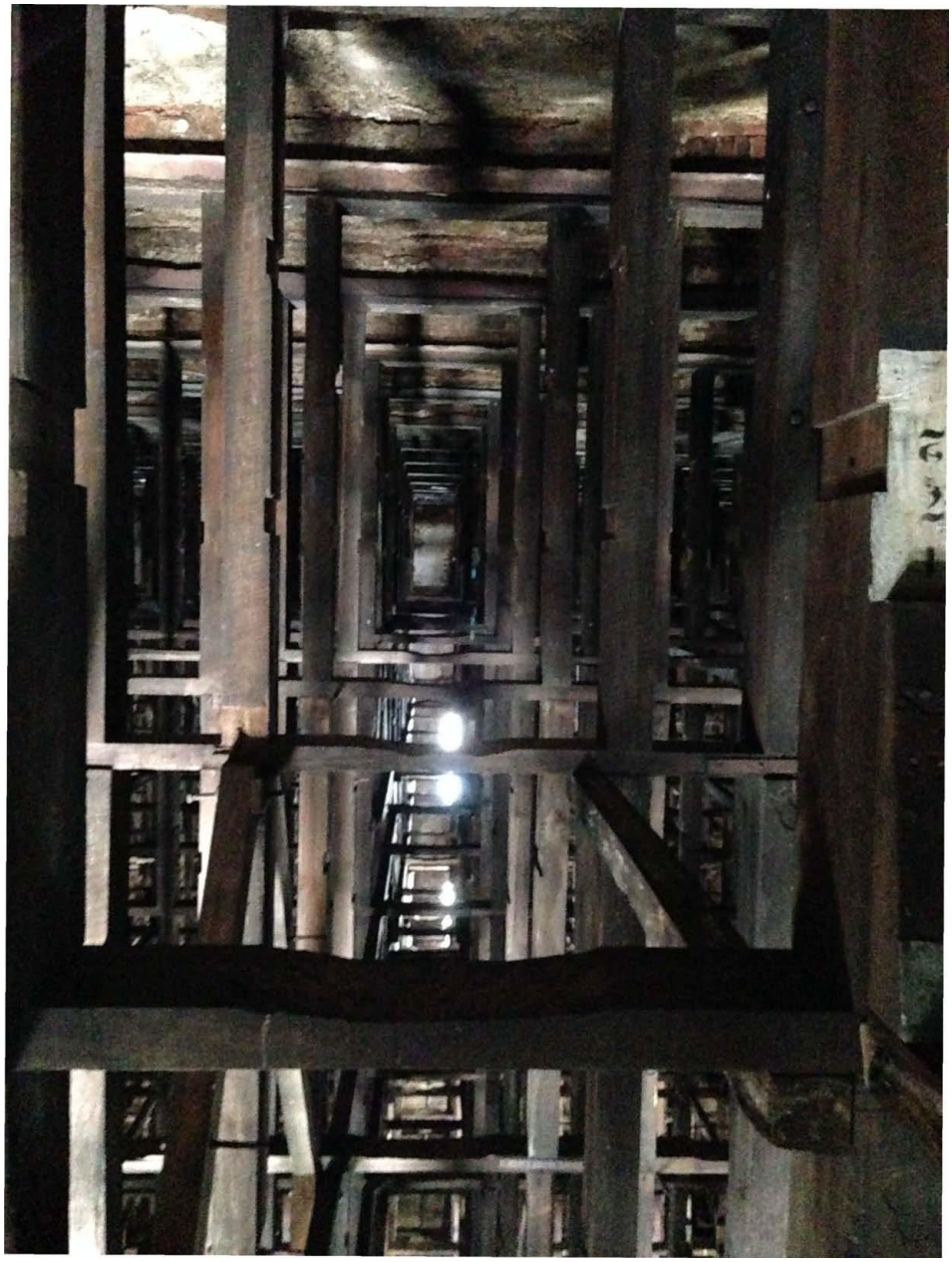


Photo Identification Map

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
JEFFERSONVILLE QUADRANGLE
INDIANA-KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION
INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
UTICA
OHIO
RIVER
JEFFERSONVILLE
LOUISVILLE
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN-KY
1993

FedEx





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION Shortened Comment Period (3 days)

PROPERTY NAME: Nelson Distillery Warehouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 06/03/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 06/07/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 07/18/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000423

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	Y	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER:N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 6-27-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
Good example of the development of warehouse design for the specialized Distilling industry. one of the few left from this era of the industry

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gabbert DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/~~N~~ see attached SLR Y/~~N~~

STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

BOB STEWART
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

CRAIG POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

RECEIVED 2280
JUN - 3 2014
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

June 2, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are 2 of the 6 nominations approved at the May 14, 2014 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

Nelson Distillery Warehouse, Jefferson County, Kentucky
Hammond-Queen House, Lewis County, Kentucky

We are requesting expedited review for these forms. We are hoping that their listing can occur by June 28, as that will enable their owners, who have applied for a state tax credit, to meet the tax credit's deadline for National Register listing.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

Kentucky UNBRIDLED SPIRIT

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

RECEIVED
MAY - 7 2014
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT FORM
REVIEW of NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION by LOCAL AUTHORITY

(Instructions in parentheses and italics. Print or type your responses. Fuller instructions on additional sheet.)

Name of Certified Local Government ___Louisville Metro_____

Name of Property being considered _Anderson-Nelson Distillery _____

INITIATION *(enter one date only on a line below, describing the action on the nomination)*

_____ nomination submitted by CLG to State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SPHO is asked by CLG to review nomination as soon as possible.
__X__ SHPO submits nomination to CLG for review. CLG has 60 days to review nomination and return this report form to SHPO.

