Bardwell f4 manual



"Louisville" and "Gateway to the South" redirect here. For other uses, see Louisville (disambiguation) and Gateway to the South (album). This article needs to be updated city-county in Kentucky, United StatesLouisville/Jefferson CountyMetroity. United StatesLouisville/Jefferson CountyMetroity. GovernmentFrom top: Louisville downtown skyline at night, Cathedral of the Assumption, Thunder Over Louisville fireworks during the Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth Street Live!, The Street Live!, The Kentucky Derby, Fourth St the "balance" population of Louisville,[4] also seen is the location of LouisvilleLocation within KentuckyLouisvilleLocation within the United StatesLouisvilleLocation within KentuckyLouisvilleLocation within KentuckyLouisvilleLocation within KentuckyLouisvilleLocation within Kentucky.[5]LouisvilleLocation within KentuckyLouisvilleLocation with 38.25611°N 85.75139°W / 38.25611; -85.75139CountryUnited StatesStateKentuckyCountyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Metro Council26 council membersArea[6] • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers ClarkNamed forLouis XVIGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorGreg Fischer (D) • Consolidated city-countyJeffersonFounded byGeorge Rogers city-county633,045 • Rank28th in the United States[a]1st in Kentucky • Density1,948.19/sq mi (752.20/km2) • Metro[7]1,395,634(43rd)Demonym(s)Louisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates AirportsLouisville International Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zones6b, 7a[10]Interstates Airport, 400xx, 401xxArea code502FIPS code21-48006GNIS feature ID0509453[9]USDA hardiness zone5 Bowman FieldWaterwaysOhio River, Beargrass Creek, Floyds Fork, Harrods CreekWebsiteLouisville (/'lu:ivil/ (listen) LOO-e-vil, locally /'lovil/ (listen) LOO-e-vil, uS: /'lu:ivil/ (listen) LOO-e-vil, uS Named after King Louis XVI of France, Louisville was founded in 1778 by George Rogers Clark, making it one of the Ohio as the only major obstruction to river traffic between the upper Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico, the settlement first grew as a portage site. It was the founding city of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which grew into a 6,000-mile (9,700 km) system across 13 states. Today, the city is known as the home of boxer Muhammad Ali, the Kentucky Six Fortune 500 companies: Humana, Kindred Healthcare, and Yum! Brands.[14][15] Muhammad Ali International Airport, Louisville's main commercial airport, hosts UPS's worldwide hub. Since 2003, the term "Jefferson County, after a city-county government,[17] abbreviated to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including the incorporated cities of be used in some contexts in reference to Louisville Metro, particularly including outside the "balance" which make up Louisville John Statistical Area (MSA) includes Louisville John Statistical Area (MSA) includes Louisville Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Louisville-Jefferson County and is the population as of the 2020 census was 782,969.[19] However, the balance total of 633,045[20] excludes other incorporated places and semiautonomous towns within the county and is the population as of the 2020 census was 782,969.[19] However, the balance total of 633,045[20] excludes other incorporated places and semiautonomous towns within the county and is the population of 1,265,108,[21] ranking 46th nationally.[b] History Main article: History of Louisville, Kentucky. For broader coverage of this topic, see History of Kentucky. See also: National Register of Historic Places listings in Jefferson County, Kentucky The history of Louisville spans hundreds of years, and has been influenced by the area's geography and location along the banks of the Ohio created a barrier to river travel, as a result, settlements grew up at this stopping point. The first European settlement in the county of modern-day Louisville. Several landmarks in the community are named after him.[22] Two years later, in 1780, the Virginia General Assembly approved the town charter of Louisville. The other the aiding the banks of the Ohio created in honor of King Louis XVI of France, whose solicitation in honor of King Louisville. The other the aiding the banks of the Ohio created in honor of King Louisville. The other the aiding the banks of the Ohio created in honor of King Louisville. The other the aiding the torn of King Louisville. The other the aiding the torn of King Louisville was named in honor of King Louisville. The other the aiding the torn of King Louisville was named in honor of King Louisville. The other the aiding the torn of King Louisville was named in honor of King Louisville. The other the by the late 1780s [23] In 1803, explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark organized their expedition across America in the town of Clarksville, Indiana at the present-day Falls of the Chio opposite Louisville, Kentucky, in the American Civil War View of 2nd Street and Main Street, Louisville, Indiana at the present-day Falls of the Chio opposite Louisville, in 1846 The city's early growth was influenced by the fact that river boats had to be unloaded and moved downriver before reaching the falls. By 1828, the population had grown to 7,000 and Louisville became an incorporated city. [26] Early Louisville was a major shipping port and enslaved African Americans worked in a variety of associated trades. The city was often a point of escape for fugitive slaves to the north, as Indiana was a free state. [citation needed] During this point in the 1850s, the city was often a point of escape for fugitive slaves to the north. vibrant, but that also came with negativity. It was the center of planning, supplies, recruiting, and transportation for numerous campaigns, especially in the Western Theater. Ethnic tensions rose, and on August 6, 1855, known as "Bloody Monday", Protestant mobs attacked German and Irish Catholic neighborhoods on election day, resulting in 22 deaths and widespread property damage. Then by 1861, the civil war had broken out. During the Civil War, Louisville was a major stronghold of Union forces, which kept Kentucky firmly in the Union. By the end of the war, the city of Louisville itself had not been attacked, although skirmishes and battles, including the battles, including the battles of Perryville and Corydon, took place nearby. After Reconstruction, returning Confederacy eterans largely took political control of the city, leading to the jibe that Louisville joined the Confederacy after the war was over.[citation needed] Churchill Downs in 1901 The first Kentucky Derby was held on May 17, 1875, at the Louisville Jockey Club track (later renamed Churchill Downs).[27] The Derby was originally shepherded by Meriwether Lewis Clark, Jr., the grandson of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and grandnephew of the city's founder George Rogers Clark. Horse racing had a strong tradition in Kentucky Derby was held on May 17, 1875, at the Louisville Jockey Club track (later renamed Churchill Downs).[27] The Derby was originally shepherded by Meriwether Lewis Clark. Jr., the grandson of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and grandnephew of the city's founder George Rogers Clark. whose Inner Bluegrass Region had been a center of breeding high-quality livestock throughout the 19th century. Ten thousand spectators watched the first Derby, which Aristides won. [28] On March 27, 1890, the city was devastated and its downtown nearly destroyed when what scientists now estimate was an F4 tornado tore through as part of the middle Mississippi Valley tornado outbreak. It is estimated that between 74 and 120 people were killed and 200 were injured. The damage cost the city \$2.5 million[29] (equivalent to \$69 million in 2019).