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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 28 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Carlisle Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Primarily along Main, Market, Chestnut, Mulberry, North,
street & number Sycamore, Elm, Locust, Broadway and Walnut N/A not for publication
city, town Carlisle N/A vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Nicholas code 181 zip code 40013

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>313</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		<u>314</u>	<u>48</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation Officer Date 8-25-89
Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. 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:) _____

Patrick Andrus

10/26/89

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwellingDomestic/HotelCommerceCommerce/FinancialGovernment

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwellingDomestic/Multiple dwellingCommerceCommerce/FinancialGovernment (See Cont. Sheet)**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

FederalMid-19th CenturyGreek RevivalGothic RevivalExotic Revival(See Cont. Sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; concrete; brickwalls Wood/weatherboard; wood/log;
brickroof Asphalt; metalother Metal; iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community planning and development
Commerce
Transportation
Government and politics

Period of Significance

1816-1939

Significant Dates

1816, 1856
1860, 1873

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

_____ Kentucky Heritage Council _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 94 acres

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

Carlisle, KY quad

See continuation sheet 10.1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is clearly delineated on the accompanying map; the map is on a 1:1200 scale.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Neary date May 1, 1989
organization _____ telephone (502) 635-1659
street & number 1500 S. Fifth Street Apt. 124 state Kentucky zip code 40208
city or town Louisville

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 & 7 Page 1

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Social
Education
Religion
Funerary/cemetery
Recreation & Culture
Industry
Transportation

Current Functions

Social
Education
Religion
Funerary/cemetery
Recreation & Culture
Industry
Transportation

7. Description

Late Victorian
Gothic
Italianate
Second Empire
Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Beaux Arts

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements
Bungaloid
Other: American Foursquare

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 2

The town of Carlisle (1980 population: 1800) is located in the middle and western part of Nicholas County, and serves as the county seat. Nestled in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, the town lies 52 miles east of Frankfort, 110 miles east of Louisville, 35 miles southwest of Maysville, and 17 miles northeast of Paris.

Carlisle is situated among rolling hills which rise into bluffs along the water course of Brushy Fork Creek, on the south end of town. (1) The streets of town rise and fall erratically, and several streets are so steep at some intervals, the sidewalks are broken by stairways. The builders of Carlisle modified their designs to accommodate the rolling hills of the landscape, using all available land for building houses and businesses. Slanted foundations are a common feature of buildings in Carlisle, showing the adaptability of the townspeople to the landscape.

The Carlisle Historic District is a well-defined concentrated historic area of 353 buildings. Fourty buildings contained within the district boundaries are designated as non-contributing to the district. The historic district contains buildings which serve every aspect of life in a county seat: residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, transportational, educational and religious needs.

The original town, laid-out in 1816, remains as the core of Carlisle and of the historic district. A small section of the original plat is excluded from the district boundaries. Carlisle's original plat was divided into one hundred and thirty-nine lots. The average lot size measured 65 feet by 130 feet, streets were surveyed at 60 feet wide, and allies were made 15 feet wide. (2) The remaining area of the district is composed of residential developments adjacent to the original town, built in response to the shifting of main roads and a growing population.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 3

Several developmental stages in Carlisle's past are evident from the placement of buildings in the town, their styles and designs. The historic buildings in Carlisle span the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, from circa 1816 to 1939.

Carlisle was platted with its intended purpose as the center of Nicholas County government firmly in mind. The Court Square was positioned roughly in the center of the plat, and the earliest buildings in Carlisle are located around it. Ellisville had served as the second Nicholas County Seat from 1804 to 1816. The log Ellisville Court House was brought to Carlisle in 1816 and placed on lot #37 to the east of the Court Square (now the site of the Nicholas County Public Library, built in 1967). The log building served as the Court House until the completion of a brick and stone building was begun on the Court Square soon after settlement, and completed in 1818. It is not known what became of the log building. The brick court house fell into poor condition, and was replaced in 1844 by a new brick and stone building.

The center section of town was settled quickly. Present day Chestnut Street was the original Main Street in Carlisle, and the road now known as Locust Street was originally Main Cross. These roads intersect at the northwest corner of the Court Square. The "Old Steam Mill Hill", now Broadway, intersects Chestnut Street on the northeast corner of the Court Square. This was the main feeder road into Carlisle during the early settlement period, 1816 to circa 1845. The Forest Retreat Turnpike, State Route 32, opened in 1845. This road connected Carlisle to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, State Road 68, built circa 1830-35.

Buildings were not segregated by function during the settlement period, roughly from 1816 to the 1830s. Residential and commercial buildings were indiscriminately placed on adjacent lots near the center of town. Locust Street north from Market Street, through the present-day commercial district, contains private homes placed among business establishments. The Federal style frame house at

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 4

106 Locust Street (property # 214), circa 1816-1820, is thought to be the district's oldest building. Another Federal style frame house at 236 Locust Street is dated circa 1820. These houses are located in the present-day commercial district.

The first commercial buildings were of log and stone construction. One commercial building from the settlement period that still remains, is now a residence at 213 East Chestnut Street (property # 101) near the intersection of Broadway. Built circa 1820, the main block of this building is a log rectangular pen. According to local tradition, this building served as a tavern. Its placement on the original Main Street, so near the Court House, and the mention of a log tavern on the original Main Street in county histories, seems to substantiate the claim.(3) The building has since been clad in wood siding, and a full-length porch is added to the main facade.

Present-day Chestnut and Locust Streets remained as the major streets in Carlisle until circa 1856-60, when the focus in Carlisle shifted to Front Street, present day Main Street, due to the construction of a new turnpike. Present day Main Street, State Route 36, became the major east-west route of travel when the Carlisle-Sharpsburg Turnpike was opened in 1860. The Carlisle-Sharpsburg Turnpike fed into The Forest Retreat Turnpike approximately three miles west of Carlisle, which finally provided a close route to the Ohio River. It was at this same time that Front Street was renamed Main Street, and a physical shift of the commercial district occurred. The original Main Street was renamed Chestnut Street and Main Cross was renamed Locust Street, and both streets became primarily residential.

Two extensions to the original plat occurred in response to the new turnpike. "Dorsey's Addition" to Carlisle was added to the southeastern boundary of town in 1867. This area of the city is not included in the district, due to several large non-contributing elements which create a barrier to the district. A second development related to the opening of the turnpike is the residential section which grew along the new road on east and west Main Street. West Main Street is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 5

included as part of the district (East Main Street is excluded from the district for the same reasons as "Dorsey's Addition"). The opening of the turnpike began a residential development on West Main Street, which lasted to circa 1930.

Many architectural styles are present on West Main, showing the long period of residential development there. The Anderson Cornwall House at 361 West Main (property # 16), was built circa 1865 in the Greek Revival style. The two-story, frame, I-house retains its integrity, and has had only minor additions to the rear, not visible from the main facade. The Piper House at 395 West Main Street (property # 1) is a two-story brick Italianate residence built circa 1890, near the junction of Main Street and Route 32, the Forest-Retreat Turnpike. The house is highly ornamented with brackets at the roofline, and pedimented label molds around the windows. The house has been added onto in the rear, but the overall integrity is maintained. Several houses on West Main were built in the Queen Anne style, but the most impressive is at 367 West Main Street (property # 10), built circa 1895-1905. The two-story frame house is fitted with abundant ornament. The roof sports a cupola topped by a finial. The integral porch is decorated with spindlework, and a spindle porch ornaments the first story. This house maintains a high level of integrity. Other styles represented on West Main Street are Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman/Bungalow.

The development of Carlisle was accelerated in 1871, when the railroad came to town. The tracks were placed along the south side of Market Street, the industrial center of Carlisle, crossing Brushy Fork Creek at two places. The railroad, following a roughly east-west route through Nicholas County, gave new access to building materials and goods, and brought people into the town. Warehouses and industries grew up along the tracks which span the south side of Market Street. The passenger depot on the corner of Locust and Market Streets was built by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1912. The building served the needs of travelers in Carlisle until circa 1941. The depot was placed on the National Register in 1979. The Freight Depot, built circa 1912 on the southwest corner of Broadway and Market Streets, is still used today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 6

The railroad was closely related to the commercial core of town. The commercial district rises northward from the railroad tracks on Market street, up Locust Street and Broadway and flank the County Court House on the Court Square, and extend east and west on Main Street. Two fires in 1873 destroyed many of the commercial buildings in Carlisle. Because of this, most of the buildings in the commercial section of town date from the mid-1870s to the 1910s. The Tureman Drug Store (property #220) is a two-story brick commercial building built circa 1880-90, at 222 Locust Street. The bracketed wood cornice forms a central gable, and the storefront is fitted with a cast iron facade. The building maintains its integrity, and the interior of the store retains its original Walnut shelves and cabinets, and a corner prescription cabinet. The Carlisle Deposit Bank (property # 65) on the southeast corner of Main and Locust Streets with its Beaux-Arts design, exhibits the most exhuberant design among commercial building in Carlisle. The brick building is ornamented with stone voissoirs and a rounded cupola. Built in 1900, the bank anchors the western end of the central business block of the town.

Two commercial buildings on Main Street which predate two fires which occurred in Carlisle in 1873, are the three-story brick Dougherty Building built in 1850 at 108 East Main Street (property # 67), and the Old Reliable City Store Building at 104 West Main Street (property # 63) which was built in 1861. The Dogherty Building maintains much of its integrity, and is now occupied by a law firm and a doctor. The Old Reliable Store was built for the dry-goods business of J.A. Chappell and S.M. Waugh. The storefront has been altered but the second story remains intact. The current tenant operates a Kentucky specialty shop.

The fourth and final Nicholas County Court House was completed in 1893. The three-story brick and stone building stands alone on a rise, placed in the center of the court square. The high-style Second Empire structure has experienced no exterior changes, except for the addition of an illuminated American flag, circa 1959, mounted to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 7

clock tower of the main facade. A stone retaining wall, bordering the court square, separates the center of county

government from the surrounding businesses below. The grave of Samuel Kincart, a previous owner of the land platted as Carlisle, remains in the northeast corner of the Court Square, which served as the orchard to his farm until 1816.

The Carlisle City Hall, built in 1912, is located on Chestnut Street, directly behind the County Court House. This building replaced the two-story brick City Hall which stood on the northeast corner of Locust and Main Streets. That building was replaced by the First National Bank, circa 1891-1902. The present City Hall originally housed all of the city offices, the police and fire departments. The fire department is now located in a recent building, outside the district boundaries.

Many residences in Carlisle were built during the late Victorian period, coinciding with the construction of a majority of commercial buildings in town. An increase of residential construction on Sycamore Street occurred circa 1890-1900. The development contains dwellings typical of a suburb, the difference being that the lots were part of the original plat. The street soon became known as "Silk Stocking Lane" alluding to the prominent owners of houses. Sycamore boasts numerous examples of Queen Anne residences with high levels of detail and quality of construction. The two-story frame residence at 211 Sycamore (property # 161) is fitted with a hipped and lower gable roof, the gables being ornamented with wood shingles. Built circa 1891-97, the house retains its wood siding, and several stained glass windows. A frame smokehouse, built with the house, stands in the side yard. The house at 216 Sycamore (property # 165) was built circa 1900. The roofline is decorated with paired brackets, and a pyramid-roofed tower accentuates the main facade. Both houses maintain excellent integrity, and are excellent examples of the Queen Anne Style in Carlisle.

A period of residential additions to the original plat of Carlisle began in 1887 and continued until circa 1901. The "Elmwood Suburb" was added to Carlisle in 1887 by the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 8

Carlisle Land Company, a group formed to buy and sell land and build houses. "Elmwood" was an extension of Sycamore Street, located on the northwestern boundary of town. The extension was originally named Heyman Avenue, and later changed to Sycamore Hill. It is now recognized as Sycamore Street. Development of the area began in 1888, and followed the tradition of housing established on Sycamore. The strong residential development in "Elmwood" was highlighted by the construction of the Heyman House (property # 131), built circa 1891-1903, on the corner of Sycamore and North Streets. The Heyman House has a high level of decoration and is a fine example of the Queen Anne style of architecture in Carlisle. Its ornament and integrity combine to make it one of the most impressive residences in the town.

Two additions were added to the eastern boundary of Carlisle shortly after the establishment of "Elmwood". The "Congleton and Colliver Addition" was added circa 1892, and the "Dooley Addition" was added 1901. The Congleton and Colliver Addition" was added to the eastern boundary of town, and is primarily composed of frame vernacular houses, the styles being repeated often. The saltbox house is a popular design in this addition. The builders sometimes turned the houses on the lots to add variation to the design. These houses are very simple and have little detail. Three houses on Tureman Avenue were included in the "Congleton and Colliver Addition". The two-story, frame Queen Anne house at 102 Tureman (property # 296), built circa 1892-1907, and its neighbor at 104 Tureman (property # 297), built circa 1900, have been treated with much detail and ornament. The two-story frame house at 106 Tureman (property # 298), built circa 1893, is a mix of styles and additions. The original gothic-styling of the house remains on the rear of building. The house was remodeled circa 1900 to include a double porch with grouped columns, and a classical cornice at the porch and eaves of the house. A pyramidal roof was added with a metal pinnacle at its apex. "Dooley's Addition" was platted in 1901, on the eastern boundary of the "Congleton and Colliver" addition. Several houses built there were large two-story wood frame Victorian residences. This addition is not included in the district because altered historic commercial buildings and a recent industrial warehouse create a barrier to the remainder of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 9

The small settlement of "Henryville" developed adjacent to Carlisle circa 1880-90. The area was planned as a black community by a local real estate speculator. The settlement was annexed to the northern and eastern boundary of Carlisle in 1978, as part of a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant. As part of the HUD project, 21 buildings, primarily residences, were demolished. No records of these buildings remain. The Wesley Chapel CME (full name unknown) Church (property # 283) and the parson's house (property # 282) are included in the district as representative of "Henryville". The remainder of the annexation suffers from a loss of integrity, and the intrusion of non-contributing elements. The CME Church, built in 1896, is a two-story brick nave-plan building, with an advanced entrance tower and gothic wooden steeple. The modest parson's house, built circa 1896, is a one-story frame Victorian vernacular house, with a spindlework porch for ornament.

Several residential subdivisions have been added to the boundaries of the city since 1939, but the houses contained in these developments are not historical and are not included in the district boundaries.

Levels of integrity in the district are comparatively high. Some historic buildings have been modified to adopt later styles, and some buildings have had additions attached to their sides and rears. Overall, buildings have been judged to be noncontributing to the district when changes have been made which obliterate their detail, and when their character has been altered by modifications or unsympathetic additions.

The town has a substantial representation of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. Most commercial buildings in Carlisle were built after two fires in 1873 destroyed most of the commercial district. Many storefronts are altered, but most commercial buildings retain the historic appearance of their upper stories.

Many residences have been clad in replacement siding. In most cases the new cladding does not interfere with the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 9A

original openings or decoration on the house, and the buildings are judged to be contributing elements of the district. All buildings with siding have been evaluated individually, based on their remaining integrity. Many houses have had additions attached to their rear and sides. In many cases these additions are not visible from the main facade, and do not interfere with integrity.

Institutional buildings in the district remain remarkably intact. Few changes are evident on the historic governmental, educational and religious buildings, and most retain their original integrity.

Few buildings in the industrial section of Carlisle have been altered. In most cases the buildings maintain their integrity. The transportation-related buildings in town remain intact, with few changes.

Outbuildings were judged to be contributing to the district if they were constructed within the period of significance, and maintained their integrity. Buildings clad in replacement siding were considered to be compatible when original openings and detail were maintained. A less stringent criteria was applied to most outbuildings, because of a lower standard of workmanship associated with outbuildings and because of their traditional placement in the rear of the property.

Endnotes

¹William Henry Perrin, History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky (Chicago, IL: O.L. Baskin and Company, 1882), p. 351.

²Perrin, p. 353.

