

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JAN 16 1976

DATE ENTERED

MAY 28 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC



General William O. Butler House

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Highland Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Carrollton

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

04

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Carroll

CODE

041

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

Miss Mary Masterson

STREET & NUMBER

Highland Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Carrollton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Carroll County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Carrollton

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE

1972

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
☒GOOD
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

General Butler located his house on a low knoll at the eastern outskirts of Carrollton, still at that time known as Port William. The date of c. 1819 has been given for the house; or it perhaps was built shortly after his marriage in 1817. The siting of the house would allow views northward across the nearby Ohio River toward Indiana, as well as westward toward the town, which lies at the junction of the Ohio & Ky. Rivers. Apparently, however Butler preferred to ignore the river view (in spite of his poignant poem concerning a boatsman's horn) and oriented the house toward the town and highroad which still passes the south entrance.

The house was originally U-shaped (perhaps with a service wing at the northeast corner, as shown on the 1883 Atlas). The two main wings extended to the north, with a courtyard between open toward the river. According to tradition this court was inspired by Spanish or French New Orleans patios, observed by Butler during his campaigns with Jackson. It certainly is an unusual feature for an early Kentucky house, although not unique.

Equally unusual is the presence of two symmetrical facades at right angles, each with its central Palladian feature, one on the west facing toward town, the other to the south facing the high road that extends along the river (now U.S. Route 42) (see photos 1 & 3).

The treatment of the entrances within the Palladian framework of an arched double door with sidelights is effective, and also somewhat unusual: in most cases the fanlight, whether semi-circular or elliptical, extends over the sidelights as well. Here there seems to be a slight incongruity of scale between the complex entrances, with their keystones, molded frames, and corner rosettes, and the ample proportions but plain frames of the flanking windows.

The south and west fronts are Flemish bond with the queen closers at the corners. The jack arches are splayed. Two blind shuttered windows at the south end of the west front have been opened to flank the original fireplace between them, but the openings do not quite coincide with the original jack arches, which still exist in the wall. The north room on the west side is slightly smaller than the southwest room so the west front is not altogether symmetrical, although it appears to be so in perspective. The fenestration of the east side has been partially altered — a single opening in the dining room widened into a double one; other changes relate to the removal of the service wing. Curiously, there are no openings facing the river view to the north, although double doors lead to the original open court from the south entrance hall, and single ones from the west hall and dining room.

In the twentieth century the southern part of the court was closed in to provide a high-ceilinged room connecting the west hall, the south hall, and dining room. A wall mostly of glass faces the north, with a scalloped window in the gable. The space between the wings of the U have been filled in with a roof that is not visible except from the north (see photo 4).

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1976

General William O. Butler House

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The west entrance is approached by means of two large stone steps; those on the south have been replaced with concrete, although several stone steps that led down to the road (originally at a higher level than at present) still are in place at the end of the walk.

The interior of the house consists basically of seven rooms, all fairly square except for the narrow west hall. The south hall, about 18 feet deep, is flanked by two parlors with pairs of windows facing south and mantels at the west and east ends (the west parlor has the two additional modern windows on the west side mentioned above). The west hall is barely wider than the Palladian entrance feature, where double doors and fanlight are actually slightly narrower than those in the south front. The chamber at the northwest end of the U has windows only on the west side and formerly a mantel on the north.

The presumed original dining room north of the east parlor has its fireplace on the north, with a possibly original cupboard to one side. The kitchen at the northeast end of the U has an open rough-cut beam ceiling several feet lower than the 11 or 12 feet of the other rooms. This permits a loft room above, with a "tent" roof, reached by a small enclosed stairs. The large kitchen fireplace is gone. Probably this was only the winter kitchen; the summer kitchen would have been in the demolished service wing.

The woodwork of the house is consistent and virtually intact throughout. There are slight variations in the moldings from room to room, although each room is uniform throughout (except, in the case of the door from the east parlor to the dining room, which appears to have been inserted later). The difference between rooms is not clearly hierarchical, variations being slight and in no apparent sequence.

