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## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

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# CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE \_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Edgewood, built between 1850 and 1856, is located near the southern corporate limit of Nicholasville, the county seat of Jessamine County. The house is situated on a slight rise, facing southeast towards the Lexington-Danville Pike. Modern houses have been constructed around the site in recent years and it is now reached by a road that runs parallel to it to the north.

The Brown house is a three-bay, two-story brick house on an ashlar stone foundation in the Gothic Revival style of architecture. The facade of the house, laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the ends, is composed of a rhythmic series of inset and outset bays. The three bays are crowned with steeply pitched gables. Two paired chimney stacks are spaced in the center of the main block and one pair in the west wall of the ell. The original porches which sheltered the front entrance and which extended along the south side were removed in the 1960s (photos 1 and 2).

The front entrance, in the center bay, is flanked by sidelights with a transom above. Semi-octagonal posts support the castellated molding which frames the entrance. The first floor openings have twelve-over-twelve pane sash with molded brick labels above and stone lintels below. The pointed arched windows in the gables have wooden tracery in the tops. Once again brick is employed to form the pointed arches above the openings. The bargeboard that trims the gables is of a restrained and repetitive pattern (see photos 3 and 4).

The brick on the sides of the house were laid in a variation of English bond, with a one-story bay window on the north side. The wooden moldings around the bay reflect that of the front entrance. The second floor opening in the north gable end has eight-over-eight pane sash with a brick label molding above. The first floor window on the south side is like the front openings with twelve-over-twelve sash, while the second floor window has eight-over-eight (see photos 5, 6, and 8).

The interior layout of the house is based on the central hall plan with a room off each side. A dog-leg design stairway is placed on the north side of the central hall. The staircase has a gooseneck handrail and brackets with carved tulips line the stringer (see photo 9).

In the north parlor a Victorian cherry cabinet mantel replaces the original one. Opposite the fireplace is a bay window which is outlined by a crenellated molding,

#### 8 SIGNIFICANCE PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC \_\_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PREHISTORIC COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_\_RELIGION \_\_1400-1499 \_\_CONSERVATION \_\_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC \_\_LAW \_\_SCIENCE -1500-1599 \_\_\_AGRICULTURE FCONOMICS \_\_LITERATURE \_\_SCULPTURE ARCHITECTURE 1600-1699 \_\_EDUCATION \_\_\_MILITARY \_\_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN \_\_\_ART \_\_ENGINEERING \_\_MUSIC THEATER X1800-1899 XCOMMERCE \_\_\_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_PHILOSOPHY \_\_TRANSPORTATION X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT 1900-COMMUNICATIONS \_\_INDUSTRY ----OTHER (SPECIFY) \_INVENTION BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown SPECIFIC DATES 1850-56

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Edgewood, located on the southwest fringe of Nicholasville, the county seat of Jessamine County, is a modest cottage which combines both the castellated and pointed styles of Gothic Revival architecture. Although there are a number of brick Gothic cottages scattered throughout the Bluegrass region, Edgewood is unusual in that its characteristic Gothic details and moldings are of brick, rather than wood. The house was built between 1850 and 1856 by George I. Brown, a prominent Jessamine County farmer and politician. Brown served one term in the state senate, from 1829 to 1834, and two terms in the state house of representatives, 1824 and 1850. In addition to his political career, Brown was a successful farmer, growing great quantities of hemp, and was one of the first men to introduce the manufacture of hemp into rope and bagging in Jessamine County. Edgewood was later owned by his son, William Brown, a respected lawyer and politician, who served in the state legislature in 1873.

George I. Brown was born in 1784 in North Carolina. In 1791 he moved with his parents to Franklin County, Kentucky, where he resided until 1811 when he relocated to Nicholasville, Jessamine County. Three years prior to his move he had married Sallie Perry (1789-1832), a native of Orange County, Virginia. At the death of his first wife in 1832, he married Catherine W. McKinney (1802-1867) of Jessamine County.

Immediately after his move to Nicholasville, Brown built a log house on Main Street and operated a dry goods store. (Nicholasville at that time had 400 inhabitants and was not formally incorporated as a town until 1812.) Several years later he purchased 408 acres south of Nicholasville which extended on both sides of the Nicholasville-Danville Road. He constructed a large brick house on his property on the east side of the road. In 1817 Brown began the farming and the manufacturing of hemp (Perrin, p. 769).