³Lewis Collins, ed., History of Kentucky: Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky (Frankfort, Kentucky: n.p., 1847), pp. 650-51; Perrin, p. 355.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

INVENTORY

- C 1. (NI-C-4) The Piper House, 395 West Main (c. 1890) This two-story brick Italianate residence begins the district on the western end of Carlisle. The T-plan house is fitted with a front gable roof, complemented by paired wooden brackets. A one-story frame porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story bay window on the side facade is visible from the road. Wooden pedimented labeled moldillions and louvered wood shutters complement the windows. A tower with canted wall, faces the main entrance. A circa 1970 one-story concrete block shed addition has been added to the rear. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 2. (NI-C-268) 388 West Main (C. 1890-1900) This one and one-half story residence is slated for demolition. The Queen Anne house with hipped and lower gable roofline is clad in asphalt siding, but all ornament and detail remains. Two bay front facade. A frame porch extends the length of the house. A gabled dormer is placed on the half story of the roof, and decorative shingles adorn the gable. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 3. (NI-C-244) Tobacco Barn, 371 West Main (c. 1915-20) Two-story wood frame board and batten tobacco barn with gable front and asphalt shingled roof. Central, vertical wood barn doors. Vertical wood hinged doors on east and west (side) facades.
- NC 4. 371 West Main (c. 1970) One-story, side-gabled brick residence with concrete block foundation.
- NC One story, brick two-car garage (c. 1970).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 5. (NI-C-161) 386 West Main (c. 1875-1885) This two-story brick, cross-gabled, T-plan house retains a high level of integrity. The common-bond brick walls have been painted a "brick" color. The decorative sidelighted front door, and the frame lintels and sills are the only ornament on a simple house. A frame porch rests in the ell on the front facade. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C Two-story frame barn (c. 1890-1900).
- C 6. (NI-C-135) 369 West Main (c. 1885-1895) This one and one-half story Queen Anne house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its original detail and ornament. The hipped with lowered cross gabled roofline is clad in tin sheeting, and punctured by and interior chimney. A decorative fan fixed window rests in the front gable, and a dormer with a twelve-pane fixed window is centrally placed on the half story. Wrought iron railings support the concrete block porch built circa 1970-75, fitted into the ell of the L-plan house.
- C 7. (NI-C-220) 384 West Main (c. 1895-1905) The hipped and lower gabled roof of this large, two-story Free Classic Queen Anne home is topped by a finial, and an interior chimney. A second-story bay window is accented by an enclosed gable. The rectangular plan house is clad in aluminum siding, retaining the simple ornament of the house. The flooring and several posts of the original, full-length frame porch have recently been replaced with new wood. A one-story frame (c. 1930-40) addition to the house is not visible from the main elevation.
- NC 8. 385 West Main (c. 1970-1980) This one story frame, side-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding. A central, front gabled porch with wrought iron posts and railings is the only ornament on the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 12

- C One story frame front gable garage with board and batten siding (c. 1930-40).
- C 9. (NI-C-269) 382 West Main (c. 1890-1900) This two-story, gable-front and wing house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its original openings and ornament. The cross-gabled roof is ornamented with returned eaves, and is pierced by two interior chimneys. A frame porch with wrought iron railings and posts rests in the ell of the L-plan house.
- C 10. (NI-C-210) 367 West Main (c. 1895-1905) This is the grandest example of Queen Anne architecture in Carlisle. This house is fitted with the most ornament and is the most highly stylized Queen Anne house in town. The hipped and lower gable roof sports a cupola topped with a finial. The cupola acts as a roof for the integral porch below, on the second-story. A frame spindle porch provides ornament to the first story. The gable of the prominent tower on the front facade is decorated with spindlework. Frame louvered shutters accentuate the windows of the house.
- C One and one-half story frame carriage house with saltbox roof, and shed roofed overhang (c. 1895-1905).
- C 11. (NI-C-270) 380 West Main (c. 1905-1915) This one and one-half story Queen Anne L-plan residence is one of the few in Carlisle fitted with a wrap-around porch. The house is clad in aluminum siding, but it retains its original openings and detail. A dormer facing the side yard, is visible from the main elevation. The hipped and lower gable roof is pierced by two interior chimneys.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 12. (NI-C-146) 365 West Main (c. 1895-1905) The integrity of this gable front and wing Folk Victorian house have been compromised by the recent remodeling of the front entrance and windows. The house, however, retains its original shape and plan, and the remodeling is reversible. The front gable retains its returned eaves. The original clapboard siding remains in place, and has been painted a steel blue color. The stone foundation is visible from the main elevation, adding integrity to the house.
- C One and one-half story carriage house with board and batten siding (c. 1895-1905).
- C 13. (NI-C-271) 378 West Main (c. 1890-1900) This large, two-story T-plan Folk Victorian house is only one of a few houses in town with a prominent central section, flanked by wings. Matching porches are thought to have occupied the eaves on either side of the central section. The easternmost porch has been enclosed, circa 1930. Frame balustrade enclose the roofs of the wings. The house retains its clapboard siding.
- C One story frame outbuilding (c. 1890-1900).
- C 14. (NI-C-169) 363 West Main (c. 1917) This is one of only a few bungalows in Carlisle. This one and one-half story massed plan frame house exhibits many features of the Craftsman style of architecture, including the large centrally placed dormer window and exposed roof rafters. The house is clad in aluminum siding, but its original openings and details are preserved. An end chimney pierces the side gabled roof.
- C One story frame garage (c. 1930-1940).
- NC 15. 376 West Main (c. 1970-75) One story brick, cross-gabled residence. Frame porch is fitted into the ell of the L-shaped house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 16. (NI-C-3) The Anderson Cornwall House, 361 West Main (c. 1865) This Greek Revival house maintains a stately position on a hill overlooking Main Street. The two-story frame I-house plan has a symmetrical three bay main facade. Central doors on the first and second stories are sidelighted with full transom, and complemented by an entry porch with a cast iron balustrade on the balcony. The doors are flanked on both stories by six-over-six double hung sash windows with wood louvered shutters. The house has two end chimneys, and dentils at the roofline. A Colonial Revival side porch visible from the road is a later addition. A rear ell addition probably built in the 1890s or early 1900s, and two circa 1970 shed additions, are not visible from the road.
- NC 17. 374 West Main (c. 1970-75) One story brick, cross-gabled residence. Frame porch is fitted into the ell of the L-shaped house.
- C 18. (NI-C-175) 369-B West Main (c. 1910-20) This house is one of only a few bungalows in Carlisle. The massed plan exhibits many features of the Craftsman style of architecture, including the large centrally placed dormer window and exposed roof rafters. Two chimneys puncture the side-gabled roof.
- C One story frame garage with hipped roof (c. 1910-20).
- C 19. (NI-C-207) 372 West Main (c. 1885-1895) This hipped and lower gable roofed, two and one-half story, brick Queen Anne house was used as an orphanage for Nicholas County children at the turn-of-the-century. Two large dormers grace the main facade, and a large interior chimney punctures the roofline. The porch on the main facade has been brick enclosed, but does not detract from the overall integrity of the house. An integral porch on the second story with frame posts adds detail to the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15. Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 20. (NI-C-192) 367-B West Main (c. 1885-1895) This one and one-half story Queen Anne house is clad in asphalt siding. The hipped with lowered cross gabled roofline is decorated with returned eaves on the front gable, and punctured by two interior chimneys. The one story porch on the front facade has been enclosed (c. 1920-1930), and a one story frame addition was added to the rear of the L-shaped floor plan at the same time.
- C One story frame lean-to chicken coop (?) (c.1900-10).
- C 21. (NI-C-230) 368 West Main (c. 1930-40) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding. A dormer, and a one-story front-gabled addition have been added to the main facade. A large exposed end chimney details the side-gabled roof.
- C 22. (NI-C-201) 365-B West Main (c. 1895-1905) This one and one-half story Queen Anne L-plan residence is one of the few in Carlisle fitted with a wrap-around porch. The house is clad in aluminum siding, but it retains its original openings and detail. An aluminum awning shades the porch. The hipped and lower gable roof is pierced by three interior chimneys. The front gable is detailed with returned eaves, and a hipped roofed dormer is placed on the front facade.
- C One story frame gable-front outbuilding, use unknown (c. 1895-1905).
- NC 23. 366 West Main (c. 1960-1970) One-story, side-gabled brick residence with concrete block foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

C 24. (NI-C-4) Carlisle Cemetery (c. 1831 to present)
This community cemetery contains examples of funerary art dating from circa 1831 to the present. Some of the more outstanding monuments in the cemetery are a number of female figures and angels in various stances; an obelisk with the motto of Kentucky inscribed on it; and a compass design with stars.

C 25. (NI-C-206) 359 West Main (c. 1870-1880) This two-story frame house is one of several in Carlisle with a Gothic Revival influence. The paired gables on the front facade are the only decorative elements on the house. A central interior chimney puncture the roof. The house is clad in aluminum, but the openings and detail are intact. A frame porch with wrought iron posts and railings spans the length of the front facade. A one-story hipped-roofed addition (c.1930-40) has been added to the side facade of the house and is visible from the main elevation.

NC One story concrete block garage (c. 1960-70).

C 26. (NI-C-112) 364 West Main (1920-1930) This one and one-half story side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house with massed plan has been clad in aluminum siding. The three bay main facade is topped by two evenly spaced dormers on the half-story. The house maintains its style and shape and contributes to the streetscape.

C 27. (NI-C-229) 357 West Main (c. 1895-1905)
This one and one-half story Queen Anne-styled house is clad in aluminum siding. The hipped with lowered cross gables roofline is decorated with returned eaves on the front gable, and punctured by two interior chimneys. A dormer is placed on the half story of the front facade. A frame porch with wrought iron posts occupies the ell created by the L-shaped floor plan.

C One story frame gable-front garage with tin siding (c. 1930-40).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 17 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 28. (NI-C-286) 362 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house retains its clapboard siding. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. An end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 29. (NI-C-227) 353 West Main (c. 1887-1892) This two-story frame crossed-gable Folk Victorian house retains its clapboard siding. A central gabled section projects from the main facade. A frame porch with brick pedestals and piers was added to the front facade circa 1935-40. A frame enclosed screen porch was added at the same time as the porch. The front gable has returned eaves. A one-story frame addition was added to the rear, and a frame carport has been "piggy-backed" to the addition. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One story frame board and batten garage (c. 1925-35).
- C 30. (NI-C-287) 360 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house has been clad in aluminum siding, but the original openings are retained. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. An aluminum carport is attached to the west side of the house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 31. (NI-C-228) 351 West Main (c. 1890-1900) This two-story brick Victorian vernacular gable front and wing house is one of the few brick houses within the district. A one story decorative bay window is placed on the main facade. A frame Colonial Revival styled porch wraps around the ell of the L-shaped house. Two consecutive, one story frame additions were added to the rear of the house circa 1925-30.
- C One story frame lean-to chicken coop (?) (c.1900-10).
- NC One story frame "pole barn" (c. 1970).
- C 32. (NI-C-290) 358 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house retains its clapboard siding. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 33. (NI-C-222) 349 West Main (c. 1881) This one and one-half story gable front and wing turn-of-the-century vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its original openings and details. A frame porch with brick pedestals and turned posts on the front facade is shielded by an aluminum awning. A one-story frame addition, circa 1925-35, is added to the rear of the house.
- C 34. (NI-C-291) 356 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house retains its clapboard siding. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19. Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- NC 35. (NI-C-231) 347 West Main (c. 1890-1900) This one-story gable front frame house is clad in aluminum siding, and the original windows on the main facade are replaced by aluminum casement windows. A central door is flanked by aluminum windows. A concrete block, hipped roof frame porch with wrought iron posts and railings shields the entrance. The addition of the siding obliterates the house's detail and character. The house has further lost its integrity by the change in its openings.
- C One and one-half story frame, side-gabled carriage house with tin roof (c. 1890-1900).
- C 36. (NI-C-292) 354 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house has been clad in asphalt siding, but the original openings are retained. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- NC 37. (NI-C-232) 345 West Main (c. 1890-1900) This two-story frame Victorian vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding, which obliterates its detail, openings and original character. A frame wrap around porch with hipped roof, brick pedestals and frame posts was added circa 1925-35. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One story frame outbuilding, use unknown (c.1920-30).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 38. (NI-C-293) 352 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house has been clad in aluminum siding, but the original openings are retained. A pent roof slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 39. (NI-C-233) 343 West Main (c. 1858-1868) The front section of this one and one-half story house is a double-pen log cabin. A one story frame addition was added to the rear, and a centered gable roof were added to the house circa 1870-80. The three-bay front facade is composed of a central door flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A recent front gable wood overhang has been added over the door.
- C One story frame front gable garage with tin roof (c. 1930-40.)
- C 40. (NI-C-294) 350 West Main (1909-1916) This house is one of six in a row on Main Street which are nearly identical in design. The houses are one and one-half story frame buildings with massed floor plans and concrete block foundations. This house retains its clapboard siding. A pent roof, framed with decorative brackets, slopes from the front gabled roofline, creating a full-length porch on the front facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 41. (NI-C-272) 348 West Main (c. 1885-95) This two-story frame turn-of-the century vernacular gable front and wing house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains an excellent level of integrity. The three-bay front includes a one-story, hipped-roofed frame porch fitted into the ell of the L-shaped house. An end chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 42. (NI-C-234) 341 West Main (c. 1925-35) This one-story, brick saltbox gasoline station retains its integrity. The brick is painted white. The four-bay front is composed of two garage doors, a glass door with a four-panel transom and a display window. Three gasoline pumps are placed in front of the building.
- C 43. (NI-C-224) 346 West Main (c. 1898) This two-story, cross-gabled, frame Gothic Revival house retains its clapboard siding and its original detail. A gothic head window is placed in the peak of a small gable on the main facade. Two, two-over-two double-hung sash windows on the west facade are falsely shaped, with gothic head wood cutouts. Each gable end is accented by a finial but no vergeboards, common in Gothic Revival styling. A frame shed-roofed porch with wrought iron posts rests in the ell of the T-plan house. This house is in a poor state of maintenance, but retains its integrity.
- C 44. (NI-C-78) United States Post Office, 231 West Main (1940) This one-story governmental building, constructed of solid masonry and clad with brick, is designed in a neo-Colonial fashion. A side-gabled roof on the front facade, stretches to a flat roof on the rear of the building. A central door is placed on the three-bay symmetrical front facade. A frame cupola is centrally placed on top of the front section of the building.
- C 45. (NI-C-273) 344 West Main (c.1930-40) Two buildings are combined to form a store. A one-story brick commercial building with flat roof, and modified plate glass windows and entrance, is joined by a one and one-half story brick commercial building with stepped parapet. The three bay front is fitted with a garage door, a central entrance and a plate glass display window. Two evenly spaced casement windows are placed in the parapet. Both buildings are painted brown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- NC 46. First National Bank, 227 West Main (c. 1965)
This one and one-half story brick bank is executed in a neo-eclectic style. The central wood and glass double doors are flanked by six double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. Four symmetrical louvered eyebrow windows complement the half story. A brick second story on the rear shelters a "drive-up" banking window.
- C 47. (NI-C-182) 232 West Main (c. 1920-30) This one and one-half story, side-gabled, frame bungalow-styled house is clad in aluminum siding, but it retains its integrity. The four bay front contains two central glass and wood doors flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows, with louvered shutters. A large gable front dormer rests on the half-story. A full-length, shed-roofed frame porch shelters the entrances.
- C 48. (NI-C-37) Dr. McNew House, 119 West Main (c. 1896-97) This is the only residence in Carlisle executed in the Second Empire style. Built as a private home, and later used as a hotel, the two story U-shaped, brick house with slate-shingled mansard roof retains its original detail and integrity. A frame porch is fitted between the advanced bays on the front facade. A recent two story brick shed-roofed addition is added to the rear.
- C 49. (NI-C-223) 230 West Main (c. 1905) This one story brick side-gabled commercial building is fitted with a false front. A cornice with dentils decorates the front roofline. Paired, central, recessed doors are flanked by display windows. A clerestory extends the length of the storefront. The building maintains its original integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 23

C 50. (NI-C-38) 115-117 West Main (c. 1903-09) This two story brick-front commercial building is fitted with a cast iron cornice and pressed metal storefront. Central, paired recessed doors, flanked by display windows make up the storefront. The three bay main facade displays a central oriel on the second-story, flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash windows with wooden, segmental arches and sills.

51. (NI-C-202) 222-226 West Main This commercial property is composed of one contributing and two non-contributing sections.

C 222 West Main King's Hardware (c. 1912) This two-story brick-front commercial building serves as the main block for the property. The storefront is modified. The central glass door is flanked by plate-glass display windows, and sheltered by an aluminum overhang. Corrugated metal fills in the clerestory. Cast iron cornice with dentils and a cast iron beltcourse complement the second-story. A central fixed window on the second-story is flanked by triple double-hung sash windows. The integrity of the second story makes this building a contributing factor to the district.

