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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUN 24 2016

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

## 1. Name of Property

historic name E. L. Hughes Company Building

other names/site number JFCD-219

Related Multiple Property NA

## 2. Location

street & number 209 East Main Street

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town Louisville

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40202

## 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

 6-16-16  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date

**Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office**  
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

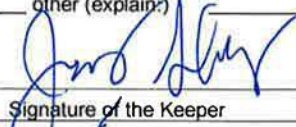
In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
 8-4-2016  
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Business

Commerce/Business

Commerce/Warehouse

Commerce/Warehouse

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early 20th Century: Commercial Style

foundation: Brick masonry

walls: Brick Masonry

roof: Built-up Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Description**

**Summary Paragraph**

The E. L. Hughes Building (JFCD-129) is a five-story early-20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial style brick building, with full basement level, located at 209 East Main Street in Louisville, Kentucky. The building was purpose-built by E. L. Hughes in 1905-1906 for his wholesale business which distributed window sashes, doors, blinds, and millwork products in Louisville and environs. The building is sited two city blocks east of First Street, the eastern edge of Louisville's downtown core. The rectangular building extends from East Main Street (its primary façade), to Washington Street (its secondary façade), on a land parcel that measures 0.3908 acres. The surrounding buildings within the city block were constructed circa early 1900s. The E. L. Hughes Building is the contributing building within the property boundary proposed for listing; there is one non-contributing building on the property, a one-story garage/warehouse constructed circa mid-1920s.



Figure 1. Google Earth view of the site.



Front and east side, view to northwest (photo 2)



Rear and east side, view to southwest (photo 10)

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**Setting and Site Characteristics:** Louisville is located on the southern banks of the Ohio River in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The city grid, starting with Main Street, is roughly aligned with the east-to-west flow of the Ohio River. Between East Main Street and the banks of the Ohio River, Louisville's eastern railroad yards served as a commerce hub until the late-20<sup>th</sup> century. East Main Street properties and buildings abutting the eastern railroad yards had easy access to public rail facilities and private railroad sidings. The commerce in the area included the factories and/or warehouses of the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company, Louisville Grocery Company, Armor wholesale meat, Merchants Ice and Cold Storage, and other public and private warehouse buildings. As will be discussed in the Statement of Significance, E. L. Hughes strategically selected the urban East Main Street site, and a vertical building form, as a departure from the traditional physical plant where sash, door, blind, and millwork products were distributed, i.e., through horizontally-oriented lumber-yard facilities located on larger tracts of land.



**Figure 2. location of Jefferson County**



**Figure 3. Louisville, Kentucky aerial photograph circa late 1930s (circle locates the E. L Hughes Building)**

**Exterior Description of the Hughes Building:** The E. L Hughes Building is a five-story brick masonry structure with a basement level, rectangular in form, that measures 40'-8" wide along East Main Street, 204'-0" deep, and 80'-0" high. The primary building was constructed during 1905-1906 on a land parcel measuring 84.35' along East Main Street, 204.00' deep, and 82.92' along Washington Street. The building is located on the west boundary line, leaving 43'-8" of property width to the east. A non-contributing one-story building with basement level (JFCD-129A) measuring 43'-8" wide and 69'-0" deep has a brick façade on East Main Street and loading-docks opening to Washington Street.

**Structural Organization of the Building:** The 1:5 ratio rectangular building plan is divided by a long axis, north-south, column/beam line creating an east and west bay. The beams are a composite of two eight-by-sixteen inch (8"X16") sawn timbers. Resting perpendicular on the beams are sawn timber joists measuring eight-by-sixteen inch (8"X16") and spaced approximately 3'-4" on center. Two-inch-thick (2") wood decking is laid perpendicular to the joists and covered with hardwood tongue & groove flooring laid 45 degrees to the floor decking. The composite beams are supported by columns spaced approximately 13'-6" on center along the

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north-south axis. Columns on the basement level and first floor are twelve inch (12") diameter cast iron. Columns above the first floor are sawn timber of the following sizes; second floor sixteen-by-sixteen inch (16"X16"), third floor twelve-by-twelve inch (12"), fourth floor ten-by-ten inch (10"X10"), and the fifth floor eight-by-eight inch (8"X8"). The roof beam along the north-south axis is a single eight-by-sixteen inch (8"X16") sawn timber. Resting perpendicular on the roof beam are sawn lumber joists two-and-a-half inches by twelve inches (2-1/2"X12") spaced two-feet (2'-0") on center. The structural north-south axis that divides the building is explicitly expressed on the south and north facades by the widest brick field, being four-feet-eight-inches (4'-8") wide. The outside corner brick fields on the south and north facades are three-feet (3'-0") wide and the brick fields between the windows are two-feet (2'-0") wide. The three different brick field sizes sets up a dynamic B-C-C-A-C-C-B rhythm, drawing attention to the center of the façade and out to the building edges. The structural north-south building center-line axis is explicitly expressed on the first floor storefront by a twelve-by-twenty-four inch (12"X18") rectangular cast-iron column. The column gives center supports to multiple steel beams spanning thirty-four-feet eight-inches (34'-8"); beam ends are brick supported. The column and beams create two openings for non-structure framing and glass. The vertical elevations for the basement and first floors were established by the existing elevation of railroad sidings located on the north end of the building. The basement floor elevation is approximately four feet (4'-0") above grade along the north property line; as needed for trackside loading docks. The grade along the south property line is approximately ten feet (10'-0") above the north property line. The first floor elevation is eleven-feet three-inches (11' 3") above the basement elevation, establishing a first-floor elevation five-foot three-inches (5'-3") above the south property line along East Main Street.

**South Façade Description of the E. L. Hughes Building:** The south load-bearing brick masonry façade faces East Main Street. The elevation is characterized by a tripartite scheme consisting of: a storefront base; a four-story shaft; and a cap expressed by mezzanine windows and metal cornice. The original storefront



**Figure 4. E. L. Hughes Co.  
(CD 1907: 2146)  
South Facade**



**Figure 5. E. L. Hughes Co. (LW 1908 Oct, 1:#)  
South Façade during State Fare Lumberman Gathering**

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explicitly expressed the five-foot three-inches (5'-3") elevation rise between the sidewalk and the first floor. The single entrance door was located at sidewalk level and to the east, of the center cast-iron column. The opening above the entrance door was divided by a center vertical mullion with a glass panel sash on each side. A horizontal band of double-hung windows spanned the distance between sidewalk level and the first floor, allowing the basement to receive natural light (Figure 4, Photo 0021). Above the double-hung windows at the sidewalk level, there was a band of picture windows, each approximately six-feet (6'-0") tall and eight-feet wide (8'-0", Figure 4). Above the picture window band was another band of double-huge windows (Figures 4 & 7.) The storefront and the four stories above is divided by a limestone crown moulding for the full width of the building.

The window opening sizes and patterns above the storefront reflect the structural organization of the building—symmetrical around the building's vertical centerline and the changing floor-to-floor dimension (Photo 0003, Figure 4). Steel angle lintels support the masonry above window openings. The limestone crown moulding that divides the storefront and the four-story mass above is also the sill for the second floor windows. There are limestone sills under the third and fourth floor windows that extend continuously under all windows and through the dividing brick fields. There are stone sills under the fourth-floor windows that extend continuously under all windows and through dividing brick fields, with the exception of the center brick field. The continuous limestone sills accentuate the horizontal floor levels. The eighteen windows of the second, third, and fourth floors are framed by brick corbeling and tongue-and-dart brick moulding. The six windows of the fifth floor are grouped in two sets of three with the same corbeling and moulding frame. The shaft and cap are divided by a cove-shaped limestone sill that extends under all mezzanine windows and through the dividing brick fields. Above the mezzanine windows is a metal cornice consisting of a dentil band, modillion band, and crown moulding band. The original storefront was removed by the Fetzer Company circa late 1960s and infilled with brick masonry and anodized aluminum storefront framing system (Photo 0004). The original wood window sashes were replaced with a painted aluminum storefront framing system; wood sash packets and weights remain (Photo 0005).

**East Façade Description of the E. L. Hughes Building:** The east façade serves as a load-bearing wall and is sparsely detailed. The adjacent one-story garage/warehouse abuts the east façade. Masonry pockets were cut in the façade to support steel and timber beams of the garage/warehouse. The facade has been painted and the paint is currently in poor condition. On the north end of the façade, a painted ghost of the original painted E L Hughes sign exists (Photo 0010). On the south end of the façade, a painted ghost of the original painted Pickrell & Craig sign exists. A stepped brick masonry parapet wall with terra cotta coping course extends the length of the façade. There are two chimneys on the south end of the façade that extend above the parapet wall. Minor alterations to the façade include a masonry opening for a single door leading from the second floor to the roof of the one-story garage/warehouse, a masonry opening for the freight elevator door leading from the basement level to the loading docks, a masonry opening for a double door leading from the basement level to the loading docks, and a masonry opening for a produce handling chute.

**North Façade Description of the E. L. Hughes Building:** The north load-bearing brick façade faces Washington Street. The original masonry window openings above the basement level are organized in the same pattern as the south façade: groups of three on each side of the building's vertical centerline. The masonry above the window openings is supported by a shallow brick arch. All masonry window openings are infilled with concrete-masonry-units and brick masonry; original frames and sashes have been removed. The basement level elevation is approximately four-feet (4'-0") above existing grade elevation, allowing for railroad car loading and unloading through openings provided by steel beams and a center cast iron column (Photo 0009, Figure 9). Loading dock openings are infilled with concrete-masonry-units and brick masonry.

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**West Façade Description of the E. L. Hughes Building:** Located on the west property line, the façade serves as a load-bearing wall and is sparsely detailed. The adjacent three-story building sets off the property line, leaving a 1'-0" to 2'-6" space between the buildings. There are no common structural supports. The facade has been painted and the paint is currently in poor condition. On the north end of the façade a ghost of the original painted E L Hughes sign exists (Photo 0007). Within the space between the buildings, there are two original masonry openings for windows on the first floor; the material or condition of the windows is not known. At the location of the original three-story wood-frame warehouse that abutted the building, a number of features are visible: brick ledges, beam/joist masonry pockets, masonry openings for doors, and masonry openings for elevator doors (Photo 0007, Figure 8). A stepped brick masonry parapet wall with terra cotta coping course extends the length of the façade. There is one chimney on the south end of the façade that extends above the parapet wall. The original elevator penthouse extends above the parapet wall. With the exception of masonry infill in original openings, there are no visible alterations to the façade.

**Interior Description of the E. L. Hughes Building:** The E. L Hughes Building is approximately 49,500 square feet in area, including basement, divided equally among the six floor levels. A heavy timber column, beam, and joist framing is typical throughout the building, with exception of cast-iron columns at the basement and first floor levels. Vertical circulation elements included: an original brick elevator shaft that connects all floors; an original enclosed wood-framed stair adjacent to the elevator shaft that connects all floors; a single flight of stairs connecting the first and second floor, construction time not determined. A modern freight elevator with wood frame enclose was installed in the north east corner of the building. Circa early 1920's, a helical produce handling chute was installed that extended from the fifth floor to the basement.

**Basement:** The basement is characterized by a poured concrete floor; painted brick walls; painted cast-iron columns, and painted exposed heavy timber wood joists and beams (Photo 0025). The basement is an open plan with the exception of a twelve-inch thick brick dividing wall that extends from the basement through the first floor, creating a south room. The wall is located at the second column north of the south façade (Photo 0024). The south wall of the room originally included the double-hung windows of the storefront façade. The room includes an eight-foot (8'-0") by twelve-foot (12'-0") masonry safe with steel plate door; the safe is located in the northeast corner of the room.

