



3415

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

#### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Johnson, Silvester, Residence and Business  
Other names The Old Bank Building (Traditional) NE-192

#### 2. Location

street & number 151 - 153 North Main Street city or town New Haven  
state Kentucky Code KY county Nelson Code 179 zip code 40051

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide x locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 2-21-02  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

     Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office       
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.

           
Signature of commenting or other official Date

      
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Beth Boland See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register      See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Beth Boland 4/12/02  
Signature of Keeper of action Date

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**JOHNSON, Silvester, Residence and Business**  
Nelson County, Kentucky

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NONE

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Family Dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE Business

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Family Dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE Business

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Limestone
- roof Metal
- walls Masonry (Brick)
- other Cast Iron Lintels and Sills

Narrative Description - on Continuation Sheets

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### 8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

b removed from its original location.

c a birthplace or a grave.

d a cemetery.

e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

f a commemorative property.

g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Economics

Period of Significance 1861 - 1903 Significant Dates 1861, 1862, 1903

Significant Person NA

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance - on Continuation Sheets

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

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Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Nelson County Historic Preservation Office, Bardstown, KY

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References: New Haven Quad	Zone	Easting	Northing
	<u>16</u>	<u>624080</u>	<u>4168670</u>

Verbal Boundary Description on continuation sheet 10-1.

Boundary Justification on continuation sheet. 10-1

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Charles R. Lemons Organization NA date 10 November 2001  
street & number PO Box 56, 153 North Main Street telephone (502) 549-6310  
city or town New Haven state KY zip code 40051

**Property Owner**

Name Charles and Cindy Lemons (Residence) Mr. Mike Thompson (Business Wing)  
Street & number 151 and 153 North Main Street telephone (502) 549-6310  
City or town New Haven state KY zip code 40051

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The Silvester Johnson Residence and Business (NE 192) consists of a single, brick, two-story "U" shaped structure completed in 1861, its 15,000 gallon cistern, and a smaller concrete block building behind the residence. The property is situated on the corner of the right of way of US Highway 31E and Center Street, in New Haven Kentucky. Mill Street forms the northern property line and the existing western property line is formed by a neighboring privately owned lot. When construction began on the structure, the property line to the west was approximately twenty-five feet closer to the building than it is now. Upon the lot, as it existed in the Spring of 1861, was the completed house and business complex, as well as a three-room slave house, an underground 15,000 gallon brick beehive cistern, a smoke house, and small brick warehouse.

Soon after the completion of the new building in 1861, an additional lot was purchased to the west, with additional property added in 1874. By 1882, the brick warehouse that had been located on the original lot had been demolished. Two new wood frame warehouses had been built on the additional property at the rear of the business side, facing Center Street. The brick foundation of the old warehouse remains in place, partially buried under a parking lot built behind the business wing.

The two warehouses survived into the 20th Century, with the smaller of the two being torn down after 1914, and the larger being demolished for lumber in the late 1930s. The wood-frame slave house was torn down in 1963. The smokehouse was also taken down at an unknown date. The cistern is still extant and in use, but has been partially capped with concrete. A single story, concrete block structure was built behind the residential wing in 1965 and is attached to the main structure with a projecting roof, which forms a car port between the residence and the out building.

The original garden area is still visible in the side yard, but the garden plan can no

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longer be discerned, although a large flat limestone block, which was used for statuary, is still centered in the side yard. Two mature boxwood trees delineate the entryway into the garden area from the house. Some time in the early 20th century, a wrought iron fence was installed along the eastern edge of the yard facing the highway.

Completed in 1861, the Silvester Johnson Residence and Business is built in a hybrid of late Greek Revival and Italianate styles used during the mid-19th century. The building is of masonry construction with a dressed limestone foundation and walls built of fired soft mud brick laid in common bond. At the rear of the building, between the two rearward extending wings, is a full two story wooden porch supported by four square columns. The moderately pitched roof is sheathed in metal with standing seams and built-in gutters. These gutters, which originally ran around the entire structure, were removed from the business wing in the early 1970s. The gutters drain down at the corners of the building and, through buried pipes, empty into either the street or into the subterranean 15,000-gallon beehive cistern located behind the building.

