

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1976

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Liggett and Myers Tobacco Re-handling Facility
Other names/site number (FAS 1272): Continental Tobacco Co.

2. Location:

Street & number: 200 Bolivar Street Not for publication: N/A City or town: Lexington
Vicinity: N/A State: Kentucky Code: KY County: Fayette Code _067_ Zip Code: 40508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official **David L. Morgan, SHPO** Date 3-04-03

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____
 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) _____

for Daniel J. Wilson
Signature of Keeper Date of Action April 11, 2003

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
2 _____	_____ buildings
0 _____	_____ sites
2 _____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
4 _____	0 _____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Category: Agriculture/Subsistence Sub: Processing Site

Current Functions Category: Commerce Sub: Warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other:early 20th Century Warehouse

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>Stone/poured concrete</u>
Roof	<u>Metal/Tar Coating</u>
Walls	<u>Brick</u>
Other	<u>Post and beam construction</u>

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance Industry
Period of Significance 1899 - 1953
Significant Dates 1899, 1903, 1904, 1911, 1916
Significant Person NA
Cultural Affiliation NA
Architect/Builder Hendricks Brothers and Co., Architects and Builders, New Jersey

Narrative Statement of Significance (See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

- 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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.85 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	<u>718835</u>	<u>4213244</u>	All coordinates on Lexington West quad

Verbal Boundary Description: (See page 10-1)

Boundary Justification: Fayette County Deed indicates the legal boundaries for the property. Those boundaries include the Liggett and Myer Building and its associated resources.

11. Form Prepared By

Nme/Ttle: Fred Rogers, Research Associate, Primary Investigator

Organization: University of Kentucky Date: November 19, 2002

Street & Number: 108 a Pence Hall, College of Architecture

Telephone: 859 257-7628

City or Town: Lexington State: KY Zip Code: 40508

Property Owner

name McThomas, Inc.

street & number 200 Bolivar Street telephone 859-254-9934

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 1

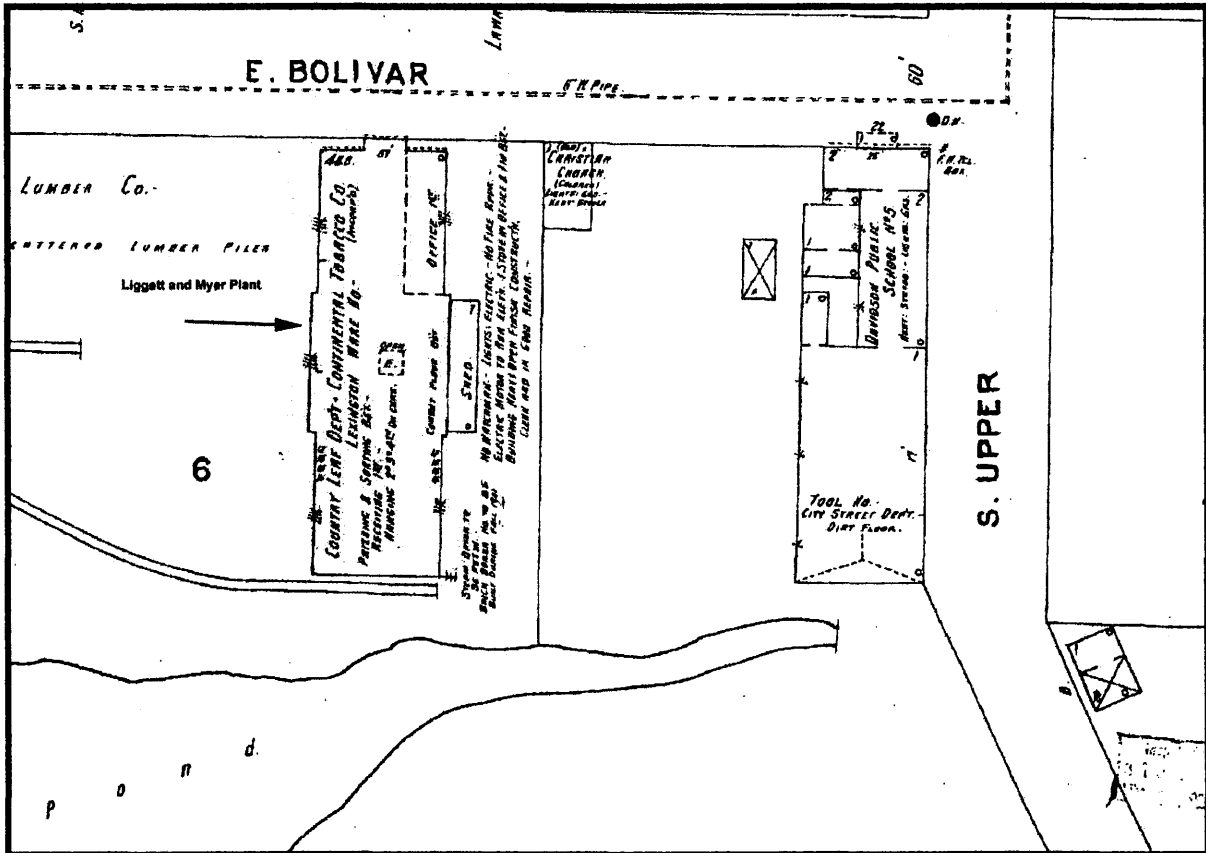


Figure 1, 1901 Sanborn Map

The Liggett and Myers building (FA-S-1272) was the first tobacco re-handling facility built in Fayette County by a major national tobacco manufacturer. It is situated in the proximity of the main line of the L&N railroad, which skirts the southwest edge of the city of Lexington. The facility was accessed by a spur from the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad, and the area around the plant was historically characterized as mostly residential. The 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance shows a number of T-plan and shotgun-style residences as well as other Victorian vernacular structures to the north of the plant. Additionally, the plant was located next to an early African-American church and cemetery, while the Davidson Public School No. 5 was located at the corner of Bolivar and Upper Streets (Figure 1). To the northwest of the plant was the Van Arsdel Lumber Company. The original building was a three-story, brick, industrial complex built in 1899 (Figure 2).¹ The building was the only industrial facility on the block, and was located in relative isolation from any other tobacco facilities in the city.²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 2

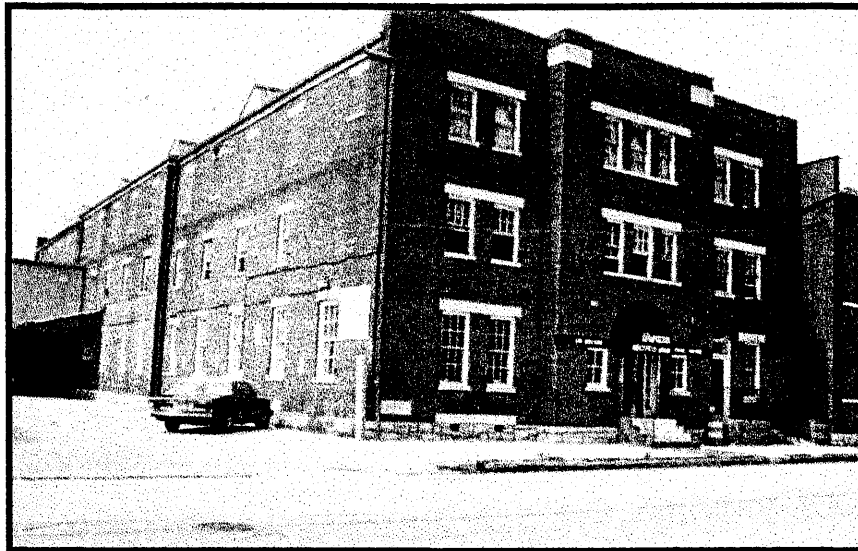


Figure 2, Front and side elevations of 1899 facility.

The exterior of the building features a central entrance on the façade, which is flanked by two-over-two windows. The front entrance has side-lights as well as an arched transom over the door. The remaining windows on the façade are either six-over-six or four-over-four double hung sashes. The brick pattern is common bond. The original roof line of the plant was slightly pitched with gables on the front and rear elevations, however, the roof was altered (likely during the 1940s) to accommodate new ventilation and lighting demands. The alteration culminated in a completely flat roof with parapets replacing the gable ends.

The three-story structure is 57 feet wide and runs approximately 190 feet long. The building is set on a wet-laid, cut stone foundation. A partial basement was used for prizing and sorting tobacco. Large bay doors on the back of the building allowed access to the railroad spur, and the tobacco was received, prized and sorted on the first floor. Additionally, the first floor was used for offices. The remaining floors were used originally for hanging the tobacco on cars while awaiting re-drying.

The side elevations are 190 feet long, constituting fifteen bays. The windows repeat the pattern established on the front elevation with the large six-over-six sash windows on the first floor and the smaller six-over-six sash windows on the remaining floors (the third floor windows are bricked in).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 3

=====



Figure 3, Rear elevation.

Additionally, the rear elevation (Figure 3) reveals a continuation of the window pattern along with a loading bay, and a pedestrian access to the second floor. The loading bay and pedestrian access are alterations to the original structure (it is not known when the alterations occurred). The original access point to the railroad spur was on the basement floor of the building; however it was covered over at some point blocking access to it. A concrete loading dock was added sometime after 1924, and it first appears on the 1934 Sanborn map.³

Between 1903 and 1916, several significant additions to the facility occurred. The land on the northwest side of the plant was purchased in 1903, and a large wing was built on the northwest side of the main plant (Figure 4).⁴ The addition is constructed of brick, and consists of 21 bays fronting Bolivar Street, 200 feet long and 80 feet wide.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 4

=====



Figure 4, 1903 addition.

