

EXHIBIT B

Butchertown Historic District Distinctive Characteristics

Local Landmark Designation Criteria	Comments	Meets	Does Not Meet
(a) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development or heritage of the City, the Commonwealth, or the United States.	The main source of identity for Butchertown was the Frankfort Pike connecting the mercantile City of Louisville and the Falls of the Ohio River with Beargrass Creek. This road and the forks of Beargrass Creek virtually encircle the district and still define its boundaries and character. In addition, these transportation routes were the determining causes for the area's rapid development and distinctive character in the second half of the 19 th century (1976 National Register of Historic Places nomination).	X	
(b) Its exemplification of the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, education, economic, or cultural heritage of the City, the commonwealth, or the nation.	It was not until 1827 that Butchertown began taking on its present character. In that year, Louisville annexed parts of the area. Shortly thereafter, the first wave of German immigrants arrived and many became butchers. Butchering animals had been banned from the city core early on, but this did not present a problem because the city's eastern reaches were more practical for the task. The land sat astride a major turnpike from the east (now Frankfort and Story Avenues), and Beargrass Creek was useful for dumping animal wastes. To accommodate the growing industry, the Bourbon Stock Yards was established in 1834. Other related businesses such as tanneries, cooperages, soap makers, agricultural supply dealers, and blacksmiths soon sprang up. Breweries and distilleries were built to satisfy German thirsts (Encyclopedia of Louisville).	X	
(c) Its location as a site of a significant historic event.			X
(d) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the commonwealth, or the nation.	Butchertown's history can be traced to the year 1796 when Henry Fait established one of Jefferson County's first gristmills in the area. Later, Col. Frederick Geiger came into possession of the land and built a twenty-one-room farmhouse around 1815, opened a flourmill, and inaugurated ferry service to southern Indiana (Encyclopedia of Louisville). Between 1866-1868, while employed as a Western Union telegrapher, [inventor] Thomas Alva Edison boarded at 729 W. Washington Street. His Louisville stay was cut short when he was fired because one of his innumerable experiments ruined his boss's office rug (Butchertown On Beargrass).	X	
(e) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.	The period of significance for Butchertown spans 1800 to 1952 (the fifty year mark for National Register eligibility). Buildings represented include those that date from the early 1800s up to the mid-1950s. All are character-defining in their exemplification of the area's architectural continuum. One of Butchertown's most distinct characteristics is the diversity of land uses. Residential, commercial, and industrial buildings of historic and architectural significance combine to create a cohesive mid-to-late nineteenth century urban ambience (Preservation Tax Incentives in Louisville). Since Butchertown is now, and historically has been, characterized by socio-economic diversity and mixed uses of land...these [characteristics] form an intrinsic part of the district...the boundaries provide relatively clean dividing lines between areas of mixed-use with a substantial proportion of surviving historical fabric, and blocks either completely industrial-commercial or entirely 20 th century in construction (1976 National Register of Historic Places nomination). Butchertown is also noted for its character-defining urban elements and infrastructure which include railroads, the 1948 floodwall (built by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, after the catastrophic flood of 1937); the circa 1883 stone arched bridge spanning Beargrass Creek at Frankfort Avenue (and the only extant bridge of 5 built in Butchertown during the late 1800s), the WPA-era concrete bridges spanning Beargrass Creek; brick walks and alleys; stone and iron fencing; and limestone curbing.	X	

Local Landmark Designation Criteria	Comments	Meets	Does Not Meet
(f) Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, the commonwealth, or the nation.	<p>Among the Butchertown neighborhood's identifiable landmark buildings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, designed by architect Adolph Druiding who hailed from St. Louis and Chicago; • the Stockyard Exchange Building designed by premier Louisville architect D.X Murphy in 1914; • The Senator J.M. Letterle Fire Station, designed by an unknown architect (listed in the register as contributing to the Firehouses of Louisville National Register nomination); • The Butchertown Market Building (formerly the Louisville Butchers Hide and Tallow Company, home to a consortium of "boss butchers", organized in 1873 to maximize profits); • The Butchertown Candle Factory building, which has housed the Hadley Pottery Company since 1944 and is one of the oldest factory buildings still in use in the area. The building was reportedly the 1st industrial structure in Louisville wired for electricity. • The Bakery Square building which was constructed circa 1870 to serve as a furniture factory. It was later converted into the Hellmueller Bakery. When renovated in the 1970s to house boutiques and shops it reportedly had a higher visitor's base than Churchill Downs. • The Beargrass Creek Pumping Station, built after the 1937 flood as flood protection measure, was designed to pump 2.5 million gallons of water per minute, making it the largest pump of its kind in the world at that time. <p>(1976 National Register of Historic Places nomination, Metropolitan Preservation Plan, Encyclopedia of Louisville).</p>	X	
(g) Its embodiment of elements or architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represents a significant architectural innovation.	<p>Some late Federal style residences of predominantly brick construction are located in Butchertown. Their style is rare city-wide and they are particularly significant due to their scarcity (Preservation Tax Incentives in Louisville).</p> <p>Residences featuring a "shotgun" floor plan are common throughout Butchertown. Shotgun houses can best be described as a modest, rectangular structure that is typically one-story high, one room wide, and three to four rooms deep. Oral tradition attributes the name to the distinct floor plan: the linear alignment of all exterior and interior doors allows a person to stand at the front door or the house, shoot a shotgun, and have its shot pass through each of the building's rooms and out the back door without ricocheting off any interior walls. Variations on the shotgun house type include the double shotgun (a duplex), the camelback shotgun (with an added room located above the kitchen) and the double camelback shotgun (a duplex camelback). (Encyclopedia of Louisville).</p>	X	
(h) Its relationship to other distinctive areas, which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.	<p>Butchertown was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 by the U.S. Department of the Interior for its historic and architectural significance. It is flanked on the west by the Phoenix Hill National Register District (1983) and on the east by the Clifton National Register District (1983, and 1994).</p>	X	
(i) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, area, or place within the City.	<p>Residences of both frame and brick construction date back to the 1850s, with the majority surviving from the 1880s. Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Princess Anne, and vernacular buildings are abundant. The District also contains a wide variety of corner commercial, large commercial, and industrial buildings, which contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district (Preservation Tax Incentives in Louisville).</p>	X	