Although the residence and store were built as a single structure, the front facade is visually divided into a business front and a residential front. When the building was completed in 1861, both fronts were constructed in the Late Greek Revival tradition, with symmetrical exterior features upstairs and down. However, the overhanging roof, supported with large brackets, reflects the influence popular Italianate decoration had on the structure.

On the residential side, the deeply inset front entryway is centered in the facade and is flanked by narrow sidelights and a transom. The sidelights and transom are hand painted with a grape and grape leaf motif. Entry is gained by climbing a pair of wide limestone steps onto a large limestone slab in front of the door. Completing the downstairs portion of the facade are four large, six-over-six, double-hung windows; two

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set to either side of the entryway. The second floor exhibits the same arrangement, but above the entryway is a projecting balcony, supported by decorative wooden brackets and a pair of decorative cast iron brackets. Access to this balcony is through a wide, six-over-six, double-hung window. A decorative cast iron railing delineates the balcony itself. The large upstairs window is flanked by sidelights nearly identical to those in the front entryway, and is designed to open all the way to the floor to allow entry onto the balcony.

All of the sills and lintels are made of cast iron, with the lintels along the public sides and front of the entire building being hooded. Those lintels hidden from public view are of plain cast iron construction, set flush into the brick. Another decorative feature, which appears only on the "public" windows, is the rounded top panes in the upper sashes of each window.

When the building was built, every window was equipped with a pair of slatted wooden shutters, but now only the front and side of the residence retains the shutters, and only the support fittings are still extant on the rest of the windows.

On the business wing, the lower front facade is constructed of several large iron castings and originally had an inset centered front entryway with a large twelve-pane window with rounded top panes set at either side. These decorative castings consist of a large upper casting with a very wide overhang, which is decorated along its length with a floral pattern. Four vertical castings, each with a rectangular base and a decorative inset, are set equidistant across the front supporting the upper casting. Each of these pillars is finished at the very top with a decorative iron bracket. Across the front of the upstairs is three large, double hung windows identical to those in the residential side.

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In April of 1903, the lower front business facade was modified by completely removing the entryway and windows and, in place of the original centered entryway and flanking windows, installing two extremely large windows to the right with a double door entryway at the extreme left of the facade. The ironwork was left unchanged, but the original set of limestone stairs was moved to the corner.<sup>1</sup> In the early 1960s, this double doorway was fitted with a single metal and glass door and the open space was filled in with wood. With the exception of the change in the doorway and window insets, the front facade retains the same view as it had when it was completed in 1861.

A three-foot tall, one brick thick, frieze stretches around the top of the brick walls on the structure. The three-foot wide roof overhang is decorated with alternating large and small pairs of wooden brackets and is edged with a wide wooden cornice.

There are five chimney stacks on the structure, three on the residence side, one between the residence and the business wing, and one small stack on the inner side of the business wing. The small stack was for an upstairs heating stove. The four larger stacks were designed for open fireplaces.

When built, both the residence and business shared many interior design features. Although much simplified in the business, both sides of the building were originally decorated in the Greek Revival style as far as woodwork and general construction. However, the remodeling of the business side in 1903 resulted in the introduction of a late Eastlake pattern staircase, bank vault, and woodwork, as well as a redesign of the original floor space, at least in the downstairs. The fittings for all of the interior doors are of silver-plated brass with white glazed ceramic door handles. While much of the woodwork and floors in the house is of poplar or yellow heart pine, the doors are

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<sup>1</sup>Kentucky Standard, Bardstown, KY, "A Visit to New Haven", April 9, 1903  
Kentucky Standard, Bardstown, KY, "New Haven", April 30, 1903



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constructed of cypress. The floor in the front foyer of the residence was apparently replaced around the turn of the century with narrow yellow pine due to insect damage.