The two story structure is built on a stone foundation. The roof had a low pitch gable that mirrored the 1899 structure, and it accommodated several ventilation devices, however, this section of the roof was altered and converted to a flat roof (likely at the same time that the roof alteration occurred on the 1899 structure). The windows are segmentally arched and have six-over-six sashes, all of which are now boarded over or bricked in. A single story loading shed was built on the northwest end of the addition, which was oriented toward the railroad spur. The shed was removed at some point, and large overhead doors were installed to provide loading access for trucks. The addition had three large steam operated re-dryers on the second floor, while the first floor was used for conditioning and preparing the tobacco in hogsheads.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 5

=====

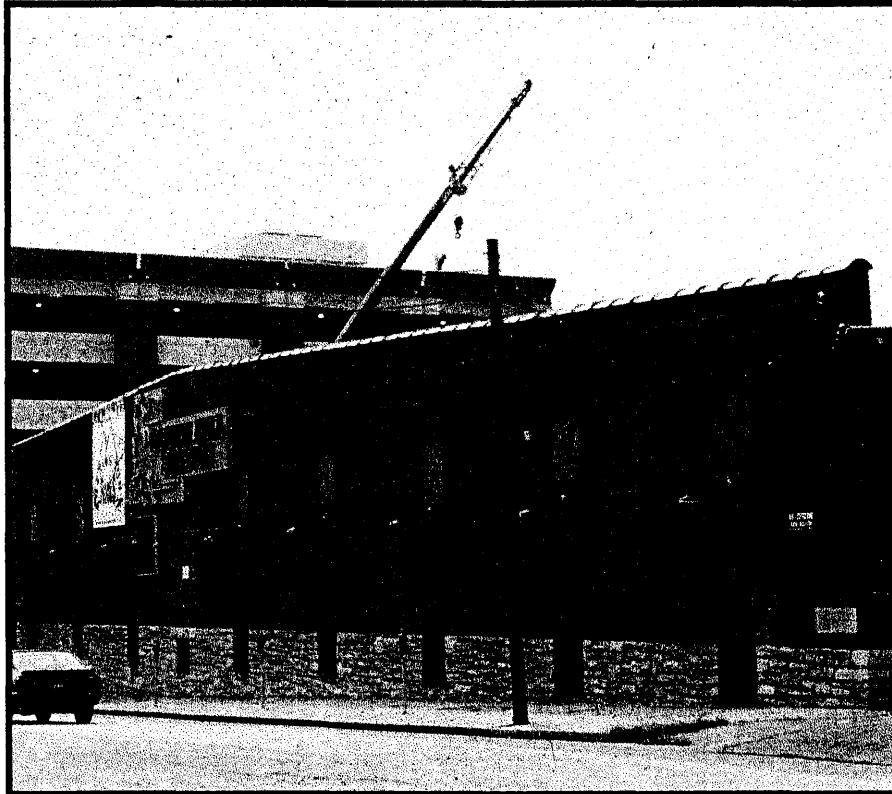


Figure 5, 1904 Warehouse addition

In 1904, subsequent to the addition of the re-drying plant, Liggett and Myers built a warehouse for storage and shipping (figure 5) on the southeast side of the original 1899 plant. This warehouse occupies the corner of Bolivar and Upper Streets. Hendricks Brothers & Company, Architects/Builders of New Jersey designed and built the structure. It was the largest warehouse of its kind in the city when it was built.⁵

The African-American church on the site was demolished and the cemetery was moved to an unknown location (most likely the Lexington Cemetery), while the public school building was also demolished to make way for the warehouse.⁶ The storage facility was built on a poured concrete foundation. Cut stone was used for the first floor walls; the remaining structure was constructed of brick. Both floors had small, segmented arch windows on all of the elevations. The Bolivar and Upper Street facades had pedestrian entrances on the first floor, while the rear of the building features a concrete loading dock and a large bay door (figure 6). The loading dock also provides access to the first floor, and hogsheads were transported from the processing plant to the warehouse through bay doors on the northwest first floor elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 6



Figure 6, Loading dock and location of railroad spur.

When the warehouse was in use, hogsheads were stored and shipped to manufacturing facilities owned by Liggett and Myers. The warehouses owned by Liggett and Myers in Lexington served as a reservoir for tobacco; ultimately the tobacco giant would have as many as five large warehouses located in Lexington, however, this is the only one that remains.⁷ The exterior of the warehouse has undergone an alteration to the southeast corner, facing Bolivar Street. That corner has been modified to accommodate a pedestrian entrance. The interior has been altered to accommodate several small businesses. The loading dock is in a state of severe decay, while the railroad spur was covered over with asphalt. The building still retains a legible "Bull Durham" advertisement on the southeast elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7

Page 7

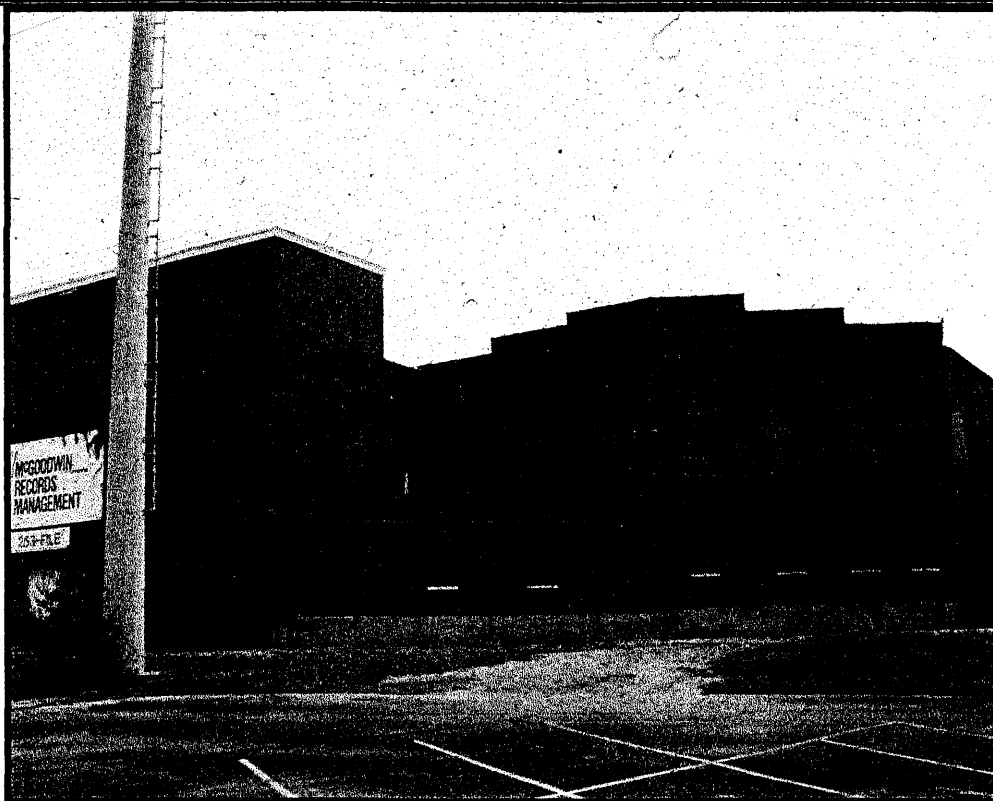


Figure 7, View facing east of the 1916 Addition.

In 1916 another wing was added parallel to the 1903 addition. This two-story, eighteen-bay section of the plant is built on a poured concrete foundation, and constructed of brick. The windows are segmentally arched six-over-six sashes and they are currently boarded over or bricked in. This is the only section of the plant that retains its original stepped-gable roofline. The second floor was used for stemming the tobacco, while the first floor was a cooper shop where hogsheads were constructed.⁸ A single-story, diagonal loading bay was built; however, it is not known when the addition occurred. It featured two segmentally arched windows, and a single bay door. The Addition appears to be a staging area between the two primary wings of the plant, and its position aligned it with the railroad spur for easy access to freight cars.