NC 224 West Main (c. 1950-60) This one and one-half story brick commercial building shares its west wall with the main block. The storefront, clad in "permastone" and composed of plate-glass doors and display windows, is sheltered by an aluminum overhang. The half-story is clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

NC 226 West Main (c. 1950-60) This one-story brick commercial building is joined to the west wall of the first addition. The storefront is composed of a central glass door flanked by plate-glass display windows, and sheltered by an aluminum overhang.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 24.

- C 52. (NI-C-39) LaMarr House, 111 West Main (c.1880)
This three-story brick hotel retains its original charm and integrity. The most distinctive feature of the seven-bay front building is a cast and wrought iron gallery on the second story. The balustrade is fitted with a gate. Two entrances on the first-story are flanked by windows. A central door on the second-story is flanked by double-hung sash windows. Pressed metal label molds accent the segmental arched windows of the second and third stories. A cast iron cornice with pineapple finials complements the roofline.
- C 53. (NI-C-40) Nicholas County Jailer's House and Jail, 116 West Main (1857, 1892) This building was built in two distinct sections. The two-story, shed-roofed brick front section was constructed at the jailer's home, with a cell in the basement. The building is executed in a double-pile, side-passage plan. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof. A two-story brick gable-roofed jail was added to the rear in 1892. The pressed metal cornice and label the same time.
- C 54. (NI-C-92) 114 West Main (c.1873-86) This two-story brick Folk Victorian home is topped with a hipped roof with flat, or deck roof. A central door on the assymetrical two-bay, first-story is flanked by a fixed stained glass window and paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. A frame porch with turned posts extends the length of the front facade. The second story is composed of two evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. A two story frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. An end chimney punctures the tin clad roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 55. (NI-C-200) 109 West Main (c. 1880-90) This two-story brick commercial building has had its storefront remodeled, but the second story retains its integrity. The building is designed to house two separate businesses, each with their own entrances and display windows. The entrance and window locations on the first story are intact, but the windows are bricked in, and the clerestory is covered by wood panels. A canvas awning covers one half of the first story. The second story is composed of six evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows with segmental arches.
- C 56. (NI-C-41) 112 West Main (c.1820-30) This one and one-half story, brick, double-pile Federal-style house contains historic remodeling. The side-gabled roof with two evenly spaced gable-roofed dormers were added circa 1920, following a fire. The four-bay first story is composed of alternating double-hung sash windows and wood and glass doors. Originally a three-bay facade, the fourth bay is believed to have been added to the house at the same time as the roof. A concrete block extension is added to the rear.
- C 57. (NI-C-33) Nicholas County Court House, Court Square (1893) This is the county's fourth court house since the founding of Nicholas County in 1799. The three-story Second Empire-styled brick building displays profuse sandstone ornament. Stone quoins, string courses, and voussoirs give the building a richness of detail. A front metal-domed clock tower is flanked by two shorter mansarded towers with cast iron crestings. The building is designed with a plan of central crossing hallways.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 58. (NI-C-42) 110 West Main (c. 1873-86) This two story brick building is broken into two planes for its original function as a shop and a dwelling. A cast iron cornice details the roofline. The three bay storefront sits out from the residential section of the building. Paired central doors are flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash windows with brick label molds. Three evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows with brick label molds are placed on the second story. The first story of the two-bay residential section of the building is composed of a glass and wood door and a two-over-two double-hung sash windows with brick label molds. A frame porch with turned posts is fitted into the ell of the building. The second-story is composed of two evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows with brick label molds. The building retains its original detail and integrity.
- C 59. (NI-C-236) 249 East Main (1880-90) This two-story, hipped-roofed, frame commercial building is designed as two storefronts. The six bay front facade is divided into two halves. A central wood and glass door leads to the living quarters on the second story. Each half of the first story is composed of paired, central doors flanked by display windows, which have been modified. An aluminum awning covers half of the first story. The second floor is composed of six evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows.
- C 60. (NI-C-237) 253 East Main (c.1880-90) This two story, cross-gabled, frame, T-plan Folk Victorian house ends the district on the east end of Carlisle. The house is clad in asphalt siding but it retains its integrity. The main facade of the house faces Walnut Street. The two bay front facade is composed of a door and a double-hung sash window on the first story. A frame hipped-roof porch with turned posts extends the length of the main facade. Two evenly spaced double-hung sash windows occupy the second-story. Three interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One story frame front-gabled garage with tin roof and board and batten siding (c. 1925-35).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 61. (NI-C-43) 108 West Main (1883) This two-story brick commercial building was built to house two shops on the first-story and an entertainment hall on the second-story. The two shops on the first-story have identical storefronts, composed of paired central doors flanked by display windows. The storefronts are now combined as one. An aluminum awning extends the length of the front facade, sheltering the storefronts. The second-story is composed of seven evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The roofline is complemented by a cast iron cornice. Seven evenly spaced octagonal medallions above the second story reveal the name of the original owner of the building.
- C 62. (NI-C-44) 106 West Main (c. 1880-90) This two-story brick commercial building maintains its original cast iron storefront. The storefront doors and windows are modified. The glass, central recessed doorway is flanked by display windows. The windows are modified, with wood panels on top, and permastone fills in the area beneath the window. Three evenly spaced double-hung sash windows with plain stone lintels and sills occupy the second-story. A cast iron modillioned cornice, shared with 104 West Main, complements the roofline.
- C 63. (NI-C-45) 104 West Main (c. 1880-90) This two-story brick commercial building maintains its original cast iron storefront. The storefront doors and windows are modified. The recessed store entrance was changed circa 1925-35, when plate-glass windows and a glass door were installed. Three evenly spaced double-hung sash windows with plain stone lintels and sills occupy the second story. A cast iron modillioned cornice, shared with 106 West Main, complements the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 64. (NI-C-46) 102 West Main (1861) The corner entrance to this two-story brick commercial building with shed roof is placed at a 45 degree angle to the street. A cast iron storefront and cornice were added at the turn-of-the-century. The storefront is altered to incorporate a full-length plate-glass display window on the main facade. The original entrance is modified, and a canvas awning shelters the storefront. Three double-hung sash windows with cast iron label molds are evenly spaced on the second story.
- C 65. (NI-C-47) Carlisle Deposit Bank, 102 East Main (1900) This two story brick Beaux-Arts building was originally built as, and still serves as a bank. The highly decorated building with slate-covered mansard roof, sports sandstone quoins, lintels and keystones. A central recessed doorway, added in 1961, on the first story is flanked by round-headed one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The entrance and windows are ornamented by stone voussoirs. The second story displays bays with rounded corners and a central turret. A corner tower has lost its dome. The overall integrity of the building remains intact.
- C 66. (NI-C-48) 106 East Main (1892) This two and one-half story brick commercial building has a parapet end wall with central gable. The storefront is completely remodeled, but the second story of the building retains its integrity. The storefront is filled in with varigated brick, and a "Colonial" sash and wood shingles are added. The second-story is composed of pressed brick ornamented with textured brick detail, and painted tan and red, respectively. A center-gabled modillioned cornice with date-plate, is the most distinctive feature of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 29 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 67. (NI-C-49) 108 East Main (c. 1850-60) This three-story brick building is the oldest commercial building on Main Street. The storefront maintains its original brick and its original openings. The five bay storefront is composed of three central doors, flanked by two fixed-pane windows. All bays are topped by corbeled brick segmental arches. The second and third stories each contain five evenly spaced double-hung sash windows with corbeled brick segmental arches. A cast iron cornice was added to the building at the turn-of-the-century.
- C 68. (NI-C-50) 116 East Main (1905) This two-story brick commercial building is faced with tan pressed brick and sandstone. The four-bay storefront is composed of a central recessed entrance flanked by display windows, and a side entrance to the living quarters on the second story. Four evenly spaced double-hung sash windows with incised arches are placed on the second story. A metal frieze with a scrolled pediment and date-plate is the most distinctive feature of the building.
- C 69. (NI-C-51) The Frey Block, 118 East Main (1892) This two and one-half story commercial brick block maintains its integrity. No major renovations have been made to the storefront or the upper stories. The first story is divided into three storefronts, each with a central recessed door flanked by display windows. An advanced central bay on the second story is emphasized by a central gable and a cast iron balcony. Two shed-roofed dormers occupy the slate-covered mansard roof. The building is decorated with rough-faced sandstone string-courses and voisoirs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C (NI-C-225) Stable (c. 1892, 1900) This two-story brick building is the only stable remaining in the commercial district, and the largest of the few remaining in Carlisle. The front-gabled roof sports a jerkinhead-side roof. A central round-headed pedestrian door and a round-headed double door occupy the first story of the two-bay front facade. Two round-headed double-hung sash windows occupy the second story. A frame cupola with louvered sides and a weathervane is centrally placed on the roof. A two-story brick addition was added to the stable circa 1900.
- C 70. (NI-C-52) 120 East Main (c. 1890-1900) This two-story brick commercial building maintains a cast iron storefront. A wooden horizontal sign above the storefront may replace the original signs. The recessed, central door and display windows have been replaced, but the original openings are maintained. Three evenly spaced sixteen-over-one double-hung sash windows are fitted with advanced brick piers between the bays, and are topped with advanced brick corbels. A wooden cornice detailed with paired brackets complements the roofline.
- C 71. (NI-C-53) 122 East Main (c. 1897-98) This two and one-half story brick commercial building retains its cast iron storefront. The yellow pressed brick facade is treated with red sandstone embellishments. The storefront has been altered, but the second story retains its original integrity. Two advanced, central windows are flanked by two round-headed bays on the second story. Round-headed half-windows occupy the top story. A central gable accents the modillioned cast iron cornice at the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 72. (NI-C-54) 124 East Main (1897-1903) The storefront of this three-story brick commercial building originally sported a cast iron front. The cast iron was completely replaced by an Art Deco black vitrolite storefront, with a central recessed door flanked by display windows, completed circa 1920. The storefront was recently changed again, and the Art Deco styling obliterated by the new tenants sign. The doors and windows were also slightly changed. The upper stories have retained their integrity. Four evenly spaced double-hung sash windows occupy both upper-stories. The windows are decorated with rough-faced sandstone lintels and sills. The central two bays of the second story are fitted with blind arches of textured brick. Textured stone quoins between the windows and stone string-courses further ornament the upper stories. A pressed metal modillioned cornice accents the roofline.
- C 73. (NI-C-55) 126 East Main (1900) This three-story brick commercial building anchors the eastern corner of the commercial block facing the main facade of the County Court House. The storefront was altered in the 1920's by the original owner, but the original cast iron front remains. The upper stories display a pressed brick veneer with rusticated sandstone details. Sandstone string-courses separate the upper stories. Evenly spaced, paired double-hung sash windows occupy the second story. The third story is composed of central paired double-hung sash windows, flanked by single double-hung sash windows. Blind arches complement the windows on the third story. A molded metal pediment is placed at the crest of the front wall, directly above a stone name and date plate.
- NC 74. 244 East Main (c. 1980) This one-story, brick, flat-roofed, rectangular building stands on the site of the Kimbrough Hotel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 75. (NI-C-56) 246 East Main (c. 1900-12) This two-story brick commercial building was originally fitted with a cast iron storefront. It was removed at an unknown date. The present storefront is bricked-up and divided into two shops, and a stairway leading to the upper living quarters. Originally, the second-story was designed with three, broad pairs of windows between rough-faced sandstone lintels and sills. The windows on the second-story have been bricked-up and made smaller. A slate-covered mansard roof pitches back into a shed roofline. A pressed metal cornice complements the roofline. This building has lost some original detail, but the overall look of the building retains a good level of integrity.
- C 76. (NI-C-57) 248 East Main (c. 1900-12) This two-story brick commercial building maintains an original cast iron front with exceptional detail. The front of the building is original except for brick panels below the display windows on the first story. Two broad round-headed bays with pairs of one-over-one double-hung sash windows occupy the second-story. A cast iron cornice complements the roofline.
- C 77. (NI-C-58) 254 East Main (1917, 1920) This one-story brick commercial building was built as an automobile dealership and garage. The original owners opened this business as the first Ford dealership in Kentucky, in 1915. The front facade is composed of broad bays, decorated with a tan pressed brick facade, and large plate-glass automobile display windows. The windows have recently been filled in with wood panels. Corbeled brick above each display window and a central brick pediment ornament the otherwise plain building.
- C 78. (NI-C-64) Louisville and Nashville Railroad Passenger Depot, 101 Market (1912) This passenger depot was placed on the National Register in 1979. A one-story pressed brick building, detailing includes a terra cotta tile hipped roof and Stick-style deep eaves and brackets. Stone sills ornament the double-hung sash windows, and an advanced brick string-course accentuates the roofline. No longer used as a depot, the building serves as a public meeting place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 79. (NI-C-65) J.D. Booth Building, 102 Market (c. 1909-1916) This is the most decorative industrial building in Carlisle. Virtually intact, this two-story brick building with triangular pediment maintains its original three-bay front with central, paired wood delivery doors. A small wooden stoop leads to the customers entrance in the easternmost bay, now covered by an aluminum replacement storm door. A one-over-one double hung sash window rests in the westernmost bay with stone sill and lintel. Central paired wooden delivery doors on the second story are flanked by one-over-one double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. A shed roof overhang on the east elevation, covers a large platform scale once used for weighing shipments. One-story brick addition on rear, circa 1925-30.
- C 80. (NI-C-183) 104 Market (c. 1890-1900) This structure is the extant brick walls and stone foundation of a lumber warehouse which operated in Carlisle until it burned, circa 1970. No lumber warehouse replaced it.
- C 81. (NI-C-203) 106 Market (c. 1900-15) This two-story brick industrial building maintains its integrity. The front gable peak has been filled-in with aluminum siding, but the original openings are retained. A central wood and glass door is flanked by paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A concrete platform with iron railings extends the length of the front facade.
- C 82. (NI-C-66) Carlisle Freight Depot, 108 Market (c. 1911) This one-story pressed brick building was built as a freight depot, and still serves that purpose. A Stick-styled shed overhang shields the loading area. Parapet walls frame the flat roof. Two central delivery doors with rounded arches are flanked by wood and glass customer entrance doors. A central interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 83. (NI-C-197) 211 West Chestnut (c.1929-30) This two-story, frame, side-gabled T-plan house is modeled in the Colonial Revival style. It was built on an existing stone foundation. The central door is emphasized by a fanlight and sidelights, and flanked by double-hung sash windows. Three evenly spaced double-hung sash windows occupy the second-story. The windows are fitted with wooden louvered shutters. A one-story frame addition with a hipped-roof is added to the west side of the house, and is visible from the main elevation. Prominent, exposed brick end chimneys puncture the roof. The house maintains its integrity.
- NC 84. 208 West Chestnut (c. 1965-75) One and one-half story, brick, side-gabled house with end chimney. A frame car-port is visible from the main elevation.
- C 85. (NI-C-198) 213 West Chestnut (c. 1909) This two-story, frame side-gabled house retains its integrity. The prominent roof is ornamented with two, evenly spaced, hipped-roof dormers. An aluminum awning shields the full-length stone porch. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- NC 86. 215 West Chestnut (c. 1960-70) This one story brick flat-roofed building serves as the Bell Telephone servicing center. A central door is flanked by one-over-one double hung sash windows with louvered shutters.
- C 87. (NI-C-98) 216 West Chestnut (c. 1916-29) This two-story, brick, L-plan house is fitted with a cross-gabled roof with returned eaves. A prominent, one-story frame porch wraps around the front facade. A central door is flanked by double-hung-sash windows on the first story, and two evenly spaced double-hung sash windows occupy the second story. Frame louvered shutters accent the windows. An interior chimney punctures the ridge of the roof.
- NC 88. 217 West Chestnut (1965-75) One-story ranch-style brick house with cross-gabled roof. A frame porch with wrought-iron railings covers the entrance to the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- NC 89. 206 West Chestnut (c. 1965-75) One-story ranch-style brick house with side-gabled roof. A central wood and glass door is accented with decorative side lights.
- C 90. (NI-C-14) 109 West Chestnut (c. 1880-90) This two-story, frame, I-house is clad in original weatherboard siding. Brackets decorate the side-gabled roofline. The three-bay front is composed of a central door flanked by paired, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A partial frame porch, added by the current owner, covers the entrance. The second story is occupied by three, evenly spaced pairs of double-hung sash windows. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 91. (NI-C-15) 105 West Chestnut (c.1850-80) This one-story frame, central passage house retains its original weatherboard siding. The main facade is composed of a central door flanked by double-hung sash windows. A frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 92. (NI-C-16) 103 West Chestnut (c.1860-70) This two-story frame house retains its original weatherboard siding. The side-gable roof is accented by a prominent central gable on the main facade. The three-bay front is composed of a central door flanked by double-hung sash windows on the first story. A porch (made from the iron posts of the original porch) was placed over the entrance circa 1980. A central gothic-head window is flanked by double-hung sash windows on the second-story. A frame shed-roofed addition has been added to the rear, circa 1980.
- C 93. (NI-C-24) 102 West Chestnut (c. 1848-50) This two-story brick building was built as a seminary for the children of Nicholas County. The front gable roof is decorated by a central bulls-eye window. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows are accented by segmental arches. Lombardian arcades accent the cornice line of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 94. (NI-C-17) 101 West Chestnut (c. 1860-70) This two-story brick double-pile Greek Revival house with a staggered Flemish bond main facade, maintains its integrity. The side-gabled roof is accented with parapet end walls. The first story of the side passage house is composed of an entrance and two double-hung sash windows, with wood lintels. A cast, and wrought iron porch extends the length of the first story. Two one-story brick additions have been added to the rear of the house. A brick wall and arch connects the house to a small brick garage, converted into an office. Interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- NC 95. 101 East Chestnut (c. 1954) This two-story, rectangular, flat-roofed brick building was built as an annex to the Baptist Church on Locust Street.
- C 96. (NI-C-18) 103 East Chestnut (c. 1900) This two-story brick Exotic Revival house retains its integrity. The house is now used as the Methodist Church Educational Building. An advanced entrance tower with ogee dome is an outstanding feature of the house. The house is detailed by sandstone accents. A recent brick addition has been added to the rear of the building. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 97. (NI-C-19) Carlisle Methodist Church, 105 East Chestnut (c. 1900) This square-plan Gothic Revival church building with a hipped, slate-shingled roof retains its integrity. The church is of brick construction and veneered with rough-faced sandstone on the south and west facades. A corner entrance tower is fitted with salient buttresses. Opalescent stained glass windows fill the lanceted windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 98. (NI-C-20) Carlisle City Hall, 107 East Chestnut (1912)
The Carlisle City Hall is a two-story brick building with a slate-covered, flaired mansard roof. A prominent corner bell tower highlights the building. The bell has been removed and the tower enclosed due to leakage. Sandstone voisoirs and string courses detail the building.
- C 99. (NI-C-21) 111 East Chestnut (c. 1900) This two-story, frame hipped roof house retains its original weatherboard siding. The house has a roughly square form with an advanced bay, similar to a T-plan. A wrap-around porch with fluted piers fits into the ell. A balcony porch is evident on the second story.
- NC 100. 211 East Chestnut (C. 1980) Three-story, brick, flat-roofed apartment complex. Wrought iron railings and posts decorate the balconies on the upper story.
- C 101. (NI-C-22) 213 East Chestnut (c. 1816-20) The main block of this house is a log rectangular pen. This house may have served as a tavern during the early settlement of Carlisle. Circa 1880-90 a frame shed addition was added to the house and the entire house clad in weatherboard. A shingled bungalow-styled porch extends the length of the main facade. A brick chimney with stepped shoulders punctures the roof.
- C 102. (NI-C-240) 217 East Chestnut (c. 1900-10) This two-story frame, cross-gabled house retains its wood siding. A hipped-roof porch, fitted into the ell of the L-shaped plan, shelters the front entrance. This simple house retains its original integrity. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