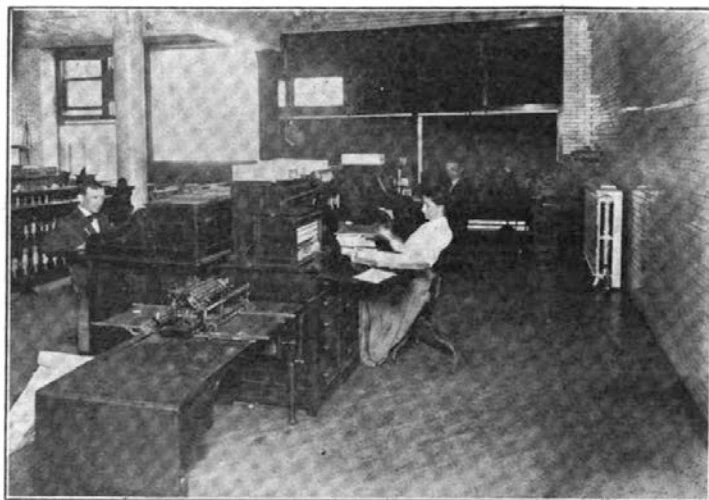
**First Floor:** The first floor is primarily accessed from the East Main Street sidewalk via an interior landing and half-flight stair. Original portions of the landing and stair still remain (Photo 0022). There is evidence that a half-flight stair from the landing also extended to the basement. The primary half-flight stair leads from the landing up to the current administrative offices of the Fetzer Company. The original open office area (Figures 6 & 7) has been subdivided with wood-stud and gypsum board partitions; an acoustical panel ceiling has been installed below the original metal ceiling. The original walls of the office area were constructed of glazed white brick.

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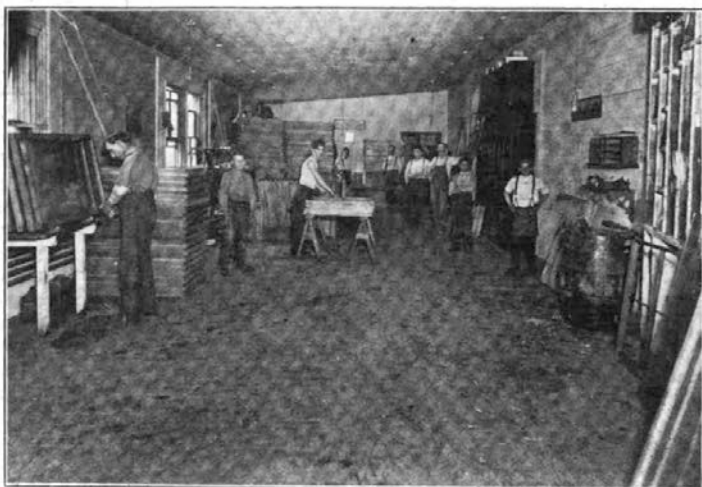


**Figure 6. E. L Hughes Co. (SLL 1906 Jul 12:67)  
South Office looking northeast**

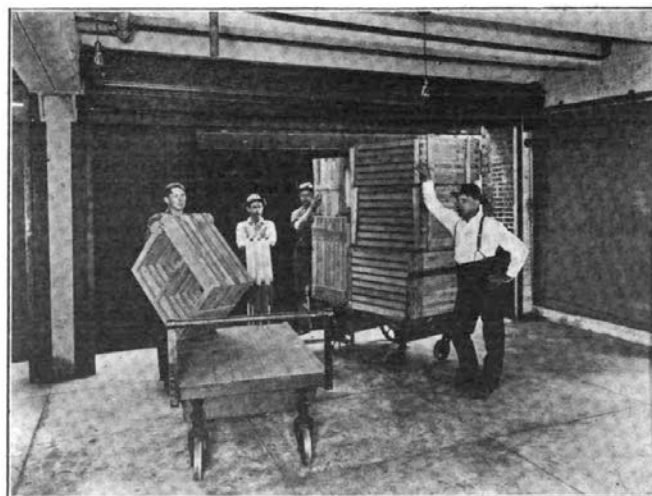


**Figure 7. E. L Hughes Co. (SLL 1906 Jul 12: 67)  
South office looking south**

The original glazed brick and metal ceiling remain in good condition (Photo 0018). Above the basement, there is a masonry safe, of the same size, in the office area. Behind the office area a single flight stair connects the first and second floor. The remaining area on the first floor is currently used as showroom and warehouse. In the showroom section, an acoustical panel ceiling has been dropped below the heavy timber joist, the exterior walls have been covered with wood-studs and gypsum board, and the original wood flooring is exposed and finished (Photo 0014). In the warehouse section the exterior walls are painted white, the heavy timber joists are exposed and painted black, and the cast iron columns are painted (Photo 0011).



**Figure 8. E. L Hughes Co. (SLL 1906 Jul 12:67)  
Second floor abutting wood-frame warehouse**



**Figure 9. E. L Hughes Co. (SLL 1906 Jul 12:67)  
Basement railcar loading dock**

**Second Floor:** A south section of the second floor is currently being used as showroom space. Wood-stud and gypsum board partitions divide the space. An acoustical panel ceiling is dropped below the heavy timber joists (Photo 0035). Within two rooms along the south façade the heavy timber ceiling is exposed and has been cleaned (Photo 0031). The remaining area on the second floor is currently used as warehouse; the brick walls are painted white, heavy timber columns are been painted white, and the heavy timber ceiling is painted black (Photo 0013).



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**Third through Fifth Floors:** All floors above the second floor are currently used as warehouse space. All floors are open plan with the exception of some wire-mesh storage cages. The brick walls in all areas are painted, mostly white. All heavy timber columns are painted, mostly white. The heavy timber ceilings are all exposed with a mixture of painted and bare wood (Photo 0038). The south end of the fifth floor includes a three-column mezzanine (Photo 0046). The ceiling height of the mezzanine is below six-feet (6'-0"). At the mezzanine level, there is a wood frame access stair to a roof hatch.

**Description of parking garage (Non-contributing building):** The abutting garage and warehouse was constructed circa mid 1920s by the Pickrell & Craig Co. The original one-story-with-full-basement building was purpose-built as a produce warehouse. The structure of the wood-frame building was supported by the east wall of the E L Hughes Building and supported by wood columns along the east property line. The south façade is constructed of twelve-inch (12") brick. Circa late-1960s, the Fetzer Company replaced the structural wood floor system and columns with structural steel and concrete deck. The structural wood roof system remains. The south façade was substantially changed. The north façade has been replaced with concrete-masonry-units.

**Changes to the Building Since the Period of Significance:** Exterior changes to the building include: replacement of original south façade wood window sashes with aluminum storefront framing system; replacement of south façade storefront with masonry infill and aluminum storefront framing system; removal of wood windows on north façade and openings infilled with masonry; removal of original loading dock doors and openings infilled with masonry; alteration to entry lobby stair and removal of first floor balusters; construction of wood-stud partitions on first floor and second floor; installation of a modern freight elevator; and installation of a helical produce handling chute.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1906-1915  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1906  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance**

The selected period of significance, 1906-1915, corresponds to the period that the E. L. Hughes Company occupied the building and made important innovations in the building material sales market. Construction was completed on the E. L. Hughes Buildings in 1906.

**Criteria Considerations NA**

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Paragraph

**The E. L. Hughes Building (JFCD-219)**, 209 East Main Street, meets National Register Criterion A, and is significant in the area of commerce/industry for its association with new business practices that modernized the building material industry. E. L. Hughes (1864-1909), owned the building, and worked as a jobber (wholesaler distributor). He established a business exclusively devoted to sash, door, and millwork products during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, when such products were retailed or wholesaled through lumber company conglomerates. Through E. L. Hughes' unique devotion to a new business practice, he also secured a business relationship with the Paine Lumber Co. located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to be the exclusive distributor of the patented KORELOCK veneer door in Louisville and its environs. KORELOCK veneer doors are known to be installed in the Seelbach Hotel (NRIS-ID:75000775) and residential structures within the Cherokee Triangle Area Residential District (NRIS-ID:76000902). E. L. Hughes oversaw the planning and construction of the five story commercial/warehouse building (1905-1906) while operating the E. L. Hughes Company at 123 East Main Street, one city block west. The significance of E. L. Hughes is evaluated within a context of Louisville's associated retailers and wholesalers who distributed sash, door, and millwork products. In this comparison, E. L. Hughes occupies an exclusive division within the sales and distribution of construction materials and products in Louisville and its environs. In focusing upon E. L. Hughes, this nomination reveals a segment of the construction product commerce/industry that was evolving from being distributed by a manufacturer to a jobber. This evolution opened a path to rethinking site selection and building design, from expansive horizontal requirements of a lumber yard and fabrication plant, to an urban compact building design. This also opened a path of distribution for patented products such as the KORELOCK veneer door. The E. L. Hughes Building provides an excellent example of an urban commercial/warehouse that illustrates the success of a capitalist's vision to change an entrenched industry's business practice. Furthermore, from the comparative buildings surveyed, the E. L. Hughes Building proves to be the only remaining structure purpose-built from 1892-1910 for the lumber, sash, door, and millwork commerce/industry in Louisville, Kentucky.

### Historic Context: Lumber, Sash, Door, and Millwork Businesses in Louisville, Kentucky, 1892-1910

#### Research Design

The significance of the E. L. Hughes Building was evaluated by comparison with other sash, door, blind retailers and wholesalers in Louisville, Kentucky. The Caron's City Directory was used as the primary information source. All the companies that were listed under the section "Sash, Doors, and Blinds" from 1892-1910 were identified along with the year their name was published (TABLE-1). This period of time covers E. L. Hughes personal formation history, his capitalistic venture, and the construction of the E. L. Hughes Building. Four companies were selected because of their consistent presence in the Directory from 1892-1910: Gernert Brothers Lumber Company, Samuel P. Graham Lumber, Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Company, and G.E. Moody & Company.

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	E L Hughes w/W J Hughes						E L Hughes 123 E Main						E L Hughes 209 E Main						
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Armstrong Lumber Co.	X	X	X	X	X	X													
Bell & Coggeshall Co.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Central Planing Mill & Lumber Co.											X								
Comstock Lumber Co.								X	X	X	X								
Cook Frank S. & Co.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			
East End Lumber Co.													X	X					
Falls City Planing	X	X	X	X															
Fink-Schmidt Lumber	X	X																	
Frey Planing Mill Co.																		X	X
Gernert Bros. Lumber C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Graham Samuel P. Lumber	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Harris Contracting & Building Co.						X													
<b>E. L. Hughes Co.</b>							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hughes W. J. & Sons Co.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jones Fred G. & Co.																X	X	X	X
Lewis H. J. & Bro.						X													
Kline David B.	X	X	X	X															
Koehler Henry & Co.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X								
Kentucky Sash and Door Co.															X	X	X	X	
Lewis H. J. & Bro.			X		X	X													
Lewis H. J., Jr., & Co.	X	X	X	X															
Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co.						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mehler & Eckstenkemper Lumber Co													X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moody G. E. & Co.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moody-Mitchell Lumber & Building Co.																			X
J. P. Will Co.						X													
Ryan John J.	X	X	X																
Shippen Bros.	X		X	X															
Steinacker J. Geo.							X												
Struck J. N. & Bro.										X									
Thomas Calvin F.								X	X	X	X	X							
Taylor & Montgomery	X	X																	
Will J. P. Co.					X														

**TABLE – 1 Caron’s City Directory – Heading: “Sash, Doors, Binds.” – Years: 1892-1910**

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### Louisville, Kentucky lumber trade circa 1891

Louisville was extremely important in the lumber trade industry. The town served as a leading market for fine hardwoods and other lumber which supplied contractors and builders raw materials for superstructure construction. Other industries, including manufacturers and businesses, focused more on the export trade of hardwoods. Louisville's location was within reach of Michigan's pine by railroad, Pennsylvania forests by water, and was central to the most productive regions of the country for hardwood. In the late-19th century, there was a steady increase in volume and expansion in capital. The growth was attributed not only to Louisville's accessibility to a variety of soft and hardwood but also because of its centrality to US population centers and ever increasing demand. Besides lumber for building purposes, there was a demand for hardwoods for furniture, wagons, and carriages. These factors established an important and active lumber market with a number of substantial firms and corporations in Louisville. With Louisville's lumber companies at the crux of the demand, its firms and corporations were able to cover the principal markets in the country.