[30] Established in 1896, Neighborhood House Louisville during the period of the Great Migration in the beginning of the South" comes from the large number of African Americans that moved to Louisville during the period of the Great Migration in the beginning of the South" comes from the large number of African Americans that moved to Louisville during the period of the Great Migration in the beginning of the South 20th century. Settling in an area of the city known as Needmore in 1870, it would later be known under the moniker of Little Africa as migration intensified, reaching its height in the 1920s. After urban renewal programs demolished many of the existing neighborhood structures in the 1950s, it came to be known under the moniker of Little Africa as migration intensified, reaching its height in the 1920s. After urban renewal programs demolished many of the existing neighborhood structures in the 1950s, it came to be known under the moniker of Little Africa as migration intensified, reaching its height in the 1920s. following Baltimore, Atlanta, and a handful of cities in the Carolinas.[33] The NAACP challenged the ordinance in two cases. Two weeks after the ordinance enacted, an African-American named Arthur Harris moved into a house on a block designated for whites. He was prosecuted and found guilty. The second case was planned to create a test case. William Warley, the president of the local chapter of the NAACP, tendered a purchase of the variable of the second case was planned to create a test case. offer on a white block from Charles Buchanan, a white real estate agent. Warley also wrote a letter declaring his intention to build a house on that lot and reside there. With the understanding that the Louisville ordinance made it illegal for him to live there. Warley also wrote a letter declaring his intention to build a house on that lot and reside there. With the understanding that the Louisville ordinance made it illegal for him to live there. Warley also wrote a letter declaring his intention to build a house on that lot and reside there. offer on a white block from Charles Buchalan, a white feat exercise of backalan, a whi reported Louisville's population as 84.3% white and 15.6% black.[39] Throughout the 1940s, there were more black police officers than any other Southern city, though they were allowed to patrol only black districts. This, in part, made Louisville seem like a more racially progressive city than other Southern cities, although only when black citizens accepted a lower status than white citizens. Many historians have referred to this 'veil" of segregation as a "polite" racism. Historian George Wright stated that polite racism "often deluded both blacks and well-meaning whites into believing that real progress was being made in their city". For example, in the city Jim Crow practices were not maintained by law so much as by custom.[36] Similar to many other older American cities, Louisville began to experience a movement of people and businesses to the suburbs in the 1960s and 1970s. Middle class residents used newly built freeways and interstate highways to commute to work, moving into more distant but newer housing. Because of tax laws, businesses found it cheaper to build new rather than renovate older buildings. Economic changes included a decline in local manufacturing. The West End and older areas of the South End, in particular, began to decline economically as many local factories closed. Entrance to Fourth Street Live!, featuring marquee of the Hard Rock Cafe In 1974, a major (F4) tornado hit Louisville area, causing two deaths.[40] Since the 1980s, many of the city's urban neighborhoods have been revitalized into areas popular with young professionals and college students. The greatest change has occurred along the Bardstown Road/Baxter Avenue corridors as well as the Old Louisville neighborhood. In recent years, such change has also occurred in the East Market District (NuLu).[41] Since the late 1990s, Downtown has experienced significant residential, tourist and retail growth, including the addition of major sports complexes KFC Yun Center, Lynn Family Stadium and Louisville Slugger Field, conversion of waterfront industrial sites into Waterfront Park, openings of varied museums, galleries and interpretive centers below), and the refurbishing of the former Galleria into the bustling entertainment complex Fourth Street Live!, which opened in 2004. Geography of Louisville, Kentucky Hilly terrain blankets the southwest part of the city. Louisville and Jefferson County have a combined area of 397.68 square miles (1,030.0 km2), of which 380.46 square miles (44.6 km2) (4.33%) is covered by water. [42] Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Falls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that the Palls of the Ohio. Louisville is an Upper South city located in a Southern state that t is influenced by both Southern and Midwestern culture. It is sometimes referred to as either one of the northernmost Northern cities in the United States. [43] [44] Louisville's growth from an isolated camp site into a major shipping port. Much of the city is located on a very wide and flat floodplain surrounded by hill country on all sides. Much of the area was swampland that had to be drained as the city grew. In the 1840s, most creeks were rerouted or placed in canals to prevent flooding and disease outbreaks. Areas generally east of I-65 are above the flood plain, and are composed of gently rolling hills. The southernmost parts of Jefferson County are in the scenic and largely undeveloped Knobs region, which is home to Jefferson Memorial Forest. The Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson (coterminous with Louisville-Elizabethtown-Madison, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson County, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 43rd largest in the United States, [b][21] includes the Kentucky county of Jefferson Kentucky county county of Jefferson Kentucky county of Jefferson Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which also includes the Elizabethtown, KY MSA, as well as the Madison, IN Micropolitan Statistical Areas almost border each other), Lexington, Kentucky, Bowling Green, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, and the Indianapolis, area (especially Columbus, Indiana, to the north of Southern Indiana). Cityscape Main article: Cityscape of Louisville, Kentucky; List of parks in the Louisville, Kentucky; List of tallest buildings in Louisville, Kentucky; List of tallest buildings in Louisville is located immediately south of the Ohio control in Louisville, Kentucky; List of tallest buildings in Louisville is located immediately south of the Ohio control in Louisville is located immediately south of the Ohio control in Louisville, Kentucky; List of tallest buildings in Louisville is located immediately south of the Ohio control in Louisville is located immediately south of the Ohio c River and southeast of the Falls of the Ohio. Major roads extend outwards from the downtown area in all directions. The airport, while most of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south and west of the residential areas of the city are to the south area. the 15 buildings in Kentucky over 300 feet (91 m) are located in downtown Louisville's late 19th- and early 20th-century development was spurred by three large suburban area east of the city in 1890. The city's architecture contains a blend of old and new. The Old Louisville neighborhood is the largest historic preservation district solely featuring Victorian homes and buildings in the United States; [49][50] it is also the third-largest district containing such architectural distinctions in the United States, including the rapidly growing city of Louisville. [relevant?] Many modern skyscrapers are located downtown, as well as older preserved structures, such as the Southern National Bank building. The buildings of West Main Street in downtown Louisville have the largest collection of cast iron facades of anywhere outside of New York's SoHo neighborhood.