

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Irish Hill Historic District

Other names/site number: See Description Inventory

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: Various, See Table Below

City or town: Louisville State: Kentucky County: Jefferson

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

| | |
|--|-------------|
| <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| <hr/> Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| <hr/> Title : | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>294</u> | <u>46</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>16</u> | sites |
| <u>295</u> | <u>62</u> | structures |
| | | objects |
| | | Total |

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

3 still standing and 1 that has been demolished:

- Nicholas Finzer House (NR 79001004);
- Engine House No. 11 (NR 80001623);
- Valentine Schneikert House (NR 86000848);
- Nelson Distillery Warehouse - DEMOLISHED (NR 14000423)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/fire station
RELIGION/school
RELIGION/church school
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTIO
N/manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTIO
N/industrial storage
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
EDUCATION/school
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music
facility
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS/Gothic Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

Foundation: Brick, Concrete
Exterior Walls: Brick, Weatherboard,
Shingle, Shake, Concrete, Stucco, Synthetics
Roof: Metal, Slate, Asphalt, Synthetics

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7. Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Irish Hill Historic District (figure 1) is located approximately 1.5-miles east of Downtown Louisville along the path of the Middle Fork of the Beargrass Creek in the bend of the historic Louisville and Nashville (L&N) railroad line. The district is situated adjacent to three National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic districts: the Highlands Historic District (NR # 83002680), the Clifton Historic District (NR #83002649 & NR #94000157 – separated by I-64), the Butchertown Historic District (NR #76000900, boundary increased in 2019 – separated by RR tracks), the Cave Hill Cemetery (NR #79000999), and the Cave Hill National Cemetery (NR #98001133), the latter of which is situated within Cave Hill Cemetery. The proposed district covers roughly 74 acres and is bounded by the Highlands Historic District and Bishop Street to the west, Lexington Road, Locust Street and the L&N railroad to the north, Interstate 64 to the east, and Quarry Street, Lexington Road, Payne Street, and Cave Hill and Eastern Cemeteries to the south. The district was primarily working-class residential neighborhood with some commercial and educational resources present. The Irish Hill Historic District has resources that range from ca. 1850 through 2018 with a Period of Significance that begins in 1850, the estimated date of construction for the earliest buildings in the district, and 1979, the year when National Distillers, the neighborhood's main employer, closed their doors, resulting in the loss of approximately 1400 jobs in the neighborhood and ending the important historic relationship between the district's houses and the district residents' work place. Although the Period of Significance stretches until 1979, there are very few resources constructed in the last few decades of this period, as residential development had largely ceased in the early twentieth century, and there were no resources built between 1974, the traditional 50-year cutoff, and the end of this period. The district was populated by Irish and German immigrants when Louisville experienced mass immigration and heavy industrialization. These two phenomena go hand in hand as the burgeoning industrialization of Louisville was in great need of a large workforce. The district also features other notable resources that were vital to growing neighborhoods such as religious facilities, access to expanding infrastructure, a fire station, and a large-scale industrial presence, the latter of which was especially necessary to working-class communities. This neighborhood of working-class housing is characterized by closely spaced residences on narrow lots with shallow setbacks and small yards. Moreover, Irish Hill has a significant collection of Shotgun houses that are indicative of the era and purpose of the neighborhood. The district features 295 Contributing properties, including one structure, the bridge carrying Payne Street across Beargrass Creek, and 62 Non-Contributing properties (46 buildings and 16 sites). The district as a whole is in good condition and retains integrity.

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Figure 1. Boundaries of the Irish Hill Historic District, as shown on an aerial map (Google Earth). Location within the City of Louisville can be seen in the inset corner callout.

General Setting of the District

The Irish Hill Historic District is a somewhat isolated residential neighborhood just east of Downtown Louisville. Its isolated nature and hard geographic and manmade boundaries have made Irish Hill one of the smallest neighborhoods in Jefferson County.¹ It is separated from similar residential neighborhoods (Clifton) to the northeast by Interstate 64 and is completely bounded on the south by over 300 acres of historic cemeteries. Before the construction of I-64, the neighborhood stretched scarcely another block before abutting against Clifton. To the west there is a dense commercial corridor along one of the busiest local thoroughfares in this section of east Louisville, along Bardstown Road and Baxter Avenue. To the northwest and north, Irish Hill is adjacent to large industrial and commercial enterprises along with the presence of the L&N railroad line that effectively separates Irish Hill and East Louisville from the downtown business and commercial quarters. While many of the roads which run through Irish Hill are local residential through streets, there are three major thoroughfares that transect the district in various places: Lexington Road, which runs east to west and terminates just west of Irish Hill but continues to the east to several of Louisville's suburbs, Payne Street, which runs the length of the neighborhood and is the only connection between the western and eastern halves of the district, and Spring Street, which runs more or less north to south and bisects the eastern portion of Irish Hill and connects it to historic Butchertown to the north, another historic neighborhood that developed around the same time as Irish Hill (NR #76000900).

¹ Gayle Cutler, "Irish Hill" in *A Place in Time: The Story of Louisville's Neighborhoods*. The Courier-Journal, 1989.

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The two most notable changes that have occurred within Irish Hill over the last century and a half are the construction of I-64 to the northeast, which now serves as the boundary of the district, and the demolition of several portions of the distillery complex that used to straddle Lexington Road. There are still resources associated with the distillery that contribute to the significance of Irish Hill, however other portions have been lost, one in recent years. The land that was once the distillery north of Lexington Avenue is now occupied by a new large-scale multi-family complex built in recent years (not included in the boundaries of the Irish Hill Historic District), while the warehouse on the north side of Payne was replaced with a much-needed school in the late 1990s (a Non-Contributing resource within the district). As such, the two largest changes in the physical nature of Irish Hill and the surrounding landscape have largely not impacted the neighborhood itself. Instead, the district remains largely untouched, with the exception of the occasional small-scale construction on individual residential lots.

Most of the residential construction within Irish Hill was completed during the decades spanning the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. While Table 1 attempts to demonstrate the date of construction of each of the resources within the district, many of these dates are approximate and can not be precisely verified. Most of the dates, especially those showing 1900, were gathered from the Jefferson County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) and are merely estimates (the PVA assigns 1900 for historic buildings that have no other documented age). However, while the PVA dates are approximations, the resources were constructed during the period of large growth in Irish Hill in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and can be confirmed in the building's construction and by using historic Sanborn Maps.²

Four district properties have been individually listed in the NRHP:

- Nicholas Finzer House (NR #79001004), a two-story brick Renaissance Revival house built on a hill for a prominent Louisville resident. The large residence was among the first wave of houses built in Irish Hill (ca 1870) and is noteworthy for its size and architectural detailing. It has since been converted into a multi-family residence.
- Valentine Schneikert House (NR #86000848). Much like the Finzer house, the Schneikert house was built atop a hill and is a two-story, brick building constructed for a prominent Louisvillian. Unlike the Finzer house, the Schneikert house was constructed in the Italianate style, which is somewhat widespread in Irish Hill, albeit not on such a grand scale. The Schneikert house has since been converted into a multi-family residence. The conversion of both of these resources is indicative of the ongoing working-class character that continues to define Irish Hill.
- Engine House No. 11 (NR #80001623). Unlike the other two resources, which were residential, the Engine House was the early fire station that served Irish Hill and the surrounding neighborhoods. It is listed as part of a Multiple Property Listing of all historic firehouses in Louisville and it has since been converted to office space.
- Nelson Distillery Warehouse (NR #14000423). Demolished

² Jefferson County Property Valuation Administration, Various: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1892-1951.

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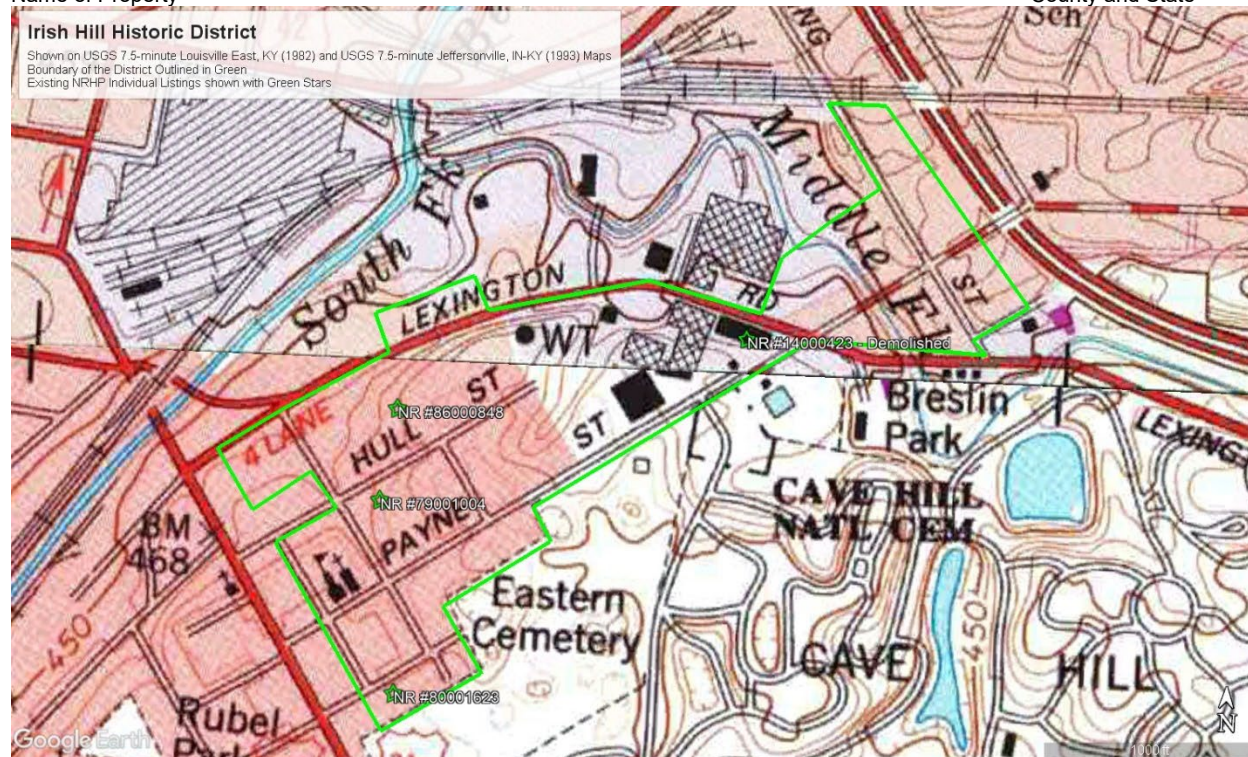


Figure 2. Boundaries of the Irish Hill Historic District (Green), as shown on the USGS 7.5-Minute Louisville East, KY and 7.5-Minute Jefferson, IN-KY maps, with previously listed NRHP properties identified by green stars (USGS 1982; USGS 1993).

Physical Character of the District: Infrastructure and Geography

The general spatial layout and infrastructure of the Irish Hill Historic District informs its significance as a late 19th early 20th century working-class neighborhood, one that was inherently tied to the nearby industries. The most notable aspect of Irish Hill, and something that sets it apart from similar neighborhoods throughout Louisville, is the size, caused by the fact that it is hemmed in on all sides by various features, some natural and some manmade. The first, and arguably the most important of these, is Beargrass Creek. Beargrass Creek has long been identified as an important natural element that greatly contributed to the founding and subsequent growth of Louisville. The creek itself, portions of which are already listed in the NRHP, was integral to Louisville's early industries and neighborhoods. It serves as the natural boundary of more than one neighborhood and was the focal point of many early industries which needed its water for manufacturing, transporting, and waste removal. In Irish Hill, Beargrass Creek runs along the northern boundary of the neighborhood and, as in many other neighborhoods in Louisville, was instrumental in large-scale, significant industries choosing this location for their operations, which eventually encouraged the growth of the residential development.

Transportation routes were another key support for development, layout, and significance of the Irish Hill Historic District. Two current streets, Baxter Avenue and Bardstown Road, were part of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Road in the early 19th century. These two roads make up the western border of the Irish Hill neighborhood. The historic Louisville and Lexington railroad line borders the Irish Hill neighborhood to the north. The Louisville and Bardstown

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Turnpike Road was one of the earliest transportation routes that connected Louisville to the surrounding area and the smaller cities in central Kentucky. It allowed goods to reach the city from the farmland in the more rural parts of the state and served as the major point of entry for visitors to reach Louisville from outlying areas. Into the late 19th and early 20th centuries, this road became one of the major commercial and industrial corridors of east Louisville, a portion of which served as Irish Hill's commercial hub. The railroad line dates back to the early 19th century as well, and was the first railroad line to connect Louisville to the east, just as the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was the first to connect it to the south.



Extant distillery buildings within the district, maintaining the district's identity

Lastly, the entire southeastern boundary of Irish Hill is made up of two cemeteries, each of which are very significant to the area's history: Eastern Cemetery and Cave Hill Cemetery. Both of these cemeteries predate the Irish Hill neighborhood and cover over 300-acres of land. The land originally set aside and used for these cemeteries has not changed in the past century and a half. These cemeteries cover a prominent portion of the landscape of east Louisville.