For the most part, the doorways downstairs are 102 inches tall with the upstairs doorways being 90 inches tall. The ceilings in the downstairs of both the business and residence measure 140 inches tall, with the upstairs ceilings measuring 176 inches tall.

In the residence, both the upstairs and the downstairs are nearly identical, each floor having four rooms and a foyer. The downstairs rooms include a formal and informal parlor, the dining room, the kitchen, and the entry foyer, while the upstairs has three bedrooms, a sitting room, and an upstairs foyer. Each of the rooms contains a fireplace, for a total of eight. There are two staircases, one large staircase in the foyer, and a smaller, hidden family staircase in the dining room that connects with the upstairs sitting room. Every door in the building was fitted with an individual key lock, including the closets and china cabinet.

The enclosed wooden porch which stretches across the rear of the building was originally open on the first floor and had two doors that opened out onto it; one from the front foyer and one from the dining room. However, the downstairs porch was modified in the 1960s by enclosing it completely and then installing 1-1/2 baths, a second kitchen and a utility room. This also necessitated removal of one window in the downstairs parlor and its conversion to a doorway to allow access to the modified downstairs porch. Most of the woodwork for the window was incorporated into the doorway and the brick removed from below the window was saved and stored away.

The enclosed upstairs porch was originally accessible from both the residence and the business, but the doorway to the business has been closed off with plaster and wood. The porch is completely enclosed with shutters and can be accessed from the guest bedroom, as well as the sitting room. The upstairs porch was not as drastically

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modified as the downstairs breezeway, as only a single bathroom has been installed by adding a dividing wall and removing one section of exterior shutters.

The residence is clearly divided between guest and family areas. The family area is located completely in the North wing of the building and includes the family parlor, the dining room and the kitchen downstairs as well as two bedrooms and a sitting room upstairs. The guest area is located at the center of the building and includes the both the upper and lower foyers, the formal parlor, and the guest bedroom, located above the formal parlor. This guest area can be isolated from the rest of the house by locking the entry doors into the family areas.

The foyer, which was designed to be used only in formal occasions, has two large plaster medallions on the ceilings; one on the first floor, the other on the second floor. There is a third medallion in the formal parlor. These decorative features measure approximately 60 inches across, are around 5 inches thick, and are decorated with grapes and flowers. The front rooms downstairs are fitted with more decorative features than the rest of the house. The formal parlor has the fanciest woodwork and decorations.

Electricity was installed in the residence in 1910, which is when the first city electric plant was completed. The electrical service is still, for the most part, housed in original wooden conduit, however the business wing has been recently updated. The residence received indoor plumbing in 1950, but because of the masonry walls only the kitchen was given running water. All of the other plumbing was placed on the wooden porches, where the bathrooms were subsequently located.

On the business side, very little is presently known about the original downstairs arrangement. It appears to have been a relatively open structure but, during its

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conversion into a bank in 1903, it was subdivided into a teller's area and customer area with a dividing wall to separate back from front. At that same time, a large vault was installed in the downstairs of the building, which included the closing of one window at the inside of the "U" on the business wing. The original staircase appears to have been removed and a late Eastlake pattern staircase installed to give access to the upper floor.

Along the South side of the business wing the double-hung, six-over-six windows are unevenly spaced on both floors and there is a single door centered in the back of the wing, balanced by a single window above. One of the outside windows was converted into a doorway in the late 1960s. On the inside of the "U" are two upstairs windows, but the single window, which had originally occupied the lower floor, was removed when the vault was installed in 1903. Only the cast iron lintel remains.

As built, the upstairs originally consisted of a long hallway down the inner side of the "U" with two small offices along the South side. The hallway itself ended at a single large office that occupied the front of the building. Each of the offices had their own doorway, with a fourth doorway giving entrance into the upstairs porch of the residence. The hallway has now been removed, as has the dividing wall between the two smaller offices. The ceilings for the business side have also been lowered (professionally) on both floors. The connecting door between the residence and the store was closed off around 1914 with lath and plaster.

