

PH 0364746

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 14 1976
DATE ENTERED AUG 11 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Butchertown Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Butchertown

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

See accompanying USGS map and 1966 map of Louisville and environs

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

03

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple public and private ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

527 West Jefferson Street

CITY, TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1974 (Supplement)

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Generally speaking, the Butchertown Historic District lies between Main Street and Story Avenue on the south, the floodwall on the north, I-65 and the Penn Central right-of-way on the west, and the Beargrass Creek from Spring Street to the Pumping Station on the east. Washington Street forms a central axis through much of the district, ending at Adams Street on the east. (For the exact boundaries, see 9)

The development and continuity of Butchertown can be traced vividly through a series of historic maps and views (labelled H, attached; most of them are reproduced from Samuel W. Thomas, Views of Louisville Since 1766).

The area was originally bounded by two forks of Beargrass Creek (see Historic Map 1). The main branch originally emptied into the Ohio about 3rd Street in downtown Louisville, considerably to the west of its present mouth. This branch was filled in during the mid-1850s, although its course remains definable and forms the approximate northern boundary of the district. The Muddy Fork from the east and the Middle Fork from the south meet approximately at the eastern tip of the district, while the South Fork joins the Middle Fork near the present Bourbon Stockyards at the southwestern corner of the district. A modern expressway (I-65) forms the western boundary, dividing the neighborhood from the downtown commercial and industrial area (see U.S.G.S. map). Another north-south expressway, I-64, unfortunately divides the historic district near its center, although the old east-west streets provide a strong enough axis to maintain continuity from one end to the other. The access ramp to the Big Four Railroad Bridge connecting Kentucky and Indiana formerly also traversed the district in a north-south direction, reaching ground level near the Bourbon Stock Yards, where the several railroad lines connected. The bridge is no longer used, however, although remnants of the ramp remain (see photo 3). Furthermore, a tangle of expressways connecting with the east-west expressway, I-71, follows approximately the old channel of Beargrass Creek to the north of the district, although some primarily industrial and commercial development lies between the district and the highway system. These highways take the place of the old turnpikes that entered Louisville from the east at Butchertown, and still provide a smaller-scale network within the district.

These boundaries include numerous structures and areas that might be considered intrusions in a district of more overtly homogeneous character. Since Butchertown is now and historically has been characterized by such socio-economic diversity and mixed uses of land, however, these "intrusions" form an intrinsic part of the district (see the Historic maps and views), and will not be listed here as such. The mixed character of the district is, if anything, overemphasized in the modern photographs because of the distortions of perspective. Within the boundaries there is a definite sense of identity, partly because of the everpresent overlapping transportation systems and a few conspicuous landmarks such as the twin spires of St. Joseph's Church, and partly because one is seldom if ever out of sight of residential structures--and therefore of human scale, however varied individual dwellings may be.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Butchertown of Yesterday. Louisville: Pohlkamp Rogers Church Goods Co., 1946.
 "Centennial Anniversary, St. Joseph's Parish." Louisville, 1966.
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(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 50
 UTM REFERENCES

E. 16/610²²⁰~~240~~/4234⁹²⁰~~960~~

A	1,6	61,23,1,0	4,23,54,3,0	B	1,6	61,11,1,0	4,23,41,1,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	61,09,5,0	4,23,41,1,0	D	1,6	61,10,5,0	4,23,46,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

618

The boundaries of the district here being designated consist of the center line of Main Street east from Hancock Street (at the I-65 overpass) to Johnson Street, then west one block on Market Street to Baxter Avenue and around the south property line of the Bourbon Stockyards; east to Beargrass Creek; along the northern bank of the south fork of the Creek northeast to the Pumping Station. From the Pumping Station the boundary follows the floodwall embankment along the rear (northwest) of the properties on the northside of Stary Avenue

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

(continued)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

MC

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

(502) 564-4452

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Eldred W. Miller

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

7/7/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

DATE

8/11/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

8-5-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

At one time, in the early 19th century, the area now known as Butchertown was the easternmost outpost of Louisville, retaining a suburban character at least until mid-century. The main sources of identity were the Frankfort Pike connecting the mercantile city of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio River with the fertile Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, and Beargrass Creek. The roads and the forks of Beargrass Creek, which virtually encircled the district, and still define its boundaries and character, were the determining cause of the area's rapid development and distinctive character in the second half of the 19th century.

Much of Butchertown was once the farmland of Colonel Frederick Geiger, a distinguished veteran of the War of 1812, who about 1815 built a country house on the Frankfort Pike that may still exist as part of the large house on Linden Hill at the junction of Story Avenue (photo 12). Past his property were driven great droves of cattle and hogs, then the staple products of the Bluegrass, as thoroughbred horses are today. Bound for market in the South, they were driven to Louisville where the Ohio River at the mouth of Beargrass Creek provided convenient transportation to the Cotton States.

Although some of the animals were shipped live, it was more practical to butcher them in Louisville, salt the pork and pickle the beef, and pack it in barrels. Thus, the packing business in Louisville began early--no exact records were kept--but Louisville's first city directory, published in 1832, reveals that 12 butchers served the needs of the city's own tables and the packing business as well. Already two butchers were up on the east end of Main Street near today's Bourbon Stockyards--which didn't exist then. Probably they chose the location to get first choice from the droves of animals coming in the Frankfort Pike, and because it was close to Beargrass Creek--providing the water needed in the butchering process and serving as a handy drain. In Butchertown's prime, it is said, the creek ran red with blood from the slaughtering.

Louisville's butcher business was eventually to be dominated by the thrifty Germans who began arriving in the U.S. by the thousands after the failure in their homeland of the Revolution of 1848. Even before then, other Germans were emigrating and the two most important butchers in Louisville as early as the 1830s were two Germans: Frederick Bremaker and Peter Kliessendorf.