The general layout of Irish Hill has not changed since its mature development, while additional features have reinforced its identity as a working-class neighborhood. Local infrastructure within the neighborhood is one of these character-defining features. The streets are laid out in a grid with the north-south roads on which the majority of resources are located. These streets are wider and more frequently used, while smaller alleyways behind the houses are narrow and allow access to garages and outbuildings behind residences. There are two major thoroughfares in the district itself, Payne Street and Lexington Road, which have remained key transportation routes since the neighborhood's earliest development. Like the Bardstown Road and Baxter Avenue corridor, Lexington Road was an early travel route into and out of Louisville for raw materials brought by wagon to the city from the hinterlands east of the city. Payne Street, which could arguably be called the most important local road to Irish Hill, dates back to the neighborhood's development and connects the commercial corridor on Baxter to the industries along Beargrass Creek, and then crosses the creek and connects Irish Hill to other nearby neighborhoods. Today, Payne Street remains one of the most travelled roads through the heart of Irish Hill. Lexington Road, while arguably a larger thoroughfare since its creation, has been utilized primarily as a throughway, both historically and currently, largely due to its connection

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to other major roads and the fact that it sits noticeably lower than the residential neighborhood itself.

Neighborhood Resources

One of the distinguishing aspects of Irish Hill was how self-contained the neighborhood was. Despite the connecting roads and rail line, the residents had limited access to Louisville's surrounding communities because of a lack of available or affordable transportation. As such, Irish Hill contained mixed-use and commercial buildings along with industrial buildings, which is evident from historic maps. Off of Baxter Avenue, on Ward Street, were several commercial storefronts including a produce store and a feed store (1892 Sanborn Map). The Irish Hill Historic District continues to have several extant commercial and service buildings that served the small community. Newspaper articles and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from the early 20th-century show a series of saloons, grocery stores, tobacconists, and a local fire engine house, all within the district. These buildings include the saloon-turned-grocery-store at 1201 Payne Street, a grocery store at 300 South Spring, a tobacconist at 204 Spring, and Engine Company No. 4 at 1122 Payne Street. As public transportation in the area was limited to the Louisville and Interurban Railroad in the early 20th century, these local merchants and services were built to serve the Irish Hill neighborhood and give the area as much self-sufficiency as possible. Some store proprietors lived in residences in the neighborhood; others lived in the second floor of their businesses.



NRHP-Listed Firehouse at 1122 Rogers St.



Corner store at 204 Spring Street



Commercial Building, 1200 Payne St.



Former Church, at 1123 Payne Street

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Residences in the Irish Hill Historic District

The most important feature of the Irish Hill Historic District is the cohesive nature of the residential community and its ability to convey its identity as a late-nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century working-class neighborhood. The community arose as immigrants seeking a new life in the US and the opportunity to work in industrialized Louisville found the developing neighborhood to meet their needs, which included affordable houses and access to nearby employment. The neighborhood was laid out with uniform lot sizes, streets mostly in a grid pattern, and with early instances of necessary amenities, such as religious, educational, and municipal buildings, some of which are still present. The dominant architectural aspect of Irish Hill are its simple house forms.

Shotgun Houses

Shotgun houses are the most common resource within the Irish Hill Historic District, making up 236 of the total 357 resources. Origins of the form are debated, with an early theory that they are a remnant of African architecture brought to the new world by Black freedmen migrating to urban southern cities. Others see them as simply a traditional hall-and-parlor plan of the rural South turned sideways on an urban lot to minimize the width. The prominence of Shotgun houses in southern cities in the late nineteenth century is striking.³ Shotgun houses were developed in urban southern cities to accommodate the narrower lots and increase the density with which the houses could be placed. This form is characterized by a narrow, rectangular, one-room-wide house that was often three rooms deep and occasionally featured a second story in the rear, a form referred to as a Camelback.



Shotgun House, 111 Spring Street



Shotgun House, 228 Spring Street

The term “Shotgun house” refers to the form, or plan, of the house and does not denote style. The Shotgun house form can be found displaying any number of architectural styles in Louisville. While most Shotgun houses in this district are unadorned, those which can be

³ McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York. 2015.

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identified with defined styles are noted so in the inventory table below. Some of the more popular styles within the Irish Hill Shotgun homes are Italianate and various Victorian-era designs. Similarly, Shotgun houses can feature various roof forms or bump-outs that are part of of the language of that style, or sometimes that simply add another level of functionality. While Shotgun houses typically have a front-gabled roof, other roof configurations are found in the district, such as hipped-roofs and the less popular low-sloped flat roof.



Shotgun House, 1238 Hull Street



Shotgun House 222 Spring Street

Other characteristics prominent among the Shotgun houses are a single off-centered entrance on the main, street-facing façade, and two windows adjacent. However, other modifications are seen throughout the neighborhood with some houses containing a rear bump-out that offers a secondary, street-facing entrance. Others featured the primary entryway on one of the side facades, and several instances of the Camelback subset survive. Despite the varying styles and modifications to what is often considered a typical Shotgun house, the variations in Irish Hill all retain the same importance and convey the same feeling as modest, practical, working-class houses. The collective effect of their compact forms are the more dominant character-defining feature of the district than the architectural embellishments found on any single or group of them.

Shotgun houses are characteristic of Louisville’s working-class neighborhoods in the late-nineteenth century. During this time, Louisville was undergoing a significant growth in industrial development as well as in the immigrant population. As such, neighborhoods arose that sought to fill the housing needs of the increasing population which in turn fed the workforce needed in Louisville’s factories. Irish Hill was a perfect example of this relationship between home place and workplace. In the late-nineteenth century, the world’s largest whiskey distillery operated in the Irish Hill neighborhood and the workforce needed properties close to their place of employment, whether the house was owner-occupied or home to a renter. This house form is so widespread in Louisville’s turn of the century working-class neighborhoods that the city now may have the largest collection of Shotgun houses in America due to the loss of thousands of them in New Orleans, the previous leader, due to Hurricane Katrina in 2002.⁴

⁴ Old Louisville Guide, “Shotgun.” Electronic Document. historiclouisville.com/shotgun, accessed October 2023.

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Less Common Styles and Forms within the Irish Hill Historic District

Shotgun houses make up the majority of residential buildings in Irish Hill, yet other forms are present, most of which also are modest-sized and simply-adorned working-class residential architecture. Some of these are two-story gable front, gable-front-and-wing, pyramidal, and bungalows. As with the district's Shotgun houses, these others feature a wide array of styles, although many have little to no overt styling. When style references are present, they include Queen Anne and Craftsman details. The simplicity of form becomes the dominant aesthetic effect within the district, which conveys the working class historic identity of the Irish Hill neighborhood. The bungalows present in the district differ from the Shotgun homes because they were constructed later in Irish Hills' Period of Significance and on the outskirts and side streets of the neighborhood, giving developers greater number of options for the choice of which house to place on the lot. Similarly, other variations in house form matched with an untraditional lot size form are found within the district. Many houses are seen lining side streets (running north/south), where the building was built on a wide but shallow lot instead of a narrow and deep one. As with many historic neighborhoods, there is an acceptance of housing diversity within the entire neighborhood. The neighborhood accepted a few property owners who utilized their properties in different ways, i.e. mixed-use buildings, duplexes, and multi-level dwellings.



Individually listed house at 1212 Hull Street



Bungalow, 1504 Locust Street

Similarly, there are properties in Irish Hill that are not residential. Irish Hill is a typical working-class neighborhood from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, thus transportation and accessibility to amenities outside of their enclave was not always an option. Therefore, the neighborhood itself had several non-residential buildings within its boundaries to serve these purposes. Today, the Irish Hill neighborhood still has several examples of such non-residential properties, many of which served functions other than housing since their construction; some of these have been repurposed as needs change over the years. The main commercial corridor, which is not included in the boundary of the Irish Hill Historic District, is along Baxter Avenue and does not fit with the overall feel of the Irish Hill Historic District, but instead is part of the nearby Highlands Historic District. Some examples of non-residential buildings that feel more integrated into the neighborhood include restaurants and storefronts, many of which are in buildings that appear to be part of the cloth of the historic neighborhood and its established significance. Some of the district's non-residential buildings have been altered to meet changing uses while still serving the neighborhood in a non-residential capacity. Examples include the

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adaptive reuse of the remaining distillery buildings, one of which has been turned into Distillery Commons which houses a variety of commercial and recreational facilities while the other building is now known as Headliners, a popular live music venue. Similarly, the former Engine House No. 11 has been repurposed into office space while the former St. Aloysius School, constructed in 1947 to replace an earlier school of the same name, has been repurposed into a theater center for Louisville students, and the church that was constructed next door in 1957 to replace the original St. Aloysius Church has itself been repurposed into office space⁵



St. Aloysius School, 1351 Payne Street



Non-contributing Apartment, 1234 Lexington Rd.

Project Methodology

When surveying and assessing a neighborhood, certain methodologies must be employed, and thus explained to allow the reader to fully understand the information presented. One of the key elements that must be examined, identified and explained is the Period of Significance. The Period of Significance for the Irish Hill Historic District begins in 1850, the approximate date of construction of the first extant, Contributing resource, and ends in 1979, the year in which National Distillers shut down. While the Period of Significance stretches outside the traditional 50-year mark, it is only to accurately portray the significance of the district as no new buildings were constructed between 1974 and 1979.

Once the Period of Significance has been identified, a comprehensive list of all resources within the district's boundaries whose construction falls within that time span must be compiled. In order to do this, other datasets must be consulted. Thankfully, the Jefferson County (Louisville) Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) has an up-to-date database with each parcel in the city which includes key attributes such as parcel number, if there have been any improvements to the property, such as construction of buildings, and other key information about said buildings such as square footage, zoning, owner, and year built, among other key data. Along with current and historic photographs, which help identify how the building has changed over the years, the key dataset used for the purposes of this nomination is the construction year. However, just as it is unrealistic to expect this nomination to have in-depth information on every resource within its boundaries, so too is it unrealistic to expect the PVA to have accurate information on every parcel in the county. As such, the construction year is often an estimation, based on key identifiers and historic documentation. Common practice for the Jefferson County PVA when

⁵ Gayle Cutler, "Irish Hill" in *A Place in Time: The Story of Louisville's Neighborhoods*. The Courier-Journal, 1989

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dates are unknowable is to use a placeholder of 1900. This usually indicates a rough approximation, meaning the building could be built thirty years or so in either direction. Consulting historic maps of Irish Hill confirmed that when such examples were found within the district's boundaries, they were nearly all built before 1900 and that all of them fell within the Period of Significance. Additional steps were relied upon to identify whether or not that resource will be labeled Contributing or Non-Contributing. These steps are outlined below.



Camelback Shotgun at 1125 Rogers Street Camelback Shotgun at 1204 Rogers Street

As is commonplace among working-class neighborhoods, especially those that have a history spanning over one hundred years, many of the buildings have undergone some material changes throughout the years, namely in a replacement of exterior material, small additions, and a change in fenestration. Additionally, some resources have experienced more noticeable and severe changes, such as unsympathetic additions. These changes largely, however, are seen as a part of the definable character of working-class neighborhoods, meaning that working-class families, who are often financially burdened in ways that affluent families in nicer neighborhoods are not, pride themselves on remodeling their house, even if it is not in ways that are historically accurate or consistent. Such an example seen throughout working-class neighborhoods is in the replacement, or covering, of original exterior wall cladding with something newer, "prettier," and easier to maintain, like vinyl siding. The same is true for replacement windows. As such, in Irish Hill, these alterations are not seen as detrimental to the resource's integrity and, thus its eligibility or status as Contributing, as long as the building is still able to convey its valuable forms, features, and details. These determinations were made for each building that was built within the Period of Significance and are outlined in the table below.



