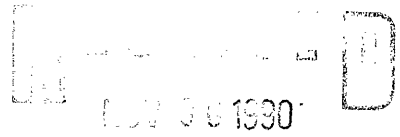


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District
other names/site number JFCU 17-24

2. Location

street & number 1721-1821 Seventh Street N/A not for publication
city, town Louisville N/A vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40206

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>8</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Louisville and Jefferson County MRA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 11

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
David L. Morgan 10-24-90
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register

Helmut Zygar 12/21/90

fu Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Industry/manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Industry/manufacturing facility

Commerce/trade/warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th Century

American Movements

Other: industrial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

1909-1940

Significant Dates

1909
1919

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Avery, George Capwell

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

University of Louisville Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 21 Acres

UTM References

A

16	60	7	4	8	0	42	31	1	0	0
Zone	Easting					Northing				

C

16	60	7	18	0	4	2	30	8	5	0
Zone	Easting					Northing				

B

16	60	7	62	0	4	2	31	0	88	0
Zone	Easting					Northing				

D

16	60	7	31	80	4	2	31	0	61	60
Zone	Easting					Northing				

Louisville West Quadrangle

N/A See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes all of City of Louisville Block 34D, Lots 37 through 39, 44, 48, 53, 55, 58 through 60, 65 and 72. It encompasses 57 acres.

N/A See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen are based on the original lots historically associated with these buildings on this site as it stood in 1927.

N/A See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Weeter, Research Coordinator

organization Louisville Landmarks Commission date August 1, 1990

street & number 609 West Jefferson Street telephone (502) 625-3501

city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 1

The B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District is a highly compact and cohesive grouping of eight contributing industrial buildings that date from between 1909 to 1919 and three non-contributing buildings that date from the 1960s. All are located on a single site that has historically been associated with B.F. Avery and Sons, manufacturers of agricultural implements from 1845 until 1957. The buildings are typical of those found on early twentieth century industrial sites. Although these buildings have, in some instances, been slightly altered or have had additions made to them, overall they have been well maintained, display a high level of integrity, and are important physical reminders of Louisville's industrial past.

The B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District is located in the central portion of Louisville approximately five miles south of its Central Business District. The nominated property is .21 acres of a 57 acre site (see attached district map) and is bounded by the following transportation arteries: to the north is the Southern Railroad and to the east, a spur line of the same; to the south is Industry Road and to the west is South Seventh Street. The terrain in the area is flat. The land use in the surrounding area is an industrial and residential mix.

The B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District, as originally conceived in 1909, consisted of thirteen buildings on a 35 acre site. By 1927 the areage had increased to 57 and the number of buildings had increased to sixteen. Of these, eight survive to the present day. The remaining 8 were demolished in the 1960s to accommodate transportation systems for an industrial subdivision. Subsequently three new (non-contributing) structures were erected on the 57 acre site. Each contributing building in the district is in close proximity to its neighbor to facilitate transportation of goods from one building to the next. All are arranged in a paralleled fashion or at right angles to one another in a manner loosely based on a grid. Their tight, compact configuration and their architectural cohesiveness creates a sense of unity which forms the basis for this National Register District.

The utilitarian character of each of these buildings is reflected in its architecture. The intended use and function of each is clearly expressed and not hidden behind architectural embellishment. The result is bare bones architecture in which

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District -Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 2

form truly follows function. Each building in the district is sited to conform with the manufacturing process for agricultural implements. Raw plow manufacturing materials and components were transported in to the complex by rail, assembled, fine tuned and inspected and then were shipped out by rail. Tunnels between buildings facilitated the transportation of unfinished manufactured goods (sometimes by trolley) from one building to the next. The manufacturing sequence was as follows: raw material entered the plant in the shipping department where it was sheared and shaped. Next, it was welded in the forge department, properly fitted in the fitting department and from there, the various components were assembled. Next the implement was painted, allowed to dry, and then placed in storage until shipment occurred.