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### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Silvester Johnson Residence and Business (NE-192) meets National Register Criterion C. This 1861 complex is eligible for inclusion as it embodies the distinct characteristics of a (mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century) combination-use business building.

In this nomination a "combination-use business building" is defined as a single - or multi-story structure that is used to conduct a commercial business as well as act as a residence for the owner/operator. A common example of a combination-use business building is a two-story store building that also contains the living quarters for the storeowner and family on the second floor.

This type of structure is similar to a duplex building, which is a residential building housing two different families. However the difference between a combination-use business building and a duplex, is that the business owner's permanent residence is an integral part of the structure.

### **HISTORIC CONTEXT: 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE IN RURAL NELSON COUNTY**

The first business buildings in Nelson Country were log structures which, quite often, had originally been built to serve as homes. Most of these early structures failed to survive long, as they tended to be quickly replaced by "purpose built" business structures made of clapboard covered log or wood frames, or of masonry, with the businessman and his family moving to a home located separate from the business. In this case separate simply means that the home was not connected to the business structure, although it may occupy the same lot.

Although the style of construction and choice of building materials may vary from

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building to building, these structures were designed for the purpose of conducting business. Be it for commerce, finance, professional offices or any mixture of these, every 19<sup>th</sup> Century town had at least one commercial structure, as the very nature of a town was to be a center for commerce and finance.

When New Haven was platted in 1819, among the first buildings to be erected were stores and warehouses. By the time the town was incorporated in early 1839, it already had a well-developed business area centered on the intersection of the Cumberland Pike and the Elizabethtown-Springfield Road. Wood frame business buildings, such as the Miles & Pottinger Store (1839) and Brown & Baird's Storehouse (1834) were built at the intersection. Other business structures in the town included the Pottinger Warehouse (1819), the steam grist and saw mill (1838), the James Baird Blacksmith Shop (1838), A.H. Slaughter (1841), Housley Wool Carding Mill – which was operated by an inclined wheel (1841), the James and B.J. McGill Tailor Shop (1851), and the New Haven House (1860).

Most of these businesses were operated by owners who lived in a separate residence, either on the same lot as the business (Housley Wool Carding and Pottinger Warehouse) or on a remote lot<sup>2</sup> (A. H. Slaughter, J. & B.J. McGill Tailor Shop).

The combination-use business building was a necessary compromise in the design of business structures. Relatively common in large urban areas, where space was at a premium, the buildings were built to a lesser extent in small urban centers and in rural areas. For those businessmen who could not afford to build a separate business building or house, or who lacked space in which to do so, the combination-use building was an attractive option. It allowed the businessman to remain close to his business, providing security for his inventory, and removing the need to maintain a second

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<sup>2</sup> A remote lot simply means that the house was located somewhere else away from the business.

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building as a home. However, a major drawback was the loss of space for inventory and, conversely, the lack of adequate living space for an expanding family. In the small towns and rural settings, savings in construction costs or a need for security may have factors in their construction

A common form of a 19<sup>th</sup> century combination-use building had the living quarters in an upper story while the business was operated downstairs. An example of this would be the New Haven House (1860), later the Dawson House, which was a tavern and hotel with the proprietor and his family living in rooms upstairs. It survived until 1935, when it was demolished, and a brick structure, Howard's Store, was built in its place. The Silvester Johnson building (1861), which housed the mercantile firm of Johnson & Boles, is an example of a side-by-side combination-use business building, with the residence in one wing and the business in the other.