1205 Hull Street



1305 Lexington Street



T-plan House, 611 Cooper Street

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Table 1: List of Resources within Irish Hill Historic District.

| Inventory Number | KHC Site Number | Address | Year Built (estimate) | Style/Form | NRHP Eligibility |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | JFL 8792 | 1114 Rogers | 1890 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 2 | JFL 8793 | 1116 Rogers | 1998 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 3 | JFL 8794 | 1118 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 4 | JFL 8795 | 1120 Rogers | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 5 | JFEI 2 | 1122 Rogers | 1883 | Victorian Firehouse | Contributing |
| 6 | JFL 8796 | 1124 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 7 | JFL 8797 | 1126 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 8 | JFL 8798 | 1128 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 9 | JFL 8799 | 1130 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 10 | JFL 8800 | 1132 Rogers | 1890 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 11 | JFL 8801 | 1134 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 12 | JFL 8802 | 1136 Rogers | 1890 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 13 | JFL 8803 | 1200 Rogers | 1880 | Shotgun with Victorian features | Contributing |
| 14 | JFL 8804 | 1202 Rogers | 1875 | Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 15 | JFL 8805 | 1204 Rogers | 1880 | Shotgun with Victorian features | Contributing |
| 16 | JFL 8806 | 1206 Rogers | 1885 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 17 | JFL 8807 | 1208 Rogers | 1900 | Vernacular Duplex | Non-Contributing |
| 18 | JFL 8808 | 1211 Rogers | 1850 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 19 | JFL 8809 | 1209 Rogers | 1870 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 20 | JFL 8810 | 1207 Rogers | 1860 | Camelback Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 21 | JFL 8811 | 1205 Rogers | 1870 | Camelback Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 22 | JFL 8812 | 1203 Rogers | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 23 | JFL 8813 | 1201 Rogers | 1870 | Shotgun with Victorian features | Contributing |
| 24 | JFL 8814 | 611 Cooper | 1910 | National Folk Gable-Front-and-Wing with Victorian features | Contributing |
| 25 | JFL 8815 | 1137 Rogers | 1869 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 26 | JFL 8816 | 1135 Rogers | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 27 | JFL 8817 | 1133 Rogers | 1879 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 28 | JFL 8818 | 1131 Rogers | 1884 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 29 | JFL 8819 | 1129 Rogers | 1884 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 30 | JFL 8820 | 1127 Rogers | 1887 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 31 | JFL 8821 | 1125 Rogers | 1884 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 32 | JFL 8822 | 1123 Rogers | 1884 | Contemporary Camelback Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 33 | JFL 8823 | 1121 Rogers | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |

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| Inventory Number | KHC Site Number | Address | Year Built (estimate) | Style/Form | NRHP Eligibility |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| 34 | JFL 8824 | 1119 Rogers | 1889 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 35 | JFL 8825 | 1117 Rogers | 1889 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 36 | JFL 8826 | 1115 Rogers | 1879 | Camelback Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 37 | JFL 8827 | 1112 Payne | 2018 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 38 | JFL 8828 | 1114 Payne | 2018 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 39 | JFL 8829 | 1116 Payne | 1875 | Camelback Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 40 | JFL 8830 | 1118 Payne | 1885 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 41 | JFL 8831 | 1120 Payne | 1900 | Victorian Shotgun | Contributing |
| 42 | JFL 8832 | 1124 Payne | 1900 | Vernacular Duplex | Contributing |
| 43 | JFL 8833 | 1126 Payne | 1894 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 44 | JFL 8834 | 1128 Payne | 1894 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 45 | JFL 8835 | 1130 Payne | 1894 | Front Gable Vernacular | Contributing |
| 46 | JFL 8836 | 1132 Payne | 1889 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 47 | JFL 8837 | 1134 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 48 | JFL 8838 | 1200 Payne | 1938 | Mid-Century Commercial | Contributing |
| 49 | JFL 8839 | 1202 Payne | 1885 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 50 | JFL 8840 | 1204 Payne | 1880 | Shotgun with Victorian features | Contributing |
| 51 | JFL 8841 | 1206 Payne | 1870 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 52 | JFL 8842 | 1208 Payne | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 53 | JFL 8843 | 1210 Payne | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 54 | JFL 8844 | 1212 Payne | 1859 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 55 | JFL 8845 | 1214 Payne | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 56 | JFL 8846 | 1216 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 57 | JFL 8847 | 1218 Payne | 2018 | Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 58 | JFL 8848 | 1220 Payne | 1870 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 59 | JFL 8849 | 1222 Payne | 1875 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 60 | JFL 8850 | 1224 Payne | 1875 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 61 | JFL 8851 | 1226 Payne | 1875 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 62 | JFL 8852 | 1228 Payne | 1865 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 63 | JFL 8853 | 1230 Payne | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 64 | JFL 8854 | 1232 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 65 | JFL 8855 | 1234 Payne | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 66 | JFL 8856 | 1236 Payne | 1850 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 67 | JFL 8857 | 1238 Payne | 1890 | Reduced Italianate | Contributing |
| 68 | JFEI 26 | 1300 Payne | 1880 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 69 | JFEI 25 | 1302 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 70 | JFL 8858 | 1304 Payne | 1900 | Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 71 | JFEI 21 | 1308 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 72 | JFEI 20 | 1310 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 73 | JFEI 19 | 1312 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 74 | JFL 8859 | 521 Bishop | 1900 | Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 75 | JFL 8860 | 1113 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 76 | JFL 8861 | 1115 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 77 | JFL 8862 | 1123 Payne | 1947 | Late Gothic Revival | Contributing |
| 78 | JFL 8863 | 1129 Payne | 1957 | Mid-Century Church | Contributing |

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 79 | JFL 8864 | 1131 Payne | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 80 | JFL 8865 | 1133 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 81 | JFL 8866 | 1135 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 82 | JFL 8867 | 516 Cooper | 1900 | National Folk Gable-Front-and-Wing | Contributing |
| 83 | JFL 8868 | 1201 Payne | 1961 | Mid-Century Commercial | Contributing |
| 84 | JFL 8869 | 1203 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 85 | JFL 8870 | 1205 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 86 | JFL 8871 | 1207 Payne | 1890 | Reduced Italianate | Contributing |
| 87 | JFL 8872 | 1209 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 88 | JFL 8873 | 1211 Payne | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 89 | JFL 8874 | 1213 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 90 | JFL 8875 | 1215 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 91 | JFL 8876 | 1217 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 92 | JFL 8877 | 1219 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 93 | JFL 8878 | 1221 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 94 | JFL 8879 | 1223 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 95 | JFL 8880 | 1225 Payne | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 96 | JFL 8881 | 1227 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 97 | JFL 8882 | 1229 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 98 | JFL 8883 | 1231 Payne | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 99 | JFL 8884 | 1233 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 100 | JFL 8885 | 1235 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 101 | JFL 8886 | 1239 Payne | 1900 | Contemporary Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 102 | JFEI 27 | 518 Pine | ca. 1920 | National Folk Gable Front | Contributing |
| 103 | JFEI 28 | 514 Pine | ca. 1920 | National Folk Pyramidal | Contributing |
| 104 | JFL 8887 | 515 Pine | 1958 | Ranch Duplex | Contributing |
| 105 | JFEI 24 | 1303 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 106 | JFEI 23 | 1305 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 107 | JFEI 22 | 1307 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 108 | JFL 8888 | 1309 Payne | 2014 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 109 | JFL 8889 | 1311 Payne | 2013 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 110 | JFEI 18 | 1313 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 111 | JFEI 17 | 1315 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 112 | JFEI 16 | 1317 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 113 | JFEI 15 | 1319 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 114 | JFL 8890 | 1321 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 115 | JFEI 13 & 14 | 1323 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 116 | JFEI 12 | 1327 Payne | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 117 | JFL 8891 | 1329 Payne | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 118 | JFL 8892 | 1329 R Payne | 1950-1995 | Commercial/Industrial | Non-Contributing |
| 119 | JFL 8893 | 1351 Payne | 1999 | Modern School | Non-Contributing |
| 120 | JFL 8894 | 200-1200 Distillery | 1890-1940 | Industrial | Contributing |

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| | | Commons | | | |
| 121 | JFEI 106 | 100 Distillery Commons | 1895 | Demolished | Non-Contributing |
| 122 | JFL 8895 | 509 Bishop | 1940 | American Vernacular | Contributing |
| 123 | JFL 8896 | 1112 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 124 | JFL 8897 | 1114 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 125 | JFL 8898 | 1116 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 126 | JFL 8899 | 1118 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 127 | JFL 8900 | 1120 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 128 | JFL 8901 | 1122 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 129 | JFL 8902 | 1124 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 130 | JFL 8903 | 1126 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 131 | JFL 8904 | 1128 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 132 | JFL 8905 | 1130 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 133 | JFL 8906 | 1132 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 134 | JFL 8907 | 1134 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 135 | JFL 8908 | 512 Cooper | 1890 | National Folk Gable Front and Wing | Contributing |
| 136 | JFL 8909 | 509 Cooper | 2021 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 137 | JFL 8910 | 511 Cooper | 1900 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 138 | JFL 8911 | 513 Cooper | 1900 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 139 | JFL 8912 | 1200 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 140 | JFL 8913 | 1202 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 141 | JFL 8914 | 1204 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 142 | JFL 8915 | 1206 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 143 | JFE 1 | 1212 Hull | 1869 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 144 | JFL 8916 | 1216 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 145 | JFL 8917 | 1218 Hull | 1900 | Reduced Italianate Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 146 | JFL 8918 | 1220 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 147 | JFL 8919 | 1222 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 148 | JFL 8920 | 1224 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 149 | JFL 8921 | 1226 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 150 | JFL 8922 | 1228 Hull | 1900 | Folk Victorian Shotgun | Contributing |
| 151 | JFL 8923 | 1230 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 152 | JFL 8924 | 1232 Hull | 1890 | Modern Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 153 | JFL 8925 | 1234 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 154 | JFEI 63 | 1236 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 155 | JFEI 62 | 1238 Hull | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 156 | JFEI 31 | 510 Pine | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 157 | JFL 8926 | 1201 Hull | 1900 | American Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 158 | JFL 8927 | 1203 Hull | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 159 | JFL 8928 | 1205 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 160 | JFL 8929 | 1207 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 161 | JFL 8930 | 1209 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 162 | JFL 8931 | 1211 Hull | 1900 | Reduced Italianate | Contributing |
| 163 | JFL 8932 | 1213 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 164 | JFL 8933 | 1215 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |

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|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| 165 | JFL 8934 | 1217 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 166 | JFL 8935 | 1219 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 167 | JFL 8936 | 1221 Hull | 1900 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 168 | JFL 8937 | 1223 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 169 | JFL 8938 | 1225 Hull | 1900 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 170 | JFL 8939 | 1227 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 171 | JFL 8940 | 1229 Hull | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 172 | JFL 8941 | 1231 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 173 | JFL 8942 | 1233 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 174 | JFL 8943 | 1235 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 175 | JFL 8944 | 1237 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 176 | JFL 8945 | 1239 Hull | 1900 | Altered Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 177 | JFL 8946 | 1241 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 178 | JFEI 60 | 1243 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 179 | JFEI 34 | 501 Pine | 1900 | Reduced Italianate | Contributing |
| 180 | JFL 8947 | 505 Pine | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 181 | JFEI 33 | 507 Pine | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 182 | JFEI 32 | 509 Pine | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 183 | JFEI 30 | 511 Pine | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 184 | JFEI 29 | 513 Pine | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 185 | JFEI 55 | 1312 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 186 | JFEI 51 | 1318 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 187 | JFEI 49 | 1320 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 188 | JFEI 47 | 1322 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 189 | JFEI 45 | 1324 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 190 | JFEI 43 | 1326 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 191 | JFEI 41 | 1328 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 192 | JFEI 39 | 1330 Hull | 1900 | Altered Shotgun | Non-Contributing |
| 193 | JFL 8948 | 1338 Hull | 1945 | Mid-Twentieth Century Industrial | Non-Contributing |
| 194 | JFL 8949 | 1301 Hull | 2001 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 195 | JFL 8950 | 1303 Hull | 2000 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 196 | JFEI 59 | 1305 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 197 | JFEI 58 | 1307 Hull | 2017 | 21 st Century Modern | Non-Contributing |
| 198 | JFEI 57 | 1309 Hull | 2017 | 21 st Century Modern | Non-Contributing |
| 199 | JFL 8951 | 1311 Hull | 1997 | 20 th Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 200 | JFEI 54 | 1313 Hull | 2000 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 201 | JFL 8952 | 1315 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 202 | JFEI 52 | 1317 Hull | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 203 | JFEI 50 | 1319 Hull | 1947 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 204 | JFEI 48 | 1321 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 205 | JFL 8953 | 1321 R Hull | 1900 | National Folk Side Gable | Contributing |
| 206 | JFEI 46 | 1323 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 207 | JFEI 44 | 1325 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 208 | JFEI 42 | 1327 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 209 | JFEI 40 | 1329 Hull | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 210 | JFEI 38 | 1331 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 211 | JFEI 37 | 1333 Hull | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 212 | JFEI 36 | 1335 Hull | 1900 | Vernacular Duplex | Non-Contributing |
| 213 | JFEI 35 | 1339 Hull | 1925 | Craftsman Duplex | Contributing |
| 214 | JFL 8954 | 1355 Hull | NA | Cell Tower | Non-Contributing |
| 215 | JFL 8955 | 1118 Lexington | 1965 | Mid-20 th Century Warehouse/Industrial | Non-Contributing |
| 216 | JFL 8956 | 412 Cooper | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 217 | JFL 8957 | 414 Cooper | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 218 | JFL 8958 | 416 Cooper | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 219 | JFL 8959 | 418 Cooper | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 220 | JFL 8960 | 420 Cooper | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 221 | JFL 8961 | 1120 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 222 | JFL 8962 | 1124 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 223 | JFL 8963 | 1126 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 224 | JFL 8964 | 1128 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 225 | JFL 8965 | 1130 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 226 | JFL 8966 | 1132 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 227 | JFL 8967 | 1134 Lexington | 1945 | Vernacular Mixed-Use | Contributing |
| 228 | JFL 8968 | 417 Cooper | 1900 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 229 | JFL 8969 | 1202 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 230 | JFL 8970 | 1204 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 231 | JFL 8971 | 1206 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 232 | JFL 8972 | 1208 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 233 | JFL 8973 | 1214 Fern | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 234 | JFL 8974 | 1216 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 235 | JFL 8975 | 1218 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 236 | JFL 8976 | 1220 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 237 | JFL 8977 | 1228 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 238 | JFEI 4 | 410 Pine | 1900 | Italianate | Contributing |
| 239 | JFL 8978 | 415 Cooper | 1910 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 240 | JFL 8979 | 1203 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 241 | JFL 8980 | 1207 Fern | 2007 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 242 | JFL 8981 | 1211 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 243 | JFL 8982 | 1213 Fern | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 244 | JFL 8983 | 419 Pine | 1900 | Reduced Colonial Revival | Contributing |
| 245 | JFL 8984 | 1202 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 246 | JFL 8985 | 1204 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 247 | JFL 8986 | 1206 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 248 | JFL 8987 | 1208 Lexington | 2009 | 21 st Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 249 | JFL 8988 | 1210 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 250 | JFL 8989 | 1212 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 251 | JFL 8990 | 1214 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 252 | JFL 8991 | 1216 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 253 | JFL 8992 | 1218 Lexington | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 254 | JFL 8993 | 1220 Lexington | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 255 | JFL 8994 | 1222 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 256 | JFL 8995 | 1224 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |

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|------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 257 | JFL 8996 | 1226 Lexington | 1938 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 258 | JFL 8997 | 1234 Lexington | ca. 1995 | 20 th Century Apartment Building | Contributing |
| 259 | JFEI 5 & JFEI 105 | 1305 Lexington | 1900 | Folk Victorian | Contributing |
| 260 | JFL 8998 | 1371 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 261 | JFEI 104 | 1311 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 262 | JFEI 102 | 1315 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 263 | JFEI 101 | 1317 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 264 | JFEI 100 | 1321 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 265 | JFEI 99 | 1323 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 266 | JFEI 96 | 1327 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 267 | JFEI 94 | 1329 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 268 | JFEI 91 | 1333 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 269 | JFEI 90 | 1335 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 270 | JFEI 87 | 1339 Lexington | 1925 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 271 | JFL 8999 | 1300 Lexington | 1900 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 272 | JFL 9000 | 1304 Lexington | 1880 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 273 | JFL 9001 | 1306 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 274 | JFL 9002 | 1308 Lexington | 1900 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 275 | JFL 9003 | 1310 Lexington | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 276 | JFEI 103 | 1318 Lexington | 1900 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 277 | JFL 9004 | 1320 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 278 | JFEI 98 | 1324 Lexington | 1911 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 279 | JFEI 97 | 1326 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 280 | JFEI 95 | 1328 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 281 | JFEI 93 | 1330 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 282 | JFEI 92 | 1332 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 283 | JFL 9005 | 1334 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 284 | JFEI 89 | 1336 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 285 | JFEI 88 | 1338 Lexington | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 286 | JFEI 86 | 1386 Lexington | 1907 | Industrial | Contributing |
| 287 | JFL 9006 | 1387 Lexington | 1890 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 288 | JFL 9007 | 1389 Lexington | 2005 | 21 st Century Garage | Non-Contributing |
| 289 | JFL 9008 | 1399 Lexington | 1948 | Service Station | Contributing |
| 290 | JFEI 11 | 1411 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 291 | JFEI 10 | 1413 Payne | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 292 | JFEI 9 | 1415 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 293 | JFEI 8 | 1417 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 294 | JFEI 7 | 1419 Payne | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 295 | JFL 9009 | 1401 Payne | Ca. 1963 | Gas Station | Non-Contributing |
| 296 | JFEI 6 | Payne Street Bridge over Beargrass Creek | 1910 | Bridge | Contributing |
| 297 | JFL 9010 | 1421 Lexington | 1950 | Mid-20 th Century Commercial | Non-Contributing |
| 298 | JFEI 75 | 204 Spring | 1885 | Modified Italianate | Contributing |
| 299 | JFEI 74 | 208 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 300 | JFL 9011 | 212 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 301 | JFEI 70 | 216 Spring | 1900 | Modified Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |

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| 302 | JFL 9012 | 220 Spring | 1930 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 303 | JFEI 67 | 222 Spring | 1907 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 304 | JFL 9013 | 224 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 305 | JFL 9014 | 226 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun with Italianate features | Contributing |
| 306 | JFEI 65 | 228 Spring | 1900 | Folk Victorian Shotgun | Contributing |
| 307 | JFEI 64 | 230 Spring | 1890 | Reduced Italianate | Contributing |
| 308 | JFL 9015 | 300 Spring | 1895 | Vernacular | Contributing |
| 309 | JFL 9016 | 304 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 310 | JFL 9017 | 306 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 311 | JFL 9018 | 308 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 312 | JFL 9019 | 310 Spring | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 313 | JFL 9020 | 312 Spring | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 314 | JFL 9021 | 314 Spring | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 315 | JFL 9022 | 103 Spring | 2005 | Apartment Building | Non-Contributing |
| 316 | JFEI 85 | 109 Spring | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 317 | JFEI 84 | 111 Spring | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 318 | JFEI 83 | 113 Spring | 1900 | Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 319 | JFEI 82 | 115 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 320 | JFEI 81 | 119 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 321 | JFEI 80 | 121 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 322 | JFEI 79 | 125 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 323 | JFEI 78 | 127 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 324 | JFEI 77 | 129 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 325 | JFL 9023 | 209 Spring | 1920 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 326 | JFL 9024 | 211 Spring | 1938 | Mid-20 th Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 327 | JFEI 72 | 213 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 328 | JFEI 71 | 215 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 329 | JFEI 69 | 217 Spring | 1900 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 330 | JFL 9025 | 217R Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 331 | JFEI 68 | 221 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Italianate Shotgun | Contributing |
| 332 | JFEI 66 | 223 Spring | 1910 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 333 | JFL 9026 | 225 Spring | 1965 | Mid-20 th Century Commercial | Non-Contributing |
| 334 | JFL 9027 | 301 Spring | NA | Empty Lot | Non-Contributing |
| 335 | JFL 9028 | 303 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 336 | JFL 9029 | 305 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 337 | JFL 9030 | 307 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 338 | JFL 9031 | 309 Spring | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 339 | JFL 9032 | 311 Spring | 2008 | 21 st -Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 340 | JFL 9033 | 313-315 Spring | 1900 | Vernacular Duplex | Contributing |
| 341 | JFL 9034 | 317 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 342 | JFL 9035 | 321 Spring | 1900 | Early 20 th -Century Vernacular | Non-Contributing |
| 343 | JFL 9036 | 323 Spring | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 344 | JFL 9037 | 327 Spring | 1918 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 345 | JFL 9038 | 1513 Quarry | 1900 | Vernacular | Contributing |

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| Inventory Number | KHC Site Number | Address | Year Built (estimate) | Style/Form | NRHP Eligibility |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 346 | JFL 9039 | 1515 Quarry | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 347 | JFL 9040 | 1517 Quarry | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 348 | JFL 9041 | 1512 Payne | 1912 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 349 | JFL 9042 | 1515 Payne | 1985 | Late-20 th Century Warehouse | Non-Contributing |
| 350 | JFL 9043 | 1500 Locust | 1927 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 351 | JFL 9044 | 1502 Locust | 1927 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 352 | JFL 9045 | 1504 Locust | 1927 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 353 | JFL 9046 | 1506 Locust | 1927 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 354 | JFL 9047 | 1508 Locust | 1927 | Craftsman Bungalow | Contributing |
| 355 | JFL 9048 | 1512 Locust | 1900 | Shotgun | Contributing |
| 356 | JFL 9049 | 1514 Locust | 1900 | Camelback Shotgun | Contributing |
| 357 | JFL 9050 | 1507 Locust | 1890 | Vernacular | Non-Contributing |

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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.
- 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

- 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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

Ca. 1850-1979

Significant Dates

1859, 1860, 1864

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Summary Paragraph

The Irish Hill Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and is significant in the areas of Community Planning and Design and Industry within the historic context “Industry in Louisville, Kentucky, 1850-1973: the Rise of Industrial Hubs throughout the City.” Within this context, Irish Hill is a significant remnant of a nineteenth and twentieth century working-class neighborhood in Louisville. Predominantly residential, the district consists of the worker housing, conveniently located next to important industries of Louisville, such as distilleries and meat processing facilities. Irish Hill grew in the mid-nineteenth century where it was bounded next to natural and manmade features that were necessary to its growth and, as a result, developed into one of the smallest neighborhoods of its kind in the city. The Irish Hill neighborhood was built on land platted by two significant groups, whose parcels were sandwiched between landscape features that were vital to Louisville’s early development. These features included Beargrass Creek, intra-city toll roads, the first east-west railroad line in the City, and two large-scale and significant cemeteries. One of the City’s first commercial distilleries was built along Beargrass Creek, along with other local major industries, such as meat packing, which drew workers to the area and required that they find nearby accommodations. The existence of these industrial hubs were growing throughout American cities, in places where they had the necessary infrastructure, access to key natural resources, nearby railroad lines, and, ultimately, a nearby willing workforce. As such, Irish Hill grew as a significant working-class neighborhood with densely packed streets of homes situated on narrow lots to house the workers at the prominent industries. The Period of Significance, 1850-1979, opens with the earliest constructed building in the district and ends with the closure of National Distillers, the largest employer in Irish Hill. The Period of Significance stretches beyond the conventional 50-year cut-off point to coincide with the historically important event. No resources were constructed between 1974 and the 1979 closure.

Industry in Louisville, Kentucky, 1850-1973: the Rise of Louisville’s Industrial Hubs

Louisville became a manufacturing and industrial center in the years leading up to and immediately following the Civil War as the city was largely unaffected by combat and was one terminus of the regionally important Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The city had already seen great success in manufacturing due to its location along the Ohio River, whose impediment to travel made the city a natural stopping off point in the shipping of goods from eastern US manufacturing centers to points along the early US west, accessed by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The city had 436 factories in 1860, and over 2,300 by the turn of the century, while residents employed in manufacturing and industrial jobs grew from just shy of 7,400 in 1860 to over 31,000 in 1900.⁶

During the decades between the close of the Civil War and 1900, American cities grew rapidly through a massive influx of immigrants, many of whom found work in industries. From 1870 to

⁶ Yater, George, *Two Hundred Years at the Falls of The Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson County* (Louisville: Filson Club, 1987), chaps. 9-10; Kleber, *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, xx-xxii; Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900: Manufacturers, Part II, States and Territories* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1902), 281; Bureau of the Census, *Occupations at the Twelfth Census* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1904), 452.

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1900, almost 12 million immigrants arrived in the United States. Some of them claimed free land in the Midwest that was opened by Homestead Act, but many settled in urban areas from 1880 to 1900, when cities in the US grew by roughly 15 million people.⁷ Industry was expanding dramatically, as well, thanks to the large-scale mechanization occurring in America's factories. These factors drastically altered the way that cities in America developed in the late nineteenth century.

Similar to before the Civil War, Louisville's economy relied primarily on commerce with a new concentration on manufacturing. Manufacturing employment in the city rose from 7,396 in 1860, to 17,448 in 1880 with output values rising from \$14.2 million in 1860 to \$35.4 million in 1880.⁸

Tallied as separate from manufacturing, a large number of agricultural items contributed to Louisville's economy, such as alcohol, barley and barley malt, butter, brooms, cotton, coal livestock, meat, corn, coffee, dry goods, flour, hops, oats, rye, wheat, and tobacco. Tobacco was a large part of the economy with one-third of the national crop being processed within the city in 1885. Distilling was also an important economic part of Louisville with a capital investment of \$3 million in 1887 resulting in the production of 35 million gallons of whiskey.

Louisville in 1839, saw \$864,000 invested in manufacturing, increasing to over four million dollars by the middle of the nineteenth century.⁹ The success of the manufacturing in this area was partially due to the ideal location that Louisville had along the Ohio River, adding convenient shipping ports for the city. Additionally, the mid-twentieth century for Louisville saw the construction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The railroad was granted a charter by the Commonwealth of Kentucky on March 5, 1850 which would connect Louisville to Nashville, Tennessee. The first train operated on this railroad in 1859, later extending to Montgomery Alabama in 1872. As the nineteenth century continued, the track would extend to Chattahoochee, Florida. By the end of the nineteenth century, 56 railroads were acquired, resulting in a significant means to transport the goods being produced in the city.¹⁰ The railroad that created the northern boundary of the Irish Hill neighborhood, just outside the historic district's boundaries, included a spur connecting to the Anderson-Nelson Distillery.¹¹ The Irish Hill Historic District also had a nearby connection to the Louisville & Interurban Railroad, with several routes based out of a car barn, just west of the District at the corner of Baxter and Hamilton Avenues.¹² This Interurban line would eventually connect to La Grange, the seat of Oldham County north of Louisville, with a later connection to Shelbyville, to the east. With these

⁷ Library of Congress, "City Life in Late 19th Century." Electronic Document, <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/rise-of-industrial-america-1876-1900/city-life-in-late-19th-century/>; Library of Congress, "Immigration to the United States, 1851-1900." Electronic Document, <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/rise-of-industrial-america-1876-1900/immigration-to-united-states-1851-1900/>

⁸ Ibid 80

⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Butchertown Historic District, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #76000900., pg 39.

¹⁰ Charles B. Castner, "A Brief History of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad", accessed Sept. 7, 2023.

¹¹ Historic Aerials, Louisville, KY, 1949, Historicaerials.com

¹² Rebecca Horn Turner, Historic Context of the Interurban Railroad in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 2021,

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advantageous features located northwest of the area that would become Irish Hill, industries began to emerge.