Each contributing building in the district is built of reinforced concrete and brick bearing walls. All have either wooden or concrete floors. This method of construction maximized protection against fire. Of the eight contributing buildings, the six that survive from 1909 all have stepped or sloping primary facades behind which is located clerestory windows that extend the length of each building. This clerestory arrangement, which is topped by asphalt shingle roofs, allows an ample amount of natural sunlight and ventilation into the manufacturing areas of each. The original windows of these 1909 buildings were made of wood and had a multi-light pane configuration. Many now have metal 1930s vintage multi-light windows. The two buildings in the B.F. Avery Historic District that were constructed in 1919 differ from the buildings constructed in 1909 in that they have a low pitched shed roof system built up of asphalt and a bituminous felt roof covering instead of the gabled clerestory arrangement, and were constructed with metal windows rather than wood. Of the eight buildings in the district that survive from the original sixteen, all architecturally contribute to the historical character of the B.F. Avery complex. The additions and modification that have been made to the original buildings have been minimal and do not seriously jeopardize the overall integrity of the district. The three buildings constructed c.1960 are included in this nomination because they are within the boundaries of the site as defined in 1927. However, they date from well after the established period of significance of the district and are evaluated as non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 3

Inventory List (see district map for building numbers)

Building 1 (JFCU 17)

This multi-story brick structure was constructed in 1909. Although its initial purpose is not known, by 1960 it was used as a "tractor department assembly building". The construction is plank on wood truss resting upon a concrete foundation. The primary facade consists of a raised central three part bay flanked by two smaller bays that form steps on either side. A central clerestory window forms the spine of the building. Multi-light metal windows that date from the 1930s are non-original and probably replaced multi-light wooden windows. A post-1909 building addition, sited to the east of Building 1, was demolished sometime after 1960. (photos 2 & 3).

Building 2 (JFCU 18)

This multi-story brick structure, constructed in 1909, originally housed a foundary, milling department and stock room. By 1960 it was still used as a foundary but the milling and stock room uses were replaced by a cleaning department, shell machining and heat treating. The construction is plank on wood beams on bare steel truss which rests upon a concrete foundation. Its primary facade is dominated by a raised central gabled portion flanked by gently sloping sides. All of the original multi-light wooden windows on the primary facade have been replaced with new fixed pane or double hung windows. (photos 1 & 4).

Building 3 (JFCU 19)

This building was originally constructed in 1909 as the "cultivator" department and used for that purpose at least up to 1960. It was also used for assembly and plow share grinding. Its construction is plank on wood beams on bare steel trusses resting on a concrete foundation. The primary facade of this building has a raised center portion with a clerestory window arrangement forming a spine behind it. The center bay is flanked by gradually sloping side bays. The original wooden multi-light windows on the primary facade have been replaced with metal industrial windows (photo 4). Buildings 5 and 6 were designed and constructed in an almost identical fashion to Building 3.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 4

Building 4 (JFCU 20)

This structure was first used in 1909 for grinding and fitting of agricultural implements, a use that continued on past 1960. The description of this building is identical to Building 3 (photo 4).

Building 5 (JFCU 21)

This structure was originally used in 1909 for woodworking. For a description see Building 3 (photo 4).

Building 6 (JFCU 22)

Built in 1909, this structure housed the assembly department and the machine shop. By 1960 it continued to be used for assembling but the machine shop became the "Harvester Building." For a description see Building 3. At some point prior to 1960 Buildings 5 and 6 were linked by a newly constructed metal structure that was used for shell forging and shell heat treating. This link is a non-contributing part of the building. Another non-contributing addition was made to the rear of Buildings 3, 4, 5 and 6 prior to 1960. It consists of a metal structure topped by a gabled roof and accessed on the short end of the building by a vehicular door. (photos 1, 4, & 6).

Building 7 (JFCU 23)

As originally constructed in 1919, this building was intended to serve as a paint shop and print shop. It is a two story brick and reinforced concrete fire proof structure that is two stories high. It lacks ornamentation or decorative detail. A built-up roof tops the structure. Sanborn Insurance maps from 1927 indicate Building 7 was constructed next to, and shared a common wall with, a paint and print shop that dated from 1909 and was demolished in 1960. Although both paint and print shops were built side-by-side, the 1919 building was structurally and functionally independent of the 1909 structure. Each had segregated spaces separated by fire walls as well as mechanical systems and points of access and egress that were independent of the other (photos 5 & 6).

Building 8 (JFCU 24)

This cube-like structure, constructed in 1919 as a warehouse, is built of brick and reinforced concrete. The exterior of the building is distinguished by exposed bands of concrete which form a grid on the building's exterior. A built-up roof tops the

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 5

structure. As was the case with Building 7, Building 8 was constructed next to, but independent of, a 1909 warehouse that was demolished in 1960 according to 1927 Sanborn maps; both 1909 and 1919 warehouses functioned with distinct mechanical and structural systems, had independent access and egress points and were separated by fire walls.