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On the other hand, the boundaries provide relatively clear dividing lines between areas of mixed use with a substantial proportion of surviving historical fabric, and blocks either completely industrial-commercial or entirely 20th-century in construction date. The south side of Story Avenue from where it separates off Main Street east to Spring retains only a slight scattering of older structures, with little or no sense of continuity. The north bank of Beargrass Creek from Spring to the Pumping Station remains relatively unspoiled and represents the historical raison-d'être for the area's existence and character. Unfortunately, the floodwall has physically split several streets lined with modest but compatible older residences off from the main axis of Butchertown. However, these dwellings are still part of the fabric of Butchertown; farther behind them to the north in most cases lies land of an incompatible character and use, mainly industrial associated with the innumerable railroad tracks and cut off from surrounding areas by the tangle of expressway interchanges north almost to the Ohio River. The northwestern blocks included in the designation have suffered a particularly high rate of attrition, but include several individual structures traditionally associated with Butchertown, such as the house Thomas Alva Edison lived in at 729 East Washington between 1866-1868 and the fine double house at 729 Franklin Street, as well as a number of rare surviving Greek Revival vernacular townhouses.

2 The Butchertown area contains a number of local architectural landmarks. Among them is St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (photos 35-38). The church, of brick trimmed with stone and terracotta insets, was designed by Adolph Druiding, a St. Louis and Chicago architect who had drawn plans for more than one hundred churches in America. The church is built without interior pillars, affording an unobstructed view of the altars. The main reredos, an intricately carved structure of wood, reaches nearly to the 57-foot-high vaulted ceiling. The church was completed in 1885 with the exception of the twin spires which were completed in 1905-1906. The 175-foot towers are the tallest church spires in the city of Louisville. They identify Butchertown and make a prominent landmark for those traveling on the nearby expressways. (Also within the district are a very handsome and elaborate 1891 German Methodist church complex at the corner of Main and Shelby Streets (photo 18; it was probably designed by the fine local firm of Clarke and Loomis) and a modest but charming frame church on East } Story Avenue (photo 11; now unfortunately aluminum-sided).

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- 4 Immediately across from St. Joseph's is a handsome old fire station with a Baroque balustrade supported by stone pilasters set within the facade overlooking Washington Street (photo 39). It was built in 1873 under the influence of Senator J. M. Letterle for whom it was named. The station has now been converted into an attractive interior decoration shop, one of the earlier adaptive uses in the recent revival of the area.
- 5 On the corner of Adams and Washington Streets is still standing the building which William Gnau had built in 1875 as his family residence and place of business (photo 42). William Gnau Groceries, Provisions, and Feed Company was one of the oldest groceries in this locality. This building now also houses an interior decoration shop and the residence of its proprietors. The structure has been kept very nearly original on the exterior. It has a sister building in the 1400 block of East Main Street, which is entirely original, including the delicate iron work above the first floor windows (photo 21).
- 6
- 7 Nearby is "Bakery Square" (photo 32), once a large local bakery, recently successfully converted into a cluster of shops and restaurants--one of the latter, appropriately called "The Stable," is located in the ample former stables that enclose the cobbled baker's yard.
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11 The center of Washington Street is climaxed by the great Victorian double houses now used effectively as the Wesley Community House (photos 25 and 26). It is said that the elaborate shingle-style house across the street was built for the daughters of the same man. Farther west on Washington is the modest but historic duplex cottage in which the young Thomas A. Edison lived from 1866 to 1868, when he worked in Louisville as a telegraph operator (photo 23). The house itself is typical of the vernacular dwellings of the area, which range from the early Greek Revival townhouses (see photo 22, left) through many versions of the one-story "shot-gun" house, usually with the two-story rear portion known as a "camel-back." The shotgun houses may ultimately have a source in African structures of the "Slave Coast" transmitted through Haiti and New Orleans in the early 19th century and thence north along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Those in Louisville appear to date from the second half of the century, and are mainly associated with the Germans who immigrated into the city by the thousands in the mid-19th century and who, of course, formed the backbone of the butcher industry. Some shotguns, like the "Edison House," are double. (See photos 13, 16, 19-20, 28, 29, 30, 34-35, 40-41, 49, 50.)

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Throughout the area the "standard" larger houses, mixed in with the smaller shotguns, whose facades are often reduced versions of them, are the two or two-and-a-half-story Italianate townhouses known locally as the "Whitestone type" because they represent vernacular versions of the superb townhouses and villas designed by Louisville architect Henry Whitestone. These brick residences feature rich dentillated and/or modillioned cornices on the facades; segmental, round, or flat arched window heads, usually with brick or elaborate castiron hoodmolds; and raised brick courses connecting the attic windows (see photos 11, 21, 31, 42). One example of this Italianate type, recently restored, has a prominent location on Adams Street at the head of Washington (photos 43-44). Others housed John Story, for whom the avenue was named (photos 4-5), and the founders of the famous Hadley Pottery (photo 14); the latter now serves as an art gallery and school of art.

Many of the later houses in the district, both single and double, are of frame construction and have less classical trim and such features as bay windows and varied porches (see especially photos 16, 19, 24).

Toward the west end of Franklin Street, north of Washington, is a fine early double house, said once to have been a tavern. It is one of the most impressive pre-1850 residential structures near the downtown area (photo 9). One of the most amusing houses in the area is the tiny cottage with an extravagant porch treated in the "Venetian Gothic" style, echoing on a smaller scale one of the houses on St. James Court, the upper-class residential enclave south of downtown Louisville (photo 27).

The Story Avenue section is somewhat more compact than Washington and Franklin Streets, with some quite grand houses (photos 14-16). At 1642 Story is the former "Last Chance Tavern," once the last tavern before the Brownsboro Turnpike on the way out of town. Its architecture is very much like that of the mid-century houses, but the lower story had a store-front (now walled up), supported on cast-iron columns. A considerable number of this type of mixed use remain, particularly along East Main Street (photos 18, 20, 21); the others house corner groceries and saloons (photos 11, 26, 28) elsewhere in the district.

The Bourbon Stockyards, still the economic core of Butchertown, is located at the southeast boundary of the proposed district, between Baxter Avenue and East Main Street.