Throughout, there are combinations of robust reeding, shallow panels, and concentric corner blocks. The motifs are set in the two Palladian-motif entrances, whose "pilasters" have concave reeding. Other portions of their door and window frames are panelled and there are wooden "keystones" above. The doors throughout are fairly low and wide, with six panels. The west parlor has reeded frames, the east parlor panelled. The window openings have raked, panelled sides, and there are two panels under the parlor windows. There is chair-railing throughout, with horizontal grooves located at different levels in various rooms. The mantels are quite plain, slightly different, of the shelf-and-frame type. None of the mill work is obtrusive; all is harmonious and precise. All trim is painted white at present. Ash floors survive in the parlors.

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In spite of the encroachment of other houses in the vicinity (one of which necessitated the elimination of the service wing), the Butler house remains prominent, situated between the built-up section of "downtown" Carrollton and the handsome houses set back on large lots that line Highland Avenue to the east. Among them all, this "unpretending one-story house," as an 1878 biographer put it during the General's lifetime, easily and elegantly holds its own.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1819

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Mr. Smith

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A prominent and popular military and political figure in the State and nation throughout much of his long life, General William O. Butler (1791-1880) fought in the War of 1812 under General Andrew Jackson, as well as in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor. As a result of his distinguished military record, Butler had great political opportunities. Butler served in both the State legislature and in Congress. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky in 1844 and Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1848. A unionist, although a slaveholder, Butler was also a Kentucky delegate to the 1861 Peace Convention in Washington. Not only was General Butler known as a military figure, politician, and lawyer, but also as a poet of some talent. Probably between 1818 and 1820 he built for himself, above the banks of the Ohio River, the fine and unusual Federal-style house being nominated, in which he lived until his death more than fifty years later.

William Orlando Butler, born in 1791 in Jessamine County, Kentucky, was the son of Percival Butler and Mildred Hawkins Butler (a sister-in-law of Colonel John Todd, killed at the Battle of the Blue Licks in 1782). Percival Butler came to Kentucky in 1784. He had served under Generals Washington and Lafayette in the Revolutionary War. Percival Butler was one of the brothers who served in the Revolution of whom General Lafayette said "when he wanted something well done, he ordered a Butler to do it." (D.A.B., p. 371). He also served as the first Adjutant General of Kentucky, continuing in that position for almost twenty years. In 1796 Butler moved to the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers at what is now Carrollton, Kentucky, where he established the Butler homestead on the south side of a hill on a large farm nearby (see below).

William O. Butler attended Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. Immediately upon graduation in 1812, he began the study of law under Robert Wickcliffe, a prominent Fayette County lawyer. With the outbreak of the war against Great Britain, Butler interrupted his studies to enter the army as a corporal. He was attached to Winchester's army which was sent to the relief of Fort Wayne. Butler also took part in both battles of the River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, when the British and Indians surprised and essentially slaughtered the American forces. Although Butler escaped death, unlike many of his comrades, he was wounded and taken as a prisoner to Fort Niagara. When paroled months later, Butler returned to Kentucky and raised a company of men which he led under Jackson against Pensacola. Butler played an important part in the Battles of New Orleans, leading a night

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Atlas of Carroll & Gallatin Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. F. Lake & Co., 1883.

Collins, Lewis. History of Kentucky. Maysville & Cincinnati: Lewis Collins and J. A. & U. P. James, 1847.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 658760 4282
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Cronan and Walter Langsam

October 1975

cf

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

104 Bridge Street

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Frankfort

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.

~~FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE~~ SIGNATURE

Eldred W. Melton

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 1-7-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Active

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

5/28/76

ATTEST:

DATE

5-24-76

Keeper of the National Register

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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attack on the British General Packenham (December 23, 1814), enabling the American defenses to be established at Chaumette. He also participated in the major conflict on January 8, 1815. After the battle Butler supported General Jackson in his disagreement with New Orleans authorities. General Jackson recognized Butler's distinguished services by naming him to a position on his staff in 1816, which was formerly held by Butler's brother, Thomas, and was greatly disappointed at the loss of such an able military figure when Butler resigned from the army in 1817.