Building 9

This rectangular, one story structure was constructed of concrete block in 1963.

Building 10

This rectangular, two story wood frame office building was constructed after 1972.

Building 11

This rectangular, one story wood frame building was constructed in 1966 for use as a storage building.

Historic Integrity

Evaluation of the historic integrity for buildings in the B.F. Avery Industrial District are based on the overall character of the district. The classification of "contributing" or "non-contributing" has been established for each individual building as it relates to context and integrity standards for the larger district.

Location and Setting

The B.F. Avery Industrial District is defined by the following factors which, in turn can be useful in establishing integrity of location and setting:

- .The original 1909 property boundaries and its largest subsequent acreage achieved by 1927.
- .The relative compactness of the industrial site as defined by large, flat expanses of land that were available for the initial construction and subsequent expansion of B.F. Avery.
- .Proximity to major transportation systems like railroads and major roadways that were suitable for conveyance of industrial goods.
- .The disposition of buildings on the B.F. Avery site as it relates to motion economy of the industrial process that results in the construction of buildings in close proximity

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Continuation Sheet**

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 7 Page 6

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for the B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District are based on the original lots historically associated with these buildings on this site as it stood in 1927. All share a common historic development, use, and function. Included in the district are lots which contain buildings that are considered non-contributing according to the integrity standards and the period of significance for buildings in this district. Buildings in close proximity to the proposed industrial district generally fall into two categories: residential buildings and industrial buildings, neither of which were historically a part of the B.F. Avery Agricultural manufacturing complex.

Archeological Potential

Structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological survey, excavation, and/or incidental discovery or monitoring occurred at the following urban sites in Louisville: The Tarascon Mill at Shippingport Island, The Cistern at the Louisville Museum of History and Science at 727 West Main Street, the site of the Will Sales/Courier Journal building in the 400 block of South Fourth Street, and the Lions Garden at 1015 South Preston Street. According to archeological reports, in each instance the investigation yielded little historic information. This was due largely to the disturbance of cultural resources by continuous urban modification. Not enough information is currently available to determine if an archeological investigation of the B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District would produce the same result. Between 1909, when the first structures in the complex were constructed and 1960 when the complex was subdivided as an industrial subdivision, some of the earlier structures were demolished and others were altered or added onto. Additionally, circa 1960, some excavation occurred on the site in which buried metal was extracted from the earth and sold for scrap. Such activity may have disturbed any historic context present. At this time no investigation has been made to discover if remains exist on the site. However, archeological remains should be considered in any development of this property. If, in the course of work, it becomes evident that the site might reveal archeological information, it is recommended that work cease and the appropriate Kentucky Heritage Council staff be notified.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Section number 8 Page 1

The B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District contains noteworthy examples of industrial architecture that dates from between 1909 and 1919. It is significant under criterion "A" as the only extant group of buildings that once belonged to a manufacturing giant, The B.F. Avery and Sons Company, the largest manufacturer of plows and agricultural implements in the world during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its period of significance ranges from 1909, the year of construction for the majority of the buildings in the district, until 1940, an arbitrary end point for the period of significance.

The period of significance established for the B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial Complex, 1909 until 1940, is based on the following evaluation: B.F. Avery and Sons played a formidable role in the Louisville plow and agricultural implements manufacturing business from 1845 until 1955. During that time the company had three manufacturing plants. The plants built in 1845 and in the 1850s have been demolished. Thus, the 1909 industrial district under consideration for national register listing is the only extant group of buildings associated with this industrial giant. B.F. Avery was successful before the construction of the 1909 complex and their success continued until World War II. The period of significance is therefore established from 1909 until 1940 to avoid the need to justify the exceptional significance of the complex. In the year 1995 the period of significance should be extended to its logical point, 1945.

The nominated property was occupied by B.F. Avery and Sons from the time it was constructed in 1909 until 1955. During Avery's heyday at the turn of the century it produced the greatest number of plows in the world and was the largest of the agricultural implements dealers in Louisville.