C 103. (NI-C-194) 216 East Chestnut (c. 1900) This two-story frame house has an unusual cross-gambrel roof. Two hipped-roof dormers rest on the upper story. Decorative spindlework frames a palladian window in the peak of the front gambrel. A hipped-roof porch is fitted into the ell of the T-plan house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof. No exterior changes have been made to this house.

C 104. (NI-C-195) 219 East Chestnut (c. 1903-09) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. The hipped with lower gable roof is pierced by two interior chimneys. The front and side gables of this Free-Classic Queen Anne-styled house are fitted with returned eaves, and decorative brackets. The L-plan house is fitted with a rounded porch on the front facade. A central window with decorative fixed transom and a plain wooden pediment accentuates the first-story of the house.

C 105. (NI-C-193) 218 East Chestnut (c. 1900-20) This large, frame, hipped-roofed American Four-Square house retains its original integrity. A central fixed oval window accentuates the first story. A partial porch shelters a wood and glass door with sidelights, and a double-hung sash window completes the first story. Paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows occupy the upper two bays. A central hipped roof dormer ornaments the roofline. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

C 106. (NI-C-241) 319 East Chestnut (c. 1900-10) This one and one-half story house is clad in asphalt siding arranged in a diamond pattern. A projecting, three-sided bay window is displayed in the front gable. A frame porch is fitted in the ell of the L-plan house. Aluminum awnings shade two double-hung sash windows on the upper story. An interior end chimney, and a central interior chimney puncture the roof. The building retains its integrity.

NC 107. 320 East Chestnut (c. 1960-70) This frame, gable-front house is faced with stone cladding. A central door is flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A concrete block stoop with wrought iron railings completes the main facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 39

- C 108. (NI-C-242) 321 East Chestnut (c. 1900-10) This one-story, frame, cross-gabled house sits on a brick foundation. The house is clad in asphalt siding, but it retains its integrity. A recessed porch fits into the ell of the L-plan house. Returned eaves on the front gable provide the only decoration on the front facade.
- C 109. (NI-C-191) 322 East Chestnut (c. 1910-20) This one-story saltbox house is turned on the lot with the gable facing forward. The house has been clad in asphalt siding, but retains its integrity. A central door is flanked by double-hung sash windows. Wood shutters accent the windows. A hipped-roof porch extends the length of the main facade.
- C 110. (NI-C-113) 323 East Chestnut (c. 1889-1900) This one-story, frame cross-gabled house sits on a brick foundation. The house retains its original wood siding. A recessed porch fits into the ell of the L-plan house. Returned eaves on the front gable provide the only decoration on the front facade. The house retains its integrity.
- C 111. (NI-C-294) 324 East Chestnut (c. 1880-86) This house was remodeled in the Bungalow/Craftsman style circa 1920-30, and has been judged on the remaining integrity of that remodeling. A large gable dormer was added to the side of the two-story, frame, front-gabled house. The overhanging eaves are accented with wooden brackets and extra stickwork in the front gable. Triple three-over-one double-hung sash windows occupy the peak of the front gable. The front porch has been enclosed with screens. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 112. (NI-C-295) 326-28 East Chestnut (1873) This one-story duplex maintains its integrity. The main facade of the six-bay, T-plan house is divided into two distinct sections. Each section contains a central door flanked by double-hung sash windows. A rear one-story addition has been added to the side-gabled, single-pile building. A central interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 113. (NI-C-199) 330 East Chestnut (c. 1880-90) This one and one-half story brick Queen Anne house has a hipped and lower gables roof. The brick has been painted white, but the house maintains its integrity and a high level of detail. A shed-roofed porch with brick posts fits into the ell of the assymetrical plan of the house. Brick segmental arches accent the windows. A gable front dormer is centrally placed on the upper half story. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 114. (NI-C-76) Cain House, 435 East Chestnut (c. 1895-1900) This two-story, frame, hipped and lower gable Queen Anne house exhibits a wealth of detail and ornament. An advanced bay on the main facade implies a T-plan. A polygonal corner turret is surrounded on the first story by a rounded porch. The porch and the front gable are detailed by a flat scroll motif. Small stylized modillions complement the cornice. This house maintains its original integrity.
- C (c. 1895-1900) One-story, frame, pyramidal-roofed shed with detail similar to that of the main house.
- C 115. (NI-C-213) 215 West Mulberry (c. 1900-20) This one-story, frame, side-gable house is clad in aluminum siding. The house retains its integrity.
- C 116. (NI-C-218) 214 West Mulberry (c. 1900-20) This one-story frame side-gable house is clad in aluminum siding. The house retains its original window and door openings. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 117. (NI-C-217) 213 West Mulberry (c. 1900) This two-story frame house retains its original wood siding. Brackets ornament the front-gable roofline of this turn-of-the-century vernacular house.
- C 118. (NI-C-216) 212 West Mulberry (c. 1900) This two-story, frame, gable-front house retains its original wood siding. A one-story front gable porch accents the front of the house. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 119. (NI-C-215) 211 West Mulberry (c. 1900-10) This is one of the few dwellings in Carlisle classified as a shotgun house. The one-story frame front gable house is clad in aluminum, but the original door and window openings are retained.
- C 120. (NI-C-214) 110 West Mulberry (c. 1900-10) This one-story, double-pile, side-gable, frame house retains its wood siding. The three-bay main facade is composed of a central door flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash windows.
- C 121. (NI-C-221) 101 West Mulberry (c. 1910-20) This is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, frame, hipped-roof house retains its wood siding. A one-story sun-room on the east facade is original to the house. The three-bay main facade is composed of a central door flanked by double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof. A stone retaining wall borders the yard.
- C 122. (NI-C-208) 101 East Mulberry (c.1890-1900) This one-story, brick, cross-gabled house exhibits Tudor-style elements. A large chimney is prominently placed in the center of the main facade. A bay window occupies the western half of the front elevation. The house retains its original integrity.
- C 123. (NI-C-211) 102 East Mulberry (c. 1920-30) This one and one-half story, frame, side-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. Two evenly spaced gable-front dormers occupy the upper story. The central door is flanked by paired, double-hung sash windows.
- C 124. (NI-C-212) 103 East Mulberry (c. 1920-30) This one and one-half story frame, cross-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A gable-front dormer occupies the upper story. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 125. 104 East Mulberry (c. 1900-20) This two-story vernacular frame house retains its wood siding. The floor plan is an implied T-plan. The cross-gabled roof is punctured by an interior chimney. The house maintains its integrity.
- NC 126. 213 East Mulberry (c. 1940) This one and one-half story frame house is fitted with a side-gable roof. The house is clad in replacement siding. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear.
- NC One story frame garage (c. 1950).
- NC 127. 214 East Mulberry (c. 1940) This one and one-half story frame house is fitted with a side-gable roof. The house is clad in replacement siding.
- NC 128. 215 East Mulberry (c. 1940) This one and one-half story bungalow-styled house is veneered in brick. A porch extends the length of the main facade.
- NC 129. 216 East Mulberry (c. 1989) This two-story frame house is unfinished. The house is fitted with a front-gambrel roof and vinyl siding.
- NC 130. 217 East Mulberry (c. 1960) This large rectangular concrete block building is used as a maintenance barn for Nicholas County school buses.
- C 131. (NI-C-6) Heyman House, 117 West North (c. 1900) This two and one-half story frame Queen Anne house is one of the finest examples of the style in Carlisle. The house retains its weatherboard siding and a fish-scaled shingled second story. Ionic columns support the full-entry front porch. A wealth of ornament and detail decorate the house, including stained glass windows and a tower with pyramidal roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 43 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 132. (NI-C-115) 115 West North (c. 1890-1900) This one-story Folk Victorian T-plan house sits on an angled foundation to compensate for the slope of North Street. The house has been clad in asbestos siding, but maintains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch rests in the ell. An interior chimney pierces the roof.
- C 133. (NI-C-114) 113 West North (c. 1892-97) This two-story frame Folk Victorian house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. The house exhibits some traits of the Gothic Revival style. Paired gables on the side facade are fitted with falsely shaped gothic head windows. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- NC 134. 111 West North (c. 1980) One and one-half story brick, hipped-roofed house with rectangular floor plan. The side of the house faces North Street.
- C 135. (NI-C-7) Ross-Shearer House, 107 West North (c. 1900) This two-story frame house retains its weatherboard siding. The hipped and lower gables roof is clad with slate tiles. A corner tower with pyramidal roof accents the roofline, and a gable-front dormer is centrally placed on the upper story. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame shed (c. 1900).
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1920-30).
- C 136. (NI-C-111) 105 West North (c. 1892-97) This two-story brick house exhibits elements of the Queen Anne style. The hipped and lower gable roof is fitted with returned eaves on the main facade. A wrap-around porch is fitted into the ell of the implied T-plan of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C One-story frame carriage house with frame carport addition to front (c. 1892-97).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

C 137. (NI-C-110) 103 West North (c. 1892-96) This one-story frame house retains its wood siding. Some elements of the Queen Anne style are present. A bay window on the main facade is complemented by corner brackets. The front gable of this cross-gabled house is enclosed. A porch with closed railings is fitted into the ell of the L-plan house.

C 138. (NI-C-109) 101 West North (c. 1860-70) This one and one-half story frame house exhibits a Gothic Revival influence. The house retains its original wood siding. A two-over-two double-hung sash window rests in the peak of the central gable. A full-length, shed-roofed porch with enclosed railings covers the central entrance flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.

C 139. (NI-C-116) 101 East North (c. 1897) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in asbestos siding, and a one-story porch has been added to the front facade circa 1920, but the house retains its integrity. The double-pile house has a side gable roof. A central dormer rests on the upper half story. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear. Two interior chimneys puncture the roofline.

C 140. (NI-C-117) 103 East North (c. 1897-1903) This one and one-half story house is one of the only buildings in Carlisle with a jerkinhead roof. The frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A hipped roof porch extends the length of the house. The central door is accented by sidelights and flanked by double-hung sash windows. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.

C 141. (NI-C-118) 105 East North (c. 1890-1900) This two-story, T-plan, frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The cross-gabled house exhibits a pentagonal entrance bay with central door. Corner brackets accentuate the upper story. A central chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 45 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 142. (NI-C-119) 107 East North (c. 1890-97) This two-story frame house retains its wood siding, and maintains its integrity. The T-plan house is highlighted by a wrap-around porch. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 143. (NI-C-120) 109 East North (c. 1930) This one-story, massed plan frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A one-story frame addition to the side and a one-story sun porch are visible from the main elevation. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 144. (NI-C-219) 208 East North (c. 1900-10) This one-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A one-story addition to the side facade was added circa 1930. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 145. (NI-C-248) 209 East North (c. 1860-70) This one and one-half story frame house exhibits wonderful carpenter's gothic details. A central gable, and the roofline, are ornamented by a vergeboard. A central door rests in the gable peak. A tin shed-roofed porch extends the length of the house.
- C 146. (NI-C-121) 210 East North (c. 1816-26) This is believed to be one of the oldest residences in Carlisle. The main block of the house is a double-pen log structure. The house was remodeled and clad in wood siding circa 1880. A half-story and central gable were added to the roof, and an ornate spindlework porch were added at the same time. An interior end chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 147. (NI-C-247) 211 East North (c. 1900-10) This one-story, frame, L-plan, cross-gabled house retains its wood siding. A hipped-roof spindlework porch is fitted into the ell of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 46 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

C 148. (NI-C-246) 213 East North (c. 1915-20) This is one of several bungalow-style houses in Carlisle. The one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A central dormer with brackets occupies the upper half-story. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.

C One story frame garage (c. 1915-20).

C 149. (NI-C-245) 215 East North (c. 1920-30) This is one of several bungalow-style houses in Carlisle. The one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. The front gable is fitted with triple double-hung sash windows. A hipped-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. Two shed-roofed dormers occupy the side facades.

C One story frame garage (c. 1920-30).

C 150. (NI-C-122) 217 East North (c. 1830-50) This one-story hall and parlor house may be part log. The house is now clad in wood siding and retains its integrity. A one-story addition to the rear is not visible from the main facade. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade.

C 151. (NI-C-262) 219 East North (c. 1890-1900) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The Queen Anne-styled house has a hipped and lower gables roof. Two central doors are placed on an angle. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

C 152. (NI-C-261) 221 East North (c. 1900-10) This one-story L-plan, cross-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch is fitted into the ell of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

C 153. (NI-C-260) 223 East North (c. 1900-10) This one-story, frame, cross-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch is fitted into the ell of the L-plan house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 47.

C 154. (NI-C-259) 225 East North (c. 1890-1900) This one-story frame L-plan house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The front gable is accented by returned eaves.

C One-story frame garage (c. 1930).

NC 155. 104 Sycamore (c. 1970) One-story, side-gabled frame residence with brick veneer and concrete block foundation. The front facade is clad in permastone. An end chimney punctures the roof.