The manufacturing of hemp in Kentucky started as early as 1796 in Lexington, fifteen miles north of Nicholasville. The rich loamy soil of Jessamine County was well suited

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mastin, Bettye Lee. 'Old House in Nicholasville was Won in a Card Game.'' <u>The Herald-Leader</u> (Lexington). December 6, 1975.

Perrin, W. H., J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffen. <u>Kentucky</u>. <u>A History of the</u> <u>State</u>. Louisville and Chicago: F. A. Battey & Co., 1887.

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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7	PAGE	2	
(Edgewood) George I. Brown House)				

as are all of the door and window frames in the main block of the house (see photos 10 and 11). The jambs are paneled. The mantel in the south parlor has been removed and the fireplace sealed over. The room has been made smaller to allow for a bathroom and closet. Extending off the back of the central hall is the dining room which retains the original mantel composed of a curved shelf and a plain frieze with a tudor arch supported by semi-octagonal pilasters. A kitchen was formed off the south side of the dining room by enclosing a porch with brick.

Three bedrooms are located on the second floor over the parlors and dining room. The doors to the front rooms are very low and have pointed arches, like the front windows. The original mantels, similar to the one in the dining room, remain in place. In the south bedroom a closet (see photo 13), with a pointed-arch door is left of the fireplace. The fireplace in the back room has been removed.

A brick garage has been added to the rear of the house and replaces the original one-story kitchen wing which extended off the dining room (see photo 7). Unfortunately none of the original outbuildings, which included a springhouse, smokehouse, and an octagonal structure used as an office remain (see photo 14).

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(Edgewood) George I. Brown House

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 8	PAGE 2	

to the production of hemp, and the county soon became one of the leading producers of the crop in the state, producing more per acre than any other county. George I. Brown was considered the pioneer of hemp manufacturing in Jessamine County. The hemp was converted into bagging and rope used in the baling of cotton in the lower South. The bagging was hauled overland to the Kentucky River where it was shipped to the Ohio and then down river to Louisville and markets in the lower South. Hemp manufacturing brought large profits to the county and to the individuals who were engaged in the business (Young, p. 161).

George I. Brown began his political career in 1824 when he was elected to the state legislature. When his term ended in the house of representatives he was elected to the state senate, serving from 1829 to 1834. Brown served his final term in the legislature in 1850 (Perrin, p. 769).

Sometime in the early 1850s, Brown built Edgewood, on the west side of the Danville Pike, opposite the site of his original residence. Edgewood, a fine example of a Gothic Revival brick cottage, has a triple-gable symmetrical facade and is based on the central hall plan, like many of the other cottages in the Bluegrass. The unusual feature of the house is its brick work. The brick in the facade is laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the ends, while the sides are laid in a variation of English bond, both of which are not usually found in brick Gothic houses. Moreover, almost all of the details, such as the pointed arches above the second floor openings and the label moldings above the first floor windows, that are usually erected in wood, are done in brick (Snadon, p. 81).

George Brown died shortly after the completion of the house in 1856. His wife, Catherine continued to live there until her death in 1867. Brown's son by his second marriage, William Brown, inherited 162 acres of land on the west side of the Danville Pike and later received the Gothic Revival house, in an 1866 division of his mother's lands.

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	Edgewood) George I.	Brown	House					

William Brown (1839-1890), attended the local schools, afterwards, studying law at Harvard University. In 1867 and again in 1870, he was the Republican candidate for Congress, but was defeated both times. In 1871 he was a candidate for attorney-general of the state. Two years later he made a successful bid for a seat in the state legislature. He served his term with distinction and gained recognition as an orator (Perrin, p. 769).

According to tradition, Brown lost the house and land in a card game to Philip Rarrick in 1868. An 1868 deed confirms that William Brown sold the property to Rarrick for \$40,000. P. Rarrick, a farmer, is listed as the owner on the 1877 <u>Atlas of Jessamine County</u> (see map 2). At Rarrick's death, the house was left to his daughter, Lula, a spinster, who lived there until 1935. The house has passed through several hands in this century and was refurbished in 1965. Although a few alterations have been made, the structure remains an excellent example of the brick Gothic cottage.