In addition to the new wing of the plant, a large, single-story engine room, and a boiler room with two large metal smoke stacks were added. The facility generated its own power and steam, and a 50,000 gallon water tower was constructed next to the plant. The water tower fed a series of 6" pipes that served not only the plant, but the surrounding community at large.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 8

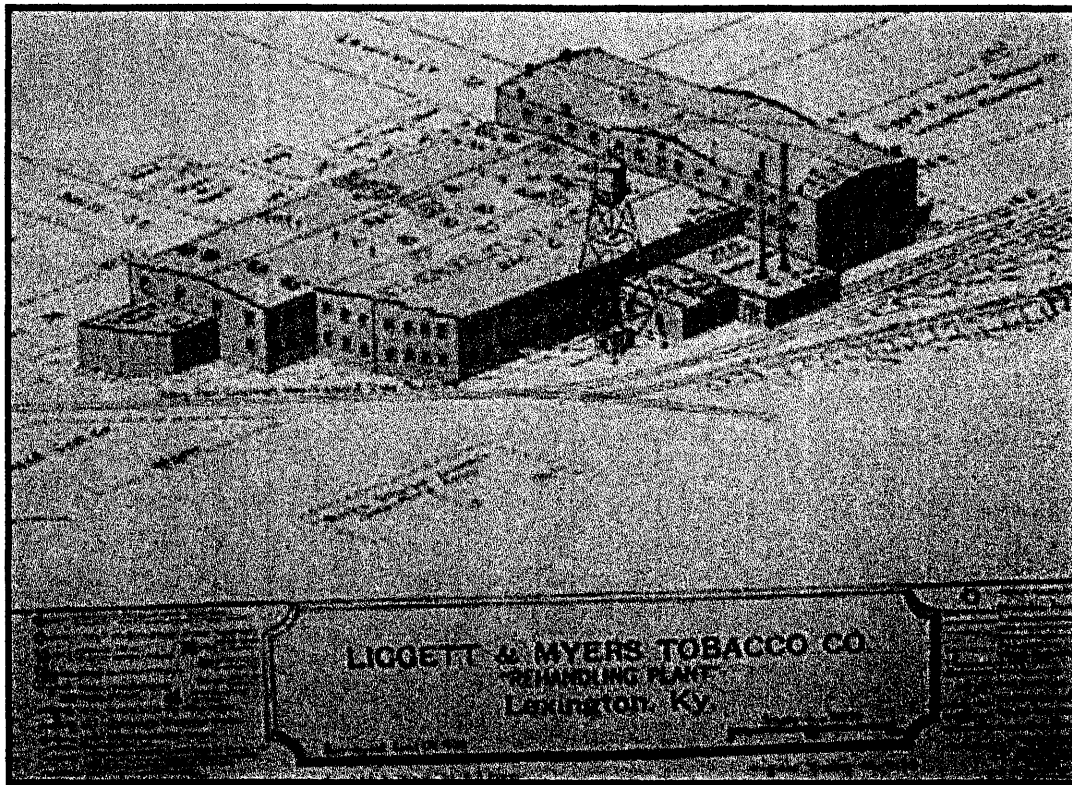


Figure 8, Tobacco plant as it was in 1924.

Figure 8 shows the plant with the two wing additions, the boiler and engine rooms, as well as the water tower and valve house. Likewise, the railroad spur and loading docks are visible as well. The Warehouse is not illustrated. By the 1930s, a large brick smoke stack was built near the water tower location. The tower was built by J. M. Cutshall and Sons of Brazil, Indiana. The smoke stack is approximately eighty feet tall, and tapers slightly as it ascends (figure 9). Although it was used for emissions from the plant, today it serves as a cellular communications tower.

The water tower was removed at an unknown time, and an elevated tile ash dump was built in the location where the tower stood (Figure 10). The machines used in the plant created a low grade ash while processing the tobacco. The ash was hauled on a conveyer to the ash dump where it was loaded on trucks and hauled away. The ash dump is currently unused.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 9

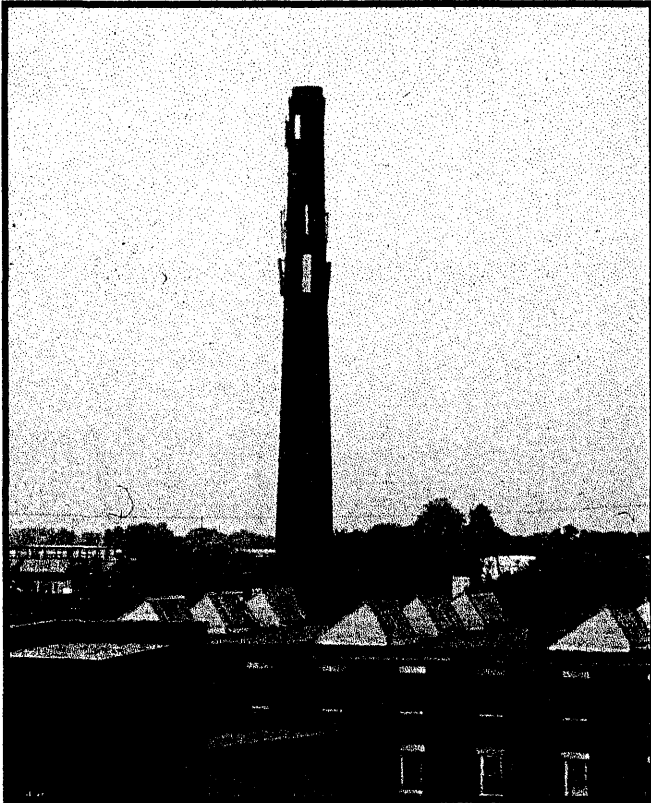


Figure 9, Brick smoke stack.

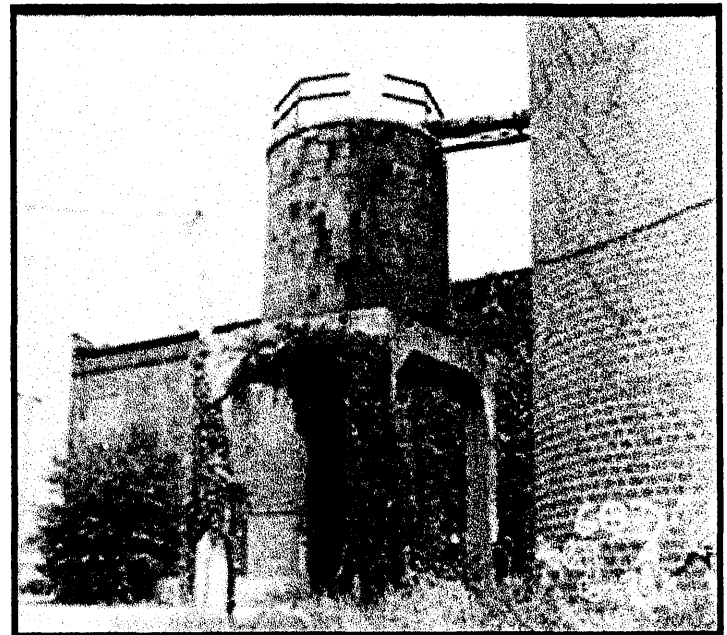


Figure 10, Ash dump.

The plant operated until the 1960s, after which it closed. The property was bought by Arthur and Joan Abshire in 1973. The plant facility most recently has been used for storage and office space, while the warehouse is occupied and contains several businesses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 7 Page 10

=====

¹ Announced in the *Herald*, October 13, 1899, p. 1 col. 13: "Continental Tobacco Company will establish warehouse; to be erected at once."

² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lexington, Kentucky, Section 9, 1901.

³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lexington, Kentucky, Section 213, 1934.

⁴ Fayette County Deed Book 137, page 106, 1904. Author Unknown, *The Leader*, "Tobacco Building" August 26, 1903, p. 8 col. 1.

⁵ Loose-leaf tobacco sales did not occur in Lexington until 1905, and afterwards very large and specialized warehouses were built for sales.

⁶ Author unknown, *Leader*, "Henry Satterwhite," August 25, 1904, p. 3 col. 3, A letter to the editor of the paper protested the removal of the cemetery and the treatment of the stones being used in the foundation of the new building. The article points out that the burial ground was used by the public at large, and ownership of the property should have reverted back to the Maxwell heirs once it was no longer used as a cemetery. The protest was to no avail.

⁷ The others were located near Angliana Avenue. See Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lexington, Kentucky, Section 210, 1934.

⁸ Associated Mutual Insurance Company, "Survey of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co. Re-Handling Plant, Lexington, KY," Index Number 54828, 1924.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 1

=====
Statement of Significance:

The historic Liggett and Myers Tobacco Re-handling Plant (FA-S-1272) located at 200 Bolivar Street in Lexington, Kentucky, was built in 1899 with subsequent significant additions built between 1903 and 1916. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significant association with the tobacco industry in Lexington, Kentucky. This property is being evaluated as significant within the historic context of "the Tobacco Industry in Lexington, Kentucky, 1880 - 1950."

The Liggett and Myers plant appears to be the first tobacco re-handling plant built in Lexington by a major national tobacco corporation. The operation began before loose-leaf sales were a part of Fayette County and Lexington's historic legacy. A survey of tobacco facilities in Lexington reveals that many have been destroyed, both loose-leaf sales warehouses, as well as cooper shops, freight docks, re-handling plants, and other tobacco related specialty shops. The Liggett and Myers facility appears to be the only extant tobacco re-handling plant remaining in Lexington that dates from the 19th century. A survey of the Kentucky Heritage Council's files reveals that no tobacco sales warehouses or re-handling plants in Fayette County are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the many tobacco facilities in Fayette County, to date only three have been previously surveyed:

<u>KHC Survey #</u>	<u>Name of facility</u>	<u>Date</u>
Fa-LNE-178	E.B. Drake Tobacco Factory	1904
Fa-LN-NL-56	Shelby Brothers Twist Tobacco Factory	ca.1893 (destroyed)
FASB-36	Central District Warehouse #60	ca.1930-40

The Liggett and Myer plant was the first significant tobacco operation to locate near the main line of the L&N railroad, which skirted the southwest edge of the city, and crossed over a section of South Broadway. It was built before the L&N freight depot was relocated to the intersection of South Broadway and Bolivar Streets, and several years before the formation of Lexington's Central District tobacco warehouse community. The southwestern edge of Lexington was conducive for large warehouses given the availability of large tracts of undeveloped land after the turn of the century and because of the accessibility to the major railroad line. Thus, Liggett and Myers decision to locate near what would become the Central Warehouse District for the eastern part of the state, as well as the burley capital of the world, made them the leader in establishing a major architectural, cultural, economic, and social trend in Lexington's history, all centered on tobacco.¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 2