### Location of comparative lumber business ventures

#### KEY:

- 1. G. E. Moody
- 2. Gernert Bro.
- 3. W. J. Hughes
- 4. Lortz & Frey
- 5. E. L. Hughes



Figure 10. Louisville Map 1873

### G. E. Moody & Co. and Kentucky Planing Mill Company History

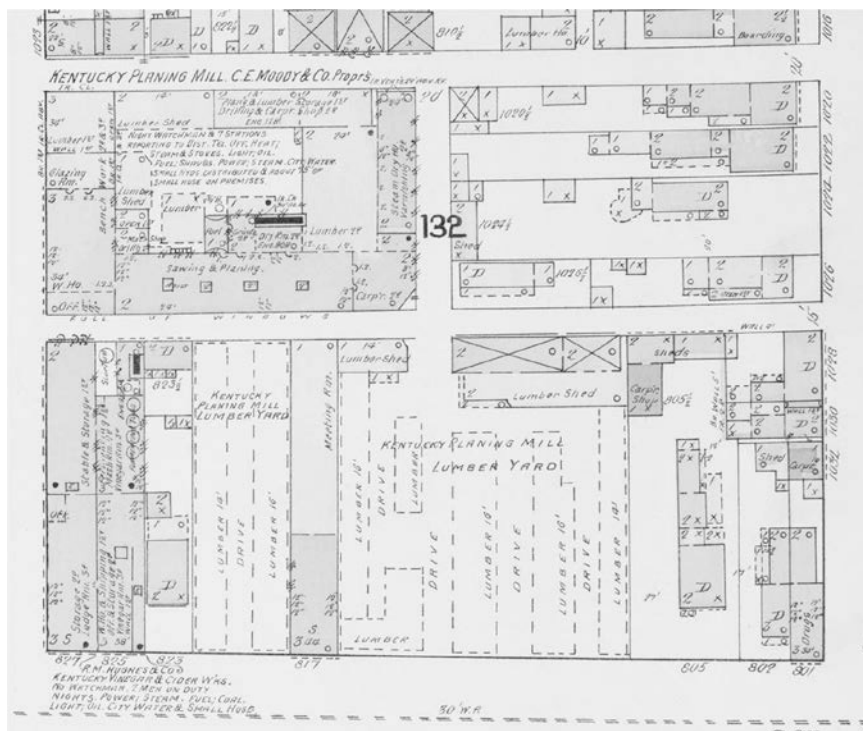
George E. Moody (1828-1909) was born in Henry County, Kentucky on a cattle farm where he became trained in the care and business of cattle. With that training, he moved to Louisville, Kentucky and started a successful livery stable at Fifth and Green Streets (CJ 1909 Sep 7:3). In time, he diversified his interest and entered the lumber trade, joining the lumber and mill business of William H. Dix.

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The business name was Kentucky Planing Mills, located on 9th Street, between West Broadway and Magazine Streets, circa 1864 (CD 1865:383). Circa 1870 G. E. Moody established G. E. Moody & Company, with John Mitchell as member at the same location. The Kentucky Planing Mill continued as a separate business. Moody and Mitchell developed a substantial business, supplying contractors and builders with lumber materials and millwork products. Millwork products were manufactured with the latest wood-working and planing machinery that included a selection of sash, doors, blinds, and molding.

The lumber yard supplied a large stock of building lumber, rough and dressed, to local trades and throughout the South and Southwest. Business diversification continued by providing subcontracting working to contractors and builders to furnish and install interior finishing work. In 1891, interior finish work was being supplied and installed for the Louisville Commerce Building and the Louisville Custom House. Prior to 1891, the company completed the interior work in Louisville for Calvary Church on 4th Street, the Kenyon Building, the Tyler Building, the 14th Street Depot, Chestnut Street Baptist Church, and Jackson Street Methodist Church. G. E. Moody managed the lumber yard, planing mill, and manufacturing plant. John Mitchel managed construction interests of the business. On May 21, 1896, G. E. Moody & Co. submitted a low bid to the Supervising Architect's office for the completion of the Richmond, Kentucky Post-Office (CJ 1896, May 22). The contract was awarded on May 23, 1896 (RSA 1896 Sep 30:i55, 55, 97). Circa 1907, the G. E. Moody & Co. was reorganized as the Moody-Mitchel Lumber and Building Co. The company continued to expand its construction business, building Custom Houses in Quincey, Illinois; Lynchburg, Virginia; Frankfort, Kentucky; and other building types in the South and Southwest.



**Figure 11. G. E. Moody & Co. - Kentucky Planing Mill  
Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1892**

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### G. E. Moody & Co. - Kentucky Planing Mill summary of Site, Buildings, and Structures

A planing mill is shown on the 1873 city of Louisville map as a shaded block, located on 9th Street between West Broadway and Magazine Street. The buildings and structures identified on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show little change between 1892 and 1905 (compare Figure 11 above & Figure 12 below.). The building and structures identified include two- and three-story masonry buildings, one- and two-story wood frame buildings, and wood frame lumber sheds. A one-story masonry building for a boiler and engine is also identified. The primary uses identified are lumber yard, lumber shed, dry kilns, sawing & planing, drilling shop, carpenter shop, stair shop, paint shop, glazing room, and offices. The only image discovered during research was an etching used in the Adair County News; Columbia, Kentucky (Figure 13.). The etching shows a typical industrial/mill building of the mid to late 1800's. No above grade buildings or structures remain.

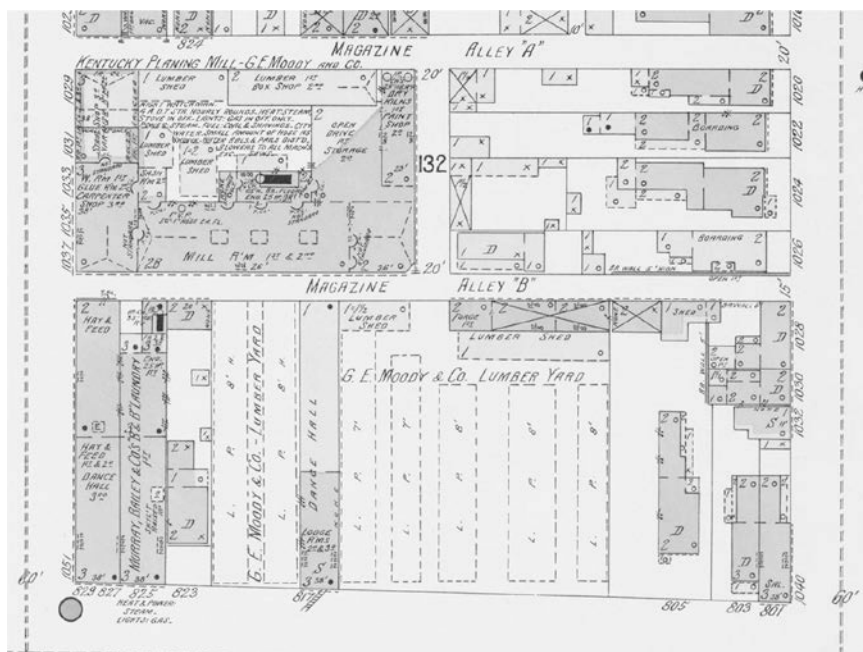


Figure 12. G. E. Moody & Co. - Kentucky Planing Mill  
Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1905

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**Figure 13. G. E. Moody & Co. - Kentucky Planing Mill (ACN 1900 Feb 14:3)**

### **Gernert Bros. Lumber Co. History**

The business was established circa 1860 by Fred Gernert and Steinacker located at Sixth and Hill Street. The business was succeeded circa 1884 by the Gernert Bros. & Koehler Co. Circa 1889 the business was incorporated with Fred Gernert, President; Henry Koehler, Vice-President; John W. Gernert, General Manager; and Frank Roth, Secretary and Treasurer. The Sixth and Hill Street site was approximately four acres. The Company stocked softwood and hardwood dimensioned lumber as well as sash, door, and millwork. The manufacturing of sash, door, and millwork products is not recorded on the 1892 Sanborn Maps (SBM 1892:175-176). Sales were local and a wholesale trade extended through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana. Henry Koehler retired from the business in 1892 and the business was reorganized as the Gernert Bros. Lumber Co. Between the years 1904-1905, a planing mill and sash & door manufacturing plant was constructed. The business venture was named the Kentucky Sash and Door Company. In 1907, a nine-acre tract of land located at Jackson and Burnett was purchased by the Gernerts for the Company's wholesale lumber business. The Kentucky Sash and Door Company was sold to Dayton Castleman, W. H. Castleman, and John K Kreutzmann in 1909 and incorporated as the Kentucky Lumber and Millwork Company. Fred and John Gernert continued in the wholesale lumber business at the Jackson and Burnett location and family decedents operated the business through the mid 1940s.

### **Gernert Bros. Lumber Co. Summary of Site, Buildings, and Structures**

No buildings or structures are noted at Sixth and Hill on the 1873 City of Louisville map. Multiple one-story wood-frame buildings and structures are shown on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (SMC Louisville KY 1892:176). The use of the buildings and structures shown are identified as lumber shed, lumber & sash wholesale, sash & door, carpenter shop, and office. The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows all 1892 buildings as being demolished with the exception of one lumber shed on the north end of the property. New multiple two-story wood frame buildings and structures are shown on the south. The use of the primary building is identified as a planing mill on the first floor and door & sash on the second floor. Other buildings uses are identified as office and warehouse. The only image discovered during research was an etching used in the Courier-Journal; Louisville, Kentucky (Figure 14). The etching shows lumber yards, lumber sheds,



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buildings, and structures as developed by Kentucky Lumber & Millwork Co. in 1928. No above-grade buildings or structures remain.



Figure 14. Kentucky Lumber & Millwork (CJ 1928 May 17:15)  
Site of the Gernert Bros. Lumber Co.