There are also examples of combination-use buildings that started their lives as residences. In New Haven, a prime example of this was the Miller House; a brick residence built in 1838 on the corner of what is now Center and Main Streets. Purchased by Mr. Robert N. Long, the building was converted into a store and "house of entertainment" around 1848, while Mr. Long and his family continued to use it as a residence. The building was ultimately demolished around the turn of the century and replaced by a purpose-built wood-frame storehouse.<sup>3</sup>

As the town grew and changed, the structures used to conduct business also evolved. Older buildings were replaced with newer buildings, and many of the early combination-use buildings fell into disuse, as businessmen began to use their new wealth to build separate homes away from the business district. Combination-use buildings were

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<sup>3</sup> Nelson County Deed Book #40 page 278

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often converted to single-use structures or apartments, while others were eventually torn down to make room for new structures.

Only a small number of the town's 19<sup>th</sup> century business structures survived very far into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fires, most notably the New Haven fire of 1913, were a major contributor to the loss of early business structures, especially the wooden buildings.<sup>4</sup> Few, if any combination-use buildings are being built in Nelson County today, probably due to the constraints imposed by modern building codes and zoning laws.

### **SURVEY AND REGISTRATION OF NELSON COUNTY ARCHITECTURE**

In 1978 the Kentucky Heritage Council, as the State Historic Preservation Office, undertook a survey of Nelson County. That project resulted in the recording of four hundred sites. One of these sites was the Silvester Johnson Residence and Business (NE-192). Although a number of 19th Century business structures were recorded, this was the only known combination-use business structure to appear on the list. A check of similar listings for the counties surrounding Nelson County also revealed no other comparable listings.

Given the evolution of business structures, the lack of extant combination-use commercial buildings may be because those buildings often had a limited lifespan. Another reason is that existing buildings had been converted into a single use structure – either business or residential - and are no longer recognizable as combination-use structures.

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<sup>4</sup> The core of the New Haven business district was nearly destroyed as a result of a fire on October 1, 1913. The loss included the New Sherwood Inn, and most of the businesses along the north side of the L&N tracks. Six people were killed. A law was passed in 1914 by the city leaders that mandated masonry construction for all new business structures in the business district.

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### **THE SILVESTER JOHNSON RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS - 1861**

Completed in 1861, this structure was designed as both a residence and business office for the Honorable Sir Silvester Johnson - businessman, philanthropist, lawyer, politician, banker, and Knight of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great. Situated in a rural part of southern Nelson County Kentucky, this combination-use building blends features of both Greek Revival and Italianate schools of architecture.

The Silvester Johnson Residence and Business was not just a combination-use structure. Taken as a whole, in its 1861 configuration the property functioned as a complex analogous to a rural plantation. Composed of the "manor house" with its garden area, the slave house with its work yard, the warehouse, and the storehouse and offices, the complex was occupied by the Johnson family and fourteen slaves.

The structure continued to be used in its original configuration for over fifty years, first as a combination store and residence, then as a combination bank and residence. Like many combination-use business buildings, the Silvester Johnson Residence and Business evolved into a duplex structure with the functions of the business being severed from that of the residence. This occurred when the senior partner of the bank, who also owned the residence, was forced to sell his interests in both the bank and the residence in 1912. Although the residence continued to be used as a private home, its new occupants no longer had a vested interest in the business wing.

The original owner, Mr. Silvester Johnson, was born in Nelson County in 1813 and was a graduate of St. Mary's College in Washington County, Kentucky. His family farmed in Nelson County, but Silvester went into the flatboat business with his uncle instead. During the off season he taught school in the Larue County. Married to Mildred Boone in 1835, he purchased property in New Haven and began a mercantile



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business. Extremely successful, he continually expanded his business. By the early 1850s, Mr. Johnson had made his fortune and the arrival of the L&N Railroad in 1857 only served to increase his business opportunities.

In 1859 he was elected as the representative from Nelson County to the Commonwealth legislature. Serving only one term, he returned to New Haven just after the opening the war in 1861. After the war, in spite of the loss of his slaves, Mr. Johnson's business continued to grow and make money. As his fortunes grew, so did his philanthropic works. In the last two years of his life, he had donated over one hundred thousand dollars to charity.<sup>5</sup> As a result of his charitable works to the Catholic Church, Pope Leo XIII knighted Mr. Johnson in 1886.