[51] Werne's Row in Old Louisville Broadway and 3rd Street downtown Since the mid-20th century, Louisville has in some ways been divided into three sides of town: the West End, the South End, and the East End. In 2003, Bill Dakan, a University of Louisville geography professor, said that the West End, west of 7th Street and north of Algonquin Parkway, is "a euphemism for the African Americans no longer live in areas where more than 80% of residents are black. Nevertheless, he says the perception is still strong.[52] The South End has long had a reputation as a white, working-class part of town, while the East End has been seen as middle and upper class.[53] According to the Greater Louisville Association of Realtors, the area with the lowest median home sales price is west of Interstate 65, in the West and South Ends. The middle range of home sales prices are between Interstates 64 and 65 in the South and East Ends, and the nighest median home sales price are north of Interstate 64 in the East End.[54] Immigrants from Southeast Asia tend to settle in the South End, while immigrants from Eastern Europe settle in the East End.[55] Panorama from Jeffersonville, Indiana, with Second Street Bridge in foreground Climate Louisville has a humid subtropical climate (Köppen Cfa), typical of the Upper South, and is located in USDA hardiness zones 6b and 7a. [10] Springlike conditions typically begin in mid-to-late March, summer from mid-to-late-May to late September, with fall in the October-November period. Seasonal extremes in both temperature and precipitation are not uncommon during early spring and late fall; severe weather is not uncommon, with occasional tornado outbreaks in the region. Winter typically brings a mix of rain, sleet, and snow, with occasional heavy snowfall and icing. Louisville averages 4.5 days with low temperatures at or above 90 °F (32-38 °C). The mean annual icing structures at or above 90 °F (32-38 °C). The mean annual ast freezes of the season on average fall on November 2 and April 5, respectively. [57] Summer is typically hazy, hot, and humid with long periods of 90-100 °F (32-38 °C). The mean annual temperature is 58.2 °F (14.6 °C), with an average annual snowfall of 12.7 inches (32 cm) and an average annual rainfall is fairly constant year round. During the winter, particularly in January and February, several days of snow can be expected. January is the coldest month, with a mean temperature of 34.9 °F (1.6 °C). July is the average hottest month with a mean of 79.3 °F (26.3 °C). [58] The highest recorded temperature was 107 °F (41 °C), which last occurred on July 14, 1936, and the fourth-hottest summer on record, with the temperature being broken on two consecutive days. [57] As the city exemplifies the urban heat island effect, temperatures in commercial areas and in the industrialized areas and in the industrialized areas along interstates are often higher than in the suburbs, often as much as 5 °F (2.8 °C). Climate data for Louisville International Airport, Kentucky (1991-2020 normals,[c] extremes 1872-present[d]) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °F (°C) 77(25) 82(28) 88(31) 91(33) $(\circ C)$ (35.2) (35.4) (35.2) (35.2) (35.2) (35.4) (35.2) (35.2) (35.2) (35.2) (35.2) (35.4) (35.2) (3 $48.4(9.1) 59.0(15.0) \ 68.3(20.2) \ 76.4(24.7) \ 79.9(26.6) \ 78.9(26.1) \ 72.0(22.2) \ 60.3(15.7) \ 48.5(9.2) \ 58.7(14.8) \ 67.2(19.6) \ 70.8(21.6) \ 69.5(20.8) \ 61.9(16.6) \ 50.1(10.1) \ 39.4(4.1) \ 32.1(0.1) \ 49.6(9.8) \ Mean minimum \ ^{\circ}F \ (^{\circ}C) \ 27.8(-2.3) \ 30.7(-0.7) \ 38.6(3.7) \ 48.5(9.2) \ 58.7(14.8) \ 67.2(19.6) \ 70.8(21.6) \ 69.5(20.8) \ 61.9(16.6) \ 50.1(10.1) \ 39.4(4.1) \ 32.1(0.1) \ 49.6(9.8) \ Mean minimum \ ^{\circ}F \ (^{\circ}C) \ 27.8(-2.3) \ 30.7(-0.7) \ 38.6(3.7) \ 48.5(9.2) \ 58.7(14.8) \ 67.2(19.6) \ 50.1(10.1) \ 39.4(4.1) \ 32.1(0.1) \ 49.6(9.8) \ Mean minimum \ ^{\circ}F \ (^{\circ}C) \ 27.8(-2.3) \ 30.7(-0.7) \ 38.6(3.7) \ 48.5(9.2) \ 58.7(14.8) \ 67.2(19.6) \ 59.7(14.8) \ 59.7(14.8) \ 5$ 3.3(-15.9) Record low °F (°C) -22(-30) -19(-28) -1(-18) 21(-6) 31(-1) 42(6) 49(9) 45(7) 33(1) 23(-5) -1(-18) 4.27(108) 4.05(103) 3.71(94) 3.42(87) 4.13(105) 48.34(1,228) Average snowfall inches (cm) 4.5(11) 4.1(10) 2.1(5.3) 0.1(0.25) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.13.4(34) Average precipitation days (> 0.01 in) 11.2 10.4 12.1 11.9 12.6 10.5 10.2 8.2 7.9 7.9 9.8 11.8 124.5 Average relative humidity (%) 68.6 68.1 64.0 61.5 67.2 68.9 70.9 71.7 72.9 69.9 69.4 70.2 68.6 Mean monthly sunshine hours 140.5 148.9 188.6 221.1 263.4 288.9 293.6 272.6 234.3 208.5 135.7 118.3 2,514.4 Percent possible sunshine 46 49 51 56 7.2 68.9 70.9 71.7 72.9 69.9 69.4 70.2 68.9 70.9 71.7 72.9 69.9 69.4 70.2 68.6 Mean monthly sunshine hours 140.5 148.9 188.6 221.1 263.4 288.9 293.6 272.6 234.3 208.5 135.7 118.3 2,514.4 Percent possible sunshine 46 49 51 56 60 65 65 65 63 60 45 40 56 Source: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 1961–1990)[57][60] Time zone Louisville is in the Eastern Time Zone. Some distance to the west, in both Kentucky and Indiana, is the border where the Central Time Zone starts. Demographics Historical population Census Pop. %± 1790200— 180035979.5%18101,357278.0%18204,012195.7%183010,341157.8%184021,210105.1%185043,194103.6%186068,03357.5%1870100,75348.1%1880123,75822.8%1890161,12930.2%1900204,73127.1%1910223,9289.4%1920234,8914.9%1930307,74531.0%1940319,0773.7%1950369,12915.7%1960390,6395.8%1970361,706-7.4%1980298,694-17.4%1990269,063-9.9%2000256,231-4.8%2010597,337133.1%2020633,0456.0%U.S. Decential Census[6] In 2000, Louisville merged with]efferson County and population counts were combined this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (September 2021) Unless otherwise noted, all demographics refer to the consolidated Louisville Metro, including the separately incorporated cities within it. Further information is available from the 1900 census population of 256,231, down from the 1990 census, Louisville, and History of the Irish in Louisville, Back (Salar). (Salar) and the catter is a counter of the consolidated Louisville Metro, including the separately incorporated cities within it. Further information is available from the 2000, Louisville of the statice to reflect recent events or newly available information of 256,231, down from the 1990 census population of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville, and History of the Irish in 2010; the balance's percentage was 13.8/(63) In 2010, which expanded the city's population increased to 597,337 at the 2010 census population of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to the count of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 1200, which expanded the city's population increased to 597,337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 1200, which expanded the city is population of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 12003, which expanded the city is population of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 1200, which expanded the city is population of 256,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 1200,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville is the largest to 1200,0337 at the 2010 census count. Louisville census count is 2010, the statice count is 2010, the statice cent event is 2007 demographic breakdown for the census count is 2010 census contice. City is a count is 2010 census co 44, 22.8% from 45 to 64, and 13.