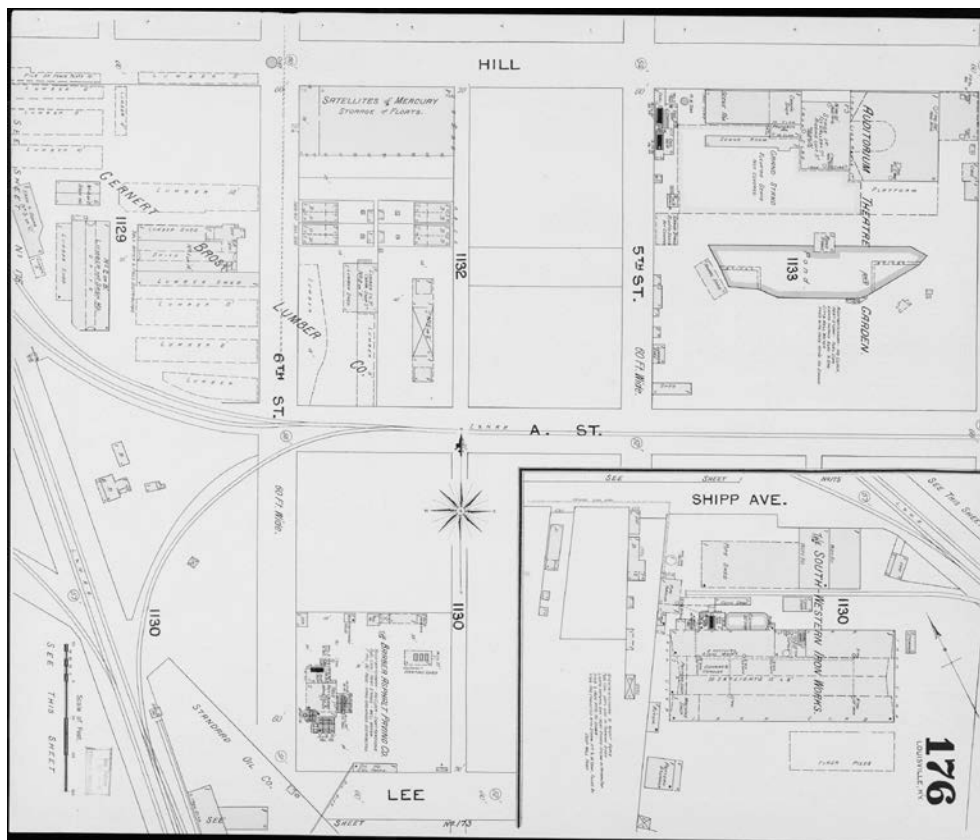


Figure 15. Gernert Bros. Lumber Co., Sanborn Map and & Publishing Co. June 1892

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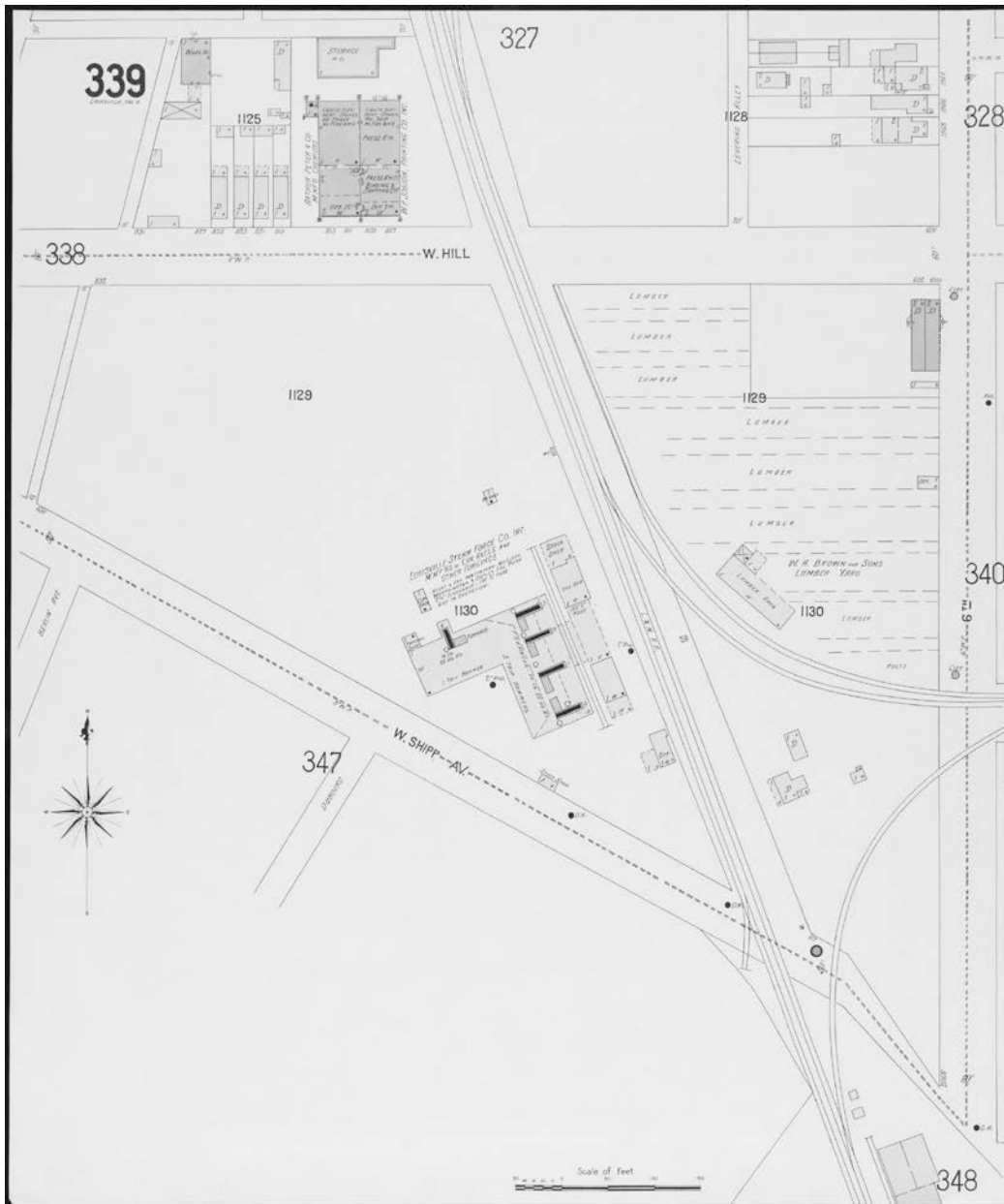


Figure 16. Gernert Bros. Lumber Co., Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1905

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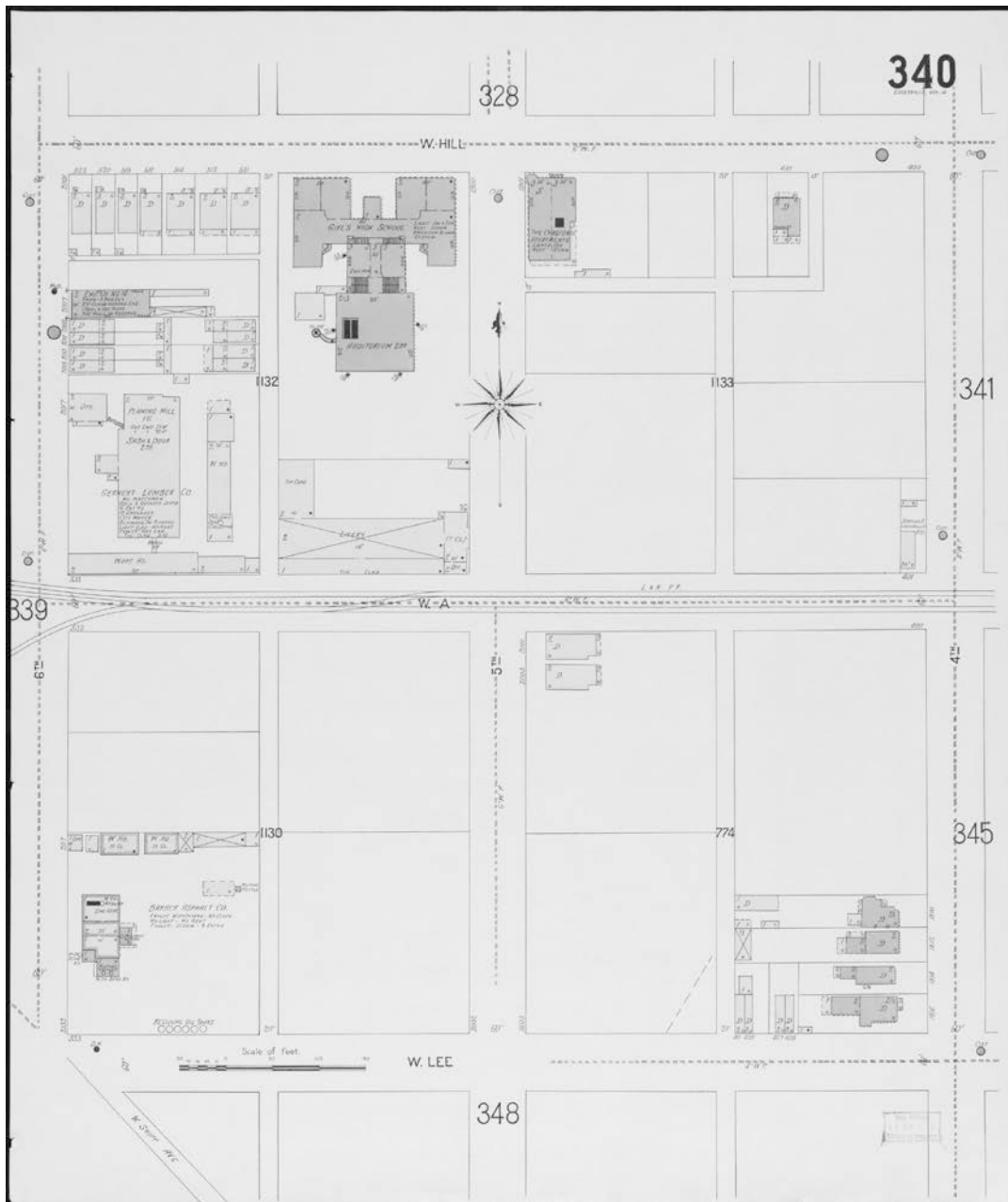


Figure 17. Gernert Bros. Lumber Co., Sanborn Map and & Publishing Co. 1905

### Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co. History

The business started as the Preston Street Planing Mill Company during the mid 1880s by the partnership of Savage & Lortz. The business was located on Preston, between Jacob and Laurel. In 1890, the business was reorganized as Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co. by Gus N. Lortz and J. F. Frey. The primary business was

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contracting, building, and millwork production. Circa 1893-1894 the business moved to newly-constructed buildings and structures located at 422-432 East Breckinridge. The company advertised a "Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Interior Finish, Ect. Contractors and Builders" (CJ, October 12, 1907). The one project of notice is the Chestnut & Tenth Street Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library; the Company was awarded the contract in 1907. In 1909, Gus N. Lortz, senior partner, withdrew from the business and the company was reorganized at the Frey Planing Mill (CJ, February 10, 1909). J. F. Frey published an annual review of the business on January 1, 1910 and included an aerial etching for the Breckinridge Street location.

### Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co. Summary of Site, Buildings, and Structures

No building or structures are identified on Preston between Jacob and Laurel, the founding site for Lortz & Frey Planing Mill. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the Preston site shows one two-story masonry building and multiple one-story wood buildings and structures. The use of the of two-story building is identified as planing mill. The one-story wood structures are identified as lumber sheds and office. A one-story wood frame building for a boiler, engine, and dry kiln are also identified. The future Breckinridge site is primarily vacant, with the exception of a few one-story wood-frame dwellings. The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the circa 1893-1894 construction's buildings and structures. A two-story masonry building was located on the east side of the site, an equally-sized two-story wood structure was located in the center of the site, the south and west site boundaries were bound by one-story sheds. The use of the two-story masonry is identified as planing mill on the first-floor and carpenter shop on the second-floor. The sections of the masonry building housed boilers, engine, and dry kilns. The use of the two-story wood building is identified as stock and office. The wood frame one-story sheds are also identified as stock. The only image discovered during research was an etching used in the Courier-Journal; Louisville, Kentucky (Figure 20). The etching shows lumber yards, lumber sheds, buildings, and structures as developed by Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co. in 1909. No above grade buildings or structures remain.