Throughout Louisville and other American cities, the public's hunger for manufactured goods led many to open factories or to expand those already in production. Without zoning to limit the placement of factories, and the factory workforce limited to commuting on foot or by trolley, residential neighborhoods were often the scene of industrial nodes or "industrial hubs", placing factories within reach of their workforce. These industrial centers tended to appear in areas around the cities that best offered the key support for industrialization: natural resources, key infrastructure, and an abundant low-wage workforce. In an era before the popularization of the automobile, these industrial and manufacturing facilities needed access to railroad lines, water (both for function and for transportation), and neighborhoods that, because of the rapid influx of immigration and settlement of newly freed African Americans, were filled with people who were eager to work and lived in dense communities.

Louisville witnessed this pattern of a growing number of suburban neighborhoods emerging that surrounded the city's downtown. These neighborhoods became industrial centers, allowing the city to continue to grow and thrive. The various industries found that they needed to separate geographically from one another to prevent overuse of the very resources and infrastructure that allowed them to come into being. Moreover, if all the industries were concentrated in one zone, that use of space would create a geographic barrier preventing further access and growth of many production facilities.

One such industrial node was Portland (see Louisville neighborhood map next page), a neighborhood that was once its own town, which Louisville annexed in the 1850s. Portland is situated just west of Downtown and features an industrial and manufacturing hub in its easternmost reaches. This area historically had access to several rail lines and a railroad depot, the Ohio River, and the Louisville and Portland Canal. Moreover, the Portland population consisted of many Irish and German immigrants living in the densely packed neighborhood.

Similarly, Butchertown, situated just east of Downtown Louisville, became home to the meat processing industry, whose entrepreneurs chose this area for stockyards due to an available workforce, the presence of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and its location along Beargrass Creek. Smoketown is another example in Louisville, albeit with a slightly different makeup than the other two, as an industrial hub that grew in an area with a close proximity to a willing workforce, predominantly African American, and the features necessary for production, such as access to key railroad lines and being situated along Beargrass Creek.

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Figure 3. Map of Louisville Neighborhoods. Irish Hill is east of center and south of Butchertown, west of Clifton, east of Phoenix Hill, and north of Cherokee Triangle. Portland is along the Ohio River in the west. Smoketown is just south of Phoenix Hill.

As production of consumer goods shifted after the Civil War, from craftsmen-produced items fabricated by hand in home workshops to goods produced in factories made by machines, cities such as Louisville saw the emergence of industrial hubs in pockets around the city center. These industrial hubs were supported by a number of factors such as a growing downtown, a rise in immigration of people ready to work, an upsurge in industrial manufacturing of products, technological innovations, and nationalization of consumer markets through the expansion of the US rail network.

Irish Hill offered all of these qualities to someone looking for a place to erect a factory. Along its edges were Beargrass Creek and the first major east-west railroad line. One of the earliest commercial distilleries in Jefferson County, the John G. Mattingly & Brother Distillery was in this neighborhood, and eventually its largest employer, Anderson-Nelson Distillery [NR #14000423]) opened there. Irish Hill is also situated along two of the earliest transportation routes to reach the more rural areas to the south and east. Lastly, Irish Hill was essentially being subdivided and laid out for workers when the Mattingly distillery was being constructed. John C. Hull and Benjamin J. Adams laid out the first subdivision in Irish Hill in 1859, the year before the Mattingly distillery opened. The rest of the neighborhood was laid out by Ward Payne in 1864. These landowners intended to develop the neighborhood in a manner that facilitated the growth of industrial hubs: gridiron streets, narrow lots, shallow setbacks, and densely packed

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blocks. The neighborhood was ideal for the establishment of factories because a ready population of workers would be nearby.

The consequence of unregulated industry upon the living conditions for nearby residents quickly became apparent. Those who had the means left the inner city for new suburbs even further from the city center. Legislators passed laws to restrict some of the most noxious practices of factories, as well. But these industrial hubs did not cease to be relevant. They adapted to a changing manufacturing climate. Throughout the city of Louisville, these nodes continued function and their associated working-class neighborhoods, such as Irish Hill, are still apparent.



Figure 4. 1858 Bergmann Map of Louisville. An outline of the Irish Hill Historic District showing the railroad, Beargrass Creek, Cave Hill Cemetery, the two major transportation routes (denoted with dotted lines) and the two landowners who would plat out Irish Hill. "P.H." refers to Pork Houses.

Development of Irish Hill

Prior to The Irish Hill Historic District's mid-19th century development, the area was relatively pastoral in character, with the city's development only extending to the Phoenix Hill and

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Butchertown neighborhoods (see map above).¹³ Irish Hill began to develop more rapidly in mid-century. The first section of Irish Hill was laid out by landowners, Benjamin J. Adams and John C. Hull in 1859. In 1864, the remainder of Irish Hill was subdivided by Ward Payne.¹⁴ There was only one other portion of Irish Hill that appeared to be laid out and developed by another individual, and that was Gregory's Subdivision, which appears to have only included the strip of land that extends out into one of Beargrass Creek's curves, just north of Lexington Road, previously known as Hamilton Avenue, where the John G. Mattingly & Brother Distillery first opened up operations. Originally referred to as "Billy Goat Hill", the actual name "Irish Hill", was adopted for its location above the Ohio River flood plain and because of the settlers of this neighborhood. Irish Catholic immigrants settled in this neighborhood giving it the name of Irish Hill, however a large number of German Catholic immigrants also settled in the area, finding work in the nearby meat processing facilities and distilleries.

Payne and Hull and Adams subdivided their land while the distilleries to the northeast were being constructed. Other nearby industries were opening and required workers who were willing and able. Meat packing, another significant industry in Louisville's early development, was not only thriving in the area that is now Irish Hill, but it was the backbone of the nearby Butchertown neighborhood, just to the north.

As Irish Hill emerged between other established neighborhoods that had been established in conjunction with early industries, we can understand Irish Hill's development as an extension of processes that were underway in Louisville at the edge of the old downtown. Many of those earlier neighborhoods themselves have been placed on the National Register, and their stories are found in those nominations: Butchertown Historic District (NR# 76000900) to the northwest of Irish Hill, the Clifton Historic District (NR #83002649 & NR #94000157) to the northeast of Irish Hill, and the Highlands Historic District (NR# 8300268) which includes Baxter Avenue - the commercial corridor to the south and west of the Irish Hill Historic District. The buildings on the east side of Baxter Avenue are within the traditional boundaries of the Irish Hill neighborhood but have been intentionally left off due to the corridor's association with other development trends in Louisville. The district also abuts two cemeteries listed on the NRHP, Cave Hill Cemetery (NR#79000999), and the adjoining Cave Hill National Cemetery (NR#98001133), both located to the southeast of Irish Hill.

Butchertown, being known by that nickname as early as 1850, was located along two forks of the Beargrass Creek and began attracting German butchers as early as the 1830s. Originally, the easternmost outpost of Louisville, it quickly became readily apparent that butchering and packaging the meat on location would be superior to shipping animals live. Thus, as early as the 1830s, there were already butchers who had set up shop east of the city, along one of the prominent transportation routes and next to the Beargrass Creek, the former which gave first choice of incoming animals, and the latter which provided the water necessary for the butchering

¹³ National Register of Historic Places, Valentine Schneikert House, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #86000848

¹⁴ "Irish Hill", The Courier-Journal, November 15, 1889.

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and subsequent drainage process. As a result of this industry, the surrounding area, that had heretofore been relatively rural and suburban, grew into the densely packed urban landscape that it is today. Butchertown is unique because it grew more gradually as Louisville and the butchering/meatpacking industries grew, thus large-scale, more affluent residences were situated alongside the modest shotgun houses of the typical worker. While, similar to the development of Irish Hill, the butchering industry predated the era large-scale industrial growth. Butchertown's growth occurred in more organic way compared with Irish Hill, whose residential development occurred more rapidly.

Clifton, located just north of Irish Hill, traces its name back to an 1817 estate that once existed in the area and the geography of the neighborhood. The neighborhood, which was listed in the NRHP in 1983, is considered significant for its architecture and its history of education and industry. In addition to the existence of the Kentucky School for the Blind (1842) and the subsequent Kentucky Printing House for the Blind (1858), the district was known for its distilling plants, not unlike Irish Hill. The Mellwood Distillery was also situated along the Beargrass Creek and was constructed around the same time that distilling first showed up in Irish Hill. However, while Clifton began as a similar working-class neighborhood, the lack of a distinctive developmental time frame and physical boundary allowed Clifton to turn into a more transitional neighborhood that appealed to the middle class and the working class. This is visible in the physical makeup and developmental history of the area.

The Highlands Historic District, which is significant for architecture, contains portions of several neighborhoods as we now recognize them, including Phoenix Hill, Irish Hill, Tyler Park, Cherokee Triangle, Deer Park, the original Highlands, Bonnycastle, and Highlands Douglass. As such, the district is notable for its wide-range of architectural styles and types, but it does not have a coherent identity or relationship to any one industry. This district features country estates dating back to the early 19th century, turn of the century commercial buildings along the Bardstown Road and Baxter Avenue corridor (some of which are technically within the Irish Hill neighborhood boundaries, but which were left out of the historic district boundaries as they don't contribute to the working-class nature of the rest of the neighborhood), and a large collection of residential subdivisions, many of which were platted after the turn of the century, as affordable transportation was more readily available and as Louisville began to suburbanize.

Irish Hill's developmental history is unique and significant in Louisville as it was a neighborhood laid out to serve nearby industries by providing a small working-class neighborhood in a small enclave. With such a small swatch of land available between the major thoroughfares, railroad lines, and cemeteries, it illustrates well the developmental possibilities available to land speculators and factory owners in Louisville at the end of the nineteenth century.

Early maps of the area paint a good picture of the development of the Irish Hill neighborhood. The 1858 shows what the area looked like immediately before intensive development. While this is a useful illustration for figuring out landowners and some key establishments, that map lacks detailed look at individual neighborhoods. Thus, the first map that provides an in-depth look into the area now known as Irish Hill is the 1884 Atlas of the City of Louisville.

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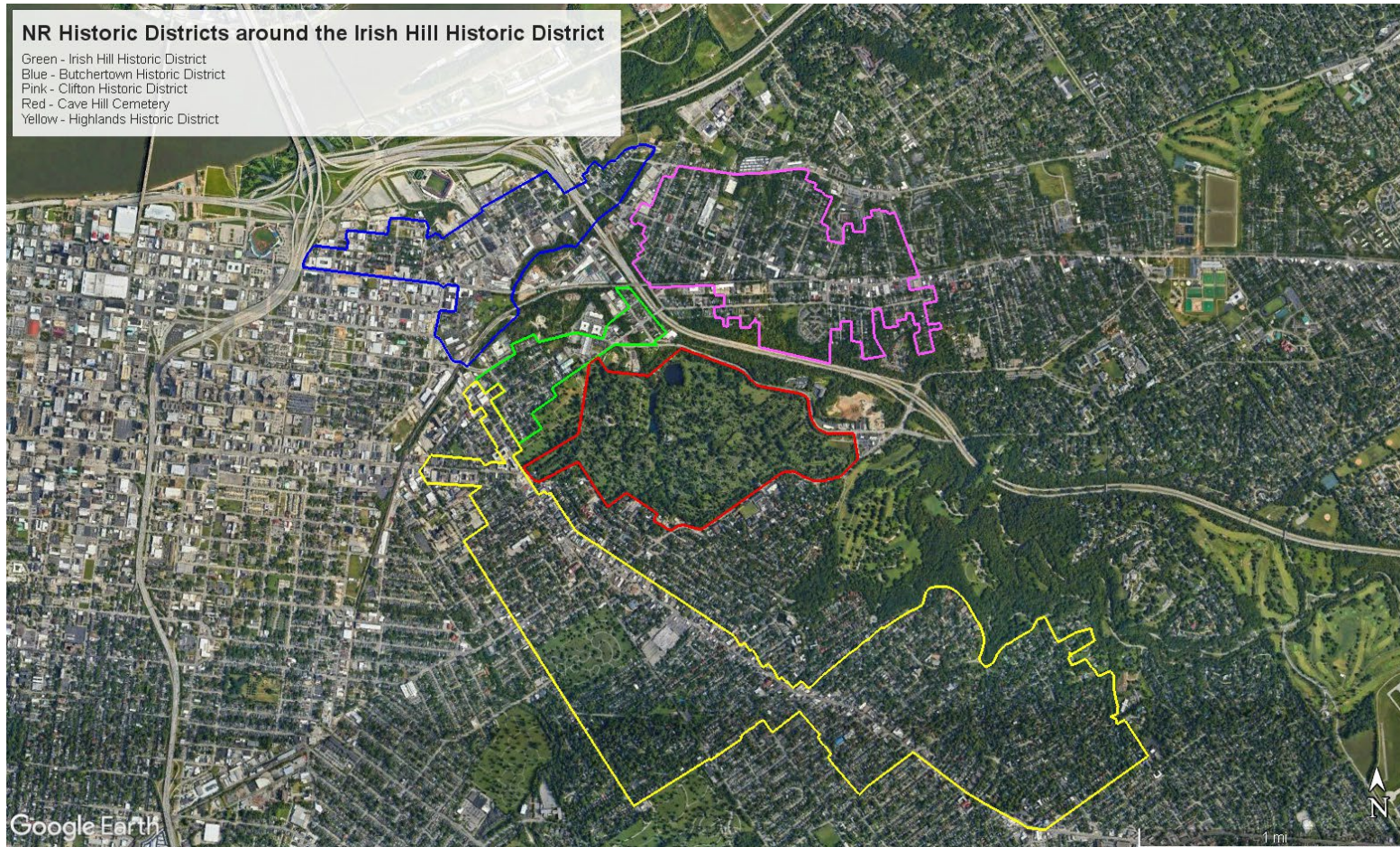


Figure 5. Map of Historic Districts around the Irish Hill Historic District.