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median income of \$36,326 while females age 18 and over, there were 91.60 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.60 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.60 males. The median income of \$36,326 while females had a median income of \$30,464.[64] The latest available data for per capita income comes from 2006, and was \$23,304 for the county.[65] About 9.5% of those under age 18 and 8.2% of those under age 18 and 8.2% of those under ages 65 or over.[66] Religion hai article: Religion hai artic religious institutions of various faiths, including Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and the Bahá'í Faith. The 135,421 Roman Catholic Louisville, covering 24 counties in central Kentucky, and consisting of 121 parishes and missions spread over 8,124 square miles (21,040 km2).[67] The Cathedral of the Archdiocese of Louisville, covering 24 counties in central Kentucky, and consisting of 121 parishes and missions spread over 8,124 square miles (21,040 km2).[67] The Cathedral of the Archdiocese of Louisville is the seat of the Archdi of Louisville. Our Lady of Gethsemani Abbey, the monastic home of Catholic writer Thomas Merton, is in nearby Bardstown, Kentucky, and also in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. One in three Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. One in three Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So in the archdiocese. Most of Louisville's Roman Catholic Church. So belonging to one of 147 local congregations. [68] This denomination increased in number when large numbers of people moved into Louisville in the early 20th century from rural Kentucky and Tennessee to work in the city's factories; some of these migrants also formed Holiness and Pentecostal churches of Christ. German immigrants in the 19th century brought not only a large Catholic population, but also the Lutheran and Evangelical faiths, which are represented today in Louisville by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the Lutheran Church in Kentucky, Christ Church United Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist, is located in Louisville, and the city has boasted a large Methodist (Methodist, International Church International Ch Christian Church, with its main campus in Middletown and three others in the surrounding region, is, as of 2013[update], the seventh-largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the United States.[70] St. Stephen Church[71] is the 38th largest church in the 38th largest ch Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and the denominational headquarters of the Presbyterian Church (USA). The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints maintains a temple in suburban Crestwood.[73] The Jewish families emigrated from Eastern Europe at the start of the 20th century; around 8,500 in the city is served by five synagogues. Most Jewish families emigrated from Eastern Europe at the start of the 20th century; around 8,500 in the city is served by five synagogues. Jewish immigrants founded Jewish Hospital in what was once the center of the city's Jewish district. From 2005 to 2012, Jewish Hospital merged with two Kentucky based Catholic health, which later in 2012 announced a partnership with the University of Louisville Hospital merged with two Kentucky based Catholic health, which later in 2012 announced a partnership with the University of Louisville Hospital. A significant focal point for Louisville's Jewish community is located near Bowman Field, where there are two Orthodox synagogues (including Anshei Sfard, founded in 1893), the Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family and Career Services, and an affordable housing complex. Since 1996, every May, the Festival is organized by the Center for Interfaith gathering, is held featuring music, poetry, film, art and dialogue with internationally renowned spiritual leaders, thinkers and practitioners. The festival is organized by the Center for Interfaith Relations[76] and is held at Actors Theatre of Louisville [77][78] Louisville first welcomed in 1944 when their community reached in 1944 when their community reached in 1945, it was sold and another center opened in Buechel in 1998 [79] Economy Main article: Economy of Louisville, Kentucky See also: Greater Louisville Inc.; Keep Louisville Veird; and List of major employers in Louisville, Kentucky L&N Building on West Broadway 19th-century bourbon bottle. One-third of all bourbon comes from Louisville, Kentucky L&N Building on West Broadway 19th-century bourbon bottle. One-third of all bourbon comes from Louisville Veird; and List of major employers in Louisville Veird; and List of major employers in Louisville, Kentucky L&N Building on West Broadway 19th-century bourbon bottle. One-third of all bourbon comes from Louisville, Kentucky L&N Building on West Broadway 19th-century bourbon bottle. One-third of all bourbon comes from Louisville Veird; and List of major employers in Louisville Veird; seconomy since its earliest days has been the shipping and cargo industries. Its strategic location at the Falls of the Ohio, as well as its unique position in the central United States (within one day's road travel to 60 percent of the cities in the continental U.S.) make it a practical location for the transfer of cargo along its route to other destinations. [80] The Louisville and Portland Canal and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were important links in water and rail transportation. Louisville's location at the crossroads of three major interstate highways (I-64, I-65, and I-71) also contributes to its modern-day strategic importance to the shipping and cargo industry. In addition, the Port of Louisville[81] continues Louisville's river shipping presence at Jefferson Riverport International. As of 2003, Louisville is a significant center of manufacturing, with two major Ford Motor Company plants, and the Humana Building in downtown Louisville is a significant center of manufacturing, with two major Ford Motor Company plants, and the headquarters and major home appliance factory of GE Appliances (a subsidiary of Haier). The city is also a major center of the American whiskey industry, with about one-third of all bourbon whiskey industry, is headquartered in Louisville.[83][84][85][86] Brown-Forman, one of the major makers of American whiskey industry, with about one-third of all bourbon whiskey coming from Louisville.[83][84][85][86] Brown-Forman, one of the major makers of American whiskey industry, with about one-third of all bourbon whiskey industry, is also located in Louisville near Brown-Forman's distillery. Other distilleries and related businesses can also be found in neighboring cities in Kentucky locations, Louisville offers tourists its own "Urban Bourbon Trail",[87] where people can stop at nearly 20 "area bars and restaurants, all offering at least 50 labels of America's only native spirit". [85] Not typically known for high tech outside of the previously identified industries, Code Louisville prides itself in its large assortment of small, independent businesses and restaurants, some of which have become known for their ingenuity and creativity. Several major motion pictures have also been filmed in or near Louisville, including The Insider, Stripes, Lawn Dogs, Elizabethtown, and Secretariat. Culture This section needs additional citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Annual festivals and other events See also: List of attractions and events in the Louisville fireworks display, seen from the Indiana side of the Ohio River Louisville fireworks display, seen from the Indiana side of the Ohio River Louisville is home to many annual cultural events. Perhaps most well known is the Kentucky Derby, held annually during the first Saturday of May. The Derby is preceded by a two-week-long Kentucky Derby Festival, which starts with the annual Thunder Over Louisville, the largest annual fireworks display in North America.