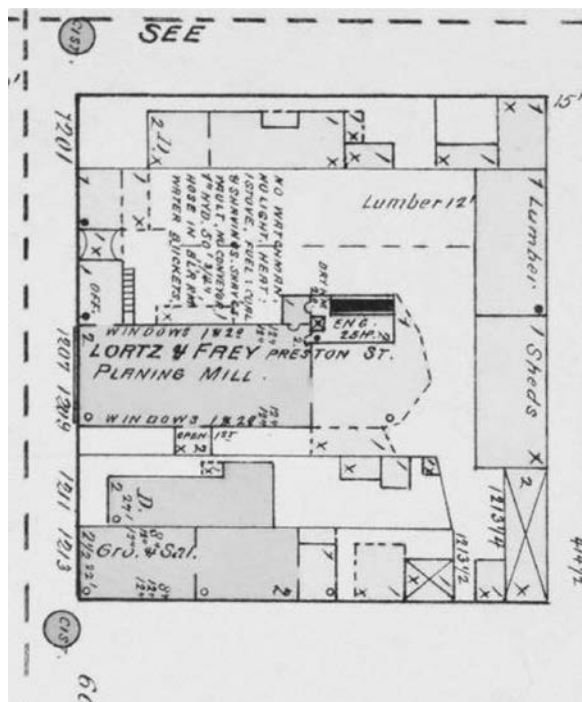


Figure 18. Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co., Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1902

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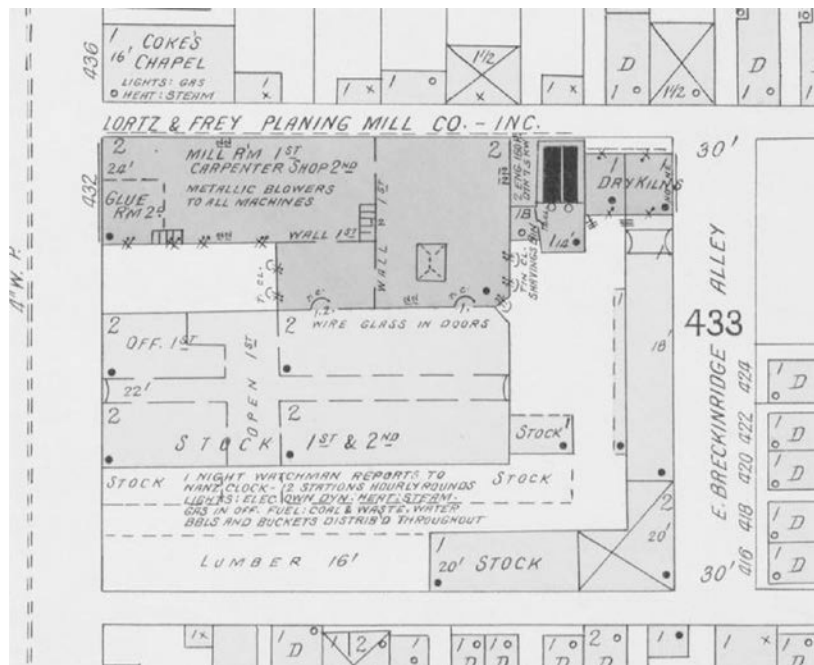


Figure 19. Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co., Sanborn Map and & Publishing Co. 1905

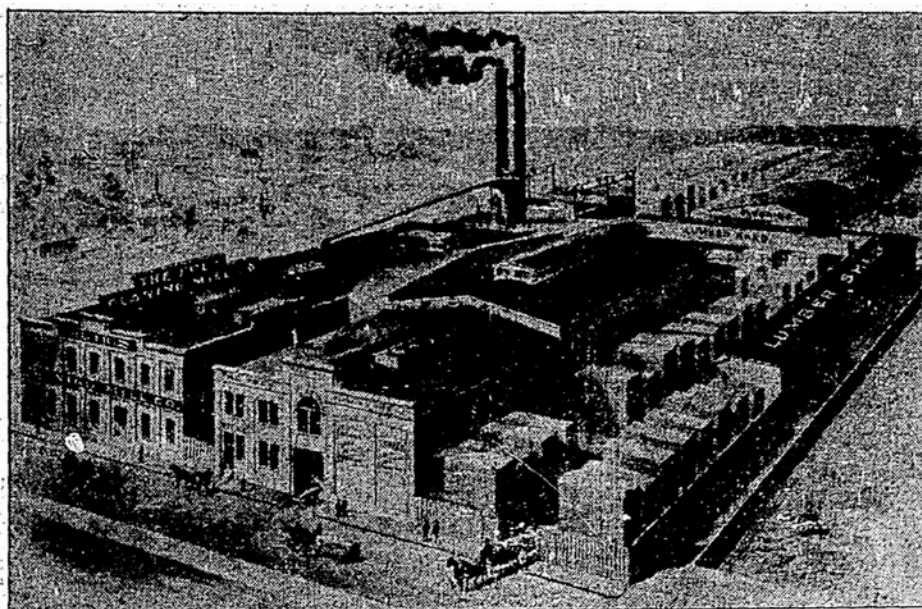


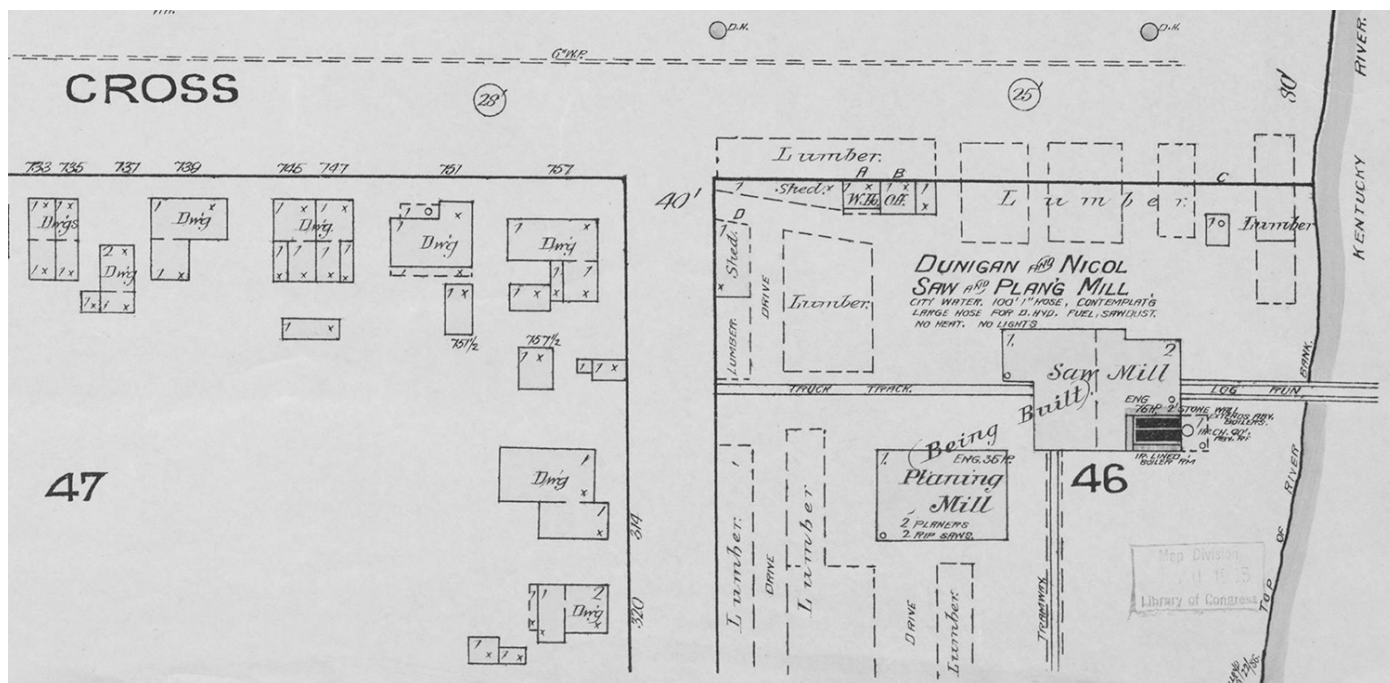
Figure 20. Lortz & Frey Planing Mill Co. (CJ 1910 Jan 1:1)

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### W J Hughes & Sons Co. History

William Johnson Hughes (1829-1913), E. L. Hughes's father, worked as a farmer for many years. The 1870 United States Federal Census, Bridgeport District, Franklin County, Kentucky records William Hughes' occupation was farmer. E. L. Hughes, age 6, was recorded and five siblings were named as members of the household. At some time, W. J. Hughes began manufacturing lumber with a saw mill located on his farm (Johnson 1912:1610). Being prosperous with the trade and business, he established a saw mill in South Frankfort, Kentucky. An advertisement for the mill in the January 11, 1879 issue of the *Frankfort Roundabout* reported W. J. Hughes as proprietor of the Eclipse Saw Mill (FR 1879 Jan 11:1). The saw mill was located on the west bank of the Kentucky River at Cross Street, now 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Lumber, flooring, and lath were manufactured. By circa 1880, W. J. Hughes partnered with H. C. Dunigan to establish the business of Hughes & Dunigan to sell lumber products. The business venture continued to operate the Eclipse Saw Mill as a lumber product source until circa 1883 when W. J. Hughes sold his interest in the both businesses to David Nicol (FR, Nov. 17, 1883:3). The buildings and structures of the Dunigan & Nicol Saw & Planing Mill are recorded on the June 1886 Sanborn map, Plate 9 (Figure 21).



**Figure 21. Dunigan & Nicol Say and Planing Mill, Cross (Fourth) Street, Frankfort Kentucky  
Former location of the Eclipse Saw Mill, Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1886**

Three blocks north and west of the Eclipse Saw Mill, on Murray Street, W. J. Hughes established new saw and planing mills, circa 1883-1884. The business was named W. J. Hughes and Co. The buildings and structures are recorded on the June, 1886 Sanborn map, Plate 8 (Figure 22). On October 20, 1886 the saw and planing mills were completely destroyed by fire. The lumber stored in the yard, averaging 1000,000 board feet, was not damaged; the buildings and structures were covered by insurance (FR October 23, 1886: 1). W. J. Hughes did not rebuild on the site. The property was sold to P. S. Rule; he built new mills and began sawing on Friday, May 13, 1887 (FR 1887:May. 21:5).

W. J. Hughes selected a new site with river access north of Frankfort between the mouth of Benson Creek and Kentucky River Lock No. 4 to rebuild. This area is not recorded on Sanborn maps during the period of this historic context. The W. J. Hughes and Company was one of two lumber companies featured in the March,

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1898 L&N Railroad publication, *The Headlight*. The plant is described as covering more than one-hundred thirty-thousand square feet, more than twice the size of the Murray Street site. There were twenty-five employees handling lumber of any quantity and grade, fabricating sash, doors, blinds, tobacco hogsheads, and many other lumber products. Products were being shipped east and throughout Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. In addition to W. J. Hughes, the proprietors were J. W. Hughes (1836-1916), W. J. Hughes' younger brother by seven years and E. J. Hughes (1854-?), W. J. Hughes' oldest son. Photographs of the two elder proprietors and the plant was published in *The Headlight* booklet (LNH 1898:Mar, 12) (Figures 23 and 24). The W. J. Hughes and Company continued to operate at this location through the Period of Significance (1906-1915).