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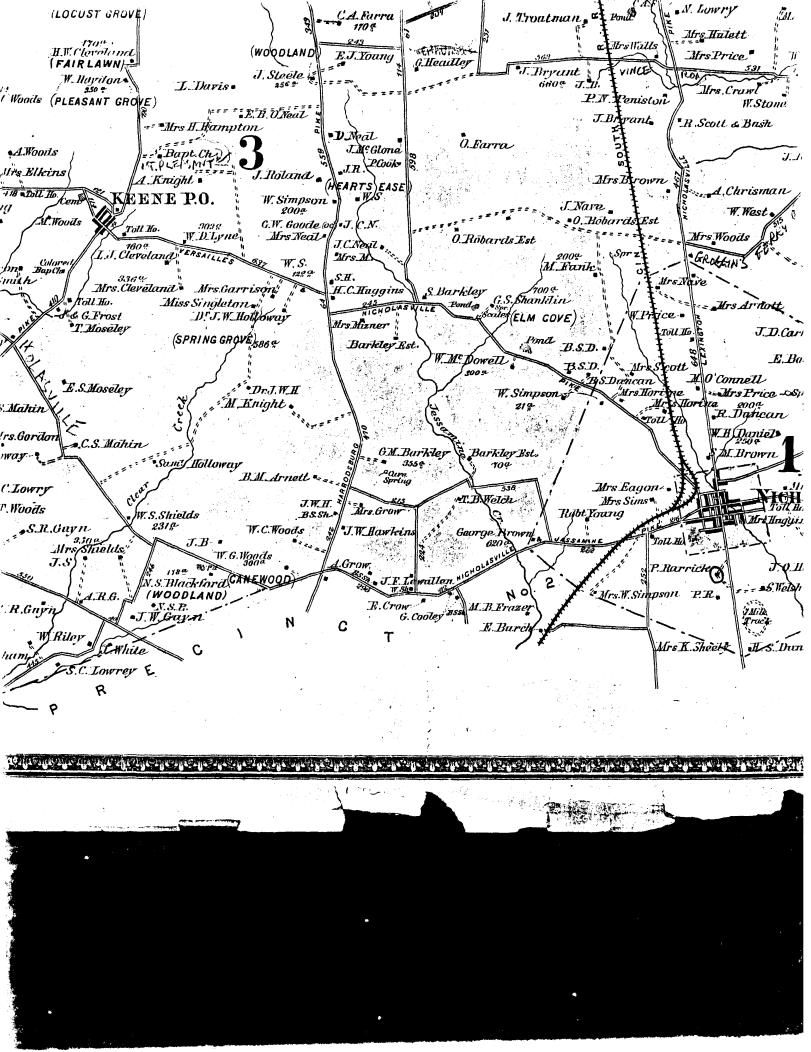
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George I. Brown House (Edgewood)

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Snadon, Patrick A. 'Bargeboards and Bluegrass: Gothic Revival Residences in Central Kentucky.'' (Unpublished thesis, 1976).

Young, B. H. <u>A History of Jessamine County, Kentucky</u>: From its Earliest <u>Settlement to 1898</u>. Louisville: Journal Job Printing Co., 1898.



(Edgewood) George I. Brown House Nicholasville Jessamine County Kentucky

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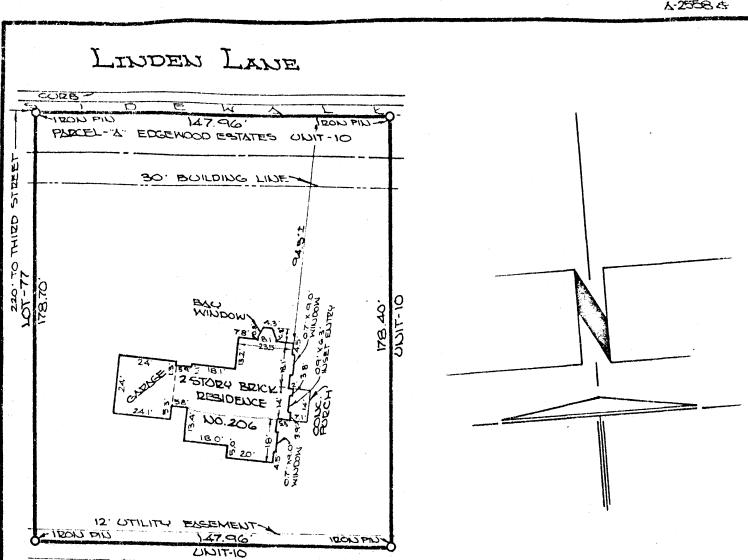
Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. G. Beers & Co., 1877.

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SURVEY OF THE

## BRIAN GILFEDDER

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SCALE: 1"= 40', SEPT. 25, 1975

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(Edgewood) George I. Brown House Nicholasville Jessamine County DEC - 1977 Kentucky

 1975 Survey and Sketch Plan of

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 Map 3.
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