The B.F. Avery and Sons Historic District is composed of eleven buildings, eight of which date from the early years of the twentieth century and were constructed expressly for the manufacture of plows and agricultural implements. However, the origins of this company, which operated in Louisville from 1845 to 1955, and was one of the oldest and most successful businesses in Louisville's history, had its beginnings in the early 1800s.

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Continuation Sheet**

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Section number 8 Page 2

Benjamin Franklin Avery (1801-1885), for whom this plow and agricultural implements manufacturing business was named, was born of wealthy parents on a farmstead in Aurora, New York. Encouraged by his family to study law, he graduated in 1822 from Union College, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, although his real interest was in manufacturing. With a modest amount of start up capital he moved south, formed a partnership with Caleb H. Richmond and started a small foundry and blacksmith shop in Clarksville, Virginia which produced cast plows. Although circumstances caused the partners eventually to move their business to Milton, North Carolina, and later to Meadville, Virginia, the two became quite successful and prosperous.

By the early 1840s the partnership with Caleb was dissolved and, B.F. Avery pursued plow manufacturing on his own. Sensing that relocating to a more western state would be an advantageous business move, Avery formed a partnership with his nephew, D.H. Avery, relocated to Louisville, Kentucky in 1845, and built a factory at Preston and Main Streets in an area now known as Phoenix Hill.

The B.F. Avery Company was joined at their new manufacturing site in the eastern suburbs of Louisville by two woolen factories, two pottery manufacturers, a planing mill, two lead factories and a linseed oil processing plant. During the 1840s, largely due to the tremendous growth in population, a variety of new industries were drawn to Louisville where they flourished. Louisville was considered an ideal location for manufacturing because of its siting on the Ohio River, a vital transportation artery for transport of goods to far away locales. Each of these companies contributed to the strength of the Louisville area as a manufacturing center.

Needing additional space for expansion, the factory moved again in the early 1850s to Fifteenth and Main Streets west of Louisville's core. Again, they chose a site near the Ohio River, still a major transportation artery. During the Civil War manufacturing ceased and the B.F. Avery plant served as a military hospital for sick and injured confederate and union soldiers.

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Continuation Sheet**

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Section number 8 Page 3

After the Civil War a number of Louisville businesses suffered greatly. Its citizenry was without sufficient capital to purchase goods produced by Louisville manufacturing concerns. However, B.F. Avery fared reasonably well. The company served as a vitally important stimulant to Louisville's post Civil War economy by producing agricultural implements to revive the agrarian south. The Louisville Daily Journal, in 1868, published a list of wealthy Louisvillians and their incomes for the past year. B.F. Avery, as proof of how lucrative his plow manufacturing business had become, had an total taxable income of \$67,321.

In the post war years river trade continued to play an important role in local commerce and manufacturing. However, it was felt by city fathers that expansion of the city's railroad network was needed in order for post Civil War growth to continue. By 1870 a railroad bridge at 14th Street that linked Louisville with Clarksville was constructed. It was followed by others. This move enhanced the role of B.F. Avery in the manufacturing market place. By the 1870s, the Avery Company, according to The History of the Ohio Falls Counties (1882), stated, "The business has gradually extended till it has become one of the most important in the western country; employing a large number of workmen and making different kinds of cast iron and steel plows." The growth of the company and its manufacturing capability continued to escalate. By the 1890s, B.F. Avery was one of the few companies whose product rivaled the tobacco and bourbon enterprises which dominated Louisville's manufacturing, processing, and industry. According to Kramer's The Louisville Survey Central and South, "In 1887 one of the city's four plow manufacturers claimed to be the largest single producer in the world, and it is often suggested that no other city in the world surpassed Louisville in total production of the implement. Some 80,000 plows were manufactured in Louisville in 1880, six years later that figure had more than doubled, rising to 190,000." B.F. Avery topped out the market as the world's largest plow manufacturer.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Section number 8 Page 4

Upon B.F. Avery's death in 1885, the presidency of the company passed on to his eldest son, Samuel, and upon Samuel's retirement in 1889, the position was assumed by the second eldest son, George Capwell. It was under the leadership of George Capwell Avery that the new factory complex, the property under consideration for National Register listing, was constructed at Seventh Street and Commerce Drive. The former prominence of the Avery Company in the plow and agricultural implements business was reflected in the design, building disposition, function, and sheer size of the complex. In the volume of plows and agricultural implements manufactured and the size of the manufacturing complex itself, nothing came close in Louisville to rivaling B.F. Avery. B.F. Avery's 1909 manufacturing complex was located on the outskirts of town in a semi-rural area with wide open spaces and room for expansion. The other agricultural implements manufacturers occupied much smaller sites: Brinley Hardy and Brown-Manly Plows took no more than 1/4 block. B.F. Avery's acquired 37 acres in 1909 which was later expanded to 42 and finally to 57 acres.