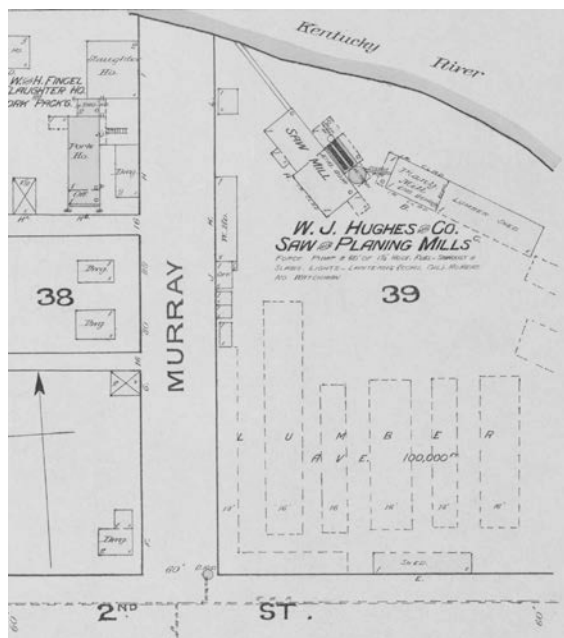
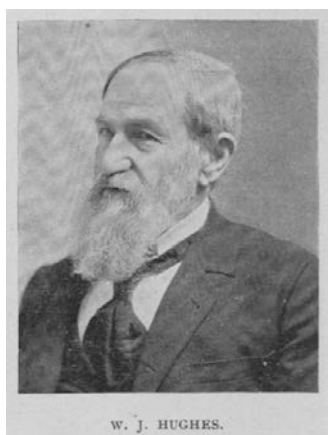
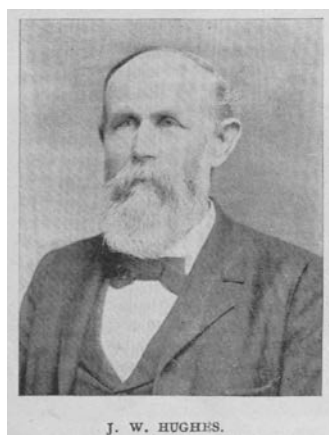


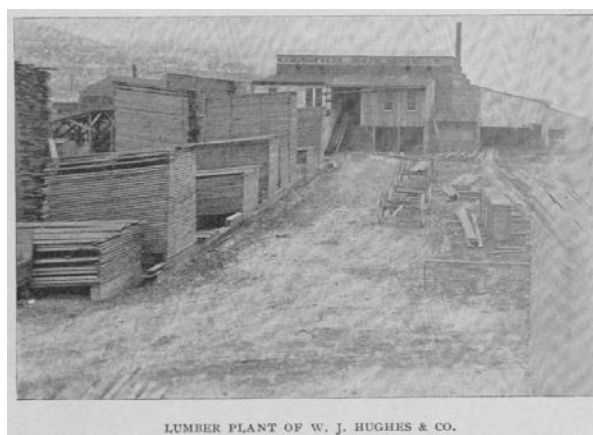
Figure 22. W. J. Hughes and Company – Saw and Planing Mills Murry Street, Frankfort, Kentucky Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1886



W. J. HUGHES.



J. W. HUGHES.



LUMBER PLANT OF W. J. HUGHES & CO.

Figure 23. W. J Hughes

Figure 24. J. W. Hughes

Figure 25. W.J. Hughes and Co. Saw and Planing Mills north of Frankfort (LNH 1898:12)

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Circa 1882, W. J. Hughes and his second oldest son, Charles L. Hughes (1858-1909), established W. J. Hughes and Son, a lumber products business located at 243 East Market Street, Louisville, Kentucky. C. L. Hughes moved to Louisville to operate the business. Products for the business were being supplied by the W. J. Hughes and Company saw and planing mills located in Frankfort. Circa 1884 E. L. Hughes moved to Louisville to live with his brother and join the business. Circa 1886, the W. J. Hughes & Son Co. relocated the business to the corner of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Maple (Figure 26). Circa 1890, W. J. Hughes & Sons Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.00. The officers were W. J. Hughes, President; C. L. Hughes, Secretary; E. L. Hughes, Manager. E. L. Hughes continued as Manager in the business until circa 1896 when he withdrew from the business and established the E. L. Hughes Company.

### W. J. Hughes & Sons Co. Summary of Site, Buildings, and Structures

Multiple one-story wood-frame buildings and structures are shown on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (SMC Louisville KY 1892:44). The use of the buildings and structures shown are identified as lumber shed; dresser lumber and moldings; sash, door, & blind warehouse; and shingles warehouse. The 14<sup>th</sup> and Maple Street site had two private rail sidings. The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows expanded sash, door, & blind wholesale warehouses and expanded lumber wholesale warehouses. An etching was discovered in the Adair County News; Columbia, Kentucky (Figure 28) that shows the extent of the establishment. The etching shows lumber yards, lumber sheds, sash & door warehouse, buildings, and structures. No above-grade buildings or structures remain.

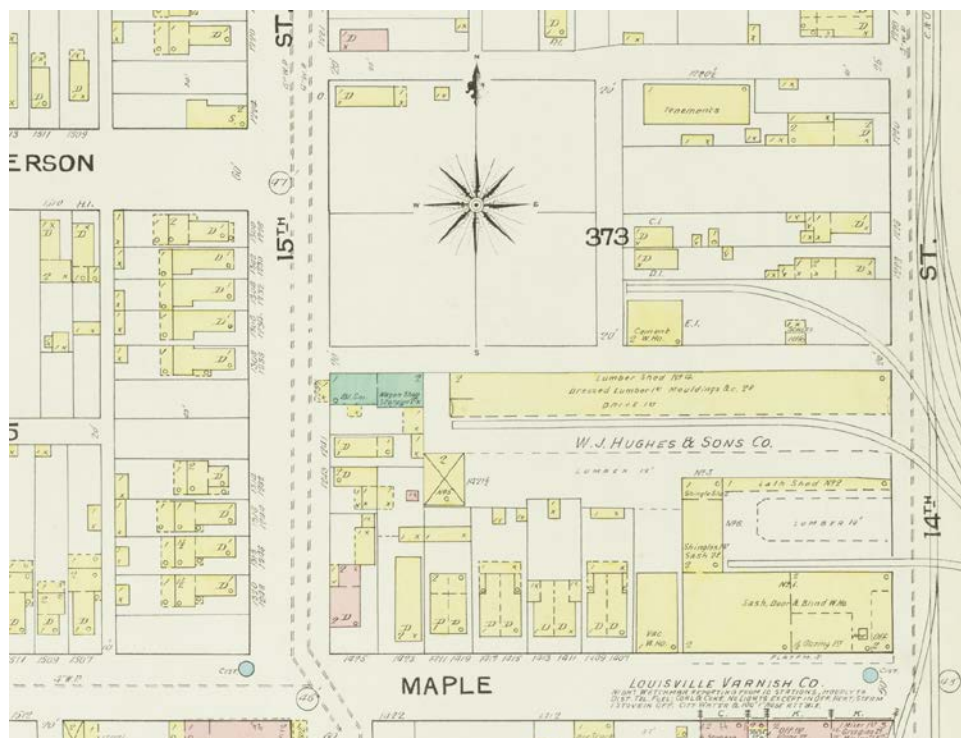


Figure 26. W. J. Hughes & Sons Co. 14<sup>th</sup> and Maple Street Louisville, Kentucky  
Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1899



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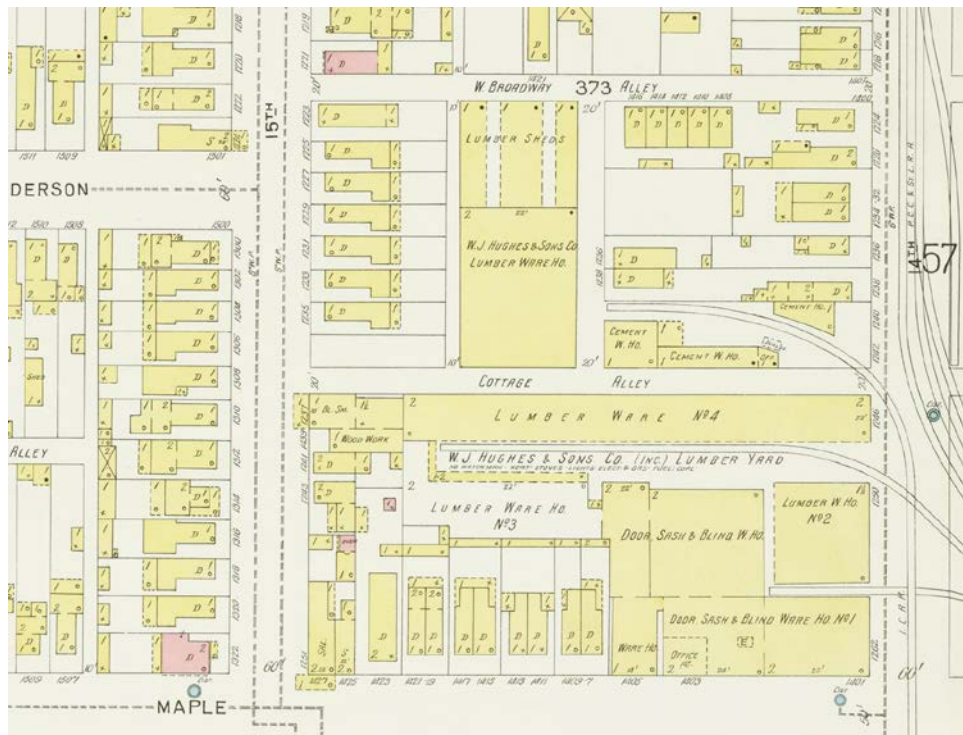


Figure 27. W. J. Hughes & Sons Co. 14<sup>th</sup> and Maple Street Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1905



Figure 28. W. J. Hughes & Sons Co. 14<sup>th</sup> and Maple Street Mill (ACN 1912 Oct. 30:8)

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### **Ernest Lee Hughes: Formation History (Circa 1864-1896)**

Ernest Lee Hughes (1864-1909) was born in Franklin County Kentucky to the parents of William Johnson Hughes (1829-1913) and Sara Lewin Thompson Hughes (1833-1869). As established in the **W J Hughes & Sons Co. History** section, E. L. Hughes' formative years were molded by his Father's, Uncle's, and older brothers' success in the lumber products business. As did his three older brothers, he most likely worked in the saw and planing mills as a young adult. He grew to understand the details of raw material sourcing, material processing, and value-added product manufacturing. He was also exposed to the regional, national, and international lumber trade that was operating from Frankfort and Louisville, Kentucky, through which he established his on network of trade.

### **Ernest Lee Hughes: Capitalist (Circa 1896-1909)**

Circa 1896, E. L. Hughes (Figure 30) -- being approximately 33 years of age -- withdrew from the family business to establish the E. L. Hughes Company located at 123 East Main Street (Figure 29), Louisville, Kentucky; one city block west of the future E. L. Hughes building location. He acted on his vision of building a business devoted exclusively to jobbing, or wholesaling, sash, door, and millwork products. He developed a sales team that traveled throughout Kentucky's border states (Figure 31). By the early 1900s, he established a business relationship with the Paine Lumber Company located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was the sole regional distributor of their veneer door products. Circa 1900, E. L. Hughes purchased the property located at