In Silvester Johnson's Last Will and Testament, the house passed to his niece, while the business section of the building passed to his partner (and nephew) Sylvester Rapier. Mr. Rapier and his new partner immediately chartered the Bank of New Haven in the business wing, and that portion of the building officially passed out of his hands and into the hands of the corporation. He had, however, purchased the house from his cousin and he and his family moved into it in 1890. In 1912, financial problems forced Mr. Rapier to sell the property – which passed the deed to another family member.

The house continued to pass through the family until purchased by the present owners in 1995. The business side remained in the hands of the bank and its successors until it was exchanged to the Knights of Columbus for property located elsewhere in town around 1968. It was sold to present owner, Mike Thompson in 1997.

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<sup>5</sup> This figure was drawn from Mr. Johnson's obituary in the local newspapers. This amount would be the equivalent of 1.8 million dollars today. His final worth was 500,000.00 (nearly 10 million in today's dollars)

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Kentucky Biographical Encyclopedia, 1878

Kentucky Biographical Sketches, 1888

Thomas, John B., Nelson County Record, Bardstown, KY "It Happened Right Here, A Sociable Affair In New Haven", February 17, 1988

Thomas, John B., Nelson County Record, Bardstown, KY "It Happened Right Here, An Unsociable Affair In New Haven", February 24, 1988

Nelson County Record, Bardstown, KY Vol. IV, Number 40, "Illustrated Historical and Industrial Supplement", October 6, 1904

Kentucky Standard, Bardstown, KY "A Visit to New Haven", April 9, 1903

Kentucky Standard, Bardstown, KY "New Haven", April 30, 1903

New Haven Echo, New Haven, KY, 75th Anniversary Issue, April 1895

Catholic Advocate, Various Articles, August 8, 1873; May 14, 1874; June 16, 1878; June 17, 1879

The Organ, Official Organ of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY, July 15, 1889

Boston Pilot, Boston MA, "Death of Silvester Johnson", August 10, 1889

Smith, Sarah B., Historic Nelson County, Its Towns and People, GBA/Delmar, 1983

Ellis, Msgr. John Tracy, The Formative Years of the Catholic University of America, 1946

Young, Stanley, Kentucky Commonwealth Legislature, Frankfort KY, Letter to Silvester Johnson, dated February 14, 1839

Nelson County Records, 1835 - 1995

Johnson, Silvester, Probated Will, August 12, 1889

Johnson, Silvester, Chancery Court Records, 1889 - 1891

Nelson County Deed Books, 1835 - 1995

Kentucky Commonwealth Legislative Records, 1859-1861

United States Census for Nelson County Kentucky, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