C 156. (NI-C-82) 105 Sycamore (c. 1886) This one and one-half story saltbox house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A frame porch covers the central entrance flanked by double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. A one-story hipped-roof "mud-room" addition to the side is visible from the main elevation. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

C One-story gable-front frame outbuilding, possible a washhouse or summer kitchen (c. 1886).

C 157. (NI-C-80) 106 Sycamore (c. 1909-16) This one and one-half story, frame, hipped and lower gabled Queen Anne cottage is clad in aluminum siding, while maintaining its integrity. A decorative fixed window rests in the front gable peak. a frame porch is fitted into the ell created by the T-plan house. An aluminum awning extends from the porch. A one-story frame shed roofed addition has been added to the house.

C One-story frame garage (c. 1925-30).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 48 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 158. (NI-C-81) 108 Sycamore (c.1909-16) This one and one-half story, side-gabled, massed plan, frame house is clad in brick veneer. A central door with gable-front frame overhang is flanked by double-hung sash windows, fitted with aluminum awnings. Three evenly spaced gable-front dormers fit with aluminum awnings occupy the second story. A shed-roofed brick side porch with aluminum awnings is visible from the main elevation. A two-story frame addition with pent roof was added to the house circa 1960-70. An end chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame garage with brick veneer (c. 1909-16).
- C 159. (NI-C-84) Shannon House, 110 Sycamore (c. 1866-83) This two-story, side-gabled, frame I-house is believed to be the first house built on Sycamore. The house has had two major historic additions, but maintains its integrity. A two-story, frame, hipped-roofed addition was added to the rear circa 1886. A one-story porch and solarium were added to the main facade circa 1903-09. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One story frame garage (c. 1920-30).
- C 160. (NI-C-83) 209 Sycamore (c. 1894) This two-story, frame, turn-of-the-century house retains its wood siding. A hipped-roof frame porch is fitted into the ell of the T-plan house. Paired one-over-one double hung sash windows complement the main facade, and a decorative fixed window rests in the front gable peak. The cross-gabled roof is punctured by two interior chimneys.
- C 161. (NI-C-85) 211 Sycamore (c. 1891-97) This two-story, frame, hipped and lower gables is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture in Carlisle. The T-plan house is highlighted by shingled wood in the gable ends, stained glass windows and a latticed wall on the rear. The two bay front facade is sheltered by a hipped-roofed porch, extending the length of the main elevation. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 49 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C One-story frame board and batten smokehouse
(c. 1891-97).
- C 162. (NI-C-86) 212 Sycamore (c. 1897) This one and
one-half story frame Queen Anne cottage retains its original
wood siding. A central door is flanked by double-hung sash
windows. A Colonial Revival porch was added to the main
elevation circa 1920-25. The hipped roof with flat and lower
gables sports a central hipped roofed dormer on the front
facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 163. (NI-C-88) 213 Sycamore (c. 1896-97) This large
frame, two-story, T-plan house is clad in asphalt siding,
but the original openings and detail are intact. The four
bay front is composed of a central door flanked by
double-hung sash windows. A frame gable-front partial porch
with aluminum awnings shelters the entrance. Four evenly
spaced double-hung sash windows on the second story are
fitted with aluminum awnings. A one-story bay window on the
south facade is visible from the main elevation. the hipped
and lower gables roof is punctured by and interior chimney.
- C 164. (NI-C-87) 214 Sycamore (c. 1900) This
two-story, frame, hipped and lower gables house retains its
wood siding and original detailing. A central door is
flanked by paired double-hung sash windows. A shed-roofed
porch rests in the ell of the T-plan house. The second
story is composed of two double-hung sash windows and one
set of paired double-hung sash windows. A fixed speciality
window rests in the front gable peak. Decorative brackets
ornament the roofline. Two interior chimneys puncture the
roof.
- C One-story frame board and batten gable-front
smokehouse, in bad disrepair (c. 1900).
- C One-story frame board and batten storage shed (?) with
gable-front roof (c. 1925-30).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 50.

- C 165. (NI-C-89) Hanson Kennedy House, 216 Sycamore (1900) This two-story, frame Queen Anne house retains its wood siding. A tower with a pyramidal roof and decorative fixed window highlights the main elevation. A hipped and front-gabled frame porch, shelters the central door flanked by double-hung sash windows. Decorative brackets accent the hipped with lower gables roofline. The roof is punctured by an interior chimney.
- C One-story frame smokehouse, in bad disrepair (c. 1900).
- C 166. (NI-C-90) 220 Sycamore (1886-97) This two-story frame, hipped with lower gables Queen Anne home retains its integrity. A wood and glass door and a double-hung sash window are evenly spaced on the first story. A hipped-roofed, frame porch extends the length of the house. A central gable-front dormer is fitted with paired double-hung sash windows. A one-story bay window on the north facade is visible from the main elevation. Dentils ornament the roofline, and an interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame front-gable garage with aluminum siding (c. 1930-40).
- C One-story frame front-gable smokehouse with central chimney (c. 1886-97).
- C 167. (NI-C-91) 222 Sycamore (c. 1886-97) This two-story brick house retains its integrity. A bay window on the first story is detailed with a front-gabled roof. A frame porch with wrought iron posts is fitted into the ell of the T-plan house. A side porch, identical to the front porch is visible from the main elevation. A one-story frame, shed-roofed addition is added to the rear of the house. Decorative wood brackets have been removed from the cross-gabled roofline. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1925-35).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 51

- C One-story frame outbuilding (?) (c. 1886-97).
- C 168. (NI-C-93) 315 Sycamore (c. 1850-60) This two-story, brick, Greek Revival, side-gabled, T-plan house is one of the first residences built on Sycamore. A frame gable-front partial porch with wood posts covers the entrance. A recent two-story frame addition is added to the side and rear of the house. A one-story frame carport is attached to the addition. A central interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 169. (NI-C-8) Kennedy-Reynolds House, 317 Sycamore (c. 1900) This two-story frame modified T-plan house retains its original wood siding. A tower with pyramidal roof accents the main facade, as does a decorative gable-front dormer. A beveled glass front door and stained glass windows add to the ornament of this house. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 170. (NI-C-95) 319 Sycamore (c. 1890-90) This two-story, frame, hipped-roofed house is clad in vinyl siding, but retains its integrity. A hipped roof porch occupies the ell of this T-plan house. Three interior chimneys puncture the roofline.
- NC 171. 321 Sycamore (c. 1970-75) One-story house of frame construction, clad in brick veneer and permastone. A cross-gabled roof is punctured by an interior end chimney.
- C 172. (NI-C-97) Warren Fisher House, 323 Sycamore (c. 1909-13) This two-story frame American Four-square house is one of only several in Carlisle. The house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. The hipped roof is accented by a central hipped roof dormer. A frame porch extends the length of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 52 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 173. (NI-C-226) 324 Sycamore (c. 1886-1903) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. Elements of the Queen Anne style are present. A hipped and lower gables roof is accented by brackets in the front gable. A hipped-roofed dormer complements the roofline. Three interior chimneys puncture the roofline.
- NC 174. 326 Sycamore (c. 1980) One-story side-gabled house of frame construction, clad in brick veneer. A frame gable-front porch with brick posts provides the only ornament for the house.
- C 175. (NI-C-99) 328 Sycamore (c. 1880-90) This two-story, brick, cross-gabled, T-plan house maintains its integrity. A bay window occupies the main facade. A frame porch is fitted into the ell of the house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roofline.
- C 176. (NI-C-94) John Hughes House, 330 Sycamore (c. 1888-90) This two-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but maintains its integrity. The windows are fitted with louvered shutters. A frame porch is fitted into the ell of the house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roofline.
- C 177. (NI-C-100) Belle Cheatham House, 432 Sycamore (c. 1887-1901) This one and one-half story brick house exhibits a bungalow style. The side-gabled roof is topped by a large central dormer on the main facade. Triple windows flank the central door. A partial frame porch covers the entrance. An end chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1920-30).
- C One-story frame shed (c. 1920-30).
- C 178. (NI-C-101) 434 Sycamore (c. 1902) This one and one-half story frame, massed plan house exhibits Queen Anne detailing. The hipped and lower gables roof is topped by a central gable-front dormer. A frame porch extends the length of the house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One-story frame shed (c. 1900).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 53. Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 179. (NI-C-102) 436 Sycamore (c. 1900-10) This one and one-half story frame house exhibits bungalow-style features. The house is clad in aluminum siding, but maintains its integrity. A large shed-roofed dormer is centrally placed on the side-gabled roof. An end chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame board and batten garage (c. 1900-10).
- C 180. (NI-C-103) 438 Sycamore (c. 1900-10) This one and one-half story turn-of-the-century house exhibits Queen Anne styling. The frame house with hipped and lower gables roof maintains its wood siding. A frame porch is fitted into the ell of the L-plan house. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- NC One-story aluminum shed (c. 1950).
- C 181. (NI-C-104) 439 Sycamore (c. 1900) This one-story square plan building was originally constructed as the carriage house for 117 North Street. The frame building has been clad in aluminum siding but maintains its integrity. A gable-front dormer rest on the side-gabled roof. A one-story shed-roofed addition has been added to the side facade.
- C 182. (NI-C-105) 440 Sycamore (c. 1900-10) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A one-story shed-roofed addition is added to the front and side of the house. A dormer occupies the upper story. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 183. (NI-C-79) 441 Sycamore (c. 1930-40) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The side-gabled roof is accented by evenly spaced, gable-front dormers. A central entrance is flanked by windows. A frame side porch is visible from the main facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 54 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 184. (NI-C-96) 442 Sycamore (c. 1900-15) This one story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but maintains its integrity. A one-story addition is added to the front and side facade. The side-gabled roof is punctured by an end chimney.
- C 185. (NI-C-106) 543 Sycamore (c. 1895-1900) This one-story, frame, double-pile, front-gable house is clad in asbestos siding, but maintains its integrity. Paired windows occupy the gable peak. A hipped roof porch covers the entrance. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 186. (NI-C-107) Henry Carter House, 544 Sycamore (1910) This two-story frame American Four-square house is one of only several in Carlisle. The house retains its wood siding, and retains its integrity. The hipped roof is accented by central hipped-roof dormers on the main facade, and on the side facade. A frame porch extends the length of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 187. (NI-C-108) 545 Sycamore (c. 1900-10) This one-story, frame, double-pile, front-gable house retains its wood siding, and maintains its integrity. A central window occupies the gable peak. A hipped roof porch covers the entrance. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 188. (NI-C-124) Ice House, 100 Elm (c. 1900, 1920) This one and one-half story concrete block industrial building has remained virtually intact. The building is composed of three sections. The main block is a one and one-half story concrete block building with a flat roof. The central, one-story middle section has a front gable roof attached to the main block. The front section is a rectangular plan building with a front gable roof, fitted with a stepped parapet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 55 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 189. (NI-C-136) Wilbur Buntin Garage, 101 Elm (1927)
This one-story, brick commercial automobile garage has retained its integrity. A stepped parapet accents the flat roof of the building. a one-story addition has been added to the side and rear of the building, and is visible from the main facade. This addition attaches the garage to 105-07 Elm.
- NC 190. 102 Elm (c. 1960) One-story manufacturing building. The gable-front building is of frame construction veneered in brick.
- C 191. (NI-C-137) 105-107 Elm (1931) This structure is a quonset hut. A concrete block, stepped parapet has been added to the main facade. A one-story addition to the side and rear attaches the building to 101 Elm.
- C 192. (NI-C-138) 205 Elm (c. 1884) This one-story frame house retains its wood siding. A hipped-roof porch has been added over the entrance of this center passage house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 193. (N-C-23) Carlisle Baptist Church, 207 Elm (1879) This two-story, brick, back nave-plan Gothic Revival church has served as a dwelling since 1900. The building now serves as a residential multi-dwelling. The masonry has recently been painted, and a one-story frame porch has been added to the main facade. The building retains its overall integrity.
- C One-story single-pen log outbuilding (c. 1816-1850).
- C 194. (NI-C-140) 209 Elm (c. 1878-88) This one and one-half story, frame, cross-gabled, T-plan house retains its wood siding. Metal awnings have been added to the porch in the ell of the house. The house retains its integrity.
- C 195. (NI-C-139) 210 Elm (c. 1890-1900) This one-story frame house has been clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A one-story addition has been added to the side, of this side-passage house. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 56 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 196. (NI-C-141) 211 Elm (c. 1910-15) This one and one-half story house has elements of the Bungalow style. The frame house retains its wood siding. A central dormer accents the upper story of this side gable house. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade.
- C 197. (NI-C-142) 213 Elm (c. 1870-90) This one-story frame L-plan house retains its wood siding. The cross-gabled roof is accented by a decorative vergeboard. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 198. (NI-C-143) 214 Elm (c. 1830) This two-story frame house is an excellent example of carpenter's gothic architecture in Carlisle. The T-plan house retains its wood siding. A central gable is accented by a gothic head double-hung sash window. A frame one-story porch has been added to the main facade. Three interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 199. (NI-C-134) 314 Elm (c. 1909-16) This one-story frame house exhibits bungalow features. A side-gable roof with brackets tops this double-pile house. A one-story gable-front porch covers the entrance. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 200. (NI-C-265) 315 Elm (c. 1909-16) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. The side gable roof of this bungalow-styled house is accented by brackets. A one-story gable-front porch covers the entrance.
- C 201. (NI-C-132) 316 Elm (c. 1909-16) This two-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. Paired double-hung sash windows rest in the peak of the front gable roof. A gable-front one-story porch with aluminum awnings stretches the length of the main facade. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 202. (NI-C-133) 317 Elm (c. 1903-09) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in asbestos siding, but its integrity is maintained. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 203. (NI-C-131) 318 Elm (c. 1909-16) This is one of only several American Foursquare houses in Carlisle. The two-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding. The hipped roof is accented by a central dormer. A frame porch with aluminum awning extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 204. (NI-C-130) 319 Elm (c. 1923-29) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The side-gabled roof of this bungalow-style house is accented by a central dormer. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1923-29).
- C 205. (NI-C-126) 420 Elm (c. 1897-98) This large frame turn-of-the-century house has had several additions. The house retains its wood siding. The main block is a two-story T-plan house. Two one-story additions have been added to the rear of the house and a wrap-around porch was added to the front and side facade. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 206. (NI-C-127) 422 Elm (c. 1896-1904) This two-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A large two-story addition has been added to the rear of the L-plan house. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roofline.
- C 207. (NI-C-128) 424 Elm (c. 1909-29) This one and one-half story frame bungalow-styled house retains its wood siding. A large central dormer accents the upper story of this side-gabled roof. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 58 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 208. (NI-C-123) 426 Elm (c. 1903-09) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. The hipped and lower gables roof is accented by a dormer. A porch is fitted into the ell of this L-plan house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- NC 209. (c. 1960-70) One-story frame house veneered in brick.
- C 210. (NI-C-125) 428 Elm (c. 1897) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. The L-plan house has a cross-gabled roof. A porch is fitted into the ell of the house. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 211. (NI-C-129) 435 Elm (c. 1916-29) This two-story frame house retains its wood siding. The upper story of the side-gabled roof is accented by two, evenly spaced gable-front dormers. A one-story frame addition has been added to the side and rear of the house. A frame porch extends the length of the main facade. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 212. (NI-C-62) 104 Locust (c. 1820-30) This two-story frame house is one of the oldest buildings in Carlisle. The side-gabled house has been clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity, and its original door and window openings. The house maintains some Italianate detailing. A two-story frame addition is added to the rear of the building. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 213. (NI-C-63) 105 Locust (1914) This two-story rectangular, pressed brick, flat-roofed building retains its integrity. Castellated parapet walls ornament the roofline, which is accented by a corner tower. A stone stringcourse accents the first story.
- C 214. (NI-C-61) 106 Locust (c. 1815-30) This two-story, Federal style, frame house is one of the oldest buildings in Carlisle. The side-gabled residence is clad in asphalt siding, but retains its integrity. Two rear shed additions were added at the turn-of-the-century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 59 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 215. (NI-C-239) 108 Locust (c. 1820) This two-story, Federal style, frame house is one of the oldest buildings in Carlisle. The side-gabled residence retains its wood siding. Louvered shutters accent the windows of the house. An interior end chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 216. (NI-C-145) 110 Locust (c. 1929-39) This one and one-half story Bungalow is one of the newer dwellings on Locust. The building now serves as a doctor's office. The brick house is fitted with a side gable roof, and a front-gable partial porch. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 217. 111 Locust (c. 1980) This prefabricated, one-story gambrel-roofed frame building is approximately six-foot square in diameter. It is used as a real-estate office.
- C 218. (NI-C-274) 112 Locust (c. 1897) The storefront of this two-story, brick, turn-of-the-century commercial building has been modified, but the building retains its integrity. Window and door sizes have been changed by the placement of wooden panels in the openings. Brackets accent the roofline, topped by a center parapet.
- C 219. (NI-C-32) 220 Locust (c. 1891-1902) This two-story brick building was built as a bank. The cast iron storefront is intact, and the building maintains its integrity. The corner building has a slate covered mansard roof, and a corner tower with a tile roof. A lombardian arcade accents the second story. A dormer on the side roof is embellished with pinnacles. A terra cotta shell motif decorates the cornice.
- C 220. (NI-C-31) 222 Locust (c. 1880-90) This brick two-story commercial building maintains its integrity. The original cast iron storefront is retained. A bracketed wood cornice with a center gable accents the roofline of the main facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 60
/ 20