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12 The present Stockyard Exchange Building (photos 1 and 2) was designed by the Louisville firm D. X. Murphy and Co. in 1914. It has some of the most extravagant Beaux-Arts terracotta work in Louisville on the Main Street office block, which provides a kind of ceremonial screen in front of the vast array of functional sheds that house the actual stockyards, which are ranged along the labyrinth of railroad lines along Beargrass Creek (photo 3).

17 Other significant commercial-industrial structures in the district also relate to the stockyards. The "Grocers Ice and Cold Storage Company" on the northeast corner of Main and Hancock Streets has an unusually handsome and original facade of two-tone yellow brick and terracotta. Abstract geometric patterns suggestive of the buildings function as a storage vault frame a plain brick surface in the center, whose void is broken by the recessed panels with the firm name in elegant raised letters. The office windows have a more classical trim of keystone lintels, flanked by interiorized quoins, yet the overall effect recalls some of Frank Lloyd Wright's early designs for similar block-like structures. Steel beams are used here both decoratively and to span the wide first-floor openings.

18 A smaller but elegant turn-of-the century building opposite the Stockyards houses a veterinary supply company, and the byproducts of the slaughterhouse are still processed in older buildings in the area. Adjacent to the present Caudill Seed Co. warehouse (photo 6) there remains, barely visible, a painted sign for the "Louisville Butchers Hide and Tallow Co." (photo 7), a consortium of "boss butchers" organized in 1873 to maximize profits. And in the northern extremity of the district is a modest frame shed housing the "Tri-City Hide and Tallow Co." (photo 51). Also, the interesting Hadley Pottery building east on Story Avenue is said once to have been a candle factory (photo 10).
19
20 Most of the newer warehouses and other industrial buildings in the area seem to have taken the place of similar earlier factories (see photo 31).

In the back streets (some of them split down the middle by the floodwall (photos 13, 50; note the herringbone brick sidewalks)) and alleys, a few still cobbled (photo 41), survive many other features of 19th-century urban life that contribute to the unique and still viable character that is Butchertown's.

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As Louisville developed into the pantry of the Cotton Kingdom, the droves of cattle and hogs arriving became immense--sometimes 50,000 hogs at once to meet the demand for salt pork. Special inns sprang up in Louisville, offering accommodations for the drovers and pens where the stock could be kept until it was sold. Probably the first was the Bourbon House of about 1834, out on the Pike in today's Butchertown at what is now the corner of Story and Cabel (formerly spelled Cabell). It was the beginning of the Bourbon Stock Yards (photos 1-2), which opened in its present location in 1869 and soon absorbed all the other yards that had grown up around other drovers' inns.

As the butchering and pork-packing business grew, skilled German butchers were attracted to Louisville, settling along the Pike (it became East Main Street in the late 1840s, Story Avenue in the early 1870s) near the drove yards, building their shops facing the street, their slaughtering sheds in the rear along the creek. It was these independent "boss butchers" who caused the area to be tagged "Butchertown" as early as the 1850s. They supplied Louisville's home tables, the hotels and the steamboats, bidding on choice animals at the drove yards and offering strictly fresh cuts at their stalls in downtown market houses. By the end of the Civil War, Louisville's butcher population had grown to nearly 200, employing perhaps another 150 journeymen butchers and apprentices, and nearly 80% of them were located in Butchertown.

The meat-packing business, although it suffered severe competition with the opening of Western grazing lands after the Civil War and the rise of the Chicago packers, continued to be important. In the 1850s the Beargrass Pork House, between Cabel and Webster north of Quincy, was said to be the largest in the nation. Packing was mainly a winter business in the days before refrigeration and the pork-house whistles livened the morning air on cold mornings in Butchertown, calling workers from the shotgun cottages to hurry to work so the packing could be dispatched while the cold spell was on.

Meanwhile the "boss butchers" were growing affluent and building themselves big comfortable brick homes. In 1869 the Germans organized the Metzger Verein (Butcher's Society) at Ehrmann's Halle, still standing at 1663 Story Avenue, and began sponsoring gala annual balls, street parades and picnics. John M. Letterle, "boss butcher" and City council man, was the first president of the Society and the man who used his political influence to secure a firehouse for Butchertown (photo 39). It housed steam pumper #10,

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the "John M. Letterle," and today it is Allen House at 1419 East Washington, one of the many new businesses that is infusing Butchertown with fresh life. Directly across the street from it is St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1866 to serve the large German population (photos 35-38).

Another Butchertown resident with political influence was builder John W. Story. When the old Turnpike received its third and last name, it was named for him. Other street names in the area interestingly invoke the early republic: Washington, Franklin, Adams, Quincy, Buchanan, and Webster.

The 40-year period after the Civil War marked Butchertown's economic high-water mark. In addition to the butchers, the packing houses, tanners, coopers, and soap and tallow makers (see photos 7, 10, 51), other enterprises began moving in. The woolen mill opened about 1864 at Frankfort and Story. Today the lot where it stood is the site of the annual Oktoberfest. A furniture factory opened in 1870 at Washington and Webster. Today it is Bakery Square (photo 32).

Two breweries opened in the late 1860s, and in one--the Franklin Street Brewery--young John F. Oertel learned his trade, and later opened his own Butchertown Braueri on Story Avenue in 1892. Those were the years when the beer flowed freely at tree-shaded Woodland Garden, which occupied the whole block between Wenzel and Johnson, Main and Market, just south of the present district. Famed Courier-Journal editor Henry Watterson had fond memories of Woodland Garden of the late 1860s: good music, good beer, good sausage, good cheese, and a pretzel.

And it was in the late 1860s that a young Western Union telegrapher, Thomas A. Edison, boarded in the house at 729 East Washington (photo 23). It is recounted that his Louisville stay was cut short when he was fired because one of his innumerable experiments ruined his boss's office rug. Now Butchertown, Inc., the neighborhood association, owns the house and hopes to restore it.

The eastern portion of what is now included in the Butchertown area contained several other industries, such as those located in the present Hadley Pottery factory (photo 10).