[91] The Kentucky Derby Festival also features notable events such as the Pegasus Parade, The Great Balloon Race, a combined marathon/mini marathon and about seventy events in total. Esquire magazine has called the Kentucky Derby "the biggest party in the south". Usually beginning in late February or early March is the Humana Festival of New American Plays at Actors Theatre of Louisville, an internationally acclaimed new-play festival that lasts approximately six weeks. The summer season in Louisville, an internationally acclaimed restival of New American Plays at Actors Theatre of Louisville, an internationally acclaimed new-play festival that lasts approximately six weeks. Shakespeare plays in Central Park in Old Louisville. Also in July, the Forecastle Festival draws 35,000 visitors annually to Louisville Waterfront Park in celebration of the best in music, art and environmental activism. Past performers include The Black Keys, The Flaming Lips, Widespread Panic, The Smashing Pumpkins, T Kentucky Exposition Center in Louisville as well, featuring an array of culture from all areas of Kentucky. In places, the African American community celebrates Juneteenth commemorating June 19, 1865, when enslaved African Americans in the western territories learned of their freedom. [92][93][94] In September, in nearby Bardstown, is the annual Kentucky. In places, the African Americans in the western territories learned of their freedom. cypically brings in a crowd of over 150,000 people and \$3 million in sales.[96] Another art-related event that occurs every month. Indie scene Louisville has blossomed as a booming center for independent art, music and business. A Louisville locale that ighlights this scene is Bardstown Road, an area located in the heart of the Highlands. Bardstown Road is known for its cultural diversity and local trade. The majority of the businesses along Bardstown Road, such as coffee shops, clothing stores and art galleries, are located in the heart of the city's culture and diverses. Though it is only about a mile (1.6 km) long, this strip of Bardstown Road, such as coffee shops, clothing stores and art galleries, are located in the heart of the city's culture and diverses. lifestyle, contributing to the unofficial "Keep Louisville Weird" slogan. In downtown Louisville, 21c Museum Hotel, a hotel that showcases contemporary art installations and exhibitions throughout its proof, is, according to The New York Times, "an innovative concept with strong execution and prompt and enthusiastic service". Louisville is home to a thriving indie music scene with band such as Love Jones, Tantric, Squirrel Bait, CABIN, Slint, My Morning Jacket, Houndmouth, Young Widows and Wax Fang. Acclaimed singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriters Will Oldham, who performs under the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriter Tim Krekel. Cellist Ben Sollee splits his time between Louisville and United the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriter Tim Krekel. Cellist Ben Sollee splits his time between Louisville in the late 1960s. Popular local singer Songwriter Tim Krekel. Cellist Ben Sollee splits his time between Louisville in the moniker "Bonnie 'Prince' Billy", is a resident, as was country/rock singer-songwriter Tim Krekel. Cellist Ben Sollee splits his time between Louisville in the late 1960s. Popular local singer Songwriter Tim Krekel. Cellist Ben Sollee splits his time between Louisville in the song "502 Come Up", referencing the city's area code, and rapper Jack Harlow also calls the city home. The Louisville music scene reaches a crescene song "502 Come Up", referencing the Forecastle Festival, a three-day music, art and environmental activism festival taking place at Loui nosts summer concerts on the waterfront from April until July, where up-and-coming alternative artists are brought to stage. Museums, galleries and interpretive centers A giant baseball bat adorns the Louisville metropolitan area and List of attractions and events in the Louisville metropolitan area and List of attractions and events in the Louisville metropolitan area and List of attractions and events in the locally known as "Museum Row". In this area is the Frazier History Museum, which opened its doors in 2004 as an armaments museum, featuring the only collection of Royal Armouries artifacts outside of the United Kingdom. Since then the Frazier History Museum has three floors of exhibits, an education center and a tournament ring, which presents daily performances, as well as even spaces available for rent, including a rooftop garden featuring native plants and 4th floor loft-style space that accommodates up to 360 people seated. Facade of the Frazier History Museum of Art and Craft, opened in 1981, is a nonprofit organization. The Muhammad Ali Center opened November 2005 in "Museum Row" and features Louisville active Muhammad Ali's boxing memorabilia. Muhammad Ali Center, alongside I-64 on Louisville's riverfront The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) is a patriotic, historical, and educational non-profit organization and a leading male lineage society that perpetuates the ideals of the dence and the founding of the United States. The SAR opened its National Genealogical Research Library in 2010 along Louisville's Museum Row next door to its national headquarters, with an on-site American Revolutionary War Education Center expected to be completed soon. The Speed Art Museum in the state of Kentucky. The museum was closed ing in 2016 with 220,000 sq. ft. of renovations.[98] Located adjacent to the University of Louisville, the museum features over 12,000 pieces of art in its permanent collection and hosts traveling exhibitions. Multiple art galleries, plus others in the West Main collection of portraiture and over 10,000 museum artifacts. Other local history museums include the Portland Museum, Historic Locust Grove, Conrad-Caldwell House Museum, the Falls of the Ohio State Park interpretive center (Clarksville, Indiana), Howard Steamboat Museum (Jeffersonville, Indiana), Howard Steamboat Museum, the Falls of the Ohio State Park interpretive center (Clarksville, Indiana), Howard Steamboat Museum, Historic Locust Grove, Conrad-Caldwell House Museum, Historic Vational Wildlife Conservation Area, also functions as a natural history museum, covering findings in the nearby exposed Devonian fossil bed. The Belle of Louisville, the oldest Mississippi-style steamboat in operation in the United States. The United States Marine Hospital of Louisville is considered by the National Park Gervice to be the best remaining antebellum hospital in the United States. [99] It was designed by Robert Mills, who is best known as the designer of the Washington Monument. Fort Knox, spread out among Bullitt, Hardin and Meade Counties (two of which are in the Louisville metropolitan area), is home to the U.S. Bullion Depository and the General George Patton Museum. The previously mentioned Locust Grove, former home to the U.S. Bullion Depository and the General George Patton Museum. gers Clark, portrays life in the early days of the city. Other notable properties include the Farmington Historic Plantation (home of the Speed family), Riverside, The Farnsley-Moremen Landing and the restored Union Station, which opened in 1891. The Louisville area is also home to the Waverly Hills Sanatorium, a turn-of-the-century (20th) hospital that was originally built to accommodate tuberculos. hat be haunted. The Little Loomhouse maintains historical records of local spinning arts in Louisville, Kentucky See also: Theater in Kentucky and List of fers tours, hands-on activities, and professional-level