- C 221. (NI-C-30) 230 Locust (1903) The cast iron storefront of this brick two-story commercial building was removed at an unknown date. The building maintains its integrity. A slate covered mansard roof is accented by a dentiled cornice. A date panel flanked by pinnacles and eyebrow dormers accents the roofline.
- C 222. (NI-C-29) 232 Locust (c. 1880) This two-story brick commercial building is divided into two businesses. This is one of the only commercial buildings in Carlisle with bays on the first story, instead an original cast iron storefront. Round-headed windows and doors are accented by classical wood label molds. A cast iron cornice complements the roofline.
- C 223. (NI-C-28) 234 Locust (c. 1840-60) This one and one-half story frame building shares a wall with the dwelling at 236 Locust. The house maintains its weatherboard siding. Some window changes have been made to the main facade but the building retains its integrity. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 224. (NI-C-27) 236 Locust (c. 1820) This two-story frame dwelling is one of the earliest buildings in Carlisle. The side-gabled house is framed by hewn logs, and is clad in weatherboard. Most Federal details have been lost. A late nineteenth century porch accents the front of the house.
- C 225. (NI-C-26) 238 Locust (c. 1850) This two-story frame house retains its weatherboard siding. Changes were made to the Greek Revival house in the late nineteenth century, when the doorway was changed to a recessed entrance. The original doorway was sidelighted and transomed. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.
- C 226. (NI-C-25) 240 Locust (1906) This two-story pressed brick house is fitted with a hipped roof. An advanced polygonal tower has crenelated top. A columned porch is accented by ionic terra cotta capitals. A central dormer occupies the upper story, and a sandstone stringcourse details the main facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 61

- C 227. (NI-C-24) Carlisle Christian Church,
242 Locust (1889) This brick church is designed in a
Gothic-Romanesque style. Sandstone string courses and
voissoirs accent the building. Roundheaded and lancet
windows are present. An advanced entrance bay is in the
front of the corner tower, topped by a pyramidal roof with
finial.
- NC 228. 344 Locust (c. 1965-75) This one and one-half
story, side-gabled frame house is clad with brick veneer. An
end chimney flanked by small double-hung sash windows is the
prominent feature on the front facade. A shed-roofed, frame
carport with wrought iron posts is visible from the main
elevation.
- C 229. (NI-C-13) Carlisle First Baptist Church,
345 Locust (c. 1900) This brick square-plan church is fitted
with a pyramidal roof with spires at the apex. Tan pressed
brick is used on front and side facades of the church, and
red brick is used for the rear of the building. Molded tan
brick embellishments accent gables at the roof. A red brick,
hip-on-hip roofed vestry is attached to the rear of the
building.
- C 230. (NI-C-12) 346 Locust (c. 1883-86) This
two-story brick building was originally built as a seminary.
A parapeted front wall is accented by brick corbels.
Segmental arches frame the openings of the building. A frame
Italianate porch on the side facade is detailed by sawn and
turned wood. A two-story frame addition has been added to
the rear at an unknown date.
- C 231. (NI-C-147) 347 Locust (c. 1891) This two-story
frame cross-gabled, L-plan house is accented by a
wrap-around porch in the ell. The house retains its wood
siding, and its integrity. The gables are fitted with
returned eaves. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 62

C 232. (NI-C-276) 348 Locust (c. 1870-86) This two-story frame dwelling was originally built as a commercial building. The rectangular building is fitted with a flat roof. A wood cornice accents the roofline. The building maintains its wood siding, and its integrity. An aluminum awning has been added over the entrance.

C 233. (NI-C-148) 349 Locust (c. 1891-97) This two-story frame house retains its wood siding. A prominent gabled, central section protrudes from the main facade. A wrap-around porch stretches the length of the main facade. The side gabled roof is accented by a two-story bay window on the side facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

C 234. (NI-C-179) 350 Locust (c. 1874) This one and one-half story frame house is decorated with Gothic Revival elements. The upper half-story was added in 1897. The house retains its wood siding, and its integrity. Gothic head windows detail the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

C 235. (NI-C-180) 451 Locust (c. 1897-1909) This one and one-half story, side-gabled, T-plan, frame house retains its wood siding. Decorative vergeboards complement the gable peaks and the roofline. A one-story addition has been added to the side facade. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.

C 236. (NI-C-181) 452 Locust (c. 1909-16) This two-story frame house is an Alladin Company mail order house. The eclectic house retains its wood siding, and is fitted with a front gable roof with brackets. A glass sun porch occupies the side facade. A one-story porch extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.

C 237. (NI-C-149) 453 Locust (c. 1925-35) This one and one-half story side-gabled frame house is clad with brick veneer. The house exhibits Bungalow-styling. A central dormer occupies the upper story. A one-story porch with brick posts extends the length of the main facade. An interior chimney punctures the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 63

- C 238. (NI-C-9) 454 Locust (1896) This is one of two dwellings in Carlisle designed in the Exotic Revival style. The Two-story frame house is clad in asbestos siding, but retains its integrity. The hipped roof is accented by parapets and a onion dome tower. A one-story porch shelters the entrance to the house.
- C 239. (NI-C-150) 455 Locust (c. 1875-79) This two-story, frame, L-plan, cross-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A one-story porch with an aluminum awning occupies the ell of the house. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 240. (NI-C-151) 456 Locust (c. 1891-97) This two and one-half story, frame Queen Anne house retains its wood siding. The hipped and lower gables roof is topped by a central dormer on the upper story. A one story porch with rusticated stone posts stretches the length of the main facade. Three interior chimneys puncture the roof. An iron fence encircles the property.
- C 241. (NI-C-152) 457 Locust (c. 1885-94) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. A hipped and lower gable roof tops this Queen Anne-styled house. A porch in the ell of the L-plan house is fitted with an aluminum awning.
- C 242. (NI-C-153) 459 Locust (c. 1897-1909) This two-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A palladian-style window rests in the front gable peak. The wrap-around porch is fitted with an aluminum awning. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 64

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 243. (NI-C-67) 102 South Broadway (c. 1890-1900)
This two-story brick commercial building is fitted with a cast iron storefront, and maintains its original corner entrance. Sandstone lintels and sills complement the upper story windows. A shed roof is concealed by parapets on the front and side walls. A pressed metal cornice complements the roofline.
- C 244. (NI-C-69) 104 South Broadway (c. 1897-1909)
This is one of the few frame commercial buildings constructed at the turn-of-the-century in Carlisle. The rectangular, flat-roofed building is clad in tin sheeting, formed in a brick pattern. Beaded board and batten doors remain. A cast iron cornice details the roofline.
- C 245. (NI-C-68) Ratliff Grocery, 105 South Broadway (c.1883) This two-story brick commercial building is constructed in two sections, with a central drive-through bay. Advanced brick piers between bays provide ornament to the building. A plain pressed metal cornice accents the roofline.
- C 246. (NI-C-170) 106 South Broadway (c. 1875-86) This two-story brick building is a fine example of Victorian commercial architecture. The rectangular building with flat roof is divided into two storefronts. Wooden double-doors with segmented transoms identify each store entrance. All windows and doors are segmented.
- NC 247. 107 South Broadway (c. 1980) This one and one-half story frame commercial building is clad in brick veneer. A central door is flanked by display windows.
- C 248. (NI-C-171) 108 South Broadway (c. 1875-86) This two-story brick building is a fine example of Victorian commercial architecture. Cast iron segmental arches complement the windows and the central double-doors. A stone string course complements the upper story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 65 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

C 249. (NI-C-173) 110 South Broadway (c. 1929-39) This one-story, flat-roofed, frame commercial building is clad in brick veneer. The double-pile building with flat roof was built as a doctors office and continues to serve that function.

C 250. (NI-C-36) 215 South Broadway (c. 1870) This two-story brick commercial building was built as a bakery, and now serves as a restaurant. The front gable is fitted with a parapet. Advanced brick label molds accent the segmental arched bays. The building appears to have originally had two storefronts. Advanced brick corbels decorate the cornice. A one-story frame shed-roofed side addition is covered in pressed metal sheets.

C One-story frame side-gable shed with wood siding (c. 1900).

C 251. (NI-C-288) 219 South Broadway (c. 1882-86) This two-story frame house is clad in wood siding and retains its integrity. The front gable roof is fitted with returned eaves. One side of the one-story porch has been enclosed.

NC 252. Nicholas County Regional Library, 223 South Broadway (1967) This one and one-half story, front gable brick and steel building was constructed on the site of the original log courthouse for Nicholas County.

C 253. (NI-C-35) 225 South Broadway (c. 1816-20) Local tradition records that this one-story double-pile hewn framed and weatherboarded cottage was constructed from the materials of the Ellisville jail. The sills are unhewn log. An interior end chimney was removed at an unknown date. The side gable roof maintains its wood shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 66

- C 254. (NI-C-34) 227 South Broadway (c.1860-70) This two-story shed-roofed brick building was originally an outbuilding for the Tilton House, formerly located to the north of this building. The building now functions as a dwelling. Wood lintels and louvered blinds accent the windows. A recent wood overhang has been placed over the entrance. A frame addition clad in asphalt siding has been added to the rear.
- C 255. (NI-C-166) 301 South Broadway (c. 1903-09) This two-story brick Bungalow is fitted with a front gable roof with overhanging eaves. A one-story porch extends the length of the front facade. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C 256. (NI-C-162) 326 South Broadway (c. 1897-1903) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A one-story, shed-roofed porch with wrought iron railings and posts extends the length of the main facade.
- C 257. (NI-C-163) 328 South Broadway (c. 1897-1903) This one and one-half story frame Queen Anne-styled house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. The hipped and lower gables roof is punctured by an interior chimney. A wrap-around porch accents the front facade.
- C 258. (NI-C-10) 330 South Broadway (1903) This two and one-half story brick church with pyramidal roof, has a sandstone foundation and details. Round-headed arched windows and salient buttresses accent the building. A polygonal corner bell tower highlights the main facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 67 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 259. (NI-C-165) 333 South Broadway (c. 1894-96) This one and one-half, story frame, Queen Anne-styled house retains its wood siding. The hipped and lower gables roof is topped by a pyramidal-roofed dormer w window. A palladian-style window occupies the peak of the front gable. A one-story shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade.
- C 260. (NI-C-164) 335 South Broadway (c. 1886) This two-story I-house retains its wood siding. This house maintains a high level of detail. A central gable accents the side-gable house. Pressed metal hood moldings complement the upper story windows. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story, shed-roofed, frame addition was added to the rear at an unknown date. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 261. 337 South Broadway (c. 1960-70) This one-story frame, hipped-roof house is clad in stone veneer. Paired double-hung sash windows flank the central door.
- C 262. (NI-C-11) 339 South Broadway (c. 1880-90) This two-story, side-gabled, brick residence retains its integrity. Plain wood lintels accent the windows. A sawn and turned wood porch ornaments the front facade. A one-story, one-room brick ell on the rear of the house appears to be original. Two interior end chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 263. (NI-C-159) 432 South Broadway (c. 1929-39) This One-story, side-gabled, frame house is clad in brick and stone veneers. A porch is fitted into the ell of the L-plan house. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 68 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 264. (NI-C-158) 436 South Broadway (c. 1870-80) This one and one-half story brick, front gable house maintains its integrity. The central door is flanked by double-hung sash windows. A double-hung sash window rests in the gable peak. A one-story, shed-roofed frame sun-porch has been added to the side facade. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 265. (NI-C-156) 438 South Broadway (c. 1883-1887) This two-story, frame, L-plan house maintains its integrity, but is in a state of disrepair. The cross-gabled house retains its wood siding. A turned and sawn porch, extending the length of the main facade, is supported by two-by-four props. Three interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 266. (NI-C-160) 441 South Broadway (c. 1870-80) This two-story frame, side-gable, I-house is clad in asbestos siding, but retains its high level of detail. A prominent central section is flanked by sawn and turned post porches. A central gable is accented by cross-bracing posts. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- NC 267. 443 South Broadway (c. 1970-80) This one and one-half story, side-gabled, frame house is clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer.
- C 268. (NI-C-157) 445 South Broadway (c. 1874-87) This two-story brick house retains its integrity. The side-gabled roof is clad in slate. The side-passage door is accented by sidelights and transom. A two-story frame porch and balcony were added at an unknown date accent the main facade. A large central chimney punctures the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 69

- C 269. (NI-C-155) 457 South Broadway (c. 1891-97) This one and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne-styled house is clad in wood siding, and retains its integrity. The hipped and lower gables-roof is topped by two pyramidal dormers. The one-story porch has been enclosed at an unknown date. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 270. (NI-C-154) 459 South Broadway (c. 1915-25) This one-story frame house is clad in aluminum siding is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story frame addition was added to the rear of the house at an unknown date. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 271. (NI-C-144) 461 South Broadway (c. 1900-10) This two-story, frame, front gable house retains its wood siding. A hipped roof porch extends the length of the main facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C 272. (NI-C-285) 543 South Broadway (c. 1909-29) This one-story, side-gabled, frame house retains its wood siding. A flat-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story frame addition was added to the side facade at an unknown date. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 70

- C 273. (NI-C-77) 544 South Broadway (c. 1870-80) This unusual two-story, frame, hipped roof house is distinguished by two circular advanced bays. The house, now clad in vertical aluminum siding, has lost some detailing but maintains its integrity. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One-story frame carriage house (c. 1870-80).
- C 274. (NI-C-284) 545 South Broadway (c. 1890-1900) This one-story frame house retains its wood siding. The hipped roof is topped by a central dormer. A one-story frame addition to the rear is clad in aluminum siding.
- C 275. (NI-C-283) 546 South Broadway (c. 1915-25) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in asbestos siding. The cross-gabled house has bungalow details. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. An interior end chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1915-25).
- C 276. (NI-C-281) 549 South Broadway (c. 1920-30) This one-story, side-gabled, frame house is clad in asphalt siding, but retains its integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 71

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 277. (NI-C-280) 550 South Broadway (c. 1925-35) This one and one-half story frame house retains its wood siding. The house maintains its integrity, but is in a state of bad disrepair. The side-gabled roof is topped by two evenly spaced gable-front dormers. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1925-35).
- C 278. (NI-C-279) 551 South Broadway (c. 1925-35) This one-story, side-gabled, frame house is clad in asphalt siding, but maintains its integrity. An aluminum partial porch covers the entrance.
- C 279. (NI-C-278) 553 South Broadway (c. 1925-35) This one-story, side-gabled, frame house is clad in asphalt siding, but maintains its integrity.
- C 280. (NI-C-277) 101 North Broadway (c. 1900) This two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial house is clad in aluminum siding, but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. The cross-gambrel roof is punctured by an interior chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 72 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- NC 281. No Address (1988-89) This one-story, hipped-roof frame house is clad in brick veneer. The house is unfinished.
- C 282. (NI-C-275) 115 North Broadway (c. 1880-90) This one-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame house maintains its integrity. A sawn and turned post porch is fitted into the ell of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 283. (NI-C-5) 129 North Broadway (1896) This two-story brick nave-plan church has served the black community since its construction. An advanced entrance tower has a gothic wooden steeple. Salient buttresses accent the corners of the tower and the front corners of the building.
- C 284. (NI-C-185) 212 Walnut (c. 1916-29) This one and half-story brick side-gabled house has elements of the bungalow style. A large central dormer occupies the upper story. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one story bay window rests on the side facade. Two interior chimneys puncture the roof.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1916-29).
- C 285. (NI-C-249) 313 Walnut (c. 1900-10) This one-story, front gable, concrete block house is designed very simply. A gable front frame porch provides the only ornament to the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 73