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The 1884 atlas depicts development, both residential and commercial/industrial, is rapidly taking place in the area. Even as late as the mid-1880s, though, there are still blocks and lots that are empty or awaiting subdivision and/or construction. In 1884, the distillery operations along this portion of Beargrass Creek are growing and thriving. By 1892, when the first Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map was produced for the City of Louisville, only a portion of Irish Hill is shown. However, it is clear that nearly all the lots in the Irish Hill Historic District by the early 1890s were occupied and industrial and commercial entities had opened in the area. In 1892, industry is thriving in the area with multiple meat-related and distilling operations active nearby. By 1905, on the next version of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map for Louisville, the whole of Irish Hill is depicted and there are hardly any empty lots. Moreover, the distilling operation along the southside of Beargrass Creek has expanded exponentially and features several warehouses, stillhouses, and other distillery facilities. Irish Hill would remain nearly fully occupied and operational for most of the twentieth century, as nearby work was readily available and the modest housing stock was affordable.

Butchering and Slaughterhouses were a dominant industry in nearby Butchertown, just across the Beargrass Creek. By the 1850s, Louisville had become the country's second-largest pork packing center.¹⁵ That industry continued to expand and began to occupy parcels in the Irish Hill neighborhood. In the early- to mid-twentieth century, some meat processing related industries—which included slaughterhouses—could be found south of Beargrass Creek. This employment opportunity drew German Catholic immigrants, who were looking for entry-level jobs when they settled in the area. Historian Walter Langsam writes, “[German Americans] built tidy homes that included slaughterhouses at the rear of their properties... marketing to local residents”.¹⁶ Irish Hill Historic District today lacks the slaughterhouses at the rear of properties, but other qualities of the neighborhood's distinctive character are evident, particularly the mix of land uses. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map exhibits a rather comprehensive display of these multiple uses within the neighborhood, with residences in the front and the business in the rear of the lots, along with industrial neighbors standing beside residences. The German Catholic population settled so thickly in Irish Hill near Beargrass Creek, the northern end of the neighborhood, that the neighborhood became identified with this second ethnic group. Additionally, they were attracted to the neighborhood's Northwest corner, because it provided access to the main thoroughfare of Baxter Avenue's commercial row.

Irish Hill Historic District retains a historic feature that has disappeared from much of the post-World War II cityscape: neighborhoods where residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional mixes co-existed. While it gives evidence of mixed-use architecture, the dominant feeling of the Irish Hill Historic District is provided by the significant number of Shotgun houses and similar working-class characteristics. In this neighborhood, the house form became a personification of its working-class demographic, who settled in Louisville during a period of mass industrialization, and immigration.

¹⁵ Gray & Pape, Inc, “Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan”, 2012.

¹⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Butchertown Historic District, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #76000900.

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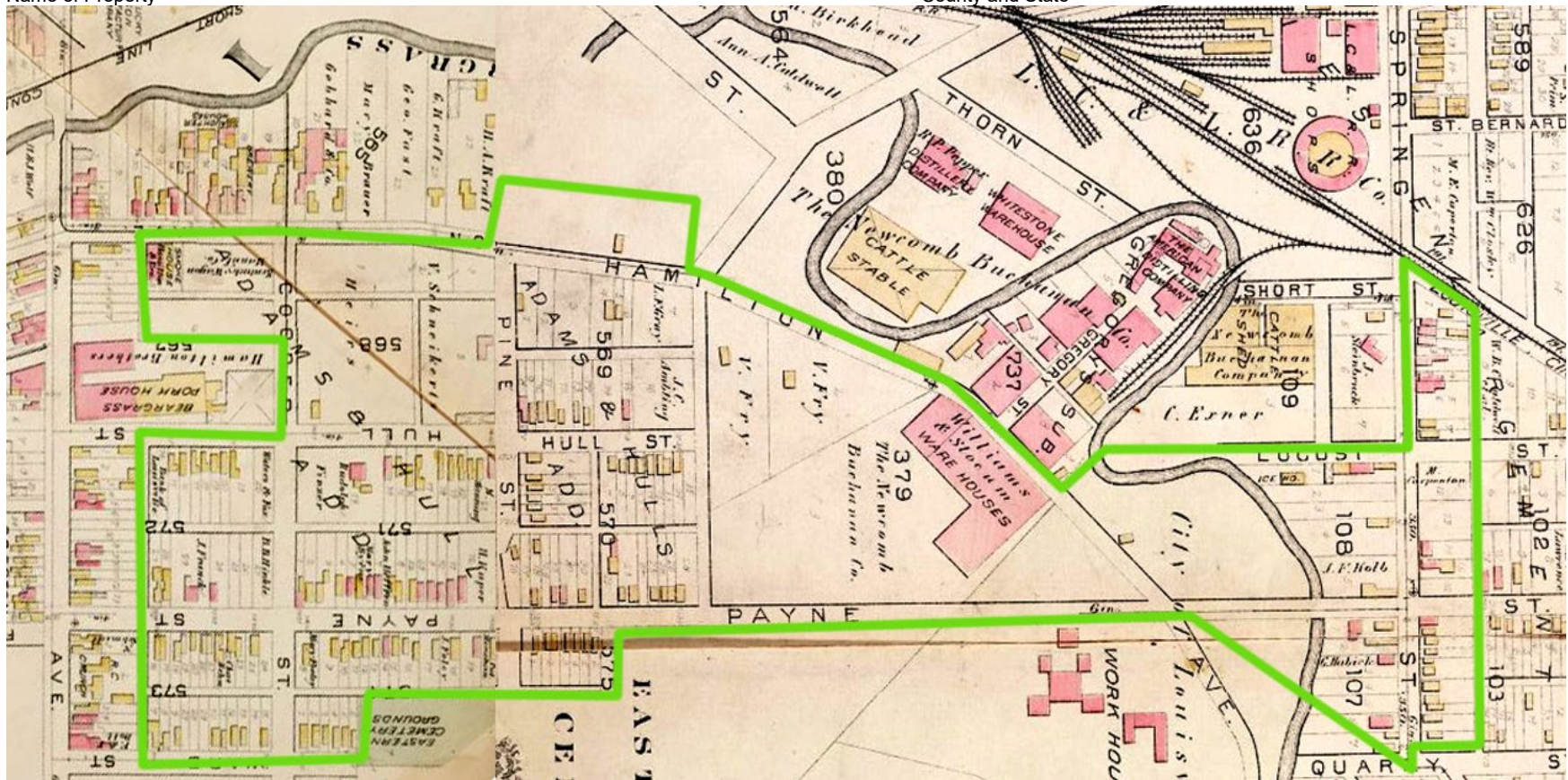


Figure 6. 1884 Louisville Atlas showing the Irish Hill Historic District. Note the already expansive distillery operations and that development is well underway in the neighborhood.

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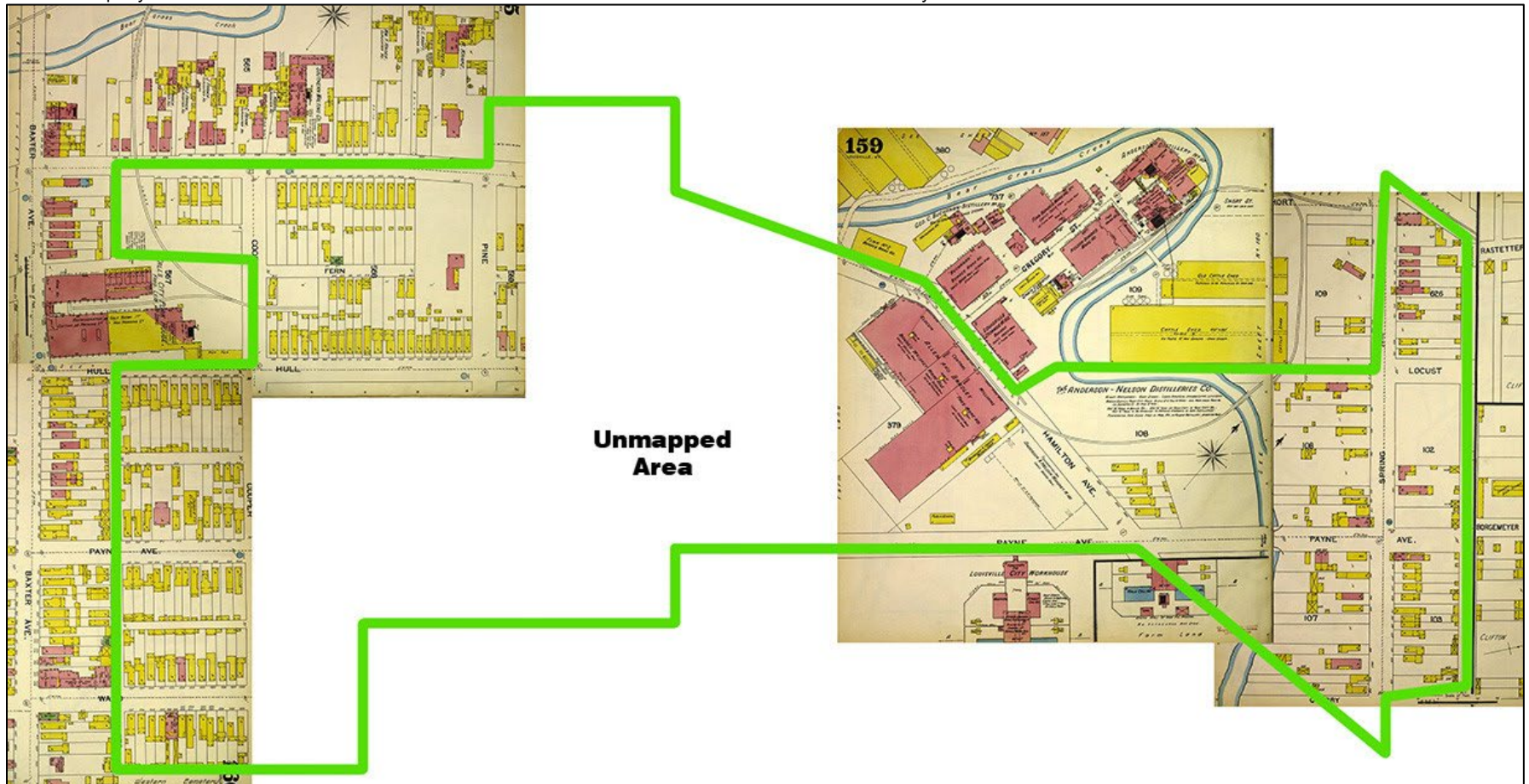


Figure 7. 1892 Sanborn Map showing the mapped portions of the Irish Hill Historic District. Note the mostly developed neighborhood and expansive distillery operations.

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Figure 8. 1905 Sanborn Map showing the Irish Hill Historic District. At this point, the residential portion of the neighborhood looks more or less like it does today.

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Distillery History in Irish Hill

Not only were residents of Irish Hill Historic District associated with a significant local industry, meat processing, but the residents, and the neighborhood as a whole, identified with a much larger local industry: bourbon distilling. Alcohol production was a feature of many peoples' daily lives in this nineteenth century neighborhood. Historically, beer breweries were located throughout Louisville in all of its residential areas, standing among commercial and residential buildings. Breweries typically included several structures, usually constructed of brick, with a few frame buildings, each of which had specific production functions. Although some structures in a brewery complex may have been built as separate units, historic Sanborn maps show that the structures were usually all connected. Extant breweries may appear to be composed of one structure when in reality that one structure consists of numerous continuous structures. Buildings found within a brewery complex would depend on the size and scope of the company, but examples include cold storage (and ice storage) buildings, brew houses, mill houses, engine houses, mechanical plants, warehouses, beer vaults, barrel wash structures, and bottling structures.¹⁷

Distillery operations were often more expansive plants than breweries were, and thus, not all neighborhoods in Louisville had one. Irish Hill, on the contrary, was home to several distilleries, all of which operated along the Beargrass Creek which ran straight through the district. Distillery operations in Irish Hill were substantial and became an important source of employment for the people who lived nearby. The earliest known distillery was built in this area around 1860 and known as the John G. Mattingly & Brother Distillery. The distillery complex, eventually owned by Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company, would end up spanning an area of over 35 acres, included a series of affiliated distillery and rickhouse facilities, which when combined, had a storage capacity of 735,000 barrels¹⁸. In 1871, the Necomb-Buchanan Co, located within the complex, had become the largest Bourbon distillery in Kentucky¹⁹. A majority of the complex was located on the north side of Lexington Avenue, with only five bonded and free warehouses located on the south side of the street, By 1884, the American Distilling Company and the R. P. Pepper Distillery Company operated at this location while other entities, like Williams & Slocum had warehouses here. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map identifies the Anderson-Nelson Distilleries Company located at the corner of Spring and Payne Street along Beargrass Creek. The Anderson-Nelson Distillery was, at one point, claimed to be the largest and oldest distilling company in Kentucky. Other entities that once were associated with distilling operations in this location include:

- David L. Graves Distillery
- Beal, Stiles & Company
- George C. Buchanan Distillery
- Anderson Distillery
- Nelson Distillery
- Allen-Bradley

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Nelson Distillery Warehouse, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #14000423

¹⁹ Ibid

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- Graystone Distillery
- Elk Run Distillery
- American Medicinal Spirits Company

Following prohibition, the facility saw a series of demolitions and downsizing, ending with the complete abandonment of the complex in 1979 by its final occupant, National Distillers. The only extant resources of this distillery complex in the district are the Williams and Central rickhouses, and the T export warehouse, later a cafeteria for National Distillers Products (JFEI 86), built in ca. 1880, ca. 1885, and ca. 1909-1929 respectively, which at one point had a listed combined capacity of 120,000 barrels.²⁰

The 1910 Census from Irish Hill shows several heads-of-household working in the distillery industry, as well as ancillary industries like cooperages. In this era before the automobile came to dominate travel, one could expect that residents lived nearer to their place of employment than is common today.²¹ The job titles held by these individuals ranged from laborer, bottle labeler, to cooper. Data showed that a large portion of Irish Hill's households relied on the distilling industry, in addition to other large trades like meat packing, for employment.