classes and materials. Performing arts in Louisville, Kentucky See also: Theater in Kentucky See also: Theater in Kentucky and List of set also offers tours, hands-on activities, and professional-level classes and materials. Performing arts in Louisville, Kentucky See also: Theater in Kentucky See also: Theater in Kentucky and List of set also offers tours, hands-on activities, and professional-level classes and materials. attractions and events in the Louisville metropolitan area The Kentucky Center, dedicated in 1983, located in the downtown hotel and entertainment district, features a variety of plays and concerts. This is also the home of the Louisville Orchestra, Bourbon Baroque, StageOne Family Theatre, Kentucky Center, dedicated in 1983, located in the downtown hotel and entertainment district, features a variety of plays and concerts. which is the twelfth oldest opera in the United States. The Louisville Orchestra today performs more than 125 concerts per year with a core of salaried musicians and is recognized as a cornerstone of the Louisville arts community. Actors Theatre of Louisville, is in the city's urban cultural district and hosts the Humana Festival of New American Plays each spring. It presents approximately six hundred performances of about thirty productions during its year-round season, composed of a diverse array of contemporary and classical fare. Louisville is home to a fast-growing independent theatre scene. Theatre 502 Savage Rose Classical Theatre, The Bard's Town Theatre Company, The Liminal Playhouse, Louisville Improvisors, Pandora Productions, Eve Theatre all curate full seasons of contemporary, classical and experimental work. The Louisville Palace, the official venue for the Louisville Orchestra, is an ornat theatre in downtown Louisville's so-called theatre district. In addition to orchestra performances, the theatre shows films and hosts concerts in a partially covered outdoor setting. Sports Louisville Slugger Field, where the Louisville Bats play Main article: Sports in Louisville, Kentucky College sports are popular in the Louisville area. The Louisville Cardinals have competed as members of the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC), since joining that league in July 2014. College basketball is particularly popular. The Louisville Cardinals ranked third nationally in attendance in 2012–13,[100] the most recent of the program's three and the Downtown KFC Yum! Center following suit with regular sellouts. The Cardinals ranked third nationally in attendance in 2012–13,[100] the most recent of the program's three and the Downtown KFC Yum! Center following suit with regular sellouts. The Cardinals ranked third nationally in attendance in 2012–13,[100] the most recent of the program's three and the competed as members of the Atlantic Coast Conference women's basketball paid attendance record with nearly 17,000 attending the game against the Kentucky Wildcats in 2008. The Louisville market has ranked first in ratings for the NCAA men's basketball tournament every year since 1999.[101] The Kentucky Wildcats used to play an annual game in Freedom Hall. The ouisville Cardinals football team has produced successful NFL players such as Lamar Jackson, Johnny Unitas, Deion Branch, Sam Madison, David Akers, Joe Jacoby, DeVante Parker and Ray Buchanan. The Cardinals won the 2013 Sugar Bowl, and the 2014 S which is awarded to the most outstanding college football player nationwide during that season. He was also one of the youngest players to ever receive the award. The team also matched their highest ranking in school history at No. 3. The University of Louisville baseball team advanced to the College World Series in Omaha in 2007, 2013, 2014, 2017 and 2019 as one of the final eight teams to compete for the national championsh The Kentucky Derby in progress at Churchill Downs Horse racing is also a major attraction. Churchill Downs is home to the Kentucky Derby, the largest sporting event in the state, as well as the Kentucky Derby Festival. Churchill Downs has also hosted the renowned Breeders' Cup on eight occasions, most recently in 2011. Louisville is also the home of Valhalla Golf Club which nosted the 1996, 2000 and 2014 PGA Championships, the 2004 Senior PGA Championship and the 2008 Ryder Cup. It is also home to David Armstrong Extreme Park, which skateboarder Tony Hawk has called one of his top five skate parks. [102] Louisville Bats are a baseball team playing in the International League as the Friple-A affiliate of the nearby Cincinnati Reds. The team plays at Louisville Slugger Field at the edge of the city's downtown.[citation needed] Louisville City FC, a professional soccer team in the second-division USL Championship, began play in 2015 at Slugger Field and has moved into their own stadium, in 2020.[103] The team was originally the reserve side for Orlando City SC of Major League Soccer, but the two organizations were separated in 2016. Racing Louisville FC, an expansion team in the National Women's Soccer League began play in 2021 at Lynn Family Stadium.[104] Louisville Breckenridges (or Brecks for short) from 1921 to 1924 and the Louisville Colonels in 1926.[105] David Armstrong Extreme Park Between 1967 and 1976 was home to the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association. The Colonels was one of the ABA's most successful teams during its existence, winning four division titles and the 1975 ABA Championship, but was not invited to join the NBA when the two leagues merged in 1976, and subsequently folded. Louisville has the added distinction of being the only city in the world that is the birthplace of four neavyweight boxing champions: Marvin Hart, Muhammad Ali, Jimmy Ellis and Greg Page. [106] Current professional sports teams in Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Venue Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Venue Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Venue Louisville Slugger Field Derby City Dynamite Women's Football 2013 Women's Football 2013 Women's Football 2013 Women's Football 2014 Women's Football 2015 International sports teams in Louisville Club Sport Began Play League Venue occer League Lynn Family Stadium Racing Louisville FC Women's soccer 2021 National Women's Soccer League Lynn Family Stadium Parks and outdoor attractions and events in the Louisville metropolitan area Louisville Metr has 122 city parks covering more than 13,000 acres (53 km2). Several of these parks, parkways, college campuses and public facilities in many U.S. locations. The Louisville Waterfront Park is prominently located on the banks of the Ohio River near downtown and features large open areas, which often hold free concerts and other festivals. The Big Four Bridge, a former railroad bridge spanning 547 feet (167 m) but is now a pedestrian bridge connecting Waterfront Park, fully opened in May 2014 with the completion of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park, one of the most visited parks in the nation,[110] features a 2.6-mile (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park, one of the most visited parks in the nation,[110] features a 2.6-mile (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park, one of the most visited parks in the nation,[110] features a 2.6-mile (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park, one of the most visited parks in the nation,[110] features a 2.6-mile (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park, one of the most visited parks in the nation,[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many well-known landscaping and architecturation of Jeffersonville's ramp.[108][109] Cherokee Park (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and many (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and mixed-use loop and many (4.2 km) mixed-use loop and mixed-use loop and mixed-use features including the Hogan's Fountain Pavilion. Other notable parks in the system include Iroquois Park, Shawnee Park, Seneca Park and Central Park. Further from the downtown area is the Jefferson Memorial Forest, which at 6,218 acres (25.16 km2) is the largest municipal urban forest in the United States., [111] The forest is designated as a National Audubon Society wildlife refuge and offers over 30 miles (48 km) of various park, Snawnee Park, Seneca Park and Central Park. Further from the downtown area is the Jefferson Memorial Forest, which at 6,218 acres (25.16 km2) is the largest municipal urban forest in the United States., [111] The forest is designated as a National Audubon Society wildlife refuge and offers over 30 miles (48 km) of various park in the United States., [111] The forest is designated as a National Audubon Society wildlife refuge and offers over 30 miles (48 km) of various for a section of the Louisville Loop bike and pedestrian trail Otter Creek Outdoor Recreation Area, owned and operated by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, is another large park in nearby Brandenburg, Kentucky from Indiana, can be seen from northern overlooks for the park. A scenic bend in the Ohio River, which divides Kentucky from Indiana, can be seen from northern overlooks for the park. within the park. The park is a mountain biking destination, with trails maintained by a local mountain bike organization. [citation needed] Other outdoor points of interest in the Louisville area include Cave Hill Cemetery (the burial location of Col. Harland Sanders), Zachary Taylor), the Louisville area include Cave Hill Cemetery (the burial location of President Zachary Taylor), the Louisville Zoo and the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area. In development is the City of Parks, a project to create a 110-mile (180 km) continuous paved pedestrian and biking trail called the Louisville Loop around Louisville Metro while also adding a large amount of park land. Current plans call for making approximately 4,000 acres (16 km2) of the Floyds Fork flood plain in eastern Jefferson County into a new park system called The Parklands of Floyds Fork, expanding area in the Jefferson Memorial Forest, and adding riverfront land and wharfs along the Riverwalk and the Levee Trail, both completed segments of the Louisville. Kentucky See also: List of mayors of Louisville, Kentucky; Louisville Metro Council; and Government of Kentucky Until 2015, Louisville was one of two cities in Kentucky designated by the state as first-class (along with Lexington, the state's second-largest).[e] Since January 6, 2003, Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County, forming coterminous borders.[16] Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County, forming coterminous borders.[16] Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County, forming coterminous borders.[16] Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County, forming coterminous borders.[16] Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County, forming coterminous borders.[16] Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson County in 1974.) Louisville has merged its government with that of Jefferson Coun an executive called the Metro Mayor and a city legislature called the Metro Council. The second and current Metro Council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council consists of 26 seats representing districts along with all other council constant with all other council constant with a long with al residents. Half (13) of the seats come up for reelection every two years. The council is chaired by a Council President, currently David Yates (D), who is elected by the council members annually. Democrats currently have a 17-to-9 majority. Before merger, under the Kentucky Constitution and statutory law Louisville was designated as a first-class city in regard to local laws affecting public safety, alcohol beverage control, revenue options, and various other matters; as of 2014, it is the only such designated city in the state.[113] The Official Seal of the City of Louisville, no longer used following the merger, reflected its history and heritage in the fleur-de-lis, but has only two stars, one variant the fleur-de-lis representing French aid given during the Revolutionary War and the thirteen stars signifying the original colonies. The new Seal of the City of Louisville, no longer used following the merger, reflected its history and heritage in the fleur-de-lis representing French aid given during the Revolutionary War and the thirteen stars signifying the original colonies. representing the city and the other the county. Kentucky's 3rd congressional district, which is represented by Rep. John Yarmuth (D). Far eastern portions of the county are part of the 4th congressional district, which is represented by Rep. John Yarmuth (D). Far eastern portions of the county are part of the 4th congressional district, which is represented by Thomas Massie (R).[114][115] Public safety and crime See also: Louisville Metro Police Department, Louisville Metro EMS, Louisville Division of Fire, and Jefferso County Fire Service Metro Police cruiser In a 2005 survey, Morgan Quitno Press ranked Louisville as the seventh safest large city in the United States. [116] The 2006 edition of the survey ranked Louisville recorded 70 murders. The numbers for 2005 ranged from 55 to 59 (FBI says 55, LMPD says 55), which was down 16 percent from 2004. [117] In 2006, Louisville recorded 70 murders. nificantly lower than previous years. In 2008, Louisville recorded 79 murders. [119] The Louisville Metro Area, was the 17th safest Metro in the U.S. [121] Kentucky has the 5th lowest violent crime rate out of the 50 states. [122] In 2020 s[123] and in 2021 Louisville recorded 188 murders amidst an ongoing violent crime wave in the city. [124] The city has also been one of the hardest hit by the opioid epidemic. In 2021, Louisville broke the record for overdoses in the city. [125] Violent especially in the Russell neighborhood. The West End, located north of Algonquin Parkway and West of 9th Street, had 32 of the city's 79 murders in 2007.[126] Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD) and the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO). 911 emergency medical services are provided by the is ville Metro EMS (LMEMS) which responds to over 120,000 calls for service annually. Louisville Metro Department of Corrections operates two facilities housing approximately 2,000 inmates. Fire protection is provided by 16 independent fire departments working in concession show First 48. ements. The only fire department operated by Metro Government is Louisville Fire & Rescue, the same dispatch and radio channels as Louisville Fire and Rescue.[citation needed] The other 14 fire departments in Louisville-Jefferson County are run by independent taxing districts, collectively referred to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire service to as the Jefferson County Fire Service (JCFS); the county fire se several institutions of higher learning. There are six four-year university, Bullivan University, Bullivan University, Bullivan College, Strayer University, Bullivan University, and Sullivan College, Strayer University and Sullivan College, Strayer University and Sullivan College, a two-year community college, Strayer University and Sullivan College, a two-year community college, Strayer University and Sullivan College, St Louisville. The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, with more than 5,300 students, is the flagship institution of the Southern Baptist Convention. It was founded in Greenville, South Carolina, in 1859 and moved to Louisville in 1877, occupying its present campus on Lexington Road in 1926. Louisville in 1877, occupying its present campus on Lexington Road in 1926. Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, product of a 1901 merger of two predecessor schools founded at Danville, Kentucky in 1853 and in Louisville in 1893, occupied its present campus on Alta Vista Road in 1963. According to the U.S. Census, of Louisville's population over 25, 21.3% (the national average is 24%) hold a bachelor's degree or higher and 76.1% (80% nationally) have a high school diploma or equivalent. The public School system, Jefferson County Public Schools, consists of more than 100,000 students in 173 schools.[129] Dupont Manual High School Jan by a construction of the second of the s he WHAS Crusade for Children. CBS affiliate WLKY 32 and Fox affiliate WDRB 41 (along with its dual The CW/MyNetworkTV affiliate WDRB 41 (along with its dual The CW/MyNetworkTV affiliate WDRB 41 (along with its dual The CW/MyNetworkTV affiliate), and is a talk radio station that also broadcasts regional sports.[citation needed] Transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation in Louisville, Kentucky As with most American cities, transportation cities, transportation cities, transportation cities, transportation cities, transportation cities, trans a century. In more recent times, Louisville has become an international hub for air cargo. Kennedy Interchange ("Spaghetti Junction"), prior to the Ohio River Bridges Project Louisville, and I-265 respectively. Interstate beltways, I-264 and I-265 respectively. Interstates I-64 and I-65 pass through Louisville, and I-71 has its southern terminus in Louisville. Since all three of these highways intersect at virtually the same location on the east side of downtown, this spot has become known as "Spaghetti Junction". Three bridges carry I-64 and I-65 over the Ohio River, and a fourth automobile bridge carries non-interstate traffic, including bicyclists and pedestrians. Immediately east of downtown is the Big Four Bridges carry I-64 and I-65 over the Ohio River, and a fourth automobile bridge carries non-interstate traffic, including bicyclists and pedestrians. Immediately east of downtown is the Big Four Bridges carry I-64 and I-65 over the Ohio River, and a fourth automobile bridge carries non-interstate traffic, including bicyclists and pedestrians. vo new interstate bridges over the Ohio River to connect Louisville to Indiana, including a reconfiguration of Spaghetti Junction, began construction in 2012.[132] One bridge, the Abraham Lincoln Bridge, is located downtown beside the existing Kennedy Bridge for relief of I-65 traffic. The other, named the Lewis and Clark Bridge, connects I-265 between the portions located in southeast Clark County, Indiana and northe ty, Kentucky (Louisville Metro). [133] Both bridges and corresponding construction were finished in 2016. [134] [135] As with any major project, there have been detractors and possible alternatives; one grassroots organization, 8664.org, has proposed options for downtown revitalization improvements, and a simpler and less expensive roadway design. Louisville International Airport Louisville's main airport is the ed Louisville International Airport code (SDF) reflects its former name of Standiford Field. The airport is also home to UPS's Worldport global air hub. UPS operates its largest package-handling hub at Louisville International Airport and bases its UPS Airlines division there. Over 4.2 million passengers and over 4.7 billion pounds (2,350,000 t) of cargo pass through the airport each year. [136] It is also home to UPS's Worldport global air hub. siest airport in the United States in terms of cargo traffic, and fourth busiest for such in the world.[137] Only about 35 minutes from Fort Knox, the airport is also a major hub for armed services personnel. The historic but smaller Bowman Field is used mainly for general aviation while nearby Clark Regional Airport is also a major hub for armed services personnel. The historic but smaller Bowman Field is used mainly for general aviation while nearby Clark Regional Airport is also a major hub for armed services personnel. rn area. The locks were constructed to allow shipping past the Falls of the Ohio. In 2001 over 55 million tons of commodities passed through the locks. Toonerville II Trolleys provided transportation in downtown Louisville until late 2014, before being replaced by LouLift. Public transportation consists mainly of buses run by the Transit Authority of River City (TARC). The city buses serve all parts of downtown Louisville and Jefferson County, as well as Kentucky suburbs in Oldham County, and the Indiana suburbs of Jeffersonville, I Trolley. [138] A light has been studied and proposed for the city, but no plan was in development as of 2007.[139] Louisville has historically been a major center for railway traffic. The Louisville has historically been a major classification yard in the southern part of the metro area) and Norfolk railroads, CSX (with a major classification yard in the southern part of the metro area) and Norfolk railroads by CSX Transportation. Southern. Five major main lines connect Louisville to the rest of the region. Two regional railroads, the Paducah and Louisville and Indiana Railroad, also serve the city; it is thus the fifth largest city in the country with no passenger rail service [140] In 2016 Walk Score ranked Louisville Water tower is the oldest water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 800,000 residents in Louisville Water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 200,000 residents in Louisville Water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 200,000 residents in Louisville Water to more than 200,000. [141] Utilities Completed in 1860, the Louisville Water to more than 200,000 residents in Louisville of Oldham and Bullitt counties. Additionally, they provide wholesale water to the outlying counties of Shelby, Spencer and Nelson.[142] The Ohio River provides for most of the city's source of drinking water. Water is also obtained from a riverbank infiltration well at the Payne Plant. There are also two water treatment plants serving the Louisville Metro area: The Crescent Hill Treatment Plant. In June 2008, the Louisville Water is the best-tasting drinking water in the country.[143] Notable people For a more comprehensive list, see List of people from the ropolitan area. See also: List of University of Louisville people Events Important events occurring in the city have included the first large space lighted by Edison's light bulb which occurred during the Southern Exposition. (At the time, in 1883, the largest such installation to date.) Also, Louisville had the first self-contained artificial heart transplant.[143] and medical advances including the first human hand of general sector and the first self-contained artificial heart transplant.[128] Distances to each of Louisville's sister cities on the downtown light post Sister cities have engaged as a "friendship city". The two cities have engaged n many cultural exchange programs, particularly in the fields of nursing and law, and cooperated in several private business developments, including the Frazier History Museum. [147] Although not technically a sister city, Louisville has friendly and cooperative relations with Chengdu, China. [148] See also List of cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States Cities and towns along the Ohio River Bloody Monday Portals: Kentucky Geography North America United States C alance" population is considered in determining rank among cities in the U.S. ^ a b The United States MSA table excludes the San Juan, Puerto Rico MSA which has a higher population than Louisville. ^ Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020. 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