=====

Historic Context: The Tobacco Industry in Lexington, Kentucky, 1880 - 1950:

National Overview

By the time society made the transition into the nineteenth century, tobacco was well regarded as a staple American industry. Established by the colonists at Jamestown, the crop and industry diffused to the northern, southern, and western parts of the country, including Kentucky.² Virginia led the way in establishing tobacco warehouses along navigable waterways, thus creating an early infrastructure for the wide-scale marketing and shipment of the commodity. Kentucky followed suit and enacted legislation as early as 1792, mandating the placement of tobacco storage and inspection facilities in the counties of Fayette, Clark, Woodford, Madison, Jessamine, and others.³ Kentucky had as many as fifty tobacco inspection stations by 1807, emphasizing the importance of tobacco as an agricultural commodity for settlers, as well as revealing the transfer of agricultural practices from Virginia to Kentucky, and the overall reliance on waterways as the predominant mode of transportation.⁴ Despite Kentucky's early association with tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina were the primary states for tobacco production. In 1810, Virginia's industrial distribution of tobacco products accounted for nearly forty percent of the total market for the United States.⁵

The Virginia and Kentucky organization of the western tobacco trade system was greatly enhanced by the Louisiana Purchase, which opened up the Mississippi River as a major route for the exportation of tobacco to ports in southern Louisiana.⁶ Growing consumption of American tobacco by Europeans, as well as a network of tobacco warehouses along navigable waterways, sparked a boom in Kentucky's western tobacco economy during the first third of the nineteenth century. Chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco and snuff were the primary forms of consumption during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, however, the market for cigars was growing. In 1830 for example, England imported two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cigars, making it the most widely consumed tobacco product in that country.⁷

The Liggett family entered the tobacco business in 1822, processing tobacco and manufacturing snuff in Belleville, Illinois⁸. By 1833, however, the Liggett family relocated to St. Louis, Missouri, where, in 1849, John E. Liggett and his brother established a tobacco factory. Their focus shifted away from snuff to chew, and the river system of trade allowed them to have access to the dark tobaccos grown in the western part of Kentucky, as well as providing shipment to ports along the Mississippi.⁹

The parallel rise in tobacco production and consumption, along with the virtually world-wide attention given to the advent of new forms of consumption ignited the industry.¹⁰ Tobacco culture flourished in Kentucky so that by 1860, the entire western half of the state was producing millions of pounds of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 3

=====

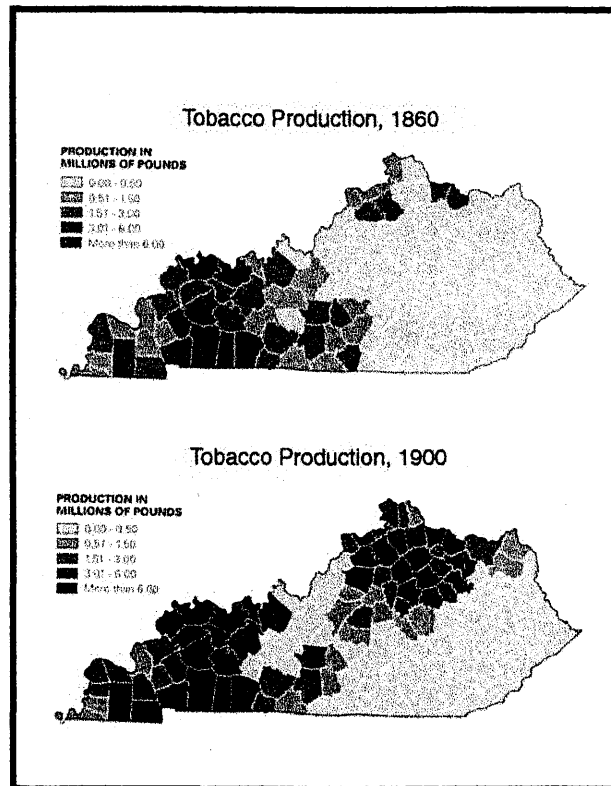


Figure 1, Tobacco growth and geographic shift in Kentucky, 1860-1900.

tobacco yearly. That same year, in the predominant tobacco states of Virginia and North Carolina, 348 tobacco factories existed, dedicated mostly to the production of chew.¹¹

The Civil War changed the national tobacco market extensively. The ravaged warehouses and production facilities in the south, namely North Carolina and Virginia, especially those in Richmond, allowed Kentucky to rise to the top in tobacco production and sales by 1863.¹² Likewise, in 1864, Kentucky's tobacco economy shifted from the western part of the state to the central Bluegrass Region. White burley was developed and in the Ohio Valley, and Kentucky farmers began growing the crop immediately. The white burley leaf was highly absorbent and chlorophyll deficient, making it ideal for sweater chew and mild enough for cigarettes.¹³ Although hemp declines some during the war, burley would not take off in the inner Blue Grass counties for another twenty years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 4

The Rise of the Tobacco Manufacturer:

During the 1870s, the rise of the tobacco manufacturer begins, and sets off a period in American history that fuses tobacco with virtually all aspects of American life. In 1873, the Liggett brothers form a partnership with George S. Myers and incorporate as the Liggett and Myers Company, located in Durham North Carolina. The company introduced "Love" tobacco that same year, to promote reconciliation between the North and South. Likewise in 1874, Washington Duke and James Buchanan Duke built a factory in Durham, North Carolina, and in 1875, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company is formed. All of these companies devoted most of their efforts to the manufacturing of plug chewing tobacco, promoting brands such as Brown's Mule, Dixie's Delight, Golden Rain, and Yellow Rose.

Other manufacturers concentrated on cigarettes. Although they were much less popular than cigars, cigarettes appealed to women as a more feminine approach to consumption, and celebrated by pop culture as fashionable. In 1875, in Richmond Virginia, Allen and Ginter cigarette brand featured famous boxers, actresses, and battles on their cigarette packages, as well as themes like national flags and perilous occupations. The fusion of tobacco consumption with pop-culture places tobacco at the center of every-day life, and the most celebrated consumer commodity of the nineteenth century. During the 1876 Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, for example, cigarette displays were as popular as the telephone, and some credit the event with the birth of the cigarette in America. By 1878, trading cards and coupons, along with pictures and biographies, were featured on cigarette packaging, thus sparking a movement toward a relentless barrage of tobacco advertising beginning in the 1880s.

New technologies, combined with improvements in transportation, spawned a massive competition between the leading tobacco companies in America. Additionally, new manufacturing facilities were constructed in major tobacco states to accommodate consumer demands for tobacco products. Liggett and Myers built huge factories in St. Louis (the largest), Durham, Richmond, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville and elsewhere. The manufacturing facilities were built near predominant waterways, and railroad facilities, while the majority of plants were in urban areas.

The rise of the industrial age in America brought with it many new technologies that drastically changed and expanded the tobacco economy in America. Machines replaced the labor intensive processes of rolling cigars and cigarettes by hand, while processing plug chew was also done mechanically. In 1881, James A. Bonsack invented the mechanical cigarette rolling machine, and that same year the Dukes entered the cigarette market, purchasing Bonsack's machine. The Dukes produced 9.8 million cigarettes in 1881; however, by 1884 they produced 744 million, which was more than the national total in 1883. The Dukes established themselves as the leading tobacco manufacturer, and in 1884 they begin constructing a move toward a national tobacco monopoly. Liggett and Myers were the world's largest plug chew manufacturer by 1885, selling the popular L&M brand, and they were willing partners with the Dukes in a push for corporate control of the tobacco economy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 5

Liggett and Myers locate in Lexington

In 1890, the Dukes formed the American Tobacco Company in Durham, North Carolina. This was the first step in the formation of a tobacco monopoly that would include America's largest and best known tobacco manufacturers. The last decade of the century culminated in a complete take over of the tobacco market by the American Tobacco Company, which fueled a rise in hostilities toward tobacco trusts, especially in Kentucky.¹⁴ By 1898, Kentucky farmers were urging all tobacco growers in the state to "declare war on tobacco trusts."¹⁵ The Fayette County League of Tobacco Growers rallied in 1898 to encourage Steven B. Wilkins, a West Virginia Senator, to locate an "anti-trust" tobacco factory in "the center of the largest growing tobacco district in the world."¹⁶

In addition to wanting more local access to markets, many farmers wanted to deal directly with the buyers, selling their crop out of the barn, thus eliminating the process of packaging, transporting, and selling the tobacco in hogsheads. Louisville and Cincinnati had a virtual monopoly on the hogshead market, forcing growers to make the cumbersome journey, hauling hogsheads that weighed between five hundred and two thousand pounds (figure 2). Lexington would not become a market town for tobacco until about 1905; however, many believed that the city's central location for the state's burley region made it conducive to be a prime tobacco market town.¹⁷

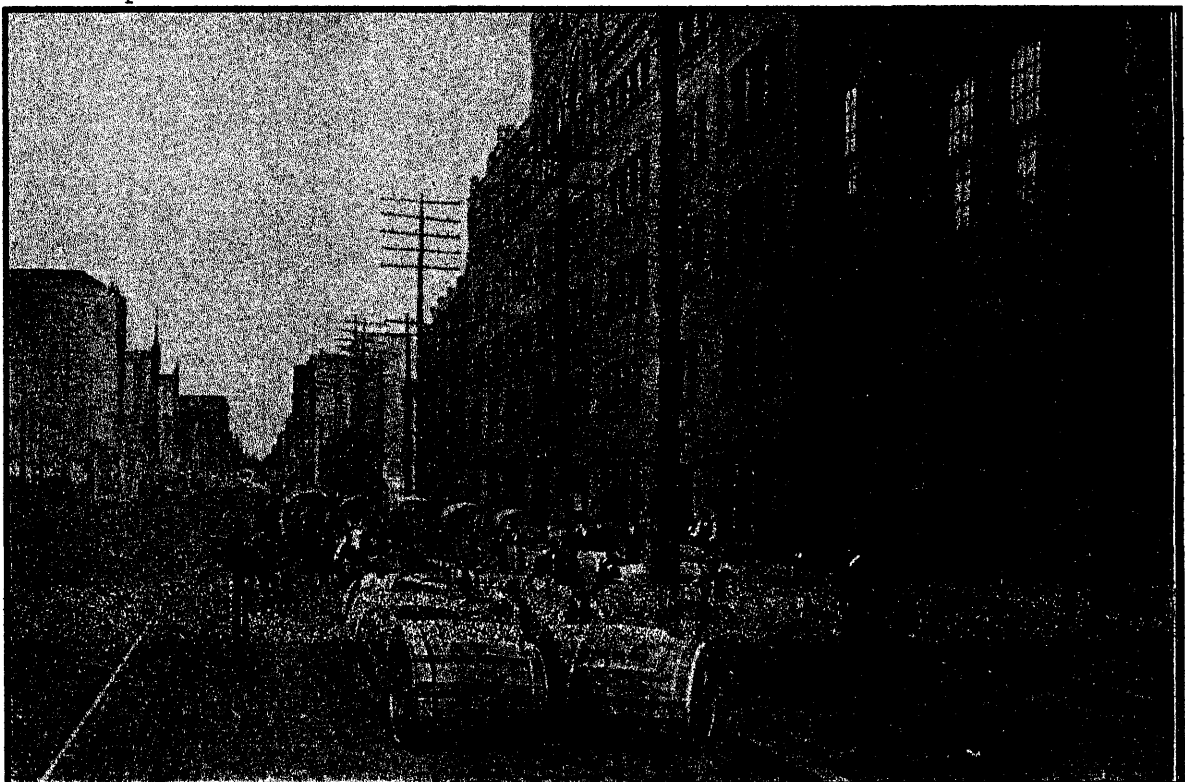


Figure 2, Farmers hauling hogsheads to Louisville.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 6

=====

Lexington's desire for a tobacco processing plant, and its geographic location within the burley belt, made it inevitable that a major tobacco company would establish a plant in the city. Because consumer demand for burley was growing, this need for tobacco forced Liggett and Myers to buy the product where ever they could, including many burley tobacco towns like Lexington, and in 1899, the Liggett and Myers Company built the first major re-handling facility in the city.¹⁸

Reaction to the facility was positive, and the newspapers covered the story. The Liggett and Myers Company was already known for its major brand "Bull Durham," and it was already the world's largest manufacture of plug chewing tobacco. The arrival of the plant was a relief to tobacco growers in the region, given that they could sell the raw stock directly to the re-handling plant, which would process and package the tobacco into hogsheads and ship it on rails to manufacturing facilities abroad. Liggett and Myers would also buy from farmer's pools, and in hogsheads. This gave farmers options they previously did not have in Lexington, thus the facility had an immediate impact on the tobacco market in the city.

Liggett and Myers were operating in Lexington as the "Continental Tobacco Company," and the newspaper announced that the facility was "to be erected at once." Construction got underway in the fall of 1899, and the plant was in full operation by April of 1901.¹⁹

The plant arose at 200 Bolivar Street, and stood as an ominous, three-story brick structure. It was located in the vicinity of several residential structures that fronted Broadway and Bolivar Streets; however, most of the land around the facility was vacant.²⁰ A railroad access was constructed off of the L&N mainline to accommodate the plant. Within the facility, hogsheads were prized for inspection, and raw stock was sorted and hung on racks awaiting further processing and shipping (figure 3).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 7

=====



Figure 3, Inside processing warehouse.

Despite the optimism generated by the new facility, the power of the American Tobacco Company was soon to be felt by area growers. The same year that the plant was built in Lexington, Liggett and Myers was taken into the Duke tobacco empire, and the "Bull Durham" brand was under its control. The merger came within two years after the death company founder J. E. Liggett, and solidified the American Tobacco Company's monopoly on the tobacco market. The local newspapers are silent on the issue; however, within a couple of short years tension among growers becomes widespread throughout the state.

Lexington's commitment to the tobacco industry over the previous decade meant that city officials had been promoting the town as a viable market location for the state, and meetings were held annually in the city to draw in tobacco manufacturers. Once this occurred with Liggett and Myers, it seemed that the city was poised for an upward thrust toward being a booming market town. The American Tobacco Company, however, was controlling prices, forcing growers to form protective associations and cooperatives as a way to raise prices. Additionally, farmers were still forced to deal with the large hogshead markets of Louisville and Cincinnati, which jeopardized the potential for a strong market in Lexington.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 8

By August of 1903, the city considered purchasing an extension of the Continental Tobacco Company's warehouse on Bolivar Street. Local analysts believed that the consolidation of large tobacco interests in Cincinnati and Louisville would force an abandonment of Lexington warehouse facilities.²¹ The desperate proposal by city officials reveals the impact that tobacco was having on the local economy. Most thought it necessary to perpetuate Lexington's potential as a market town, despite the fact that the powerful trust was dictating that the markets would remain dominant in Louisville and Cincinnati.

It is not clear what Liggett and Myers' response was to city officials. However, that same month, Liggett and Myers broke ground on a new extension to the plant. The addition would be fitted with state of the art re-drying equipment (figure 4, 5), and give the plant the capacity to process large quantities of tobacco for storage and shipping. The machines were used to hydrate the tobacco to a particular moisture content. The process involved three steps; the tobacco entered a heat chamber that drew out excess moisture in the plant, and then it entered a cold chamber that cooled the plant to a certain temperature. Finally, it entered a moisture chamber where the plant was exposed to steam. This process allowed the tobacco to retain uniform moisture content for storage, and it could be stored over a period of years.²²

The addition was two hundred feet long and eighty feet wide, consisting of twenty one bays. The addition, combined with the earlier structure, made it the largest tobacco plant in the city, and provided an enormous boost in the local economy. The processing plant would ultimately employ as many as seven hundred people, a work force that was widely integrated.²³

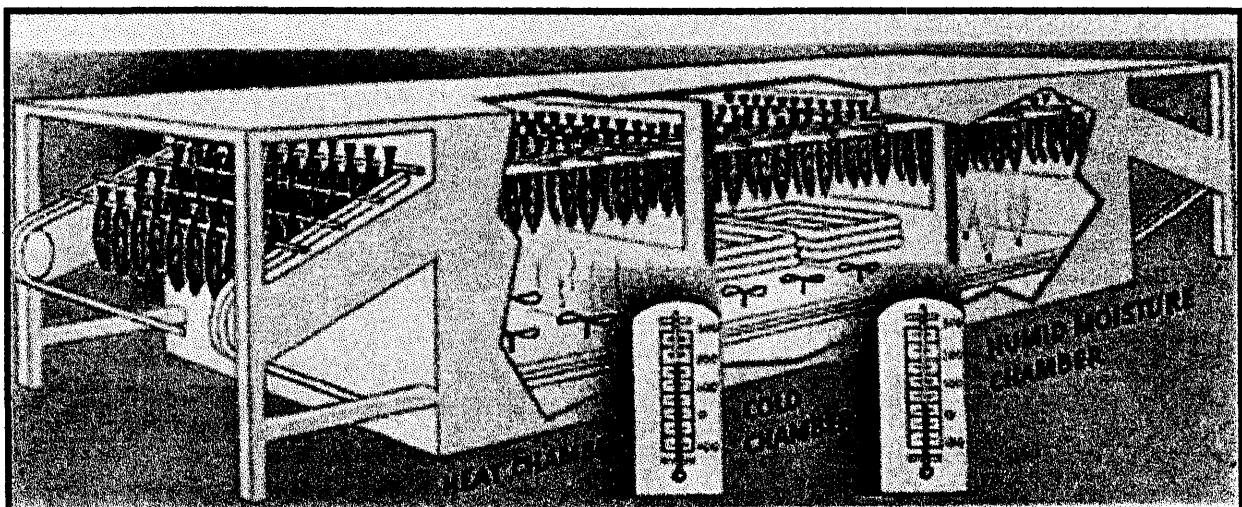


Figure 4, Three-step mechanized re-drying equipment used around turn of the century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 9



Figure 5, Workers loading re-dryers.

As construction got underway for the addition, Liggett and Myers proposed to build a large warehouse to provide adequate storage and shipping of hogsheads. The company purchased a lot for six thousand dollars from the city. The lot was located on the corner of Bolivar and Upper Streets, which meant that Liggett and Myers now owned almost the entire block of Bolivar Street. The warehouse was completed in 1904, and was the city's largest tobacco warehouse of the day, constituting nearly two hundred and fifty feet of Bolivar Street, and two hundred feet of Upper Street.²⁴

Despite the strength of market towns like Louisville and Cincinnati, Liggett and Myers was instrumental in establishing and perpetuating Lexington's early tobacco market, as well as establishing a strong industrial presence on the cityscape of Lexington. The plant would expand once more, however, not until after the climax of the anti-trust act that dissolved the American Tobacco Company's monopoly on the industry. While burley tobacco was becoming the state's leading cash crop, farmers in Western Kentucky were growing more hostile towards the giant tobacco trust. The dark tobacco grown in that part of the state was in less demand as burley was being used in chew and cigarettes. Likewise, the Duke trust forced prices to remain low. In 1904, this scenario sparked off a period in Kentucky's history known as the "Black Patch Wars," where vigilantes referred to as "Night Riders" terrorized communities by burning tobacco warehouses, destroying crops, and even murdering farmers who had aligned themselves with the big tobacco trust.²⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 10

=====

Despite anti-trust hostilities elsewhere in the state, Lexington businessmen continued to take advantage of the city's market potential. In 1905, Charles W. Bohmer, a Virginian, established Lexington's first loose-leaf sales warehouse along South Broadway, near the Liggett and Myers plant. Before this time, loose-leaf sales were a practice familiar to Virginia planters. Kentuckians adopted the method first in Hopkinsville; however the system did not take hold because the dominant hogshead method of sales was the traditional method used for marketing tobacco in Kentucky. Additionally, local markets in small towns could not compete with the huge market towns of Louisville and Cincinnati.²⁶ Within a few short years of Bohmer's warehouse being built, other warehouses were constructed and Lexington was rapidly becoming the region's central loose-leaf tobacco sales market.

The tobacco trust became the center of controversy in America from its inception. Ultimately, the hostility it generated among the nation's growers of tobacco forced anti-trust lobbyists to challenge it in court. In 1911, in the *United States v. American Tobacco Company*, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the trust was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), and resolved that the tobacco trust be dissolved and reorganized into four separate companies so that "the American Tobacco Company through such distribution of stock, will divide between themselves the property now owned and the business now done by American Company. Each of these four companies will thus have a business which in every branch of it will fall materially below a percentage sufficient to control."²⁷ The four major companies to emerge out of the reorganization were American, Liggett and Myers, Lorillard, and Reynolds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 11

=====

In November 1911, following the decree, Liggett and Myers incorporated and claimed \$67,447,499 of combined assets. The Lexington plant was included in the reorganization and in December it came under the full control of the Liggett and Myers Corporation.²⁸ Additionally, the company received 27.82 percent of the cigarette market, manufacturing the leading national brand called Fatima. More importantly, Liggett and Myers retained 37.84 percent of the plug chew market, and retained the coveted brand-name "Bull Durham." Chewing tobacco however, began to decline as the preferred method of consumption, while cigarettes became the more fashionable mode of consumption. The chart below (Table 1) shows the steady rise of the cigarette, and the subsequent decline of cigars and chew. Liggett and Myers introduced "Chesterfield" cigarettes in 1912, which competed against the other major national brands of Lucky Strikes and Camels.²⁹ The break up of the tobacco trust marks the beginning of the cigarette wars, which plays out in advertising. Each of the major companies competed for a share of the market, primarily targeting women.

Period	Cigars (Millions)	Cigarettes (Millions)	Total Plug Chew (million lbs.)	Total Smoking Tobacco (million lbs.)
1880-84	3,007.6	698.1	104.4	42.2
1885-89	3,574.5	1,835	137.8	58.1
1890-94	4,366.0	3,241.2	160.2	76.2
1895-99	4,330.2	4,392.7	168.7	88.6
1900-04	6,276.6	3,145.9	175.1	125.7
1905-09	6,870.8	5,197.1	163.9	182.9
1910-14	7,129.7	11,358.4	163.3	217.7
1915-19	7,065.4	35,672.5	162.3	241.0
1920-04	7,018.6	58,940.6	120.9	233.5
1925-24	6,474.5	101,050.2	104.5	238.5
1930-04	4,886.1	118,469.5	69.8	198.2
1935-39	5,074.7	164,236.5	56.8	195.3
1940-44	5,449.6	256,916.8	54.8	176.2

Table 1, Tobacco Production in America, 1880-1944³⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 12

Lexington continued to grow as a market town for loose-leaf sales. By 1913, there were a total of twelve sales warehouses in the city, and that number was being added to yearly. The tobacco warehouses established a "neutral third party space" between the farmer and the buyer. The popularity of loose-leaf sales increased across the state, and many Kentucky towns became viable tobacco market centers. None were more important than Lexington, and big tobacco companies refused to buy in many Kentucky towns. This forced many farmers to sell their tobacco in Lexington, thus, by the time of the First World War, Lexington became one of the strongest burley market towns in the state.³¹

The rise of Lexington as a major burly tobacco market town is the result of several things. Lexington's geographic location, its premium soils, and the aggressive way in which city officials pursued tobacco companies to invest in the city's market potential are factors to consider. However, the most significant factor is tobacco consumption in America. At the time of the trust break up in 1911, ten-and-one-half billion cigarettes were sold in America. By 1915, that number climbed to about eighteen billion. Consumption was fueling the need for more tobacco, specifically burley that was blended with other tobaccos to make cigarettes. As a result, Lexington and Kentucky experienced a significant tobacco boom during these years.

In 1916 Liggett and Myers responded to Lexington's market growth by building another significant addition to their Lexington plant. This addition was constructed parallel to the 1903 addition, and added another two stories and eighteen bays, roughly twenty nine thousand square feet of space. Additionally, an engine room and boiler room were constructed. The addition housed a stemming operation on the second floor, while the first floor was used as a cooper shop to construct the hogshead barrels.³² A fifty thousand gallon water tower was erected next to the addition, which supplied the plant as well as the public with water (figures 6, 7).

Liggett and Myers continued to grow in Lexington, and took the initiative to support the city as a major tobacco market. The company was also a national force in shaping society's perception of tobacco. Like the other major tobacco companies, Liggett and Myers bombarded Americans with advertisements promoting tobacco as a way of life. Tobacco was portrayed as fashionable for women, and a wholesome part of America's agricultural roots and heritage. It was also one of the nation's leading economic forces, creating hundreds of millions of dollars yearly in revenues. Competition was rigid, and in 1917, R.J. Reynolds built a re-handling facility on South Broadway, very near the Liggett and Myers plant. Liggett and Myers spawned a host of tobacco activity in the South Broadway area of Lexington, thus setting the pace for the formation of Lexington's Central Tobacco Warehouse District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 13

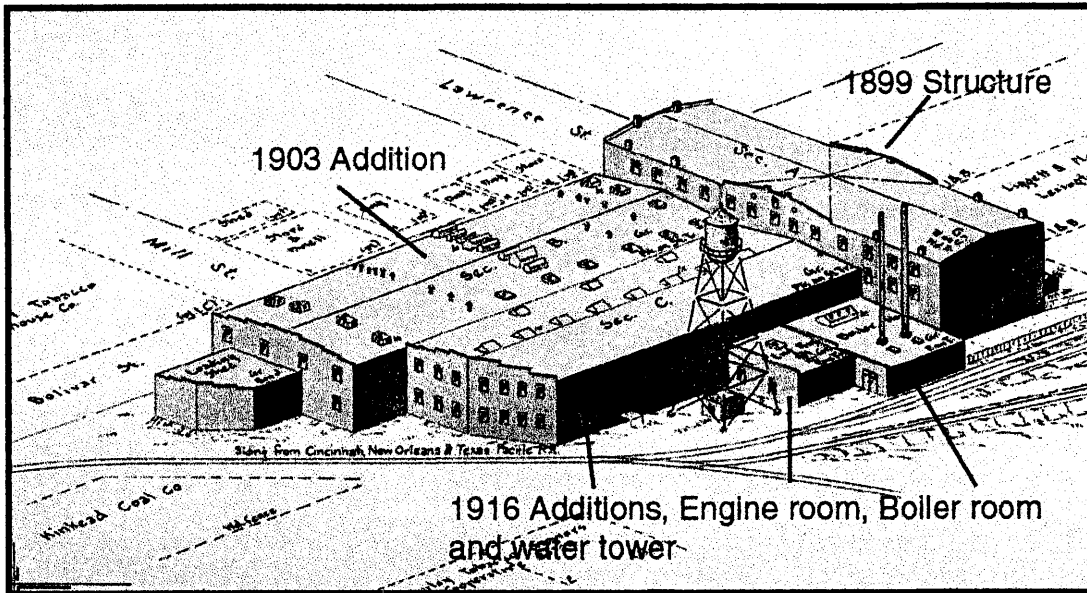


Figure 6, Liggett and Myers plant, 1916.

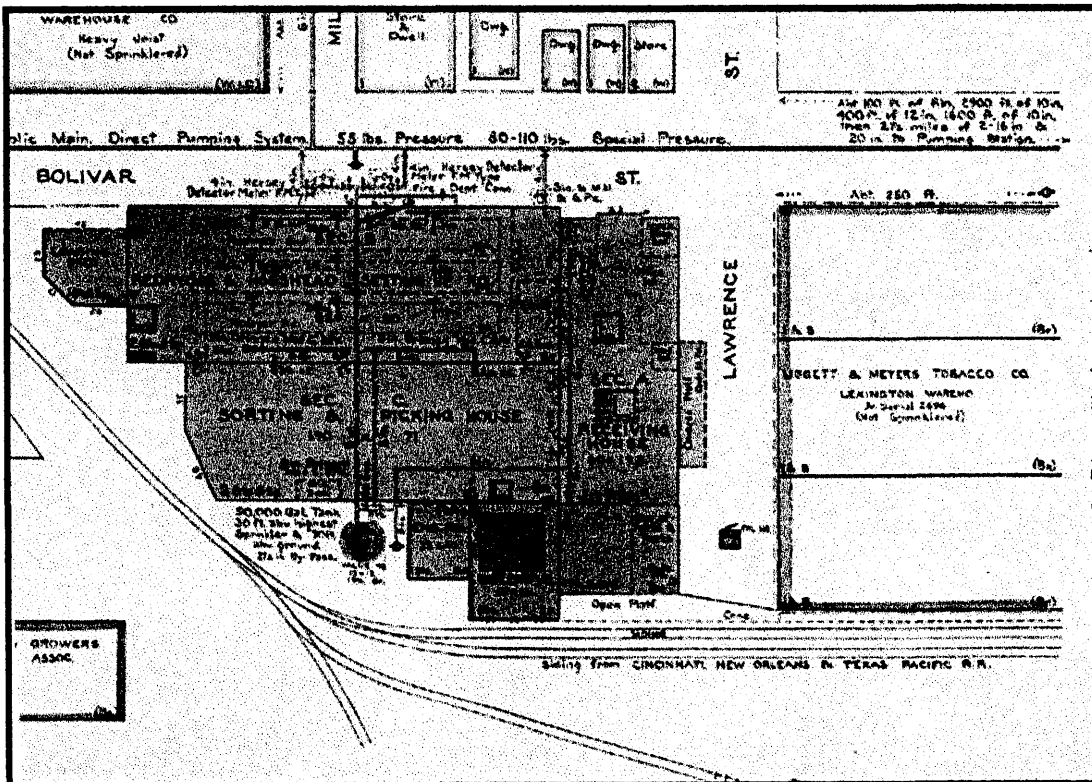


Figure 7, Warehouse and processing plant along Bolivar Street today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 14

On the national scene the company was one of America's most significant promoters of tobacco. The popular "Bull" Durham brand, for example, was engrained in the social fabric of American society, in large part because of baseball. The term "bull pen" developed in the Yankees organization after the famous Bull emblem was painted above the dugout. Other terms, like "shooting the bull," were common references to chewing the dark plug tobacco manufactured by Liggett and Myers.³³ Additionally, World War I played a significant role in the sale of tobacco for Liggett and Myers. The use of cigarettes escalated from eighteen billion in 1915 to fifty three billion in 1919. Chesterfield was the third most popular brand in the country; however, "Bull" Durham was the preferred brand for the military. During the conflict the U. S. War Department bought the entire output of Bull Durham tobacco, and the company's advertisement asserted that "when our boys light up, the Huns will light out."³⁴ Lexington was not immune to the "Bull" Durham legacy and the Liggett and Myers plant had a large "Bull" Durham slogan painted on the warehouse, asserting a highly visible influence on Lexingtonians (figure 8).

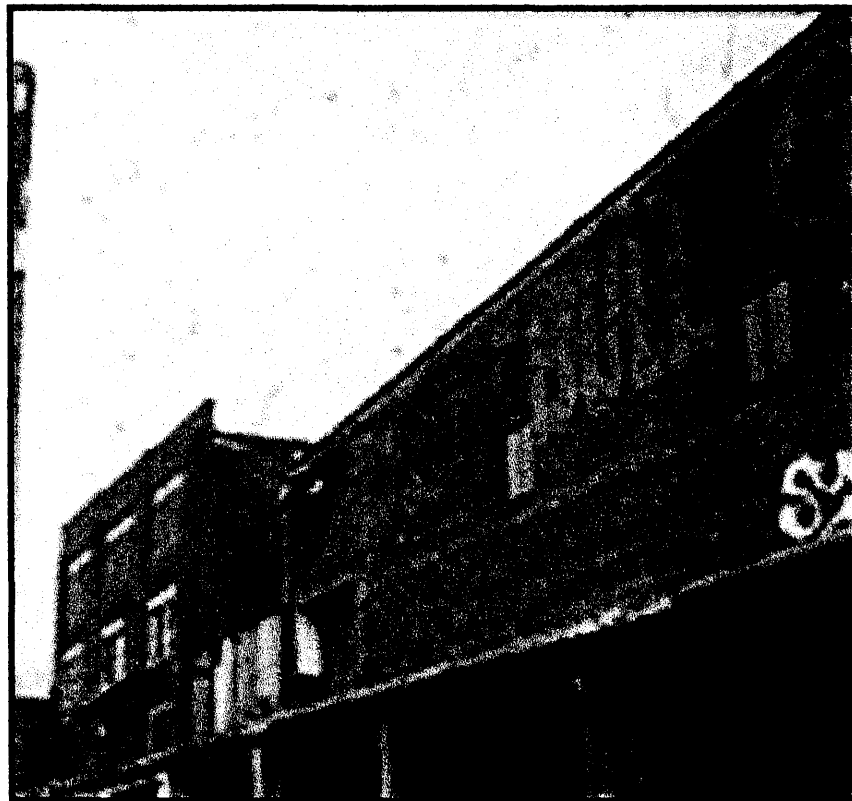


Figure 8, "Bull" Durham slogan on the side of the Liggett and Myers Warehouse, one of four painted on the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 15

=====
The decades of the twenties and thirties brought improvements to manufacturing and processing plants, as well as transportation. Liggett and Myers built huge factories in St. Louis, Missouri, and Richmond, Virginia (figures 9, 10). Other pre-existing plants like the one in Lexington were improved upon as needed to accommodate ever growing tobacco consumption. Cigarette consumption went from fifty six billion in 1919, to more than one hundred and twenty two billion by the end of the 1920s. Liggett and Myer maintained about one third of the national cigarette market consistently during this period.

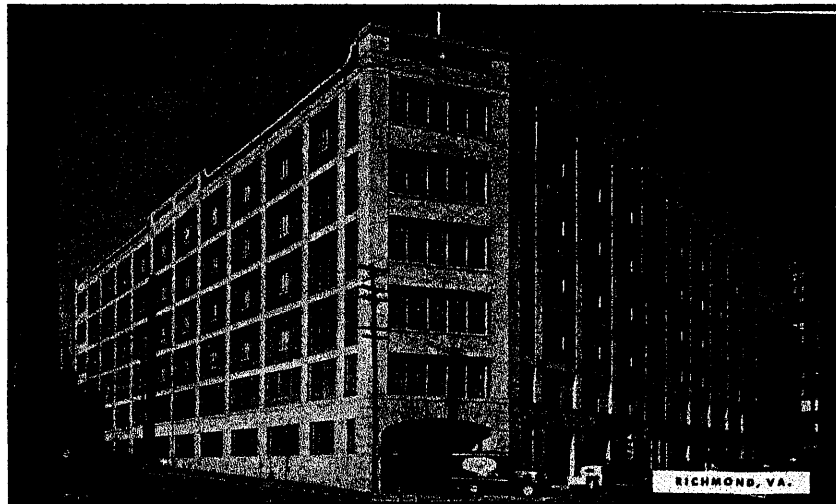


Figure 9, Large cigarette plant in Richmond Virginia.

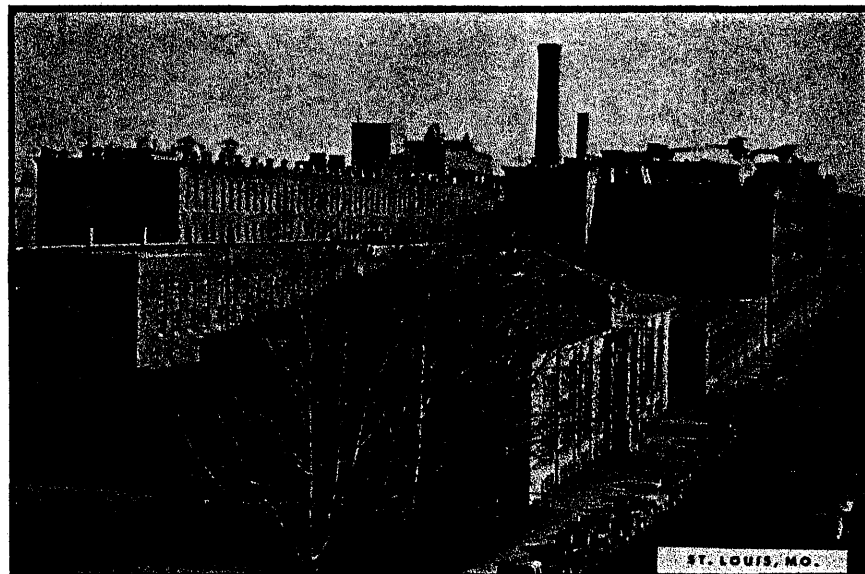


Figure 10, Chesterfield plant in St. Louis Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 16

Lexington responded to the growing demands for burley by building more sales warehouses. In 1920 the Fayette Warehouse Company erected the "world's largest loose-leaf sales warehouse" on the corner of Mill Street and Bolivar Avenue, across the street from the Liggett and Myers plant. The facility was an astonishing 612 x 200 feet, covering an entire city block.³⁵ Likewise, in 1921, the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association was formed in Lexington, and would become one of the nation's leading price support associations. It too was located next to the Liggett and Myers plant.

By 1928, all previous tobacco sales records were broken when Lexington sales reached 1,326,260 pounds sold.³⁶ Liggett and Myers continued to grow as well. The company's total assets in 1920 were \$137,271,306, while in 1930 they had grown to \$174,793,201. Likewise, that same year Liggett and Myers sold 26.4 billion Chesterfield cigarettes nationwide.