According to a 1940 written account authored by Lucille Herold the new factory was..."A manufacturing plant that is recognized as a model of efficiency and economy in production as well as in the matter of health and comfort of the employees." Ms. Herold continues, "On the thirty-five acres of land selected by Mr. George Capwell Avery in 1909, stands thirteen buildings, all of equal importance...The offices are equipped with the most modern equipment including the latest comptometers, calculating machines, dictaphones, etc...The other twelve buildings are devoted to...actual manufacturing."

After the new factory buildings were completed in 1909, until and through World War I, the B.F. Avery and Sons company thrived. There was a slight slump in production after the war but the business soon recovered and stabilized. However, by the Depression in 1929 everything took a sudden downward turn. Although the business never entirely ceased operations, many employees worked a reduced schedule or were laid off.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Section number 8 Page 5

Between World War I and World War II the farm implements of B.F. Avery were shipped to many locales around the globe including China and Africa. In fact, a large and important order for "Soviet Russia" on the eve of World War II was stopped because the United States government forbade American ships to travel in hostile waters. In the 1940s, and even during World War II, South America was one of B.F. Avery's most favorable markets. World War II and the new technologies developed during the war had a significant impact on B.F. Avery. In the years before 1939 Avery did their business primarily in America's southern states and 95% of their products fitted horse-drawn implements. By 1946 the focus of their market had changed dramatically: 95% of their products were by then tractors and tractor-powered implements and their implements were sold not just regionally but around the world.

Members of the Avery family headed the farm implement manufacturing business from the company's inception until 1912 when George Capwell Avery died and the presidency of the company was assumed by Charles F. Huhlein. The company continued to prosper and in 1946, in a move to modernize and update the B.F. Avery facility, almost the entire shop was retooled.

During the 1950s B.F. Avery followed a trend that was repeated in Louisville over and over: major national corporations were buying up and absorbing smaller locally-run companies. In 1955, B.F. Avery and Sons, was purchased by an outside concern: Minneapolis-Moline, also a plow and agricultural implements company.

By 1957, Minneapolis-Moline, for whom the Seventh and Commerce Drive complex was re-named, was sold to yet another company, the Midwest Building Company. Scarcely two years later, in 1959, the former B.F. Avery site was subdivided by Harry K. Moore, a real estate developer, into sixteen individual tracts, each of which was made available for purchase to industrial concerns that could transform them into smaller manufacturing plants. By this time, the original 57 acre site had been reduced to a total of 43 acres. Additionally, several of the original thirteen buildings had been demolished in order to accommodate access into the industrial complex. Eight of the original thirteen buildings survive to the present day.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Section number 8 Page 6

Universal uniforms Inc., founded in 1979, has occupied a portion of the former B.F. Avery site since 1979 and has recently completed a renovation of portions of their properties in accordance with accepted preservation standards. This National Register nomination was generated at their request to aid their application for Investment Tax Credit resulting from rehabilitation work.

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B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number 9 Page 1

Brinley-Hardy Company, 340 East Main Street, Louisville Kentucky,
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B. F. Avery and Sons Industrial District
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