**Figure 29.**  
**E. L. Hughes Company**  
**123 East Main Street**



**Figure 30. E. L. Hughes**  
**(SLL 1906 Jul 12: 67)**



**Figure 31 E. L. Hughes Co.**  
**Regional Salesman**  
**E. L. Hughes Jr. back row second person**

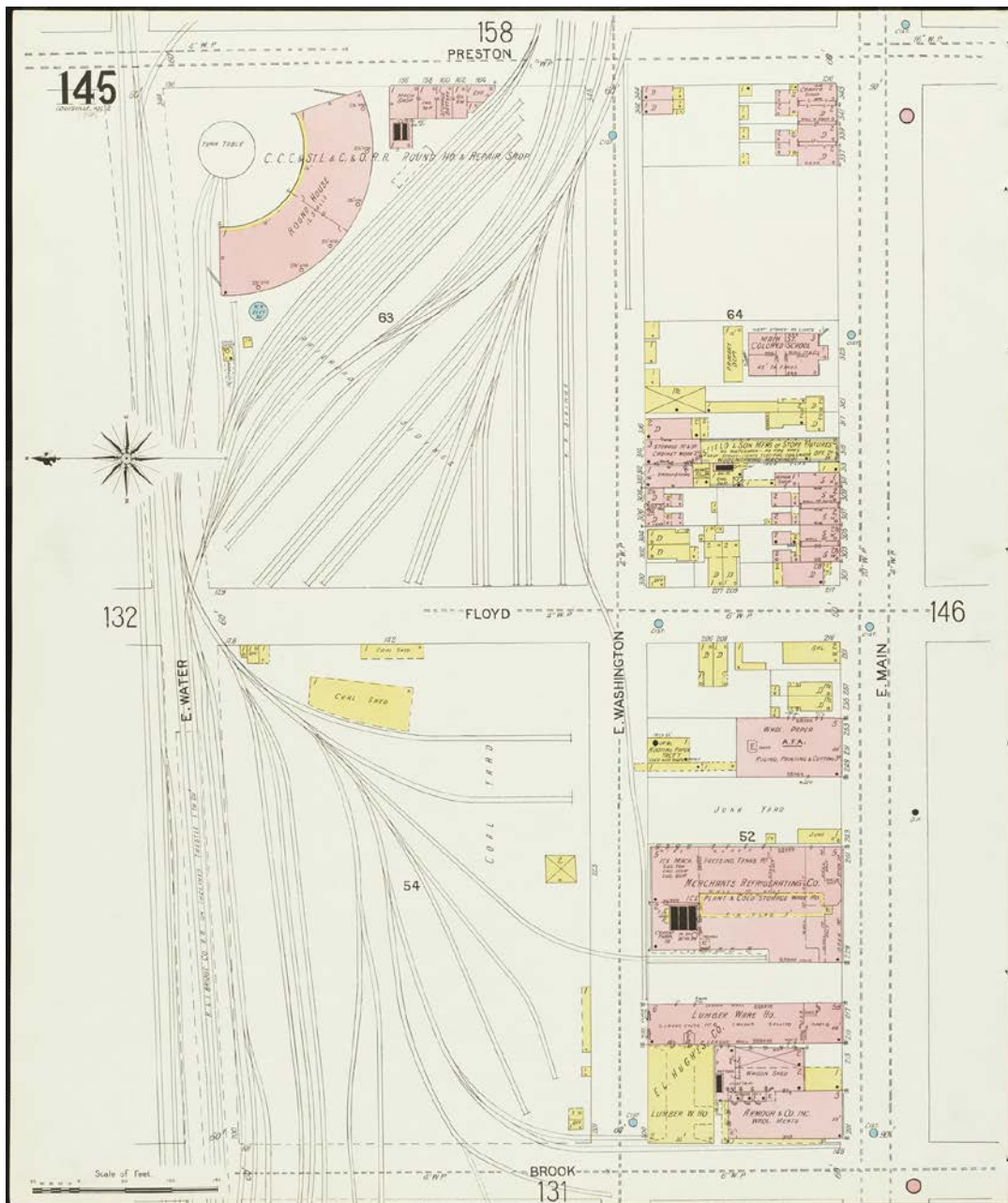
209 East Main Street. In July, 1900, E. L. Hughes received approval from the Board of Councilmen to extend a railroad siding to the property (Figure 33). Construction began on the E. L. Hughes Building during the spring of 1905 and it was completed by the spring of 1906. E. L. Hughes managed the construction work himself. During the process He developed a cold that quickly turned into pneumonia. The illness did not abate within him. Circa 1907 he was diagnosed with tuberculosis and withdrew from active participation in the business. He traveled to Pasadena, California for rehab at a tuberculosis sanitarium, staying for almost two years. Early 1909 he returned to Louisville and moved into his newly construction home located on Cherokee Parkway,

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Louisville, Kentucky; overlooking Frederick Law Olmsted's Cherokee Park. He died in his home Saturday Morning, May 18, 1909.

Prior to E. L. Hughes' death, the business was incorporated to include senior members of the traveling sales team. The business continued to operate till 1915 when it was dissolved.



**Figure 33. E. L. Hughes Company, Louisville, Kentucky  
Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. June 1905**

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**Pickerel & Craig (Circa 1919-1960):** Otis W. Pickrell purchased the building circa 1919 for his brokerage business and the distribution of grocery products such as sugar, fresh fruit, and canned salmon. The building had a capacity of four-hundred (400) railcar loads of produce and supported a business of fourteen (14) railcars per day. O. W. Pickrell built the adjacent one-story warehouse and added the interior helical produce chute.



**Figure 34. Pickrell & Craig Co.  
Circa 1920 (Fetzer Co. Archive)**



**Figure 35. Pickrell & Craig Co.  
Circa 1965 (Fetzer Co. Archive)**

**Fetzer Co. (Circa 1965-2016):** Circa 1965 the building was purchased by the Fetzer Co.; a food service equipment supplier and restaurant interiors contractor. The Fetzer Co. made substantial changes to south facade of the building during the late 1960s (Figure 36). The Fetzer Co. will be selling the building during the spring of 2016.



**Figure 36. Fetzer Co. (Fetzer Co. Archive)**

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## **Evaluation of the Significance of the E L Hughes Building within the Historic Context of Lumber, Sash, Door, and Millwork Businesses in Louisville, Kentucky, 1892-1910**

E. L. Hughes constructed the building located at 209 East Main exclusively for regional jobbing (wholesale distribution) of sash, doors, blinds, and millwork products. The decision to segment the sales of construction materials, specializing in certain features of a building, was E.L. Hughes' innovation in Louisville during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The historical context of the lumber sales industry, as revealed through investigation of comparable businesses during the 1892-1910 period, gives us a portrait of an industry organized around the business model of aggregation, not one of specialization. The most enduring business ventures during that period—Moody, Gernert, Lortz & Frey, and W. J. Hughes—capitalized on a vertical integration of as many components of the business as they could. They attempted to control the sourcing of raw material (sawmill), processing raw material (planing-mill), manufacturing sash, door, blinds, and millwork products (an in-house factory at the lumberyard), retailing/wholesaling lumber & wood products (lumber-yard), and construction (contractor). Each of these business ventures invested in each segment in different proportion, guided by their personal and capitalistic interests. The one common instrument that supported each comparative venture were the tools used to source, process, and fabricate the wood products. Each company acquired similar tools and processes to saw, plane, and fabricate, thus producing similar wood products: dimensioned lumber, mortise-tendon joints for sashes and doors, and moldings. If the comparative business venture included building contracting and construction, the wood materials and products produced were sourced through the business.

The business venture of E. L. Hughes established a new business model in Louisville, breaking from this aggregating model to devote his attention to specializing in sales of finished wood products. Hughes specialized even further, developing a business relationship with the Paine Lumber Company to wholesale the proprietary Korelock door, a door manufacturer with specialized tools and processes. This helped shift the marketing of the building parts business, from one which emphasized quality in terms of the business's reputation, to a business where quality lay within that business's distinctive products.

The conventional lumberyard businesses, from which E.L. Hughes broke, had a very common set of physical qualities, including their site selection (place), building type (form), and construction type (materials). The sites of the business ventures cited here to compare with E.L. Hughes Company, were relatively flat and horizontally extensive, comprising one-half to multiple city blocks. These lumberyard businesses typically housed two- and three-story mill buildings to support processing and manufacturing of lumber products. The construction types included load-bearing masonry/timber and timber/framing; timber/framing being predominant because of the expansive yards and warehouses that were needed. Masonry/timber construction materials were used primarily for building supporting woodworking machinery.

E. L. Hughes' specialized business venture, by contrast, consumed a smaller land footprint, which permitted him to locate his operation within the central business district. The development of the freight elevator during this time period, and the size of the finished products being handled, both opened possibilities of vertical design options for a business such as Hughes'. His business could be physically organized around material storage and shipping processes, without requiring the extensive acreage for handling raw lumber or sawmill operations. The six-story building that E. L. Hughes built was a progressive innovation within the lumber product industry in Louisville and environs. Its presence today on East Main Street testifies to E.L. Hughes' vision of reorganizing the building market through specialization of the sale of finished building parts.

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## Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the E. L. Hughes Building and its Current Physical Condition

The significance of the E. L. Hughes Building is stated according to the terms of Criterion A, that the property is **associated** with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. This focuses eligibility upon two sequenced judgments. First, the nomination form must establish the significance of the important event, and then second, it must show how the physical property today retains a sufficient material presence which allows us to experience that property's significance. This nomination's historic context has shown that E.L. Hughes' business provided a significant innovation in Louisville's lumber, sash, door, and millwork businesses during a key period of Louisville's construction trades, 1892-1910. With this view of significance, a business related to this context can be eligible to the National Register if it retains these integrity factors: location, site setting, materials, and design. If these integrity factors are retained, then the property will have integrity of association, which satisfies the eligibility Criterion's basic term. With these integrity factors, the property supports our ability to understand what important cultural events took place at the nominated place, and helps explain the larger contextual topic.

The E.L. Hughes Building retains **integrity of location**. Of course, the building remains in its original location on 209 East Main Street in Louisville, Kentucky, not having been moved. However, the location of the building carries important information about the transition that the business effected within the building parts industry. Hughes' decision to locate his business within the central business district broke with traditions established by lumberyards, which congregated along Louisville's railroads, so that they could off-load raw lumber. The choice to put the building in a retail area of town, rather than in an industrial area, tells part of the story of the E.L. Hughes Building's significance.

The building is situated within an historically mixed-use commercial/warehouse area with some upper stories of building's converted to residential use. The Louisville Grocery Company Building (JFCD-255) (OMB 10240018) is located in the same city block.

The E. L. Hughes Building retains a high level of **integrity of setting**. Within the property's internal setting, there was little space beyond the building footprint, and the site continues that way. The surrounding off-site setting remains much the same, urban and densely built. The one building to the west, the Armour & Co. Inc. (wholesale meats) constructed circa 1900-1905 still stands with significant historic fabric remaining. To the east is a 1920s parking garage, which was constructed after the Period of Significance, and which had undergone thorough alteration by the 1960s.

The E. L. Hughes Building has a medium-to-high level of **integrity of design and materials**. The east and west facades are long expanses of brick without windows, much as they were when constructed. The rear façade has had its windows replaced, but the front (south) façade retains its original windows and a modest amount of its historic storefront configuration. The building has an unusual partially-raised basement, which split the storefront visually into an upper half and a lower half. That arrangement allowed easy loading of wood materials from the street into that basement through windows on the front. This meant that the main floor level (and corresponding ceiling level of the basement) occurred some 4' – 5' above grade. This gave the building the commercial version of a split-foyer residential entry, in which people entering the building would either go down to the basement level or up to the first floor level, on one of two sets of parallel stairs. Sometime after the 1920s, the storefront appearance was changed, to give the building a more conventional look, making it appear that the first floor was at grade. The building's unusual historic interior space at its entry remains as it was when built.