REVIEW BASIS *(checkmark at least one line of Resource Type/Criterion; write the name of corresponding Commission member on one of the following three lines)*

Resource Type	**Criterion Selected on nomination form**
_____ Historical	National Register Criterion A or B
_X___ Architectural	National Register Criterion C
_____ Archeological	National Register Criterion D

Name of Commission Member Representing Significance Area

_____ Historian (when property meets Criterion A or B)

_____ Scott Kremer ____ Architectural Historian/Architect (for Criterion C)

_____ Archeologist (when property meets Criterion D)

RECOMMENDATION *(Check mark one of the four blanks below, sign, and enter date)*

__X__ Commission Recommends Approval
_____ Commission Recommends Disapproval
_____ Commission Recommends Approval, Report Attached
_____ Commission Recommends Disapproval, Report Attached

4/17/14 _____
Date Commissioner's Signature

(Check Mark one of the two blanks below, sign, and enter date)
__✓__ Chief Elected Official Recommends Approval
_____ Chief Elected Official Recommends Disapproval

4-29-14 _____
Date Official's Signature/Title

Introduction to the CLG National Register Nomination Report form

The Certified Local Government (CLG) agreement with your town/county gives your government a vital role in the nomination process. Prior to your town/county becoming a CLG, the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) initiated all nominations in your area. Federal regulations at 36 CFR 61 govern how the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and local governments share nomination responsibilities. This report form was developed to help Kentucky's CLGs meet their responsibilities.

Three main considerations define the nomination process for the CLG and SHPO: time, significance, and response. On the form, those considerations are labeled as:

Initiation (**when** and **where** the nomination has originated)
Review basis (**why** the property is valuable and **who** is capable of making that judgment)
Recommendations (**what official response** the CLG makes to the nomination)

By observing these steps and registering them on the form, your CLG will participate fully in its nomination role. Completing the form and submitting it to the KHC, it documents your participation.

INSTRUCTIONS (item by item)

Certified Local Government: enter the name of your CLG on this first line.
Name of Property being considered: enter the name of the property considered for nomination.

INITIATION: enter a date onto one of the two blanks. Enter a date on the first blank when the CLG initiates the nomination and want the SPHO to schedule it for State Board review. On occasion, the SHPO will ask the CLG to enter a completed nomination into their review process before taking any official action; when it does this the SHPO will enter the date of that request on the second line. In those cases, the CLG will have 60 days to process the nomination request and return the completed CLG report form to the SHPO.

REVIEW BASIS: Completing this part of the form ensures that the CLG is aware of the significance of the property and has the appropriate expert to evaluate that significance. A property must meet at least one Criterion and may meet as many as all four. For the fist three blanks, check mark each National Register Criteria that the nomination form says the property meets. On the second group of lines, enter the name of the reviewer who represents the expertise needed to evaluate the nomination. For instance, if the property meets Criteria A and C, check mark the lines beside "Historical" and "Architectural" and enter names of Commission members who represent History and Architecture as their primary expertise.

RECOMMENDATION: Complete this part of the form in two parts. On one of the four upper lines, the Chair of the Historic Preservation Commission registers the Commission's vote on the nomination, signing and dating that decision. On the lower two lines, the Mayor or County Judge Executive, as appropriate, indicates his/her decision on the nomination by signing and dating in the correct spot.

Contact the KHC's National Register Coordinator and/or the CLG Coordinator for further clarification.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT FORM
REVIEW of NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION by LOCAL AUTHORITY

(Instructions in parentheses and italics. Print or type your responses. Fuller instructions on additional sheet.)

Name of Certified Local Government ___Louisville Metro_____

Name of Property being considered _Eastwood (Rosenwald) School _____

INITIATION *(enter one date only on a line below, describing the action on the nomination)*

_____ nomination submitted by CLG to State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SPHO is asked by CLG to review nomination as soon as possible.
__X__ SHPO submits nomination to CLG for review. CLG has 60 days to review nomination and return this report form to SHPO.

REVIEW BASIS *(checkmark at least one line of Resource Type/Criterion; write the name of corresponding Commission member on one of the following three lines)*

Resource Type	**Criterion Selected on nomination form**
__X___ Historical	National Register Criterion A or B
____ Architectural	National Register Criterion C
_____ Archeological	National Register Criterion D

Name of Commission Member Representing Significance Area

____ Joanne Weeter_____ Historian (when property meets Criterion A or B)

_____ Architectural Historian/Architect (for Criterion C)

_____ Archeologist (when property meets Criterion D)

RECOMMENDATION *(Check mark one of the four blanks below, sign, and enter date)*

__X__ Commission Recommends Approval
_____ Commission Recommends Disapproval
_____ Commission Recommends Approval, Report Attached
_____ Commission Recommends Disapproval, Report Attached

4/22/14 Robert B Vice, Chair
Date Commissioner's Signature

(Check Mark one of the two blanks below, sign, and enter date)
__✓__ Chief Elected Official Recommends Approval
_____ Chief Elected Official Recommends Disapproval

4-29-14 _____
Date Official's Signature/Title

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RECOMMENDATION: Complete this part of the form in two parts. On one of the four upper lines, the Chair of the Historic Preservation Commission registers the Commission's vote on the nomination, signing and dating that decision. On the lower two lines, the Mayor or County Judge Executive, as appropriate, indicates his/her decision on the nomination by signing and dating in the correct spot.

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