22

LOUISVILLE, KY VOL. 5

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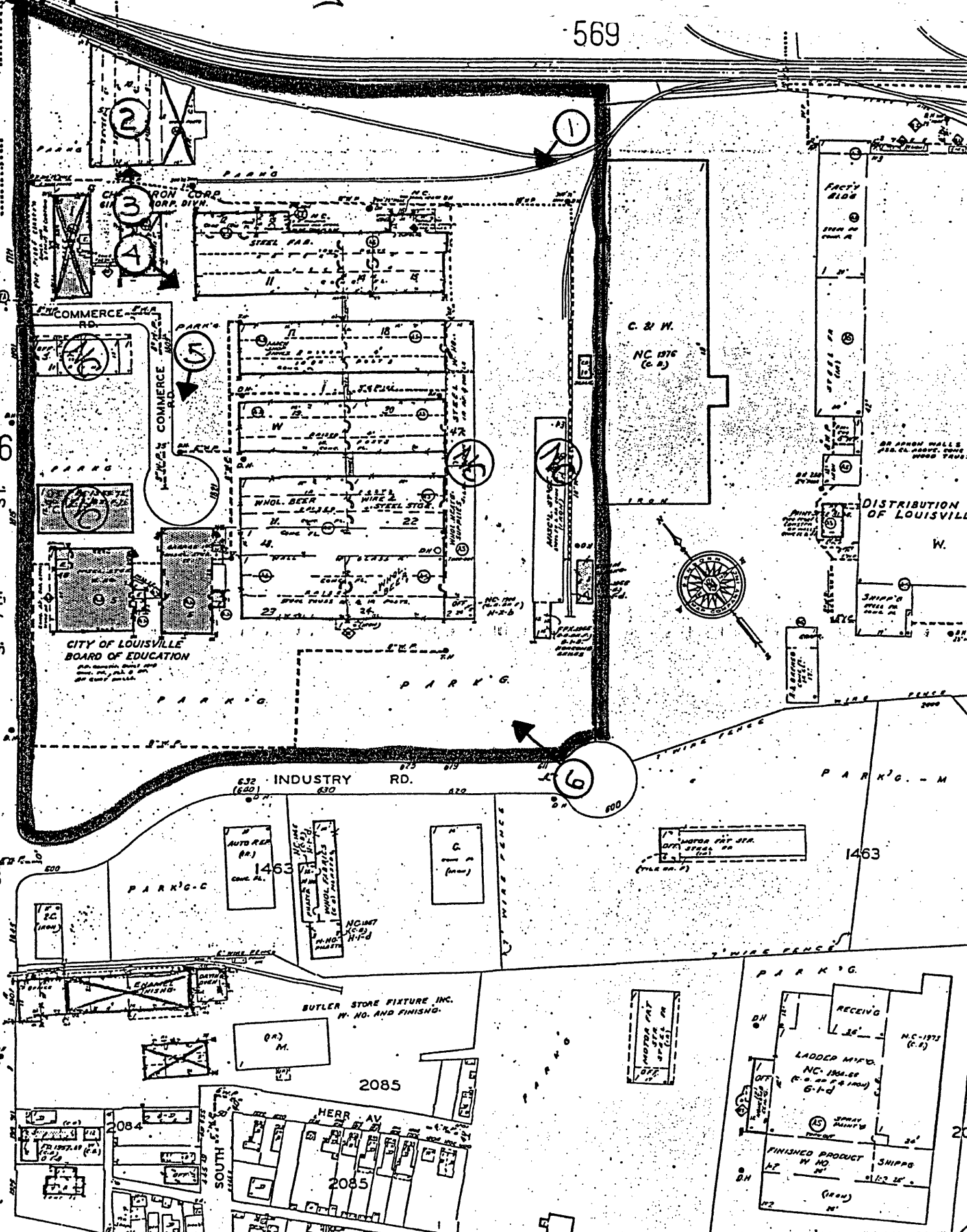
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569