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Although this was originally a candle manufactory dependent on by-products of the slaughtering process, later in the 19th century a number of other products were made there. It is believed to have been the first industrial structure in Louisville to be wired for electricity. It is rumored also to have been an underground railroad station during the Civil War. It was George and the late Mary Alice Hadley, proprietors of and designers for the pottery, who instigated the revival of the eastern part of Butchertown in the early 1960s. Their own house (shown at the left in photo 14; now an art gallery and art center) is a rather grand one, a typical large Victorian single row-house with a tall brick facade adorned with a heavy cornice and lavish door and window trim. The cool, high-ceilinged rooms and dignified but enriched character of houses such as this one have much appeal, and represent a vernacular version of the mansions that once lined Broadway in downtown Louisville.

One of the distinctive aspects of Butchertown is that ambitious houses such as the Hadleys' are intermingled with more modest wooden ones, often of the "shotgun" type, not to mention small shops and various industrial plants; there is little consistency of scale or use, or apparent economic level. This very heterogeneity gives the area as a whole a paradoxically consistent character different from, say, Old Louisville where each street has its own scale and economic level, or Germantown to the south with its preference for "shotguns" or "hunchbacks" as they are called by older residents of the area. This architectural diversity is also reflected in the social diversity that has been maintained by the recent renewal of interest in Butchertown. The newcomers, many young professionals, have fitted-in in a remarkably harmonious manner with the remaining residents, whether with old German families or the more recent working-class residents. Thus a true neighborhood continuity has been retained and even invigorated, thanks not only to the efforts of the newcomers, but also to those of the "natives." It is not the individual buildings, their functions, or their inhabitants that give Butchertown its unique flavor: that identity is due to the willingness of a diversified group of people to live and work together to preserve and improve their neighborhood.

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The Herald-Post. Louisville, May 7, 1930.

Thomas, Samuel W., ed. Views of Louisville Since 1766. Louisville: The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times Co., 1971.

Much of the Statement of Significance is derived from research by George H. Yater based on city directories and trade records. Members of the research staff of the Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, students of Walter E. Langsam at the University of Louisville, and members of Butchertown, Inc., have also contributed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 14 1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 11 1976

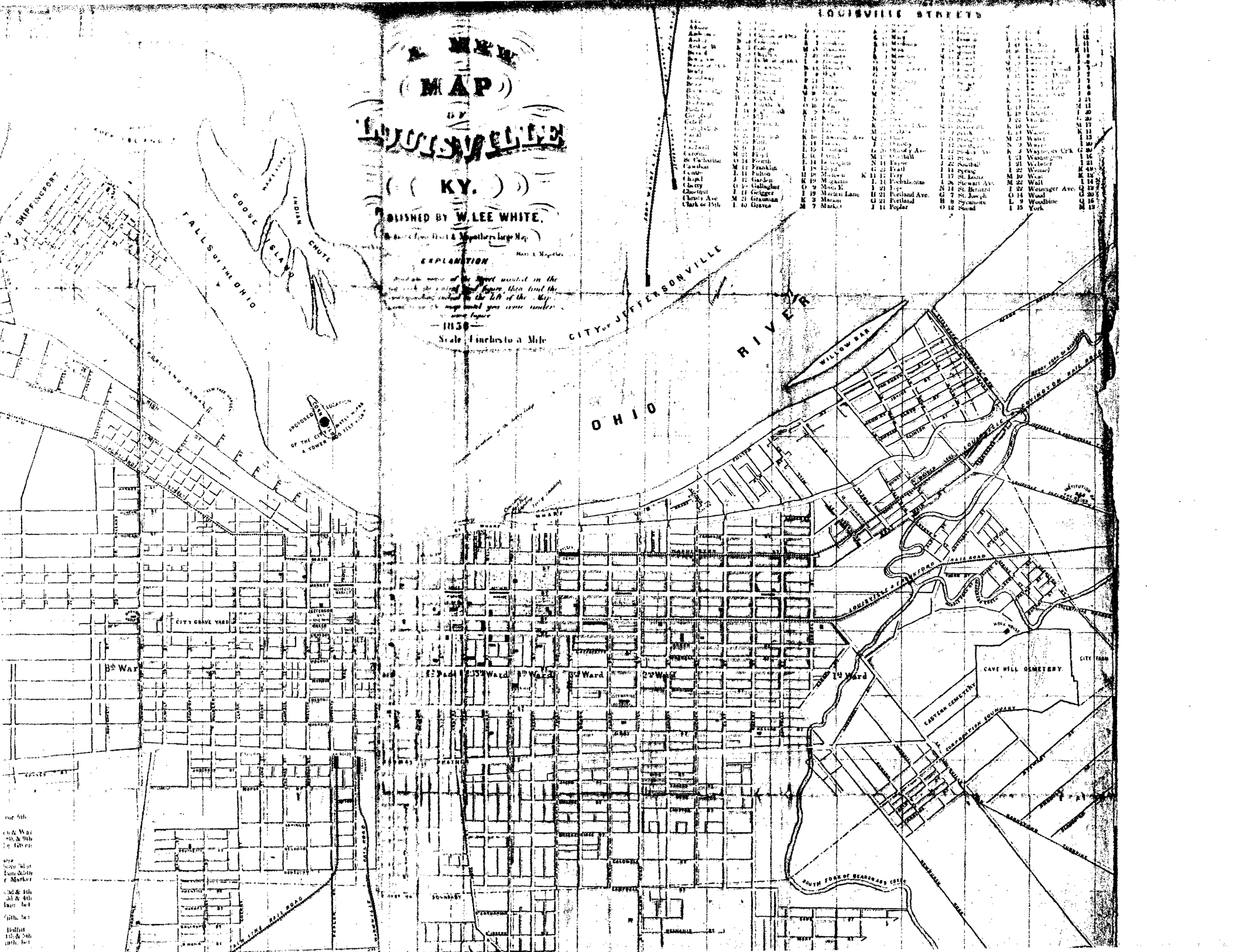
Butchertown Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

and the east side of Ohio Street. The northern boundary follows approximately the flood-wall from Ohio Street to Hancock, but includes on the north side of the floodwall the properties on both sides of Ohio Street above Washington; directly north of Quincy Street; north of Geiger; properties directly west of Campbell north of Geiger; those on the north side of the 700 block of Franklin Street; and thence west along the floodwall to the Penn Central right-of-way and along the latter to the starting point.



**A NEW
(MAP)
OF
LOUISVILLE
(KY.)**

DESIGNED BY W. LEE WHITE.

As shown from the A. & M. Brothers large Map.

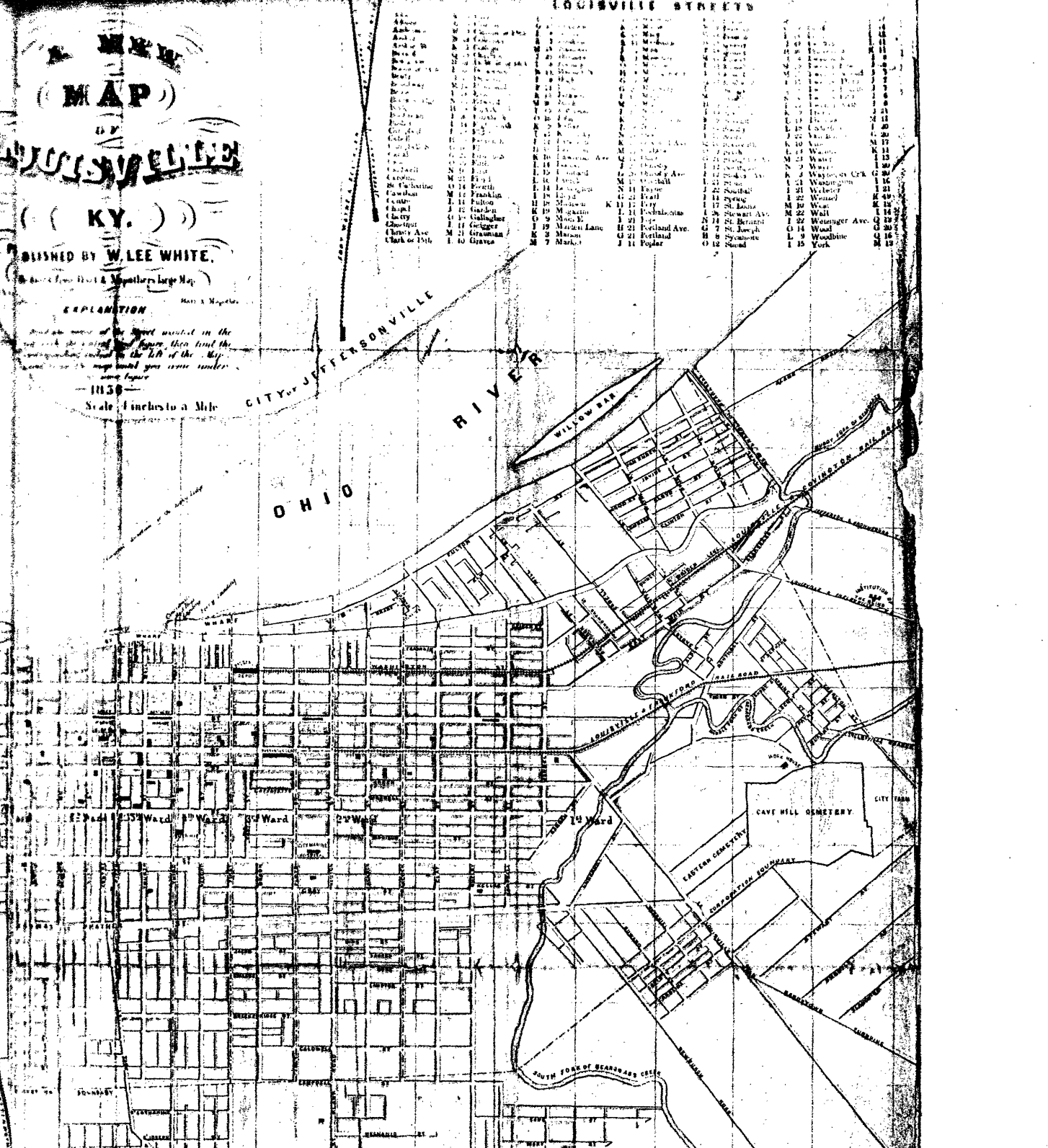
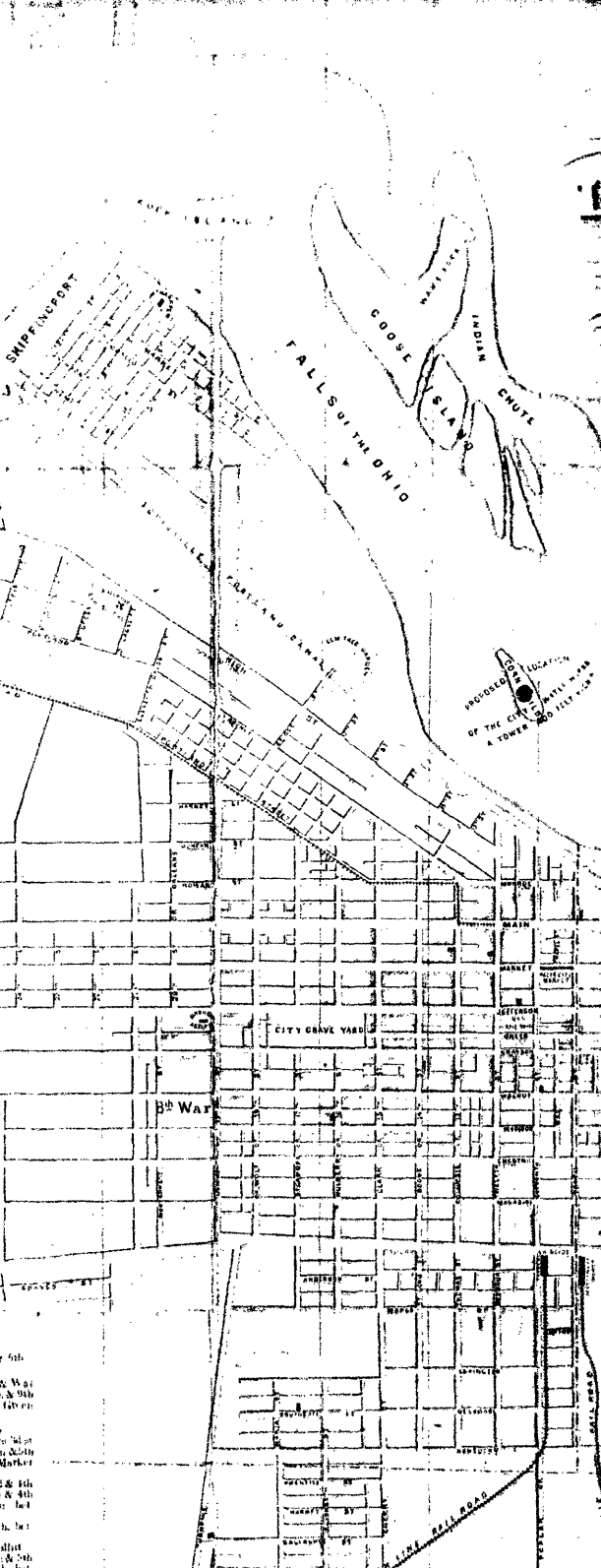
EXPLANATION