This massive distillery and associated warehouses provided jobs for the Irish and German settlers in Irish Hill. In 1919, when national prohibition against alcohol production and sales began with the passage of the 18th amendment to the US Constitution, Louisville had over 200 distilleries. The law provided an exception for alcohol sales to one of six permit holders, because alcohol was one of the only treatments for a number of physical and mental ailments.²² Kentucky Distilleries, later owned by National Distillers, operating out of Irish Hill, was one of the six companies that were still allowed to sell alcohol to consumers for medicinal purposes. When the inventory for these spirit products began to fall below safe levels to meet the medicinal need, the government granted these six distilleries a permit to distill an additional three million gallons a year. This provided a significant continued employment for residents in Irish Hill through the 1920s, until Prohibition was repealed in 1933 with the passage of the 21st Amendment.²³

In 1933, National Distillers controlled about half of the spirits in the country. The resumption of the alcohol production and sales led the company to buy other well-known distilleries. The production and warehouses in Irish Hill eventually came to be capable of holding seven times the capacity of the average facility, with the business employing over 1,400 employees.²⁴ In the mid-twentieth century, the demand for distilled products began to decrease for the first time since prohibition, resulting in the 1979 closure of National Distiller's operations in Irish Hill. The loss of the distillery meant a substantial reduction in walkable job opportunities for the neighborhood.

²⁰ Sanborn Map Company. "Sanborn fire insurance maps : Kentucky" Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky.1892

²¹ Department of Commerce and Labor-Bureau of the Census; Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 Population, Louisville City, 8th Precinct

²² Chris Chamberlin, "100 Years Later, What you might not know about Prohibition", Jan 15, 2020.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Distillery Commons, "Uncommon History", Accessed Sept. 9, 2023.

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Irish and German Catholic Heritage

In the nineteenth century, Irish and German Catholic immigrants began to settle in the Louisville area, dominating the makeup of the Irish Hill Historic District.

“Total migration to the United States increased from 23,322 in 1830 to 369,980 in 1850. The majority of immigrants settled in the Ohio Valley, in cities/areas such as Cincinnati and northern Kentucky, Louisville, and St Louis, where land could be had for cheap. To reach their destination, immigrants traveled by boat from the east or through the port of New Orleans. By 1850, there were 7,537 German immigrants and 3,105 Irish immigrants living in Louisville.”²⁵

Irish immigrants were one of the largest non-English immigrant groups to enter the United States. Most of the Irish immigration into Louisville started following the end of the War of 1812, with a downturn following the infamous “Bloody Monday” riots in August of 1855. Bloody Monday resulted in injury, property damage, and the deaths of 22 citizens.²⁶ The carnage on Bloody Monday was caused by anti-foreigner and anti-Catholic Louisville residents who were resentful towards Catholic German and Irish immigrants for not assimilating to American traditions, as well as due to tensions resulting from the collapse of the Whig Party and the escalating national debate over slavery²⁷. The Irish resisted the pressure to integrate into longer standing Louisville communities, and densely settled many of the city’s neighborhoods. They played a significant role in Louisville’s industry by providing a ready workforce.

Many Irish immigrants settled in the area for a new chance at economic success following the drastic economic downturn in Ireland caused by the Great Famine of 1845-1852.²⁸ The Great Famine was a period of starvation, disease, and mass emigration in the country caused mostly by potato blight, a rot-inducing fungus. In the early- to mid-nineteenth century, census data show Irish settlers as grocers, merchants, carpenters, tanners, stonecutters, and brick layers. Many rose to prominent positions in commerce and industry within the city. As they settled, Irish businesses, their attendance at Catholic Churches, and even the *Kentucky Irish American* newspaper, supported their communities. With a chapter established in the late 19th century, Louisville was home to, at one point, 6 divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH). The AOH was a Irish-American fraternal organization founded in the early 19th century, established to organize like-minded immigrants, and foster a sense of Irish culture. An AOH division was located adjacent to Irish Hill, in St. Brigid Church on Baxter Avenue.²⁹ While many Irish

²⁵ Jane Rice Brother, Rachel Kennedy, Jennifer Ryall, and Jay Stottman “A Survey Update of Butchertown, Phoenix Hill, Downtown Louisville and River Road”, *Kentucky Archaeological Survey*, November 2010.

²⁶ Ancient Order of Hibernians, “Bloody Monday Memorial,” June 29, 2020, <https://www.louisvilleirish.com/bloody-monday-memorial/>.

²⁷ Thomas A. Stephens. *Bloody Monday*. Belknap Inc, in *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*, ed. John Kleber (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001).

²⁸ Karl S. Bottigheimer, *Ireland and the Irish: A Short History* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1982), 178-182.

²⁹ Ancient Order of Hibernians Louisville, “About Us,” Ancient Order of Hibernians Louisville, accessed September 13, 2023, <https://aohlouisville.com/about-us>.

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immigrants settled in Limerick, the introduction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad resulted in the relocation of many of these residents, moving to areas located near the big industries. By the turn of the nineteenth century, Limerick had lost most of its Irish identity.

The working-class nature of Irish Hill's original residents is suggested by the small lot sizes selected by developers who were trying to maximize profits by squeezing as many houses as feasible on the lots. The housing stock in the Irish Hill neighborhood does not have an air of luxury or pretense. Shotgun houses are the predominant building type in the district. Their small size, simple construction methods, and small lot size, all point to a low-cost dwelling. These provide the sense of place for the Irish Hill neighborhood, which was home to mostly blue-collar workers who lived close to breweries like the Phoenix Brewing Company at the intersection of Baxter Avenue and Broadway, and the M. Christ & Sons Brewery along Baxter Avenue as it turns into East Jefferson, west of the district.³⁰ Other local industries include meat packing plants, and the historic Kentucky Distilling complex. Living close to workplaces was more commonplace in these blue-collar neighborhoods that lacked wide-scale public transportation.

Although Irish Hill's namesake reflects the Irish heritage of the district, this neighborhood was also a hub for German immigrants. The nineteenth century saw a rise in the German population in Kentucky. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the German population in Louisville had grown to eighteen thousand, thirty-five percent of the total population. Like the Kentucky Irish American newspaper, newspapers published for German-speaking readers were published in Louisville, approximately 30 in all.³¹ Similar to the Irish immigrants, German heritage resources began to emerge in the form of churches, schools, restaurants, etc.

While many of the German immigrants lived within the shotgun houses of the Irish Hill Historic District, there is an example of higher style architecture housing in the district and associated with German heritage. The Valentine Schneikert House is a ca. 1868 Italianate style house built by a prominent figure in the Louisville brick making industry. Schneikert was of German heritage - making his relocation to the neighborhood a natural choice.

South of the Irish Hill Historic District boundary was the commercial core for the community along Baxter Avenue. In 1873, St. Brigid Catholic Church was constructed on the east side of this corridor. St. Aloysius Church was established in 1891 to provide a stabilizing center for the local Irish population following the relocation of St. Brigid Church. The church moved in 1890 to the Hepburn Avenue area, which left the community without a gathering space³². Soon after the establishment of the parish, a school was established with a new building constructed in 1947

³⁰ Sanborn Map Company. "Sanborn fire insurance maps : Kentucky" Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky.1892

³¹ Thomas A. Stephens. "Belknap Inc." in The Encyclopedia of Louisville, ed. John Kleber (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001).

³² 1. Gayle Cutler, "A Place In Time - Courier-Journal's History of Neighborhoods," A Place in Time - Courier-Journal's history of neighborhoods - Center for Environmental Policy and Management, 1989, <https://louisville.edu/cepm/westlou/west-louisville-general/a-place-in-time-courier-journals-history-of-neighborhoods/view>.

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followed by a replacement church building in 1957. Both churches have since moved and the school has closed, but still reinforce Irish heritage and religious associations of the district.³³

The Baxter commercial area is located within the Highlands Historic District. The Highlands neighborhood is largely a late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban development, with a logically laid out commercial corridor and established arterial transportation route. While the Highlands Historic District abuts the Irish Hill Historic District, each district has its own qualities and aspects of historic significance. The largely blue-collar residential Irish Hill, contrasts with the proliferation of architecturally significant buildings, and planned subdivisions of the Highlands.

Evaluation of the Significance of the Irish Hill Historic District within the context of Early Working-Class and Industrial Neighborhoods in Louisville.

The Irish Hill Historic District is significant to the story of Louisville's development in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. During a period of large-scale growth, industrialization, and suburbanization, industrial hubs were appearing in various locations throughout the city. Since Downtown Louisville was already established in the years following the Civil War, the rise of immigration and increase in the mechanization of industry caused a massive developmental sprawl. This is visible both in residential and industrial developments throughout Louisville, just as they can be seen in general in larger American cities during the historic era. The residential developments tended to appear in dense clusters of modest, working-class neighborhoods, often separated based on race and ethnicity. Similarly, industrial and manufacturing facilities tended to follow the residential trends.

Particular industries held specific significance in Louisville, due to its developmental and industrial trends. Of those, three stand out among the rest: tobacco, bourbon distilling, and meatpacking. These three industries put Louisville, and Kentucky as a whole, on the map as one of the fastest growing and largest manufacturing cities in the mid-19th century. Naturally, areas where such production took place tended to develop before, and in different ways, than other areas in the city.

Irish Hill derives became significant for its ability to serve two of the City's three major industries, meatpacking and distilling. It could contribute to these industries by providing workers and by providing locations for those operations to be built, because of the neighborhood's proximity to necessary natural resources, significant infrastructure, and readily available transportation for goods and materials.

Part of Irish Hill's significance lies with the fact that it is such an insular neighborhood. Despite being one of the smallest neighborhoods in Louisville, Irish Hill contributed an outsized way with its many factories.

³³ Stephens, 338

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Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the Irish Hill Historic District and its Current Physical Condition.

Each building's contribution to the district has been evaluated insofar as it helps reinforce and interpret the significant identity of the Irish Hill Historic District. The Irish Hill Historic District meets the definition of a district stated as the 4th term of Criterion C, it is "a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction." Because that significance is in Louisville's neighborhood developmental history, particularly in the context of early, industrial working-class neighborhoods, the primary Criterion of eligibility is Criterion A.

The task of evaluating the overall significance of the Irish Hill Historic District means first evaluating its social and developmental significance and then evaluating whether there is an integrity between the resources' physical condition and the sense of significance. That will call for "... sometimes a subjective judgment, . . . it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.³⁴ The evaluative lens for this district is that it was an area within Louisville that developed as a significant working-class, neighborhood and industrial hub between 1850 and 1979. Those years were chosen to indicate the earliest extant resource in the district and the time the last year the industry associated with the neighborhood was in operation. The unpretentiousness of a working-class neighborhood can lead to frequent alterations—sometimes repairs and sometimes an owner's change related to a design taste. These changes are sometimes judged as contrary to the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards. The evaluation of the impact of these individual changes have been weighed for their impact on the ability to perceive the primary resource, which is a district, and how well the individual building reinforces or damages the ability to perceive a historic working-class neighborhood.

Irish Hill Historic District has a significant concentration of housing occupied historically by Irish and German immigrants who moved to the neighborhood and worked in its factories. Due to the economic abilities of these workers, the district was built with predominantly shotgun houses due to their inexpensive cost and small, narrow footprint. The Irish Hill Historic District meets the definition of a district, "a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction".

The Irish Hill Historic District is in good condition overall. Although some of the resources that once contributed to the district are no longer extant and others have sustained some damage, are in a state of disrepair, or have been irreversibly and unsympathetically altered, many of the original materials remain intact and are slated for preservation. Most of the resources that make up the rest of the district have been lightly altered over the years, largely to meet growing demands, to change use as the properties changed ownership, and to keep buildings in good shape. The latter is often done by replacing existing materials to keep the house livable and

³⁴ United States Department of the Interior. *National Register Bulletin #15: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. (Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 2002.)

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accessible. While newer and cheaper materials were often used, this is indicative of the personality of the neighborhood.