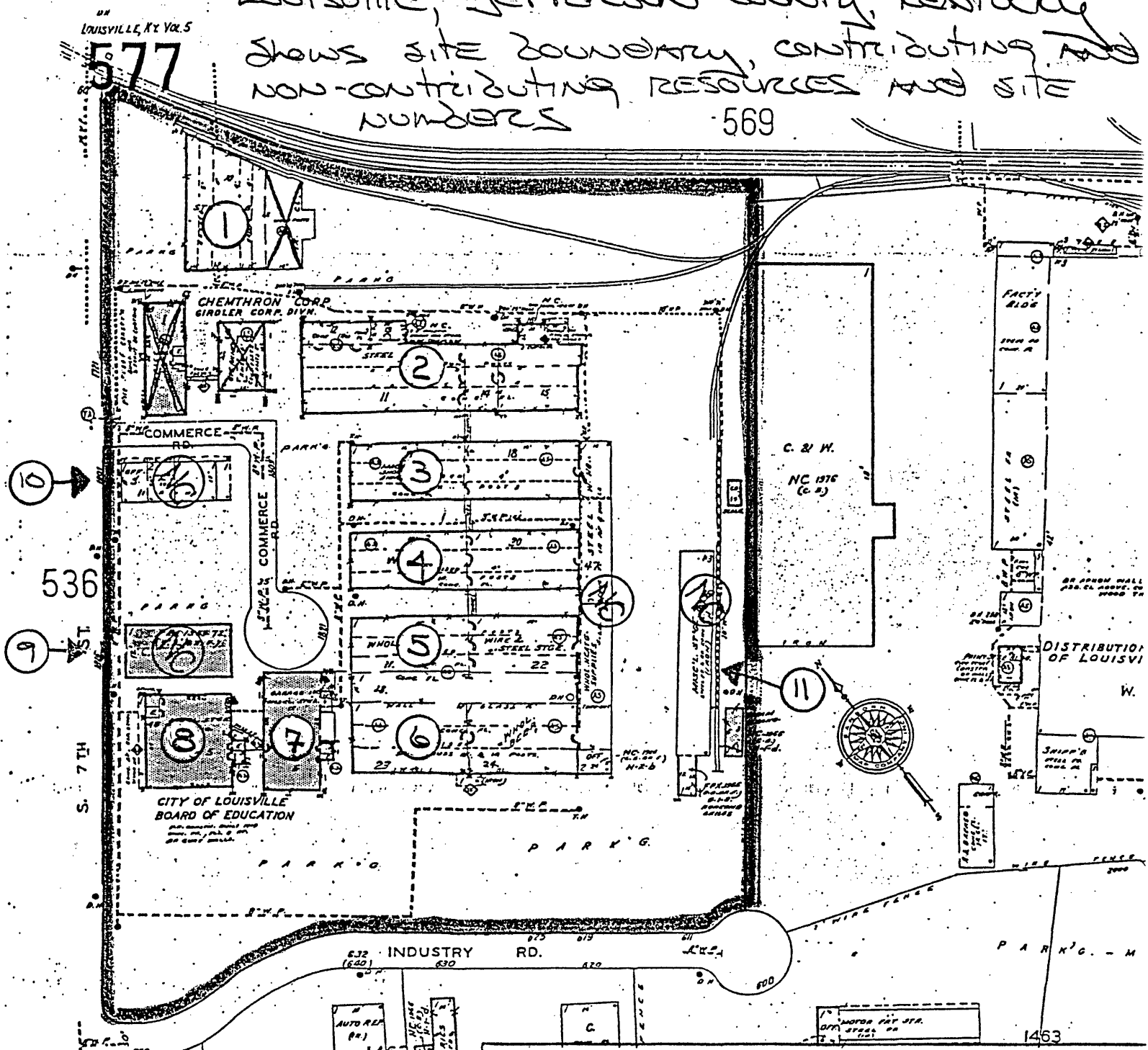
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S. 7 TH ST.

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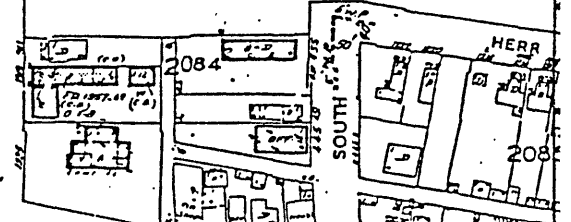
B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District
 Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky
 Shows site boundary, contributing and
 non-contributing resources and site
 numbers 569



Building Numbers - Site Numbers

1	-	JFCU	-	17
2	-	JFCU	-	18
3	-	JFCU	-	19
4	-	JFCU	-	20
5	-	JFCU	-	21
6	-	JFCU	-	22
7	-	JFCU	-	23
8	-	JFCU	-	24
9	-	N/A	-	
10	-	N/A	-	
11	-	N/A	-	

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District - Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

Section number Photos Page 1

Photo Identification

B.F. Avery and Sons Industrial District
1721 - 1821 South Seventh Street
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Joanne Weeter - Photographer
June, 1990 - Month taken
Landmarks Commission - Negative Repository

All photographs are numbered and keyed to arrows as indicated.

- 1.) Rear facades of buildings 2, 3, and 4: looking southwest.
- 2.) Interior of building 1: looking south.
- 3.) Primary facade of building 1: looking south.
- 4.) Primary facades of buildings 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6: looking southeast.
- 5.) North facades of buildings 7 & 8: looking southwest
- 6.) South and west facades of buildings 6, 7, & 8: looking northwest.