Read the names of the streets marked in the map with the letters A through Z, then find the corresponding number in the left of the map, and you will find you are under the right name.

11130
Scale 1 inch to a Mile

LOUISVILLE STREETS

A. Adams	B. Baker	C. Carter	D. Davis	E. Evans	F. Fisher	G. Gibson	H. Harris	I. Ingram	J. Jones	K. King	L. Lewis	M. Martin	N. Nelson	O. Oliver	P. Parker	Q. Quinn	R. Reed	S. Smith	T. Taylor	U. Underhill	V. Vance	W. Walker	X. Xanthopoulos	Y. Young	Z. Zimmerman
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26



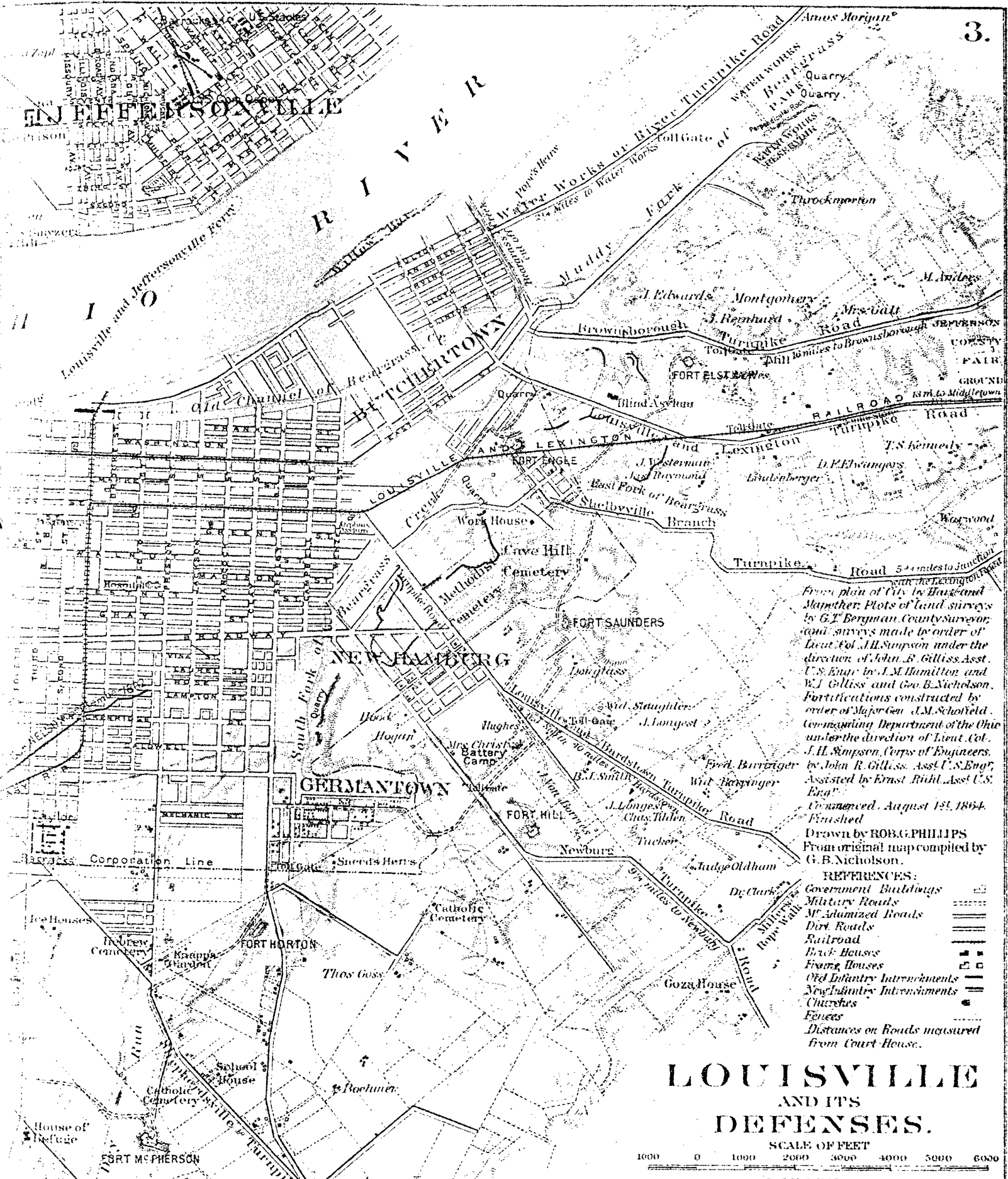
our 5th
1st & 2nd
3rd & 4th
5th & 6th
7th & 8th
9th & 10th
11th & 12th
13th & 14th
15th & 16th
17th & 18th
19th & 20th
21st & 22nd
23rd & 24th
25th & 26th
27th & 28th
29th & 30th
31st & 32nd
33rd & 34th
35th & 36th
37th & 38th
39th & 40th
41st & 42nd
43rd & 44th
45th & 46th
47th & 48th
49th & 50th
51st & 52nd
53rd & 54th
55th & 56th
57th & 58th
59th & 60th
61st & 62nd
63rd & 64th
65th & 66th
67th & 68th
69th & 70th
71st & 72nd
73rd & 74th
75th & 76th
77th & 78th
79th & 80th
81st & 82nd
83rd & 84th
85th & 86th
87th & 88th
89th & 90th
91st & 92nd
93rd & 94th
95th & 96th
97th & 98th
99th & 100th

Butchertown Historic District,
Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.
H 1. Detail from "A New Map of
Louisville, Ky." (1856), frontis-
piece of W. Lee White, ed.,

Louisville City Directory, 1855-56
(Louisville, 1855), reproduced from
S. Thomas, ed., Views of Louisville,
pp. 100-101. The historic downtown
core of Louisville is in the center
(under the legend); Butchertown is
to the east (right). The approximate
boundaries of the district are marked.
Note the newly-closed channel of
Beargrass Creek north of

Butchertown, and the prominence
of the Louisville & Covington and
Louisville & Frankfort Railroad
lines running through the district.





From plan of City by Hawk and Mather. Plots of land surveys by G.T. Bergman, County Surveyor, and surveys made by order of Lieut. Col. J.H. Simpson under the direction of John B. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Eng. by J.M. Hamilton and W.J. Gilliss and Geo. B. Nicholson. Fortifications constructed by order of Major Gen. J.M. Schofield, Commanding Department of the Ohio under the direction of Lieut. Col. J.H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, by John R. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Eng. Assisted by Ernst Rühl, Asst. U.S. Eng.
 Completed, August 1st, 1864.
 Finished

Drawn by ROB. G. PHILLIPS
 From original map compiled by G. B. Nicholson.

- REFERENCES:
- Government Buildings
 - Military Roads
 - Militarized Roads
 - Dirt Roads
 - Railroad
 - Brick Houses
 - Frame Houses
 - Old Infantry Intrenchments
 - New Infantry Intrenchments
 - Churches
 - Engines
- Distances on Roads measured from Court House.

LOUISVILLE AND ITS DEFENSES.

SCALE OF FEET
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

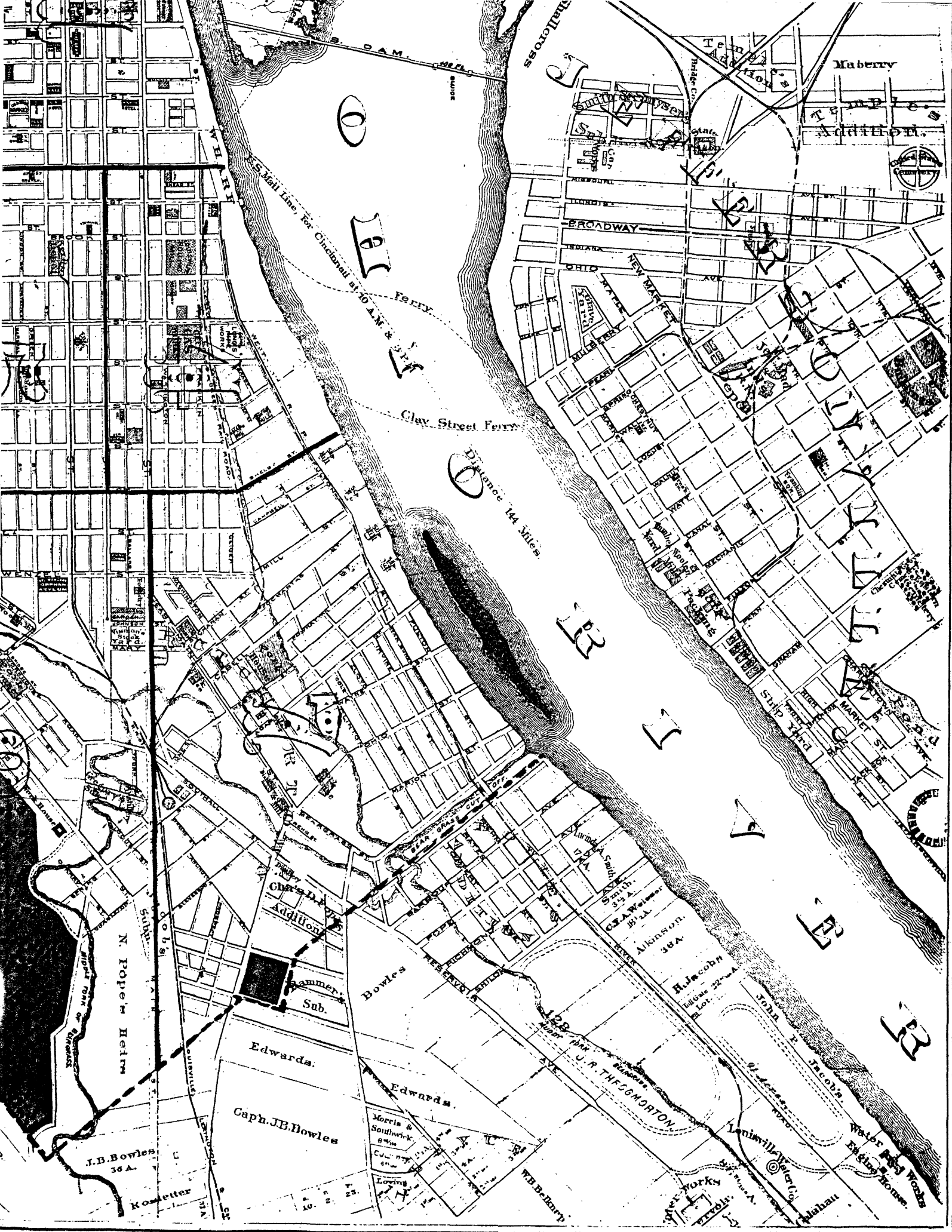
SCALE OF YARDS
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000

Butchertown Historic District,
Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.
H 3. Detail from "Louisville and
Its Defenses" (Office of U.S.

Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1865).
Reproduced from S. Thomas, ed.,
Views of Louisville, pp. 126-27.

The area east of Wenzel is now
labelled "Butchertown." The "old
Channel of Beargrass Creek" is
clearly indicated. The significance
of the other transportation routes
is also apparent.





Maberry

Addition

BROADWAY

NEW MARKET

MILL ST

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

MARKET ST

15th St

16th St

17th St

18th St

19th St

20th St

21st St

22nd St

23rd St

24th St

25th St

26th St

27th St

28th St

29th St

30th St

31st St

32nd St

33rd St

34th St

35th St

Mail Line for Cincinnati at 10 A.M. & 5 P.M.

Ferry

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

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Distance 144 Miles

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Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

Distance 144 Miles

Clay Street Ferry

N. Popers Heirs

Chr's Heirs

Addition

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

J.B. Bowles 36A

Kosetter

Capt. J.B. Bowles

Bowles

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

Edwards

U.S. THE GORTON

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

John P. Jacob's

Water Works

Eng. House

Louisville

Louisville

Louisville

Louisville

Louisville

W.B. Bakery

New York

New York

New York

New York

New York

Alahau

Butchertown Historic District,
Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.
H 4. Atlas of the City of Louisville,
Prepared and Published by the
Louisville Abstract & Loan Assoc.

1600'=1" 1876. Index Map.
Butchertown is area marked at "7."
The area north of the original bed
of Beargrass Creek no longer exists

as such. Note the location of
of "Visman's Stock Yard" at
approximately the site of the pre-
sent Bourbon Stockyards, and the
several "Pork Houses" in the area.

Part of the Hadley Pottery building
may also be shown as a distillery.



by the Louisville Abstract & Loan Association, Office S.E. Cor. Green & Center Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Market STREET

IGNATZ WYUNCZ
C. BEWLE
ED. MUEHNIGHAUSEN
J. ZINSNER
GEO. KRAMPP
SHAS. BEH
COLEMAN DANIEL
JIM H. DETCHEN

ALEX. McBRIDE
CLARK BRADLEY
THOS. SHEEKER
J.R. HAMILTON
W.H. MURPHY
MORRIS
SOUTHWICK
HEN. B. BEBE

O.T. BULL
L.M. BRODERICK
SAM. PARKER
J.R. HAMILTON
MRS. THOS. SHEEKER

PERRY ST.
LOUISVILLE GAS CO.

J. BARBUIT
NEW MORRIS HRS
R. FITCHIE
MRS. J. FRIDDLE
J. FRIDDLE
HUGH HAYS
ALICE ZANONE
S. LYNN
SIRAH J. BURKLEY
M. HALBERT
ENFLEGE

WINDLINGS
JOS. S. HYDE
PHIL SEILER
HAY & COOPER
ISAAC COOPER
RMCRAINE J.M. CAINE
MARY TYLER

AREA LOW BANKS
W.S. CONNER
G.L. WEAVER
PETER FOX
P. PART
METCALF
HEN REATMAN
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
J. METZEL
H. PHILIPPS
L. LOCK
L. REESBO
W. WILSON

JACKSON
LOUISVILLE GAS CO.
J.T. STACK
ALEX. M. KAY
W. RUBLE
JNO. T. STACK
ALEX. M. KAY
PINK VARBLE
MRS. J. WORSEY
J. R. YOUNG

STREET

CHAS. H. BRECKENRIDGE
J.C. BRECKENRIDGE
M. SAUER
ST. JONNES
EVANGELICAL
METHODIST CHURCH

ED. STANDIFORD
HAYS & COOPER
J.C. BRECKENRIDGE
LITHGOW MFG. CO.

MARY TYLER
MRS. J. BERN
BREIBACH SCHUMAY
HAYS & COOPER
CATH. KLUG
STENHEIMER
SUMERSON
ANTON SAUER
CHUCKER
ASHLEY
LEPPER MERCKE
ED. STOECKER
W. WILSON

HANCOCK
J. SNAPP
HAYS & COOPER
E. IRVINE
S.M. MERWIN
JAS. IRVINE
MRS. S.M. MERWIN
W. IRVINE
THOS. JAMES
SAM ROBERTS
JAS. H. HENDRICKS
SR. & JR.
MRS. S.M. MERWIN
S.M. MERWIN
W. IRVINE
H. IRVINE
W. IRVINE

FRANKLIN

MUELLER
FLYSHAKER
SHONINGER
JOHN NEMPLE
TOMPKINS
RICHARD JOHNSON
GEO. YOUNG
L. WILKENS
GOT. WOLF HRS
J.A. FRANKINS
HRS
W. BENDERWALD
JACOB NUSS
UNBELTER & CO
J. SCHWAB

JOHN ROBINSON
J. WELTER
JOS. STUBBS
DNAS HESS
GOT. WOLFF HRS
MRS. S.M. MERWIN
J.B. IRVINE
W. IRVINE HRS
LOUIS SPIE
ISAAC CROMIE
WILLIAMS
N. SIMON
WASNER
CHAMNER
KENDERMAN

FRANKIE KNAPP
G. HART
MRS. J. CAPERTON
MRS. J. YOUNG
M. EAGELHOF
HUGH HAYS
ENOCH LOCKHART
MRS. J. KNAPP
MRS. J. CLIFFORD
MRS. R. BAIRD

CLAY
L.S. & W.D. REED
MRS. THOS. SHARER
A. & L.A. FERGUSON
J. W. WARD
COR. GILMAN
H.H. BAKER
JNO. MILLER
ED. ROBERTS
JULIA DUFF
J.A. LAM
I. NORRIS

SHELBY

BEARCRAP

Butchertown Historic District,
Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.

H 5. Detail from Atlas of the
City of Louisville (Louisville Abstract
& Loan Association, 1876).

This detail shows the western
portion of the district, not tradition-
ally considered part of Butchertown
until isolated from the downtown

area by the expressway that runs
north-south over Hancock Street
(in center here). Several structures
shown in photos 22-24, 27, can be
identified here.