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Jefferson Kentucky

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Because the building possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, the building is judged to have **integrity of association**. Because it possesses integrity of association, it is deemed eligible for the National Register.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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E L Hughes Building  
Name of Property

Jefferson Kentucky  
County and State

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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): JFCD-219

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.3908 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**



E L Hughes Building  
 Name of Property

Jefferson Kentucky  
 County and State

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 609428.77 E 4234983.38 N  
 Zone Easting Northing

3                                   
 Zone Easting Northing

2                                   
 Zone Easting Northing

4                                   
 Zone Easting Northing



Google earth



E L Hughes Building  
 Coordinates: 38.256220°, -85.749280°

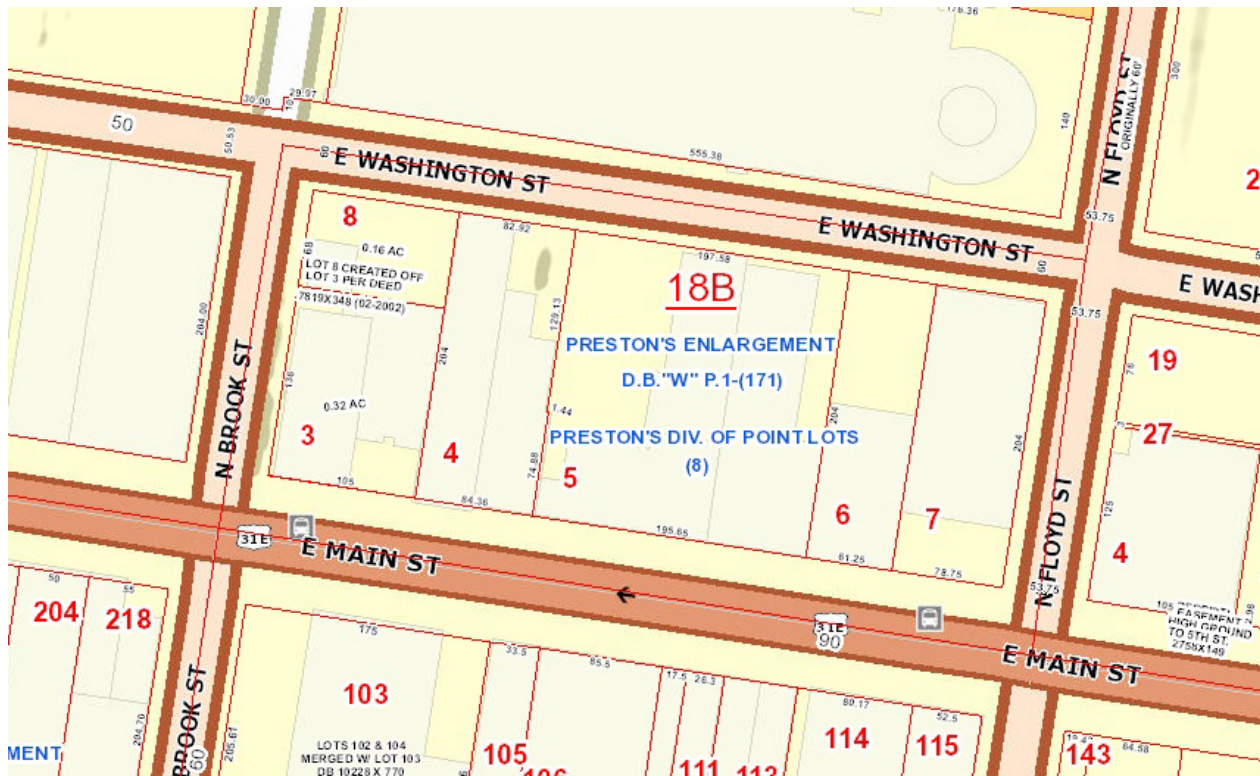
**Figure 000. Portion of current Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) Map, 1 Mar 2016. The site proposed for listing is keyed as number 4 within Block 18B.**

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

E L Hughes Building  
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The .3908 acre tract proposed for listing is officially recorded as PVA Parcel ID / 209 E MAIN ST: 018B00040000 in office of the Jefferson County Property Valuation Administrator. The PVA map is included as (Figure 000). The entire tract and circa 1906 building encompasses most of the land historically associated with the property during the time of significance. The nominated property's location is graphically indicated on a USGS topographic map (Figure 000).



**Figure 000. Portion of current Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) Map, 1 Mar 2016. The site proposed for listing is keyed as number 4 within Block 18B.**

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the current property line and the land historically associated with the site during its period of significance. The area proposed for listing has a high integrity of setting, making it a good site for displaying the values present at the site.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carlton Bruce Rogers Jr.  
organization CBR Architects PLLC date February 29, 2016  
street & number 1428 Goddard Avenue telephone (502) 386-9627  
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40204  
e-mail [cbr@loci38.com](mailto:cbr@loci38.com)

E L Hughes Building  
Name of Property

Jefferson Kentucky  
County and State

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**Photographs:**

**Same information for all photographs:**

**Name of Property:** E. L. Hughes Building  
**City or Vicinity:** Louisville  
**County:** Jefferson  
**State:** Kentucky  
**Photographer:** Carlton Bruce Rogers Jr.  
**Date Photographed:** February 2016  
**Location of Original Digital Files:** KHC/SHPO  
**Number of Photographs:** 48  
**Name of file on archive disc:** KY\_JeffersonCounty\_ELHughesBuilding\_00XX

**Photographic Specific Information:**

- 0001: South façade (left), east façade (right), camera facing west.
- 0002: South façade (left), east façade (right), camera facing northwest.
- 0003: South façade, camera facing north.
- 0004: South façade storefront detail, camera facing north.
- 0005: South façade cornice detail, camera facing north.
- 0006: West façade (left), south façade (right), camera facing northeast.
- 0007: North façade (left), west façade (right), camera facing southeast.
- 0008: South façade, camera facing south.
- 0009: South façade detail, camera facing south.
- 0010: East façade (left), north façade (right), camera facing southwest.
- 0011: Interior first floor, camera facing northeast.
- 0012: Interior first floor, camera facing west.
- 0013: Interior first floor, camera facing northwest.
- 0014: Interior first floor, camera facing north.
- 0015: Interior first floor, camera facing north.
- 0016: Interior first floor, camera facing north.
- 0017: Interior first floor, camera facing south.
- 0018: Interior first floor, camera facing northeast.
- 0019: Interior first floor, camera facing north.
- 0020: Interior first floor, camera facing south.
- 0021: Interior basement floor, camera facing east.
- 0022: Interior basement floor, camera facing southwest.
- 0023: Interior basement floor, camera facing southeast.
- 0024: Interior basement floor, camera facing northeast.
- 0025: Interior basement floor, camera facing north.
- 0026: Interior basement floor, camera facing southeast.
- 0027: Interior basement floor, camera facing west.
- 0028: Interior second floor, camera facing northwest.
- 0029: Interior second floor, camera facing northeast.
- 0030: Interior second floor, camera facing north.
- 0031: Interior second floor, camera facing west.
- 0032: Interior second floor, camera facing northwest.
- 0033: Interior second floor, camera facing west.
- 0034: Interior second floor, camera facing southeast.
- 0035: Interior second floor, camera facing south.

E L Hughes Building  
Name of Property

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- 0036: Interior third floor, camera facing southwest.**
- 0037: Interior third floor, camera facing northeast.**
- 0038: Interior third floor, camera facing north.**
- 0039: Interior third floor, camera facing northwest.**
- 0040: Interior third floor, camera facing south.**
- 0041: Interior fifth floor, camera facing east.**
- 0042: Interior fifth floor, camera facing west.**
- 0043: Interior fifth floor, camera facing west.**
- 0044: Interior fifth floor, camera facing southeast.**
- 0045: Interior fifth floor, camera facing northwest.**
- 0046: Interior fifth floor, camera facing southeast.**
- 0047: Interior fifth floor mezzanine, camera facing southwest.**
- 0048: Interior roof, camera facing northwest.**

---

**Property Owner:**

---

name Mike Schnell and Dave Steinbrecher  
street & number 209 East Main Street telephone (502) 969-7534 - (502) 266-0041  
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40202



PEE WEE'S LOUISVILLE

*Dodgers*

MAHON & GIBBINS CO.

ICE HOUSE

W. MAIN STREET

WEDGE LEFT

FETTER

323



PEE WEE'S LOUISVILLE  
Dodgers

FIVE

209

FIVE



209  
East Main

THE FETZER  
EDIBLES

100%  
Organic

NO  
PARKING

FETZER

FETZER

NO  
PARKING



209  
East Main

THE  
**FETZER**  
COMPANY  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Restaurants

NO  
PARKING  
IN THIS  
ZONE  
SEE  
SIGNS  
FOR  
DETAILS

FETZER

FETZER

FETZER  
Restaurants

NO  
PARKING  
IN THIS  
ZONE  
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SIGNS  
FOR  
DETAILS











FEIZER  
RESTAURANT  
SUNSET BOULEVARD

FETZ R  
OWNER

NO  
LEFT  
TURN





ER  
EQUIPMENT  
REPAIR  
SOLUTIONS

E233

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...ETING























HANDLE WITH CARE



















EXIT



























The image shows the interior of a historic building, possibly a station or a community center. The walls are made of brick, and the ceiling features dark wooden beams and pipes. There are three arched windows on the left wall, providing natural light. The room is filled with various types of chairs, including wooden chairs, upholstered chairs, and a blue folding chair. A prominent green sign in the foreground is tilted and contains the text "The Be age Station".

The Be  
age Station



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hughes, E.L., Company Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/15/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/09/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000498

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8-4-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*important Lumber & finishwork business in Downtown*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gabban DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Kentucky Certified Local Government Report Form  
Review of National Register Nomination by Local Authority

(Type and print your responses, then sign and return to the Kentucky Heritage Council, which is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The document has been set up as an electronic form for convenience.)

Name of Certified Local Government (CLG): \_\_Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government\_\_

Name of Property under Review: E.L. Hughes Company Building

Initiation: (Check one response. Enter this date, and all others, using the m/d/yy format).

The nomination was submitted by the CLG to the Kentucky Heritage Council with this form and requests that the nomination be reviewed by KHC as soon as possible. Date submitted to KHC:

KHC submitted nomination to the CLG for review. The CLG has 60 days to review the nomination and return this report form to KHC. Date nomination was received by CLG: **3/12/16**

Date of Public Meeting in which Nomination was reviewed by the CLG: **4/21/16**

No. of public attendees in addition to commission members and staff: **9**

Review Basis: (Check at least one box of Resource Type/Criterion).

Resource Type

- Historical  
 Architectural  
 Archaeological

Criterion Selected on Nomination Form

- National Register Criterion A or B  
 National Register Criterion C  
 National Register Criterion D

Name of Commission Member(s) with Expertise in Area of Significance (Fill in if applicable to your commission).

Historian (when property meets Criterion A or B): Joanne Weeter

Architectural Historian/Architect (for Criterion C): Bob Bajandas

Archaeologist (when property meets Criterion D): Jay Stottman

Recommendation: (Please check the box that is appropriate to the nomination. Attach any relevant documentation, such as commission reports, staff reports/recommendations, public comments, and/or meeting minutes).

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should **not** be listed in the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

Commission Chair or Representative:  Approved  Not Approved

Print Name: Robert B. Vice

Signature: Robert B. Vice Date: April 21, 2016

Chief Elected Official:  Approved  Not Approved

Print Name/Title:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**MATTHEW G. BEVIN**  
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

**DON PARKINSON**  
SECRETARY

**THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

300 WASHINGTON STREET  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
PHONE (502) 564-7005  
FAX (502) 564-5820  
[www.heritage.ky.gov](http://www.heritage.ky.gov)

June 20, 2016

**CRAIG A. POTTS**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

**RECEIVED 2280**

**JUN 24 2016**

**Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations approved by the Review Board at their May 20, 2016 meeting. We submit these forms so the properties can be listed in the National Register:

- Harlan Hubbard Home and Studio**, Campbell County, Kentucky
- Edgewood**, Fayette County, Kentucky
- New Castle Historic District**, Henry County, Kentucky
- Wood F. Axton Hall, Simmons College**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- ✓ **E.L. Hughes Company Building**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Seventh Street School**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Independence Historic District**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Peaselburg Historic District**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Maysville Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Mason County, Kentucky
- Johnson's Landing House & Farm**, Oldham County, Kentucky
- Woodland**, Oldham County, Kentucky

We also enclose the **State Tuberculosis Hospitals of Kentucky MPS**, which includes two nominations: **London Tuberculosis Hospital** in Laurel County and **Madisonville Tuberculosis Hospital** in Hopkins County.

We enclose documentation for three previously listed properties. This includes new information for the **Elks Athletic Club**, Jefferson County KY (NRIS 79001003) relating to its role in Louisville's LGBTQ past. The second item supports a name change for two previously-listed properties: the **Martin House**, Clark County, KY (NRIS 79003591) would become the **Jonathan Bush House**, and the **Martin-Holder-Bush-Hampton Mill**, Clark County KY (80001498), would become the **Jonathan Bush Mill**.

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer