

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received OCT 4 1982

DATE ENTERED

1. Name

historic Lower West Market Street District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1500-2200 West Market Street _____ not for publication

city, town Louisville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 3 & 4

state Kentucky code 021 county Jefferson code 111

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name see attached

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number Sixth & Jefferson Sts.

city, town Louisville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1980 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Commission

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lower West Market Street District is located in the western section of the city of Louisville, just north of the Russell Historic District (National Register, 1980), and just south of the eastern Portland neighborhood. The boundaries of the district are 15th Street on the east, 22nd Street on the west, the alley north of Market Street on the north, and the alley south of Market Street on the south. Two hundred and four contributing structures lie within these boundaries, nearly half being residential structures and half commercial structures. There is one institutional structure.

Residential and commercial use is mixed in each of the seven blocks, although each block has a predominant use. The 1600, 1700, and 1900 blocks contain only a few residential structures, and the 1800, 2000 and 2100 blocks are nearly all residential. The 1500 block has only residential and institutional property on the south side of the street, and a predominance of commercial structures on the north side. The cross streets and alleys contain very few structures, but where they do exist, they are residential.

The commercial structures fall into two stylistic categories, Italianate and Victorian vernacular. Examples of the Victorian vernacular are typified by such structures as 1525 West Market (#1875), a two-story, three-bay brick structure with simple stone lintels, and a central entrance with flanking display windows. It was constructed in 1885. Another example of the same vernacular style is 1932-34 West Market (#1903), built in 1876. It has six bays instead of three and most of the same characteristics. The Italianate examples are also abundant. 1710 West Market (#1936) is typical of the commercial Italianate structure in the Lower West Market Street District. It is a three-story, three-bay brick structure with a bracketed and denticulated cornice, highly stylized terra cotta window hoods on the second floor, arched windows with corbelling on the third floor, a central entrance flanked by display windows and large transoms. This structure was built in 1876. 1731 West Market Street (#1844) is nearly identical and was constructed in 1883. Another interpretation of the Italianate style is seen in the design of 1822 West Market (Photo #10) Street (#1919), built in 1872. It is a three-story, five-bay structure with alternating large and small paired brackets at the cornice. Most of the architectural details are similar to those stated above, with a variation in the treatment of the window hoods. Another version is found at 1616 West Market Street (#1944). This (Photo #4) Italianate structure has hoods on the third floor windows as well as on the second floor and is four bays in width.

There are a few commercial structures which are unique to the district. 1515-17 West Market Street (#1879) is a Renaissance Revival structure built in 1876. It has a (Photo #2) limestone facade and a central bay which projects slightly. Stone hoods of arched and pedimental design embellish the windows on both third and second floor. 1606- (Photo #3) 1608 West Market Street is a particularly unusual building. It is a three-story brick structure, nine bays in width, with a metal cornice and metal window hoods. The hoods are segmental with keystones embellished with rosettes. The label stops of the hoods have a sawtooth and bead design. The central entrance has a large pedimental door hood decorated with a torch motif and intertwined serpents. The pillars

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1850–1920

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lower West Market Street District is reminiscent of the late nineteenth century commercial clusters which were located in many areas of the city where shop owners and employees lived above their places of business or in close proximity. It contains an abundance of commercial structures with excellent architectural qualities, many of which retain their original first floor facades, and residential structures of equal quality. This district is important to the city of Louisville at large as the largest such district remaining in the city.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of remaining structures. 15th Street marks the eastern boundary of the district. Between 9th Street and 15th Street on Market lies an area largely affected by demolition, with a few isolated nineteenth century structures. The western boundary of the district is 22nd Street. West of 22nd Street is largely residential and does not retain the character which is prevalent in the Lower West Market Street District. The Russell Historic District (National Register, 1980) lies directly to the south of the Lower West Market Street District, and is largely residential in character as is the eastern Portland neighborhood, directly north of Market Street. The commercial character of Market Street is distinct from the areas surrounding it.

The historical and architectural cohesiveness of the district is clearly conveyed by the consistent zero setback of the commercial buildings and interspersed residential setbacks of approximately twenty feet, and by the use of consistent styles for both commercial and residential structures. Many architectural details, such as window hoods and cornice brackets, are used repeatedly. These architectural elements combined with the setting provide for a strong sense of time and place.

The section of Market represented in this nomination was annexed to the city of Louisville in two periods. 15th Street to 20th Street was annexed in 1828 and 20th Street to 22nd Street in 1868. The area of Market Street, west of 12th Street, although annexed very early in the 19th century, was a wooded and marshy area until 1845. It was in 1845 that the eastern section of this district was subdivided, but the streets were not platted until ca. 1850.

The development of the Lower West Market Street District is coincidental with the development of the Russell and Portland neighborhoods. Both of these neighborhoods experienced their greatest periods of growth in the 1870s and 1880s. This was also the period during which the commercial character of Market Street largely developed.

However, the first structures to be built in this section of Market Street were residences. 1817 West Market Street (#1835) is the oldest extant structure in the district. It is a two-story brick residence built in 1857 for Willis Levy, a livery stable owner. There were, no doubt, other residential structures along Market St. built in

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 36 1/3 acres

Quadrangle name Louisville West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. A. Allgeier, Researcher

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission date March 20, 1981

street & number 727 W. Main St. telephone 502-587-3501

city or town Louisville state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Curran Appel

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 10/1/82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] Entered in the National Register date 11/4/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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which flank the entrance and support the hood have applied triangular stops. This building was not constructed until 1892. The iron beams and pillar which are the frame of this structure were salvaged from the Boone Market House which was located in the center of Market Street in this block. It was demolished in 1890. It is possible that the window hoods, which appear to date earlier than 1892, were salvaged from another building as well. The door hood is clearly Victorian, but does not stylistically compliment the window hoods.

An example of one of the few twentieth century structures in the district is 1529-31 West Market Street (#1873), built in 1914. It is a three-story beige brick structure with a parapet wall, decorated panels, a triple arch motif on the first floor facade, and wide brick pilasters.

The residential styles found in the Lower West Market Street District are generally shotgun, Italianate and Victorian vernacular. The shotgun residences are abundant. (Ph. #18) 116 South 21st Street (#1721) is typical of the brick camelback shotgun found in the district. The two facade windows have incised stone lintels and the cornice is lined with rosettes and a sawtooth molding. The door hood is flat and bracketed. Other examples of this type are found at 1808 West Market Street (#1925), with a bay facade window, and 114 South 17th Street (#1858), a frame shotgun of similar design. All three of these examples were built in the mid 1880s. An extremely (Ph. #5) attractive Victorian shotgun is located at 1622 West Market Street (#1943). Built in 1890, it has a gabled facade and a highly stylized Palladian window and arched door hood. 1922 West Market Street (#1907) has the same terra cotta window hoods which are found on so many of the commercial buildings. It also has a recessed entrance, another feature common to many shotguns.

An example of the Italianate residence in the Lower West Market Street District, (Ph. #1) is 1506 West Market Street (1954). It is a three-story brick structure, three bays in width with brackets at the cornice, corbelling around the third floor windows, stone or terra cotta window hoods on the first and second floors, a recessed entrance and decorative door hood. This residence was built in 1892. Another example is 1805 West Market Street (#1838) built in 1885. This residence is two stories in height with layered hoods and most of the architectural details described above. The most outstanding Italianate residence is located at 2102 (Ph. #14) West Market Street (#1886). Built in 1877, it contains stone window surrounds and hoods, a richly decorated stone door hood, bracketed cornice and recessed entrance. Many amenities to this residence also remain intact, such as iron fence on two sides of the property and stone steps.

Some of the Victorian vernacular residences are 1810 West Market Street (#1924), a two-and-one-half-story brick residence with two large arch motifs on the first floor and a central gabled dormer; 1819 West Market Street (#1834), a two-story frame residence with a central cornice lined with bead molding and diamond motifs

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(Ph.#13) and a 1920s porch, and 2023 West Market Street (#1799), a brick one-and-one-half story cottage with several gables, a large arched tri-part facade window and highly stylized door hood.