The following aspects of integrity will be given greater emphasis in evaluating the Irish Hill Historic District's overall integrity: integrity of location, setting, materials. The conclusion that the district contains sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials and design, will cumulatively allow for the conclusion that the Irish Hill Historic District has Integrity of **Association**, which becomes the primary basis for National Register eligibility according to the terms of Criterion A: it is important as a "Property [that] is **associated** with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history."

The Irish Hill Historic District retains integrity of **location**. When this neighborhood emerged in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the geographic location of the neighborhood was favorable due to its proximity to natural and manmade features, such as transportation routes, water sources, and cemeteries. This locational aspect has remained the same; the resources in the district remain in their historic location. While there is a loss of some of the original industrial buildings, the location of the district continues to depict a collection of worker housing outside of downtown Louisville. Moreover, the physical makeup of the neighborhood has remained relatively unchanged over the last one hundred years, and many of the key resources are still extant. Additionally, the overall layout and major thoroughfares are intact. Because of this, the district retains integrity of **setting**. From its inception, this neighborhood has been used as a residential neighborhood, with commercial and industrial resources on the outskirts. The current physical makeup of the district retains the setting of a predominantly working-class residential neighborhood with commercial and industrial features along the major thoroughfares. In this case, the commercial resources associated with Irish Hill continue standing on Baxter Avenue, and have been listed on the National Register within an adjacent historic district, Highlands. Those commercial operations thrived by serving two neighborhoods.

The Irish Hill Historic District also retains integrity of **design**. The overall design and layout of the district as a whole has been largely unchanged. This can be noted in the grid style street layout, the concentrated worker housing, and the location of the housing in the center - with major thoroughfares on the outskirts. In addition to the historic integrity of the design is the integrity of **materials**. When evaluating the district's material character, through the lens of Criterion A with an emphasis on the property's identity as a working class neighborhood, the practicality of historic and present materials become important definers of that identity. Some changes have been made to the materials over time, but the new materials are used for practical purpose and effect, just as the original materials were. With the original builders not erecting a house with the highest quality materials, some loss of materials over time is not inconsistent with the nature of the neighborhood.

The **feeling** and **association** of the Irish Hill Historic District is retained. The resources within the district, consisting predominantly of worker housing types, are extant. The integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, allow the extant features of the district to convey a strong sense of a turn-of-the-century working-class industrial suburb in Louisville. Additionally, neighborhoods such as these with Irish and German immigrants were often less extravagant due

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to the socioeconomic status of its residents. The remaining shotgun houses on small lots with shallow setbacks pointed to this and continue to give the neighborhood its distinct character.

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National Register of Historic Places, Nelson Distillery Warehouse, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #14000423.

National Register of Historic Places, Nicholas Finzer House, Jefferson County, Kentucky, National Register #79001004.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Various, see table above

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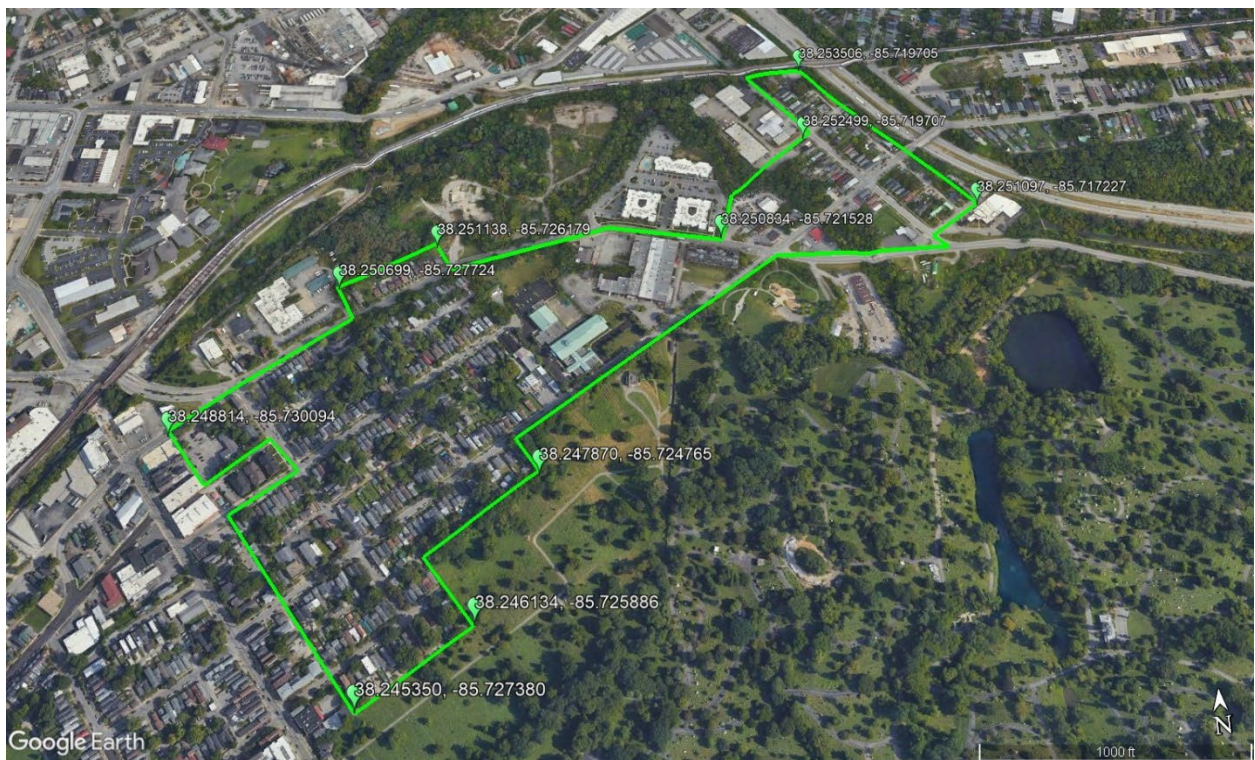
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 74-acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.248814 | Longitude: -85.730094 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.245350 | Longitude: -85.727380 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.246134 | Longitude: -85.725886 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.247870 | Longitude: -85.724765 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.251097 | Longitude: -85.717227 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.253506 | Longitude: -85.719705 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.252499 | Longitude: -85.719707 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.250834 | Longitude: -85.721528 |
| 9. Latitude: 38.251138 | Longitude: -85.726179 |
| 10. Latitude: 38.250699 | Longitude: -85.727724 |



Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the western corner of the parking lot associated with 1118 Lexington Road, one-half block southeast to the southeastern parcel boundary of 1118 Lexington road, then northeast to Cooper St., the southeast to the corner of Cooper and Hull Streets, then southwest to the corner of Hull and Bishop Streets, then southeast to the district's southern boundary at the corner of Bishop Street and the unnamed alley separating Irish Hill from the Eastern Cemetery. Then north along the boundaries of both Eastern and Cave Hill

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Cemeteries and along Payne Street to the it's intersection with Lexington Road. Then east along Lexington Road to it's intersection with S. Spring Street where the boundary runs northwest to the corner of Gray and Spring Streets, at which point it runs northeast to the end of the last residential parcel. The boundary then continues northwest, roughly following along Interstate 64 until it meets the L&N railroad, where it turns west to Spring Street. The boundary then proceeds southeast along Spring Street to the corner of Spring and Locust Streets where it turns south/southwest along the parcel boundaries of the contributing resources to Lexington Road. The boundary then continues west along Lexington Road back to the beginning point, extending to the north/northwest to encompass the residential single-family buildings on the north side of Lexington (odd numbered houses between 1305-1339 Lexington).

Boundary Justification

The Irish Hill Historic District boundaries include the bulk of what is considered the Irish Hill Neighborhood, only excluding a few modern developments on the outskirts (largely industrial and large, multi-family complexes on the north side of the district), and the commercial corridor along Baxter Avenue which is included in the NRHP-Listed Highlands Historic District. The district encompasses the entirety of the historic, working-class, residential dwellings and multiple extant features that contribute to its identity as a late-nineteenth-early-twentieth century working class neighborhood. There are very few modern additions within the district boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

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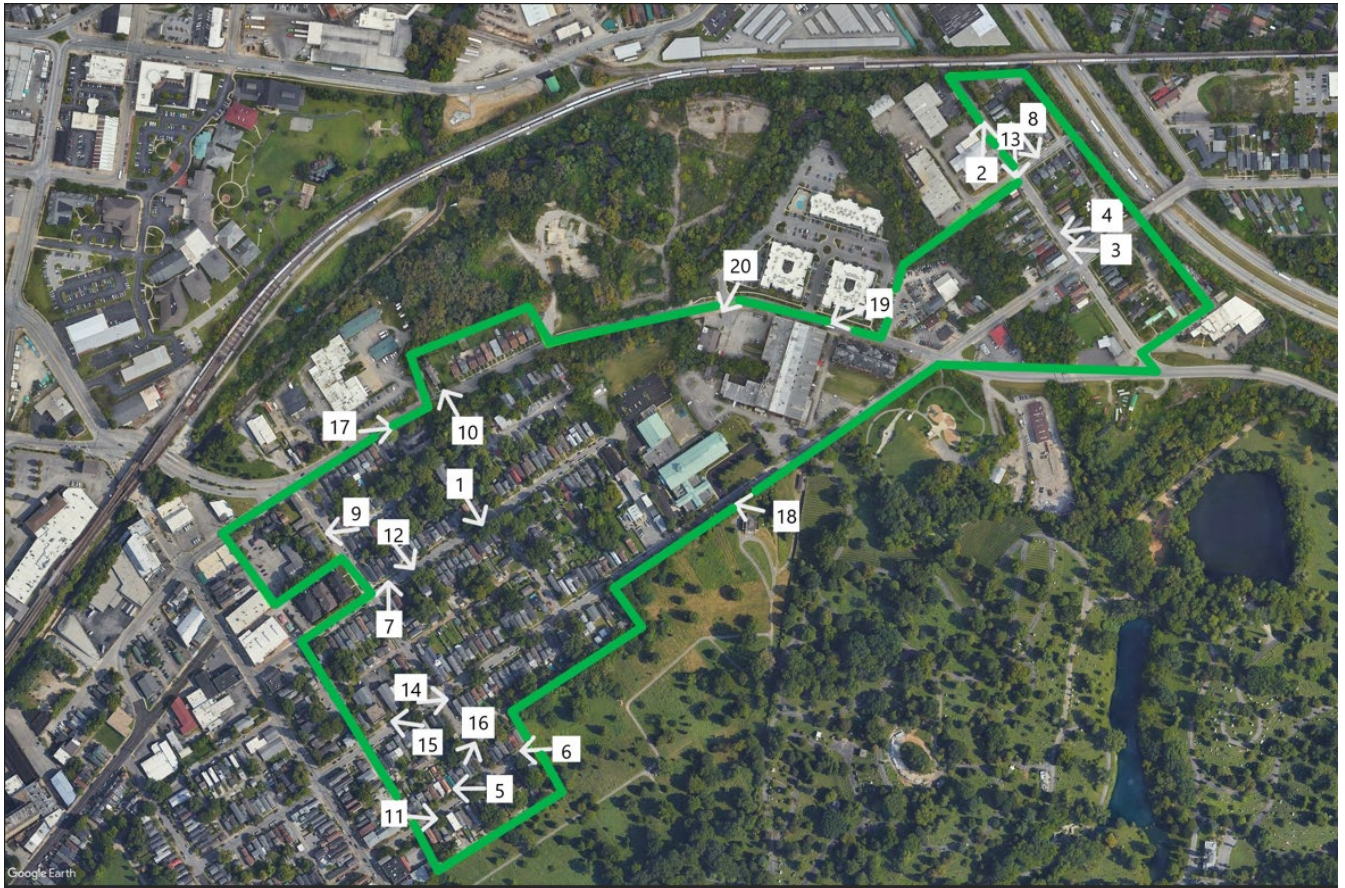
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telephone: 319-389-9306

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Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Irish Hill Historic District
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Wes Cunningham
Date Photographed: June 20 and 21, 2023

Photo 1 of 20, 1238 Hull Street, camera facing southeast.

Photo 2 of 20, 111 Spring Street, camera facing north.

Photo 3 of 20, 228 Spring Street, camera facing west.

Photo 4 of 20, 222 Spring Street, camera facing west.

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- Photo 5 of 20, 1125 Rogers Street, camera facing west.
- Photo 6 of 20, 1207 Rogers Street, camera facing west.
- Photo 7 of 20, 1205 Hull Street, camera facing north.
- Photo 8 of 20, 1504 Locust Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 9 of 20, 418 Cooper Street, camera facing west.
- Photo 10 of 20, 1305 Lexington Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 11 of 20, 1122 Rogers Street, camera facing east.
- Photo 12 of 20, 1212 Hull Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 13 of 20, 204 Spring Street, camera facing south.
- Photo 14 of 20, 1200 Payne Street, camera facing east.
- Photo 15 of 20, 1123 Payne Street, camera facing west.
- Photo 16 of 20, 611 Cooper Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 17 of 20, 1234 Lexington Road, camera facing east.
- Photo 18 of 20, 1351 Payne Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 19 of 20, Extant Distillery Building, camera facing southwest
- Photo 20 of 20, Extant Distillery Building, camera facing south.