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 286. (NI-C-251) 314 Walnut (c. 1910-25) This one and one-half story frame house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. The side-gabled house has elements of the bungalow style. A large central dormer occupies the upper story. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main elevation. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 287. (NI-C-250) 315 Walnut (c. 1900-10) This one-story frame Saltbox house is simply designed. A hipped-roofed porch provided the only ornament to the house.
- C 288. 316 Walnut (c. 1925) This one and one-half story gable-front, concrete block building was designed as a church and now serves as a child care center. The building maintains its integrity.
- C 289. (NI-C-252) 317 Walnut (c. 1900-10) This one-story frame Saltbox house is turned on the lot with a front gable. A hipped-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story frame addition was added to the rear of the house at an unknown date.
- C 290. (NI-C-253) 319 Walnut (c. 1900-10) This one-story, frame, double-pile, side-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed partial porch covers the entrance to the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 74

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

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- C 291. (NI-C-257) 320 Walnut (c. 1900) This two-story frame, side-passage house retains its wood siding. The side-gabled roof is pierced by an interior end chimney. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. A one-story frame addition has been added to the rear at an unknown date.
- NC 292. 321 Walnut (c. 1950-60) This one-story, frame, side-gabled house retains its wood siding. A one-story frame side addition has been added at an unknown date.
- C 293. (NI-C-258) 322 Walnut (c. 1900) This two-story frame house was moved to this location from Main Street, circa 1916. The house maintains its wood siding. Two additions, a two-story frame addition, and a one-story frame addition, were added to the rear of the house at unknown dates. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. The side-gabled roof is punctured by an interior end chimney.
- C One-story frame garage (c. 1920).
- C 294. (NI-C-255) 323 Walnut (c. 1900) This two-story frame side-gabled house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main facade. Two additions, a one and one-half story shed-roofed addition and a one-story frame shed-roofed addition were added to the rear of the house at unknown dates.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 75 Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

- C 295. (NI-C-256) 325 Walnut (c. 1900) This two-story frame, front gabled house is clad in aluminum siding but retains its integrity. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the main elevation. A one-story frame addition was added to the rear at an unknown date.
- C 296. (NI-C-208) 102 Tureman (c. 1891-97) This two-story Queen Anne frame house retains its wood siding. A polygonal tower is topped by a gable-front dormer. A sawn and turned post porch is fitted into the ell of the roughly L-plan house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.
- C 297. (NI-C-209) 104 Tureman (1900) This two and one-half story frame Queen Anne house retains its wood siding. A Palladian-style window occupies the front gable peak. A sawn and turned post ornate porch rests in the ell of the L-plan house. The hipped and lower gables roof is pierced by an interior chimney.
- C 298. (NI-C-72) 106 Tureman (c.1870-80) This two-story frame house is one of the more unusual designs in Carlisle. The house was remodeled at the turn-of-the-century in a Classical style. The interior reveals an Italianate-Gothic styling. The house retains its weatherboard siding. A double porch with grouped columns was added, and a Classical cornice was placed on the porch and on the eaves of the house. A pyramidal roof with a metal spike, or pinnacle, rests at the apex of the house. An interior chimney punctures the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 76

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KY

- NC 299. Corner of North and Walnut Streets. Vacant lot
- NC 300. Vacant lot fronting Broadway between Chestnut and Main
- NC 301. Vacant lot fronting Market Street between Broadway and
Locust
- NC 302. Vacant lot fronting Main between Broadway and Walnut
Streets
- NC 303. Vacant lot fronting Mulberry between Elm and Locust Streets
- NC 304. Vacant lot fronting Chestnut between Elm and Locust Streets
- NC 305. Vacant lot fronting Broadway between Main and Chestnut
Streets
- C 306. 105(?) East Mulberry. T-plan building constructed ca. 1910
- C 307. 212(?) East Elm. T-plan building constructed ca. 1900

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 1

The Carlisle Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the historic development of Nicholas County. The town of Carlisle was established in 1816 as the county seat of Nicholas County and has served in that capacity ever since. The townscape and transportational corridors have evolved to facilitate the movement of products and services necessary to support the county's agrarian-based economy. The historic district contains the buildings and physical features associated with the growth and development of Carlisle, in its role as the center of county government and economic activity, from its founding to 1939. The district encompasses buildings important to the governmental, commercial, residential, educational, religious, industrial, transportational, and entertainment needs of the town and county residents. The district also includes areas of subsequent residential developments, which expanded the original plat.

Platted in 1816, the town site was chosen as the third county seat of Nicholas County, and named Carlisle. The first county seat of Nicholas County (formed in 1799 from parts of Bourbon and Mason Counties) was located at Elk Creek on the Licking River from 1800 to 1804. No courthouse was built there, and very little settlement occurred. Ellisville became the second county seat in 1804. A log courthouse and jail were built, and the town was settled. However, as Nicholas County became more populous, residents called for a more central location for county government. Responding to public sentiment, the Kentucky Legislature began an active search for a new location for the County Seat during their 1814-15 session.(1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 2

Several farmers had bid for a chance to sell a parcel of land to the State Legislature for the proposed town, possibly trying to unload unproductive farmland. According to one county history, much of the soil in Nicholas County is "rocky and poor", and makes poor farmland. One farmer, John Kincart, had sweetened his bid for the county seat by proposing that funds collected for the sale of every other lot in the plat would be donated to a fund for the construction of public buildings. He also promised to donate three quarters of an acre for the court square. The Commonwealth purchased fifty acres for the town from the John Kincart farm, and the town was platted out and lots sold in 1816.(2)

An important feature of the site of Carlisle was its location near the "Great Public Road", the Lexington to Maysville turnpike, which divided the county roughly in half, on its east-west path between Upper Blue Licks and Millersburg, in Bourbon County. This established route of transportation made Carlisle accessible to other areas of the county and state, and made the location more attractive for the development of an agricultural center that needed access to transportational routes for the shipping of goods to market.

The access road to the turnpike entered Carlisle on the north side of town and came down the Old Steam Mill Hill, now Broadway. All goods and travelers to Carlisle followed this route, until circa 1848. However, the dirt road was not always reliable. Because the hill descends into town from north to south at a steep pitch, the road was rendered impassable to wagons during the winter, and some haulers resorted to carrying the goods up the hill on their backs to waiting wagons when the road proved useless.(3)

Shortly after Carlisle was settled, the Lexington to Maysville turnpike was proposed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. The Legislators planned for the turnpike road being built between Maysville and Lexington to pass through town. However, the turnpike's intended route through

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 3

Carlisle was opposed by a Nicholas County member of the governing body. He feared that the inevitable six-team wagons brought by the road would bring competition to freight haulers in Carlisle. The turnpike was re-routed to what is now Route 68, west of Carlisle. The dissenting legislator did not anticipate that traffic would completely by-pass the budding city of Carlisle, eliminating countless business opportunities. The 1840s was a slow period for Carlisle businesses. A few new businesses were begun in 1841 to 1844, but there was no great commercial growth. Carlisle's growth was stifled without a major road of access to the rest of the state. The completion of the Forest Retreat Turnpike in 1845 finally connected Carlisle to the Maysville-Lexington Turnpike, now Route 32, and the rest of Kentucky. (4)

Carlisle moved into a period of growth after the opening of the Forest Retreat Turnpike, state road 32. Moreover, by 1848 the physical connection to the Maysville Pike, as it became known, brought "great broad-tread wagons, drawn by their six powerful horses, hauling great loads of merchandise to Lexington, Cynthiana, Paris, Georgetown, Richmond, Winchester, Lancaster and Danville. Two daily stage lines, carrying from 30 to 40 (passengers) to each coach (passed through Carlisle); carriages, hacks, buggies and rockaways, carrying the very elite and wealth of the state... and the merchandise of all lands poured along the great highway."(5) Carlisle's location on a major highway gave the town access to new products, and new markets for their goods.

The town of Carlisle was laid out in 1816 on a grid pattern with the Court Square occupying roughly the center of the plat. The original plat remains as the core of Carlisle and of the historic district, with subsequent additions surrounding it. Buildings responding to the needs of the fledgling county seat began appearing immediately on the heels of settlement. Governmental needs were met immediately, when the log courthouse at Ellisville was brought to town and placed on lot 37 (now occupied by the 1967 Public Library building on Broadway) until a new courthouse could be built. A brick and stone court house was completed in 1818 on the court square, and served the town

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 4

until it was replaced in 1844, by a second brick and stone building.

Several buildings in the original plat area identify it as the location of initial construction. The earliest buildings in Carlisle were placed around or near the Court Square, near the established roads. The original Main Street was located where Chestnut Street is today, intersecting Broadway, the "Old Steam Mill Hill", on the northeast corner of the Court Square. Chestnut and Locust Street, originally Main Cross, intersect on the northeast corner of the square. Several homes on Locust Street remain from the early period of settlement. The houses are designed in the Federal style and are of frame construction. The two-story home at 106 Locust (property # 214) was built circa 1816-20, and the two-story home at 236 Locust Street (property # 224) was built circa 1820. Other buildings on Locust Street identify it as a location of initial construction. The two-story frame residences at 234 Locust (property # 223), 236 Locust, and 108 Locust (property # 215) are built in the Federal style, but point to the Greek Revival style, having been constructed circa 1820-1840.

Commercial development in Carlisle began as soon as the town was opened for settlement. Merchants anticipated the prosperity of a county seat town, and so settled in Carlisle. Log and stone dry goods stores and markets sprung up quickly in the newly developing town. And four hotels were profitably co-existing in town by 1817. A log market house was built on the Court Square by early settler, Peter Schwarzweiler, in 1820. The early period in Carlisle was prosperous, and by 1830, 12 to 15 stores were operating in Carlisle. (6) As early as 1816 a log tavern was erected on what is now Chestnut Street. The double-pen log structure, built circa 1816 at 213 Chestnut Street (property # 101), is believed to have served as this tavern. The log building has since been clad in wood siding and a full-length porch has been added to the main facade. This is the only commercial building from the settlement period known to be remaining.

Land uses have remained fairly constant in Carlisle since its settlement. An industrial area developed along Market

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 5

Street (originally South Street) circa 1830-35, due to the availability of Brushy Fork Creek on the south side of town. Today Market Street continues as the location of some industrial businesses in town.

By 1830 a hemp and bagging factory employed 30 slaves in a two-story frame structure on Market Street. The entire building burned to the ground in 1932 and was not replaced. Samuel Kincart built a grain mill on Market Street circa 1833, on the site of the present railroad freight depot, at the foot of Broadway and Market Street.(7) Carlisle's industries have been based on the town's relationship with the agriculture of the surrounding county. And industries which processed the crops grown came into being soon after settlement. By 1830 three tanyards, three saddle shops, three cabinet shops, two carding factories and three blacksmiths were among the industries in town.(8) No known physical remains of these buildings or businesses exist today.

The corner of Locust and Chestnut Streets was designated as the site of a school to be built for city and county children. This corner was originally a main crossroads for traffic in Carlisle, on the northeast corner of the court square. A two-story brick seminary (property # 230) was built circa 1848-50. The building faces Chestnut Street with a front gable, decorated by a central bulls-eye window. The cornice line of the building is decorated by Lombardian arcades, and segmental arches accent the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The highly detailed building, and the obvious expense of its construction, shows the value placed on education by the people of Carlisle. Local tradition records that the first school in Nicholas County was taught in 1800, in a log cabin in the county, its exact location unknown. However, the remainder of the county's history of education has been centered in Carlisle. Perrin's history of Nicholas County records that a school was built in Carlisle in 1830 for the use of all children. The location of this building is today unknown.(9)

According to local deeds in the County Clerk's Office, a city school was located on Sycamore Street on lot #108 of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 6

the original plat, from circa 1851 to 1891. It was located in the area known as the "Village Green", which became a playground for the school children of Carlisle. The Village Green area extended from Main to North Streets and from Elm to Sycamore Streets. All of the lots had been sold in 1816 as part of the original plat of the town. However, most of the lots remained vacant until residential development began around 1890. A private school, the Carlisle Seminary (property # 214), was built on Locust Street circa 1880, only about one-half of a block from the earlier seminary.(10) The two-story brick Carlisle Seminary building has been used as a residence since 1886. A two-story brick school building designed in the Romanesque style was constructed in the area known as the "Congleton and Colliver Addition" in 1891. The building was damaged by fire and rebuilt in 1903. The school building was demolished in 1981. The current schools of Carlisle and Nicholas County were built in recent years and are located in a complex off Route 36 at the western entrance to town, outside the district boundary.

In 1856, construction got underway for the Carlisle-Sharpsburg Turnpike, now Route 36, the current Main Street. The people of Carlisle campaigned for the turnpike and raised one-hundred thousand dollars in cash subscriptions to ensure that the new road would be brought through their town. The road was completed in 1860 and business in the town improved greatly, with one merchant reporting receipts of \$6000 for the year. The placement of the new road also caused a physical shift of commercial traffic from Old Steam Mill Hill to present day Main Street. The turnpike became a main feeder road for business into Carlisle, and thus focused commercial development onto present day Main Street. This change led to the original Main Street, now Chestnut Street, becoming primarily residential in character.

A significant residential development began along West Main Street circa 1865 and continued as late as 1939. One of the first residences built on the new turnpike was the Anderson Cornwall House at 361 West Main (property # 16). The large, two-story, Greek Revival house was built circa 1865 on the new road. Another early house, built in response to the new road, is the one and one-half story house at 343 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 7

(property # 39), built circa 1858-68. The main block of the house is a log pen. The house was remodeled circa 1870-80, when a central gable roof and an upper half story. The house was clad in frame siding, and a one-story frame addition to the rear was added at the same time.

The opening of several businesses coincided with the opening of the new turnpike. Thomas A. Dorsey opened a lumber company and became a builder in 1860. Dorsey had formerly been a local farmer, but the increasing needs for construction goods encouraged Dorsey to leave behind the plow. A lumberyard for the company was located in "Dorsey's Addition" to Carlisle, on the southeastern boundary of town, not included in the district boundary.

Other businesses began operation shortly after the opening of the Sharpsburg turnpike, and it is likely that access to markets for their goods greatly influenced their inception. The Chappell, Bruce and McIntyre Shoe Factory began operation in Carlisle in 1862 in a building on Main Street. The small company cleared \$7000 the first year in business, but the owners soon decided that they could not compete against eastern shoe manufacturers and closed the company. In 1864 a Mr. Weaver operated looms that made heavy jean material. However, he ran out of money and he also closed his business. The site of his business is unknown. The Carlisle Mercury was published for the first time in 1867, and it remains today as the only local newspaper, but its original home no longer remains.

Railway travel came to Carlisle in 1871 with the completion of the Maysville and Sharpsburg Railroad. The tracks remain on the south side of Market Street, the historic industrial portion of town. The railroad opened up new markets for local crops and goods, as it brought new consumer goods to Carlisle. The increased pace of commerce had a profound effect upon the earlier industrial area. Warehouses and depots grew up along both sides of the tracks for the length of the southern boundary of Carlisle and prosperity accompanied the rails. R.C. King received a patent on his Bluegrass Seed-stripper in 1870. He manufactured both hand and horsepowered machinery, and operated a hardware store in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 8

the building now occupied by Garrett's Furniture on West Main Street (property # 51 circa 1912). King marketed his seed-stripper worldwide thanks to the availability of the railroad. Also in 1870, Archdeacon and Brothers Carriage Works opened for business. In 1888 the carriage makers opened a shop on the southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets. The site of the building is not included in the district boundary. A restaurant (originally a gas station built circa 1930) now occupies the site of the carriage shop.

Surprisingly, two fires in January and May of 1873, did not allow Carlisle to reconstruct its commercial district to better accommodate late nineteenth century travel modes. Fifteen firms were affected by the January blaze and five were razed by the second fire. Though most buildings in the commercial sections of West Main Street date from the mid-1870s to the 1910s, the tracks lying at the foot of a sharp bluff on the Brushy Fork Creek and the presence of the existing industrial buildings adjacent to the tracks caused Carlisle's business district to remain in its historic location. Other lands near the tracks remain privately owned farmland even today. The J.T. Sims Building at 108 Main Street (property # 61), was built in 1883, presumably on a lot left vacant by the fires. A dry goods store was operated on the first floor, and the Mozart Hall, which hosted dances and live shows, was operated on the second floor of the building.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad took over the railroad line and built a frame passenger depot in 1882. The depot burned in 1911, and was replaced by the extant passenger depot built in 1912 (property # 78), and it served the needs of travelers in Carlisle until circa 1941. The depot is a one story brick building with a terra cotta tile roof with Stick-style deep eaves and brackets. The building is now home to the Nicholas County Historical Society, and the building was placed on the National Register in 1979.