There are several particularly outstanding residences in the district which do not fall within these categories. The Baurman House, 1518 West Market Street (#1951), was built in 1866, one of the oldest residences in the district. It was designed by one of Louisville's most outstanding nineteenth century architects, Henry White-stone. It is one of Louisville's few Second Empire residences. The house has been altered by the shortening of some windows, but the window hoods and fine cast iron side porch have been retained.

2114 West Market Street (#1885), built in 1868, is a three-story brick Italianate residence, designed in a very strict sense of the style with a slightly gabled facade and full height arched recession. This residence has also been altered by a one-story addition, and the use is commercial now. But the character of the residence is evident.

(Ph.#15) The only Queen Anne residence in the district is located at 2118 West Market Street (#1884). Built in 1887, this two-and-one-half-story brick residence has double facade gables, a jerkinhead side gable, incised stone lintels, a wide and highly decorative cornice and an excellent Eastlake porch. The structure is intact.

There is only one institutional building in the Lower West Market Street District. It is St. Patrick's Parochial School at 1524 West Market Street (#1950). Built in 1916, this Beaux-Arts structure has been attributed to D.X. Murphy, architect for many Catholic schools and churches in Louisville. The decorative treatment of the building has largely been confined to the facade, with stone quoins, and a central three-window grouping above the entrance with stone surrounds. Stone panels are decorated with swags, scrolls, and garlands. The cornice has a wide overhang.

The Lower West Market Street District contains many architectural amenities, such as brick sidewalks in certain areas, many iron fences, consistent and compatible setbacks and a cohesiveness of design. Even though the styles vary from Renaissance Revival to early twentieth century vernacular, the sense of time and place is strongly conveyed.

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this same period. They were most likely smaller, working-class structures, similar to the Levy residence.

Three large residences which remain were built in the 1860s. 1518 W. Market (#1951), built in 1866 for Gustav Baurman, is one of Louisville's few Second Empire style residences. It was designed by one of Louisville's most important nineteenth century architects, Henry Whitestone. Baurman was a Prussian immigrant and owner of wholesale hardware company. 1832 W. Market (#1918) was built in 1865 for Joseph Gault who owned a planing mill. It is a two-story Italianate residence with rich detailing. The third is 2114 W. Market St. (#1885), built in 1868 for Theodore Cimiotti, owner of a boot manufactory. This Italianate residence has a gabled facade and the triple arched fenestration of the pure Italianate style. Unfortunately all three of these residences have been altered in some fashion.

It was the decade of the 1860s which laid the foundations for the development of the Lower West Market Street District. The railway line from Louisville was extended out Market St. to 18th St. in the 1860s. It was also during this decade that the Boone Market was built.

Market Houses were constructed along Market St. in the nineteenth century from Hancock St. on the East to 17th St. on the west. The first was constructed between 4th St. and 5th St. sometime before 1831. By 1836, two more were built, one between Hancock and Jackson on East Market St. and one between 10th St. and 11th St.

In 1860, the fifteen property owners along both sides of Market St. between 16th St. and 17th St. deeded the front twelve feet of their respective lots to the city of Louisville for the construction of Boone Market. In that same year, the city council appropriated funds for its construction. However, it was not built until ca. 1865. In 1890 the market house was demolished and the Boone Market was relocated in the Kline Hardware Building at 18th St. and Market. The plot of land in the center of Market where the market house had been was then developed into a park maintained by the city. Unfortunately the park was short lived. By 1905 the street was fully opened to traffic.

The 1870s saw major commercial development in this area. This growth can be directly attributed to the construction of the market house and the extension of the railway line. The types of businesses which sprang up in the 1870s varied from tailor shops to wallpaper shops, grocery stores to hardware supply stores. 1515-17 W. Market St. (#1879) is an outstanding commercial Renaissance Revival building with a limestone facade. It was built in 1876 for Middendorf Grocery. 1708 W. Market St. (#1937) was built in 1876 for Louis Korb Wallpaper. It is a modest commercial Italianate structure, two stories in height, four bays

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in width. 1710 W. Market St. (#1936) is similar in scale to 1708 W. Market St., with additional third floor openings. This structure also has highly stylized terra cotta window hoods which are used on several buildings in this district. It was built in 1876 for F. Herold, a barber. 1801 W. Market St. (#1839) was built in 1871 and housed George Kline and Sons Builders Hardware. In 1890 it became Boone Market, the same year that the market house was demolished. 1930 W. Market St. (#1904) is a large commercial Italianate structure built in 1873 for Ed Zoeller's bakery. 2130-33 W. Market St. (#1776) was built in 1872 for Bischoff Grocery. It is a handsome corner commercial structure with fine stone window hoods.

Residential growth on Market St. during the 1870s was limited to the westernmost blocks of the district. In the 1880s, however, residential development served as in-fill in each block, nearly completing the construction along Lower West Market Street. The residences generally are shotgun style residences of brick and frame construction, with a setback of twenty to thirty feet. The 1800, 2000, and 2100 blocks are largely comprised of residential structures within the blockface and commercial structures on the corners. Examples of the residential construction of the 1880s are abundant. (See #7 - Description)

(Ph.18) The 1880s was also the period during which most of the residences on the cross streets and in the alleys were constructed. 116 S. 21st St. (#1791) is one of three identical adjacent camelback shotgun residences built in 1887. 114 S. 17th St. (#1858) is an example of the frame shotgun, constructed in 1888.

There is only one institutional building in the Lower West Market Street District. St. Patrick's School (#1950) was built in 1916 on the corner of 16th St.. The parish church is located at 13th St. and Market St., as is the old school. St. Patrick's parish is one of Louisville's oldest Roman Catholic congregations. The current school building is a two-story red brick structure with stone classical detailing on the facade.

The residential structure located at 117-19 S. 17th St. (#1859) was built in 1884 as a Police Station. An 1892 Sanborn Map shows cells and a stable located behind the current building, on Pirtle Alley. Residences are now located on the alley, and the Police Station has been converted to a residential duplex.

The character of the Lower West Market Street District in the late-nineteenth century falls into no particular ethnic or commercial pattern. The commercial activity was multi-faceted. Grocery stores, millinery shops, tailor shops, bakeries, wallpaper stores, hardware and building supply stores, saloons and doctors offices were some of the many businesses along West Market St. There were several undertakers in this

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section of Market St., many of whom remain today. This was a practical location for undertakers since Western Cemetery was one block south on Jefferson St., between 16th and 18th Sts.

The ethnic character was very broad. The Germans were in the majority, as was the case city-wide, but many of the residents and shop owners were Irish, Italian, Jewish and even a few Slavic.

The physical condition of the structures in this district also varies. Generally the commercial structures are in poorer condition than the residential structures, although most are occupied. Unlike many commercial areas in the city, many of the commercial buildings in the Lower West Market Street District have intact first floor facades, or have only slightly altered ones. In some cases where the first floor has been radically altered, the pillars remain or have only been covered with sheathing. The residential structures have undergone few alterations, generally.

The Lower West Market Street District contains five intrusions, as indicated on the district map. These intrusions do not, however, significantly effect the character of the district. There are also several vacant lots. The district contains an equal number of residential and commercial buildings and they are generally concentrated according to use.

The significance of the Lower West Market Street District lies in its history as a commercial hub serving the Russell neighborhood to the south and the Portland neighborhood to the north, and in its architecture which includes nearly every style prevalent in Louisville from 1850 to 1920.

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Beginning at a point on the NW corner of 15th St. and Congress St.; thence northwardly following the west right-of-way line of 15th St., to a point at the SW corner of 15th St. and Pirtle, thence westwardly following the south right-of-way line of said alley, to a point on the SE corner of 22nd St. and Pirtle; thence southwardly following the east right-of-way line of 22nd St., to a point on the NE corner of 22nd St. and Congress; thence eastwardly following the north right-of-way line of said alley to the NW corner of Congress and 15th St. and the place of beginning.