Upon his resignation from the army, Butler returned to Kentucky where he resumed his study of law. Butler settled in Port William (now Carrollton) where his family had moved in 1796. (The site of the Butler family homestead is the present site of the General William O. Butler State Park. Located in the park is the house built in 1825 by Thomas Butler, William's brother, on the site of the house built in 1796 by their father, Percival.) William O. Butler married Eliza J. Todd, the daughter of General Robert Todd of Fayette County. Probably about 1819 he began construction of the present house overlooking the Ohio River on what is now Highland Avenue, but was then the eastern outskirts of town. Butler enjoyed a successful law practice as well as representing Gallatin County (incorporating the present Carroll County) in the Kentucky legislature in 1817, 1819, and 1821. According to the D.A.B. he became "one of the most prominent and best-liked Democrats in the state" (p. 371). In 1830 he was elected to Congress, serving four years. At the end of his term in 1844 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky and according to the 1878 Biographical Encyclopedia: "was probably the most able and popular man the Democracy had ever run for that office" (p. 122). Although he drew a large number of Whig votes, he was defeated by William Owsley. (See the National Register form on Pleasant Retreat, Owsley's house near Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, listed May 6, 1975.)

At the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846 William Butler was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and was second in command at the battle of Monterey where he was wounded. A year later he joined General Winfield Scott's command at Mexico City and in 1848 succeeded him as chief commander of the army, which position he held until peace was established. After the war he received two swords in recognition of his service at Monterey, one from Congress and the other from the people of Kentucky. In the 1848 Presidential election he was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Lewis Cass (former Secretary of War under President Jackson). Butler did not take an active part in the campaign and was defeated. After the war Butler did not resume his law practice, but concentrated his efforts on farming.

(continued)

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Although Butler was a slaveholder, he was a staunch unionist and opposed the extension of slavery. He was a Kentucky delegate to the 1861 Washington Peace Conference. (The Conference, called by the Virginia legislature, was a last attempt at compromise. The conference was called in hopes that it might propose revisions to the Federal Constitution which might appeal to the seceding states, but the attempt failed.)

In his early years, Butler was a poet of some renown. Many of his poems appeared in State journals. A book of his poems called The Boatman's Horn and other Poems was published in 1835. General Butler died in August 1880.

In 1888 Judge Richard Masterson purchased the house. Judge Masterson was a descendent of one of the first settlers of Carrollton (see the National Register form on the Masterson House, Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky, listed on the National Register July 1, 1975). The house is now owned by his granddaughter, Mary Masterson.

Not only is the U-shaped floor plan unusual, but the almost completely intact exterior and interior woodwork varies with remarkable subtlety from room to room. The rooms themselves-- including two parlors flanking the rear south hall, a narrower west hall with a room beyond, a dining room on the east with a low-ceilinged kitchen and mezzanine beyond-- are all nearly square, with slight variations in proportion and placement of openings. It is said that at least two similar fine houses in the area were built (later) by the same man, a Mr. Smith. He seems to have been a fine but unostentatious craftsman.

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Green, T.M. Historic Families of Kentucky. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1889.

"General Percival Butler and General William O. Butler." The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky of the Dead and Living Men of the Nineteenth Century. Cincinnati: J.M. Armstrong & Co., 1878, p. 37.

"General William Orlando Butler." Dictionary of American Biography, p. 371.

Historic Homes of Carroll County (Pamphlet).

Popular Portraits with Pen and Pencil, 1848.

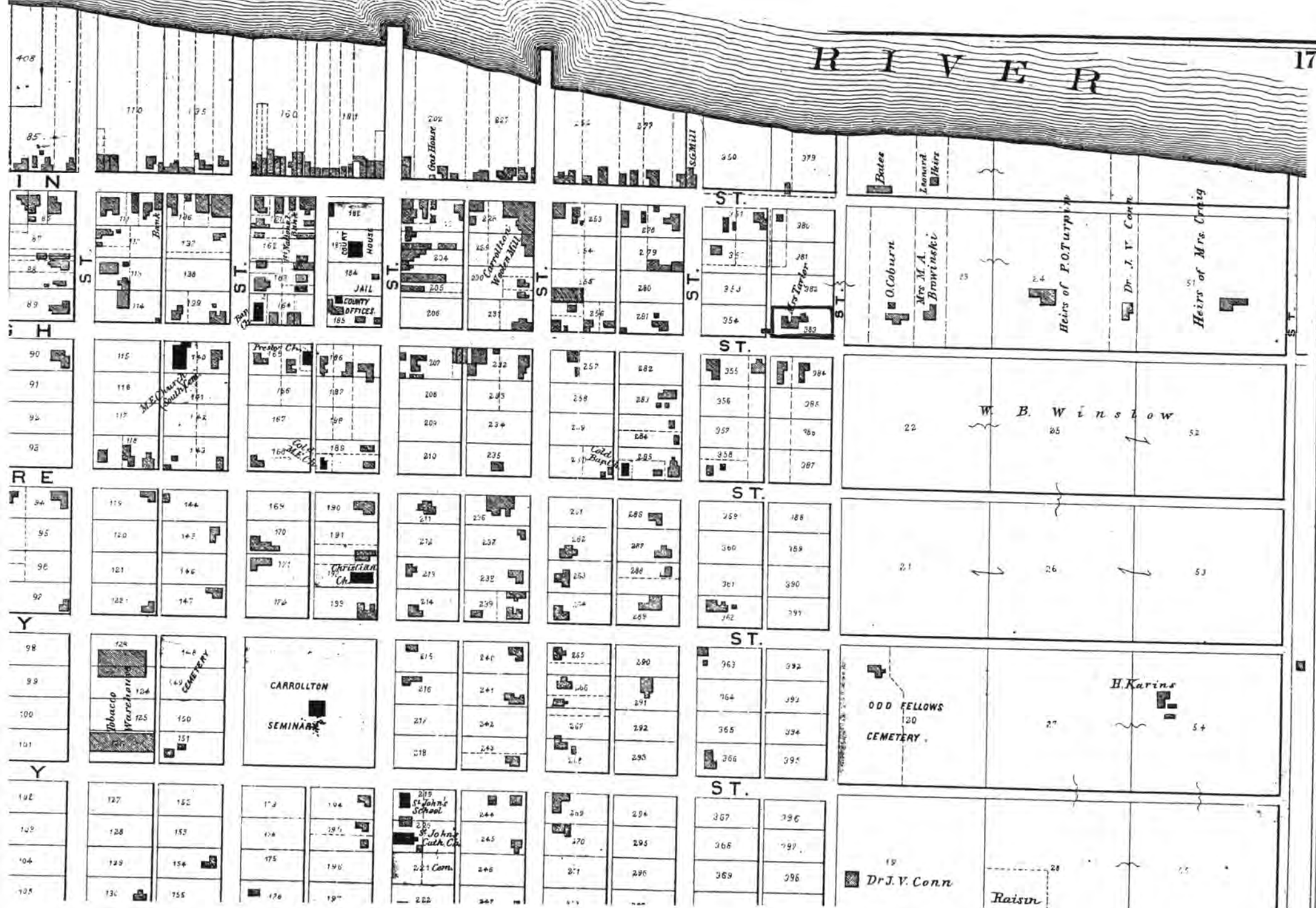
The Courier-Journal Magazine. (Louisville, Ky.) July 24, 1975.

Additional information from Mrs. Rex Diuguid and Miss Mary Masterson, Carrollton, Kentucky.

O H I O

R I V E R

17



Property

Butler, Gen. William O., House

76000861

Carroll

State

Ky

Working Number

1.16.76 2361

TECHNICAL

Photos

5

Maps

2

~~Nothing appears incorrect~~ pl 5.24.76

5 cont. sheets (± 7-9)

CONTROL

pl

OK 1.29.76

HISTORIAN

ACCEPT
Linsgood
6 AP 76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ACCEPT
LEBOVICH
2-24-76

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept
Cole
5.21.76

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Hunt
5.24.76

National Register Write-up _____

Federal Register Entry

7-6-76

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

Entered

MAY 28 1976

INT:2106-74

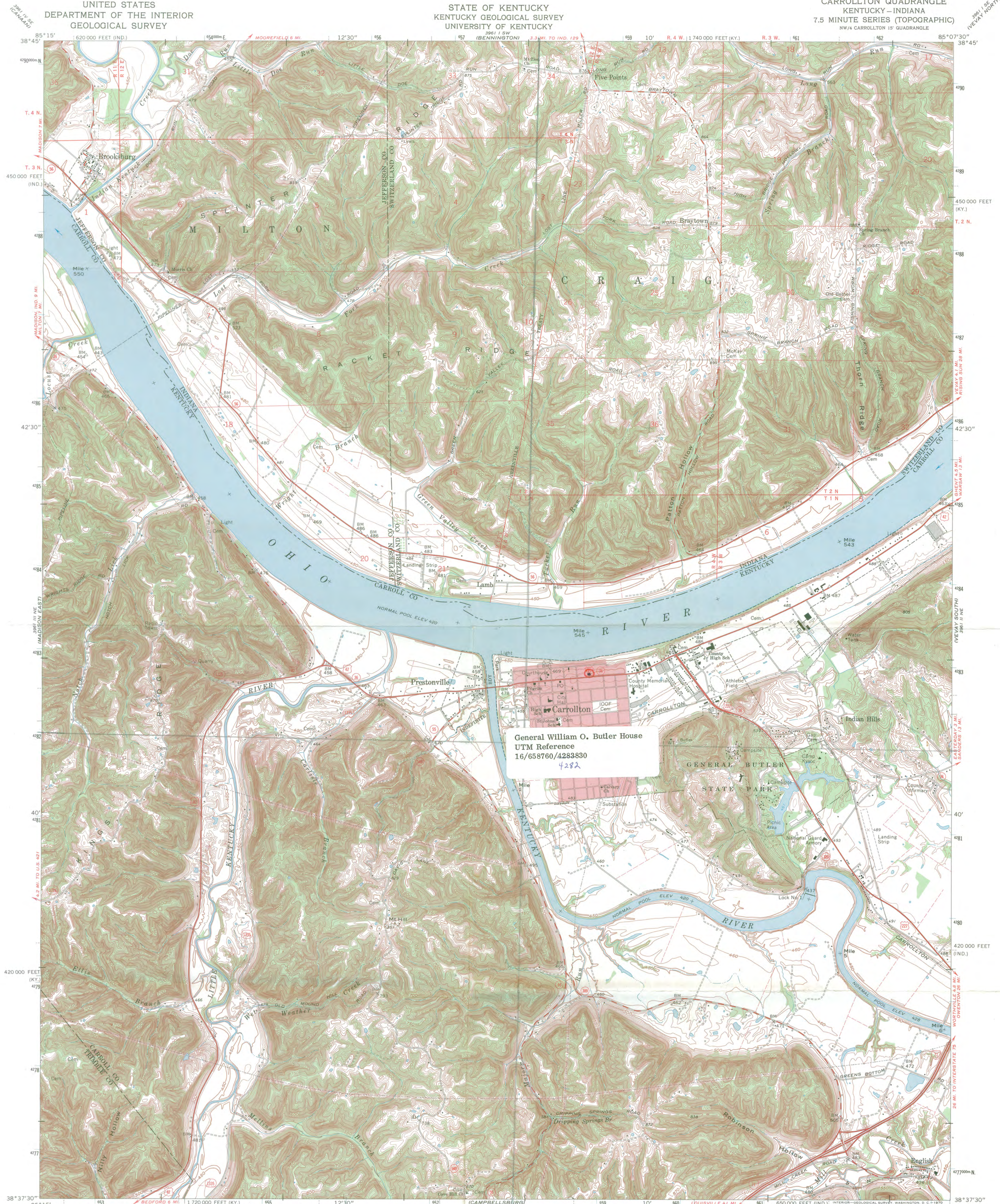




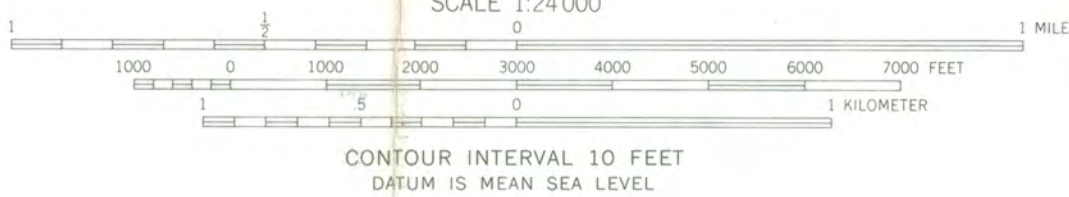
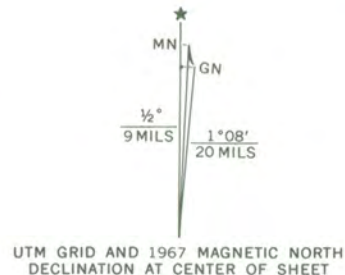








Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources Control by USGS, USCGS, and USCE
Topography in Kentucky by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Field checked 1953. Topography in Indiana by plane-table survey 1939. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Kentucky coordinate system, north zone and Indiana coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from Corps of Engineers
Ohio River Charts, surveyed 1911-1914, and supplementary information
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601,
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, unimproved road, fair or dry hard surface
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

CARROLLTON, KY. - IND.
NW/4 CARROLLTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3837.5-W8507.5/7.5
1967
AMS 3961 11 NW-SERIES V853



Kentucky Heritage Commission

401 Wapping Street

Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

January 13, 1976



Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

The following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places were approved at the State level by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board on the dates indicated. As State Historic Preservation Officer, I recommend they be entered on the National Register. Additional comments on the status of the sites may be attached to the appropriate forms.

Name and Location of Site(s)
General William O. Butler House, Highland Avenue
Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky

Date Approved
at State Level
October 21, 1975

Your early consideration of these nominations will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Eldred W. Melton

Mrs. Eldred W. Melton
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures (see List of Attachments)

List of Attachments

General William O. Butler House, Highland Avenue, Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (10-300)
Five Continuation Sheets (10-300a)
Two Maps and Forms (10-301)
Five Photographs and Forms (10-301a)

cc: Mrs. Elizabeth L. Diuguid
Miss Mary Masterson

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **KENTUCKY**

Date Entered **MAY 28 1976**

Name

Location

Butler, Gen. William O., House

**Carrollton
Carroll County**

Also Notified

Hon. Walter D. Huddleston

Hon. Wendell H. Ford

Hon. Marion (Gene) Snyder

Regional Director, Southeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer

Mrs. Eldred W. Melton

Director

Kentucky Heritage Commission

104 Bridge Street

Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

PR MOTT:djb 6/2/76

O H I O

R I V E R

17



Atlas of Carroll & Saline Counties, Ky. D. J. Hale & Co.
Philadelphia - 1883



NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: Butler, Gen. William O., House		2 OTHER NAMES:		3 date of entry: 5-28-76	4 county code: 041
5 LOCATION street & number Highland Ave.		city / town Carrollton	vicinity of	state KY	county Carroll
6 NPS REGION: SE		7 OWNER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL (agency name)			
8 ADMINISTRATOR:		9 EXISTING SURVEYS <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER <input type="checkbox"/> NHL			
10 FUNDED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT 4		12 SOURCE of NOMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL	
13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES, NAME		14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? <input type="checkbox"/> YES, NAME		15 ACRES 5	
16 CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> excellent <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed <input type="checkbox"/> reconstructed <input type="checkbox"/> unknown <input type="checkbox"/> unexcavated <input type="checkbox"/> excavated		17 features: INTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTACT-0 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN-4 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE-7 EXTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTACT-0 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN-5 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE-8			
18 ACCESS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES-Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> YES-Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No Access <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		19 ADAPTIVE USE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		20 SAVED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE-6 <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS-7 <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE-3 <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION-8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE-4 <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS-9 <input type="checkbox"/> ART-5 <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION-10		<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING-11 <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT-26 <input type="checkbox"/> LAW-16 <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION-12 <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE-17 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY-18 <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC-19 <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION-14 <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY-20		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVT.-21 <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION-28 <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION-22 <input type="checkbox"/> SETTLEMENT-29 <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE-23 <input type="checkbox"/> URBAN PLANNING-31 <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION-25	
22 functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Residence CURRENTLY: ditto		23 dates of initial construction: circa 1819 major alterations: historic events:		24 CLAIMS: explain 'first' <input type="checkbox"/> 'oldest' <input type="checkbox"/> 'only' <input type="checkbox"/>	
25 architectural style(s): Federal		26 architect:		27 master builder:	
28 landscape architect / garden designer:		29 interior decorator:		30 artist:	
31		32		33	
34		35		36	
37 NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL:					

38 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP: Brick, painted; 1 story, U-shaped, hipped roof, interior chimneys, ^{matching Palladian} front & side entrances each with fanlight & sidelights; interior features original woodwork; alterations. Federal. Residence of Gen. William O. Butler, military figure in War of 1812 and Mexican War, lawyer and noted politician.