The current County Court House (property # 57) was constructed in 1893, to replace the court house built in 1844. It seems plausible that the Second Empire-styled brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 9

and stone building was planned in response to the numerous new constructions taking form all around the court square. The town was given a complete facelift at the turn-of-the-century, and new and modern buildings replaced the earlier settlement-era buildings.

A population growth in Carlisle from the mid-nineteenth century into the early twentieth century led to the towns physical expansion. In 1860 to population was 600, by 1877 the population had grown to 1500 people. The number of people in Carlisle has remained at approximately 1500 since that time, with the current population being slightly above that.

Several suburban developments occurred in Carlisle at the turn-of-the century, in response to the growing population. The "Elmwood Addition" was added to the northwestern boundary of Carlisle in 1887, and experienced active development until circa 1930. The "Congleton and Colliver Addition" was made to the eastern boundary of town in 1892, and the "Dooley's Addition" was attached to it, in 1901. "Henryville" was developed by R.D. Henry as a black settlement circa 1880-90, and most of the frame homes remaining date from that period. However, "Henryville" was a separate town until 1978, when it was annexed to the northern and eastern boundary of Carlisle, in conjunction with a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant made to the city. The citizens of "Henryville" had made pleas to the City Council in 1900 and 1909 for inclusion into the city limits, but were denied. Moreover, several deeds filed in the County Clerk's office for the "Elmwood Addition" specify that no one of "African descent" could be sold the land. Only after ordered by the Federal Government did Carlisle allow black citizens to live within its city limits.

The industries operating in Carlisle at the turn-of-the century were not unlike the industries in other county seats in Kentucky. Industries which processed the products of the farms surrounding Carlisle were prominent. One such industry was the Carlisle Kentucky Jersey Creamery Company which manufactured butter and cheese. The building has since been replaced by houses. Tobacco was also an important industry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCarlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 10

in Carlisle. Nicholas county farmers had been growing Burley tobacco as a cash crop since the mid-nineteenth century. However, tobacco became the chief crop in the county after the Civil War, because of the high prices paid for the commodity since then. Many farmers in the county raised between 1200 and 1500 pounds in 1881.(11) Tobacco had traditionally been shipped out of town unprocessed. But in 1907 the Standard Cigar Company began production in Carlisle. The cigar company was short-lived due to the end of the tobacco market in Carlisle in the early part of the twentieth century. A dispute in prices between the buyers and the growers dismantled the market. The location of the cigar factory is unknown.(12)

Bus travel came to Carlisle circa 1910 and was available to townpeople until circa 1975. Hopkins Drug Store on East Main Street (property # 67) served as the bus station. Routes went to Mount Sterling via Moorefield and Sharpsburg, and later a route went to Lexington. These bus routes took advantage of the existing roads.

The automobile has had a distinct impact on the city of Carlisle and the county. The Harper family of Carlisle opened a Ford Motor dealership circa 1917-20, in the building at 254 East Main Street (property # 77). The one-story brick commercial building combined a garage and a showroom. A gasoline filling station operated on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets (outside the district boundaries) operated circa 1920 to circa 1950. A gasoline filling station within the district boundaries was built on the corner of Main and Sycamore Streets, circa 1925-35 (property # 42). The one-story brick saltbox building still serves as a gas station. The construction of private garages also coincides with the growing importance of the automobile to Carlisle, and to America. Most contributing garages in the district are dated circa 1920-39.

The automobile has had a further reaching influence on most small towns across Kentucky. The construction of roads and the availability of automobiles made travel to businesses and services outside of town accessible, and small town businesses have suffered. However, in Carlisle this has not

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 11

been the over-all trend. The majority of commercial buildings in town are occupied, and businesses operating; only one building in the commercial district stands vacant. Two restaurants operate within the district, and two drug stores co-exist. Some businesses, such as "Country Collectibles" which occupies the Old Reliable Store building (property # 64) on the southwest corner of Main and Locust Streets sell locally made products and crafts, appealing to the tourist trade. The other businesses cater to the needs of Carlisle and the county. Two furniture stores, a jewelry store, and three clothing stores also occupy buildings in the commercial district.

The industries of Carlisle have changed over the last decades, in response to changing markets and needs. Industry is no longer concerned with the processing of agrarian products of the county, and there are no longer markets for tobacco, produce, stock or lumber in Carlisle. The prominent industry in Carlisle is textile related. Two textile companies operate in Carlisle. At present, Jockey Brand Industries operates a plant on the outskirts of Carlisle's west side. The plant employs approximately 500 people. The Magic Image textile company manufactures t-shirts and other items in one section of the Harper's Garage building at 254 East Main Street, and employs a small staff.

The town of Carlisle remains as the active economic center of Nicholas County, still providing many of the goods and services traditionally associated with a county seat. The Carlisle Historic District highlights the buildings and structures related to the town's role as the center of county activity. The boundary of the district encloses a cohesive, well-defined area which illustrates the physical development of the governmental, commercial, residential, educational, religious, industrial, and transportation services supplied by Carlisle to the town and county residents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Endnotes

- 1 William Henry Perrin, History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky (Chicago, IL: O.L. Baskin and Company, 1882), pp. 333-334.
- 2 Perrin, p. 372.
- 3 Perrin, pp. 333-334.
- 4 Perrin, p.370.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Perrin, p. 365.
- 7 Perrin, p. 352.
- 8 Perrin, p. 365.
- 9 Perrin, p. 352.
- 10 Nicholas County Deed Book; Perrin, p. 360.
- 11 Perrin, p. 345-6.
- 12 Joan Weissinger Conley, ed., History of Nicholas County (Nicholas County Historical Society, Inc., 1976), p. 169.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 2

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the intact, historic, commercial, residential, and governmental resources in Carlisle. The boundaries of the district were determined by groups of non-contributing properties. To the north is a non-contributing historic development, excluded because of unsympathetic alterations to historic buildings. The south is bordered by the Brushy Fork Creek, a natural boundary. To the east and west are the edges of the town's historic development, non-contributing because of non-historic buildings constructed among historic building, unsympathetic alterations to historic buildings, and demolitions of historic buildings.

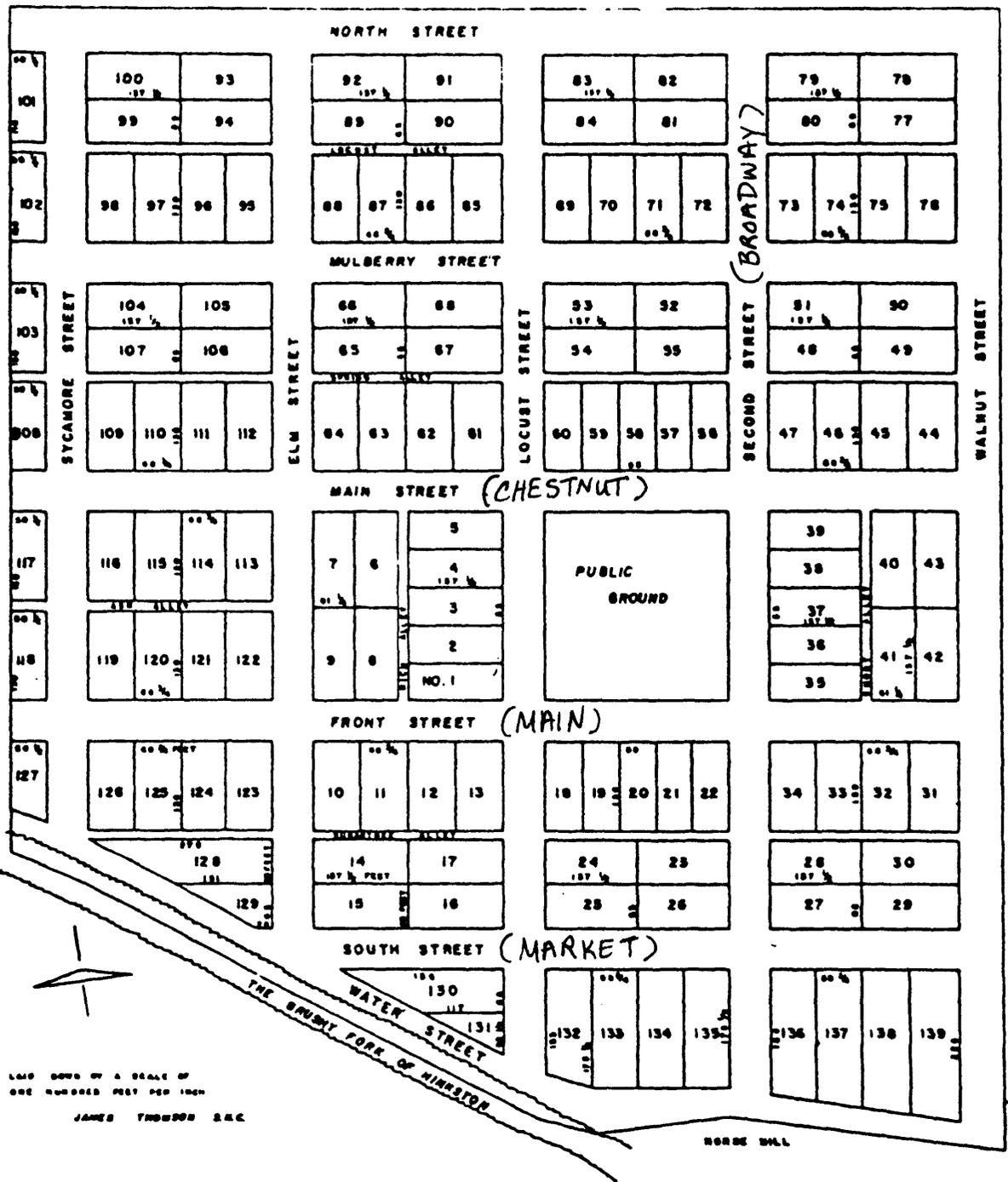
UTM COORDINATES

ALL POINTS ARE IN ZONE 16

EASTING	NORTHING	POINT
759,380	4245,200	A
759,920	4244920	B
760,160	4244,520	C
759,940	4244,200	D
759,560	4244,320	E
759,000	4244,480	F
759,180	4245,160	G

A PLAT OF THE TOWN OF CARLISLE

NICHOLAS COUNTY KENTUCKY



LAND BOUND BY A SCALE OF
ONE HUNDRED FEET PER INCH

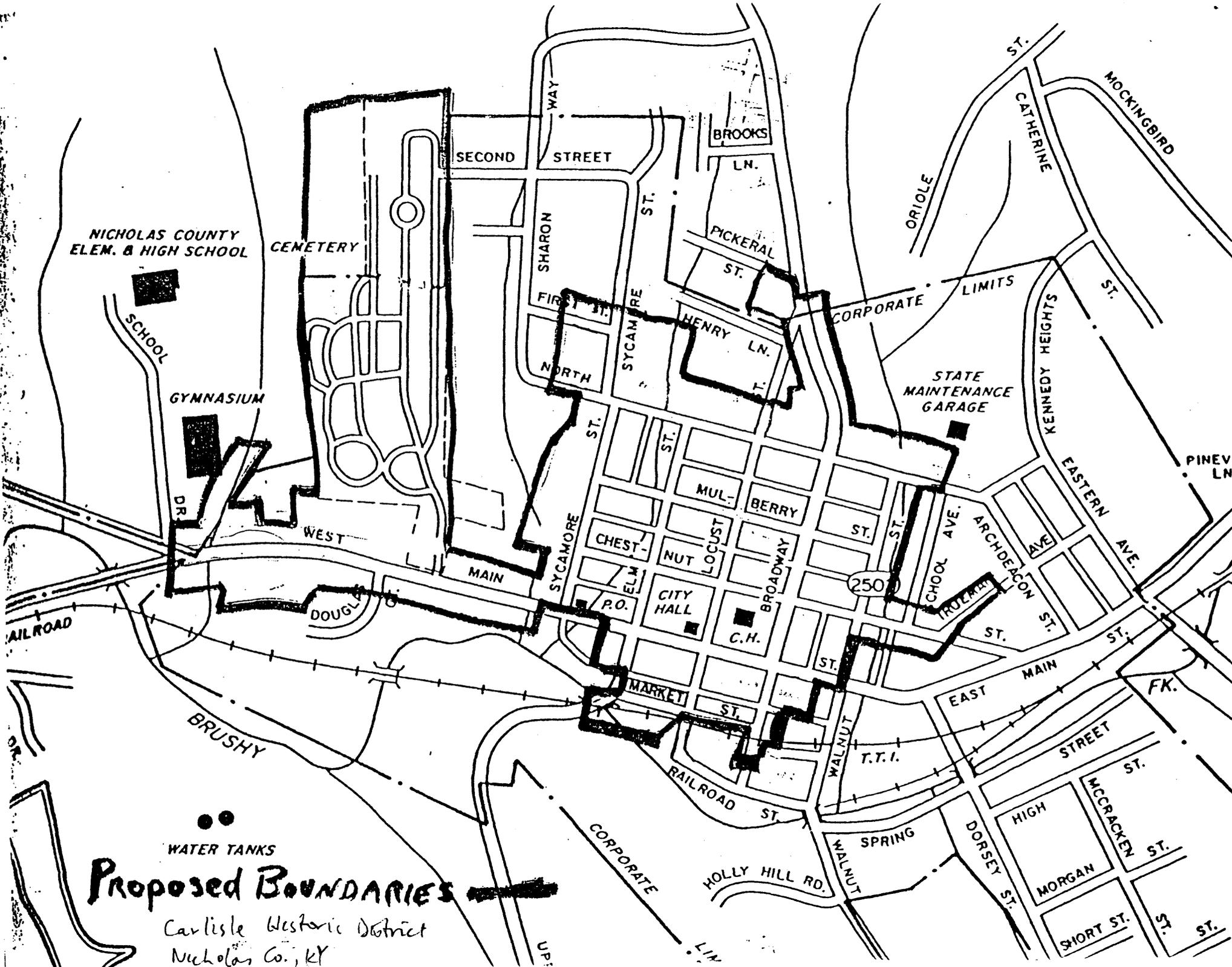
JAMES THOMSON S.R.C.

KENTUCKY NICHOLAS COUNTY SCT.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAT AND REPORT HAS BEEN MADE OUT BY ME,
AGREABLY TO THE PLAN AND DIRECTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF CARLISLE,
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS 20TH. DAY OF OCTOBER 1816. JAMES THOMSON
SURVEYOR OF KENTY.

AND THEREUPON IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT THE AFORESAID PLAT AND REPORT
BE CONFIRMED AND ESTABLISHED.

COPIED AUGUST 1862 FROM ORIGINAL PLAT
ON FILE WITH NICHOLAS COUNTY CLERK



NICHOLAS COUNTY
ELEM. & HIGH SCHOOL

CEMETERY

GYMNASIUM

STATE
MAINTENANCE
GARAGE

CITY HALL

C.H.

250

WATER TANKS

Proposed Boundaries

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas Co., KY

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Carlisle Historic District
Nicholas County, Kentucky

Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Carlisle Historic District
2. Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky
3. Photographer, Donna M. Neary
4. Date: March 1989
5. Negatives on file with the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

(The above information is the same for all ten photographs submitted with the nomination. Below is a numbered list of the photographs.)

1. View of Carlisle; photographer facing northeast.
2. West side of Broadway between Main Street and Market; photographer facing southwest.
3. West side of Locust Street; photographer facing southwest.
4. View of Carlisle from Main Street; photographer facing east.
5. South side of West Main Street; photographer facing southeast.
6. North side of West Main Street including non-contributing 227 West Main (foreground); photographer facing northeast.
7. Nicholas County Court House on East Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
8. East side of Elm Street including 101 Elm (right corner) and non-contributing 105-107 Elm; photographer facing northeast.
9. North side of North Street; photographer facing west.
10. Market Street including the Louisville and Nashville Railroad passenger depot (left); photographer facing east.