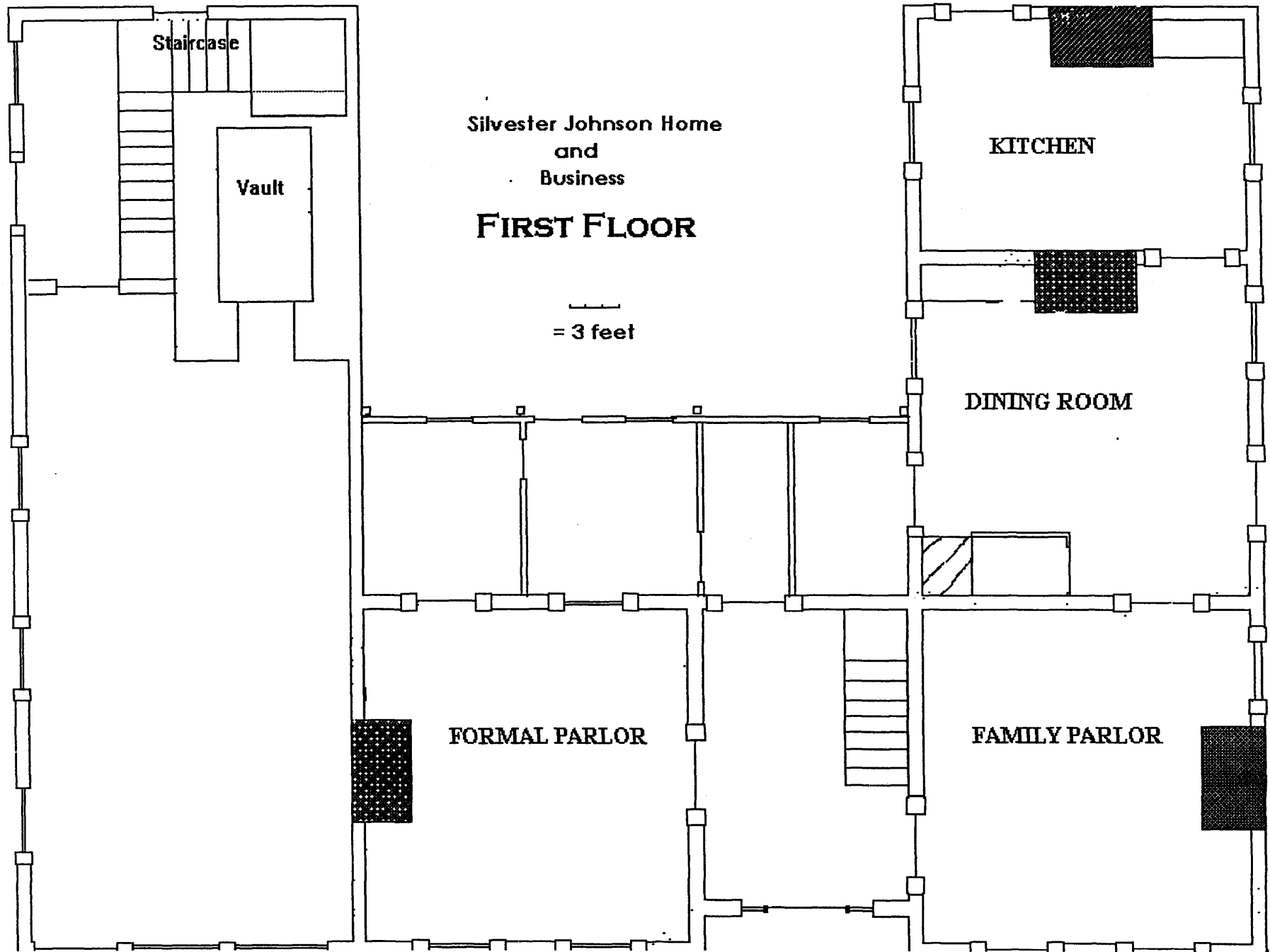
The proposed property includes the building and the lot upon which it sits. The lot is roughly rectangular and measures 165 feet by 146 feet and is delineated on the east by Kentucky Highway 31E, on the north by Mill Street, on the south by Center Street and on the west by private property. (SEE ATTACHED DRAWING) The following description covers the entire property being included (both associated with the business and the residence).

Beginning at the NW corner of the intersection of Center and Main Streets thence with the West line of Main street 165 feet to Mill Street; thence Westerly with the line of Mill Street 146 feet to property line with Vittitoe Property; thence South 165 feet to the North line of Center Street; thence Easterly with the line of Center Street 146 feet to the beginning.

### **JUSTIFICATION**

When the building was completed, the business complex included a brick warehouse, a three-room slave house, cistern, formal gardens and a smokehouse. Although only the combination residence and business, cistern and garden area survives, the proposed property retains all four of the original property lines which were contemporary to the building when it was completed (SEE ATTACHED DRAWING).

In the 1880s, the business complex included two additional adjacent lots, containing two liquor warehouses, which were subsequently sold off in 1946. These two lots are not part of the area proposed for inclusion.



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