The growth of the company continued to be a force on the Lexington market. During this time Liggett and Myers built an additional six warehouses on Angliana Avenue, near the Bolivar plant (figure 11). The warehouses occupied a premium position along the L&N with a railroad spur built to accommodate the structures.³⁷ Additionally, a large "smokestack" was built next to the plant to improved emissions.

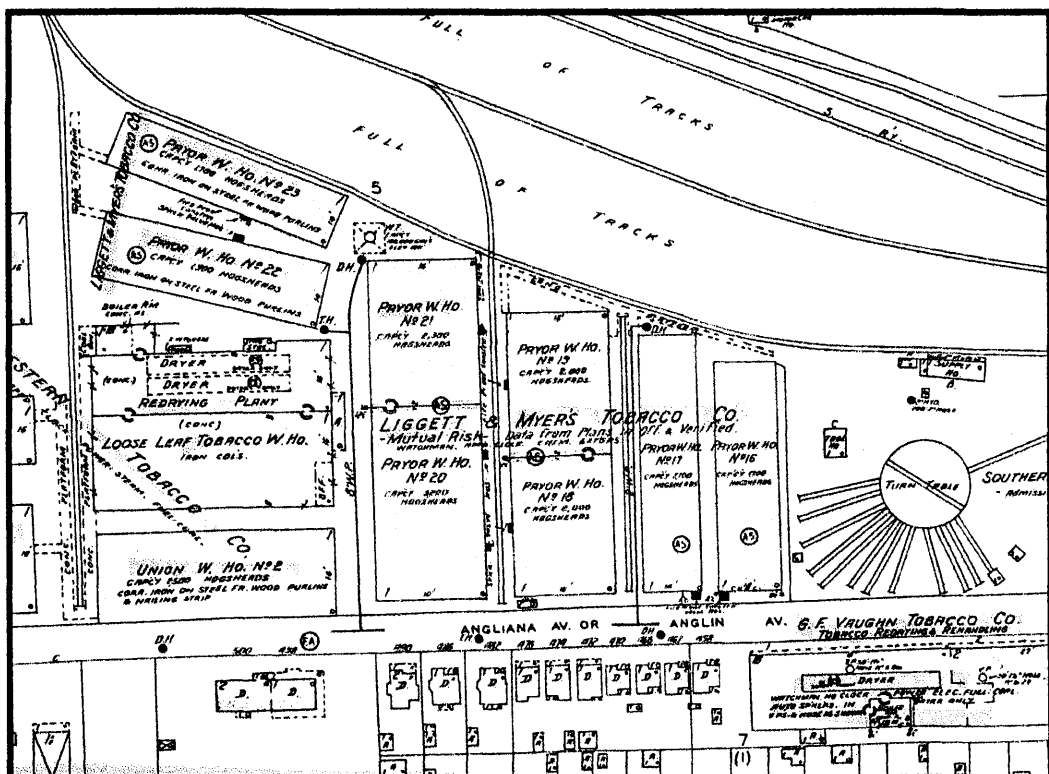


Figure 11, Liggett and Myers Lexington warehouses, 1934.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 17

The market stalled during the first part of the depression, but by 1938 tobacco was the major industry in Kentucky, and Lexington was home to the world's largest burley tobacco market. The *Leader* reported that tobacco "distributes annually more money than does any other single channel of revenue" in the state.³⁸ The Liggett and Myers Company not only initiated a strong presence in support of Lexington's tobacco market in 1899 when it built its plant, it continued to maintain its presence with several significant additions to the plant, and its extensive expansion of warehouses. The overall economic impact is difficult to measure successfully in total numbers of jobs, and revenues it generated for the city, tobacco growers, and others. The company, however, helped to shape Kentucky's image as a tobacco state, and specifically, Lexington's image as a burley market community.

Liggett and Myers continued to operate in Lexington during the decades of the 1940s and 1950s. During World War II tobacco was a federally protected crop, and cigarettes were included in GI's rations. Tobacco consumption created a tobacco shortage in America during this time, with adults smoking 2,558 cigarettes per capita.³⁹ Liggett and Myers began constructing new facilities elsewhere in America. The tobacco plants and warehouses were modern, metal buildings organized much like a military complex (figure 12). Modern roads and heavy trucks changed the way tobacco was transported, thus, railroad facilities eventually became less important as a determining factor for where the warehouses were built. The Lexington plant underwent a modification to the 1903 addition, and a truck loading dock with overhead doors was installed (figures 13, 14).

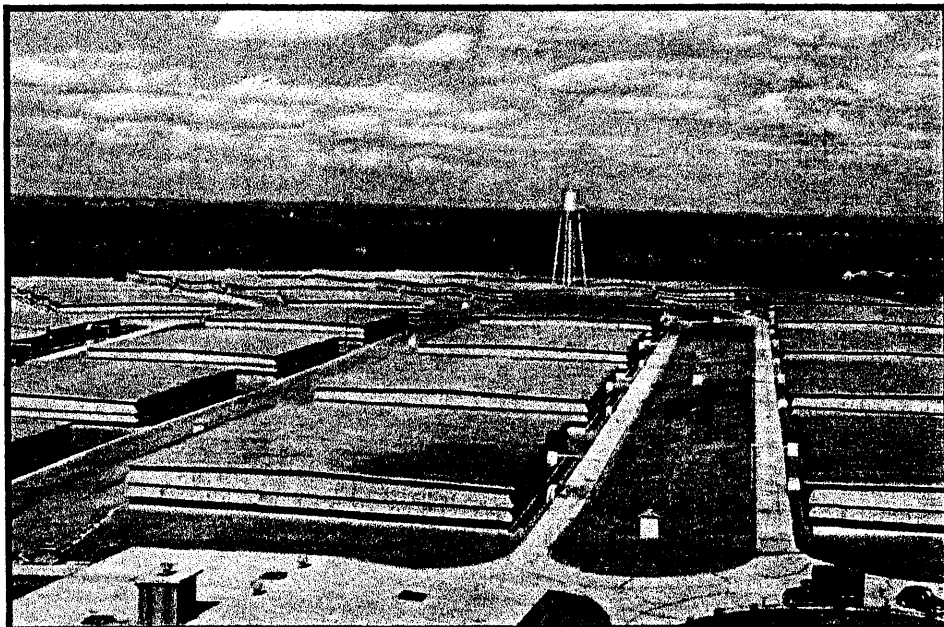


Figure 12, A modern Liggett and Myers plant in Maryland, 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 18



Figure 13, Truck loading dock alteration.

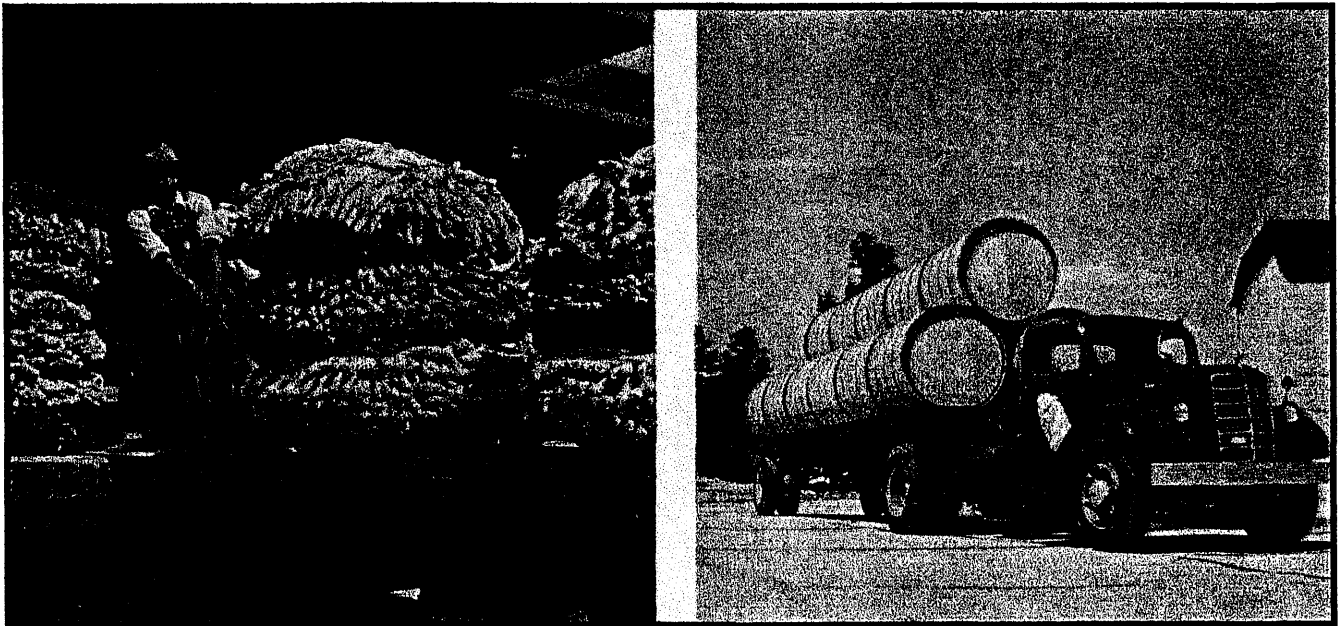


Figure 14, Hogsheads being shipped by trucks to manufacturing facilities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 19

=====

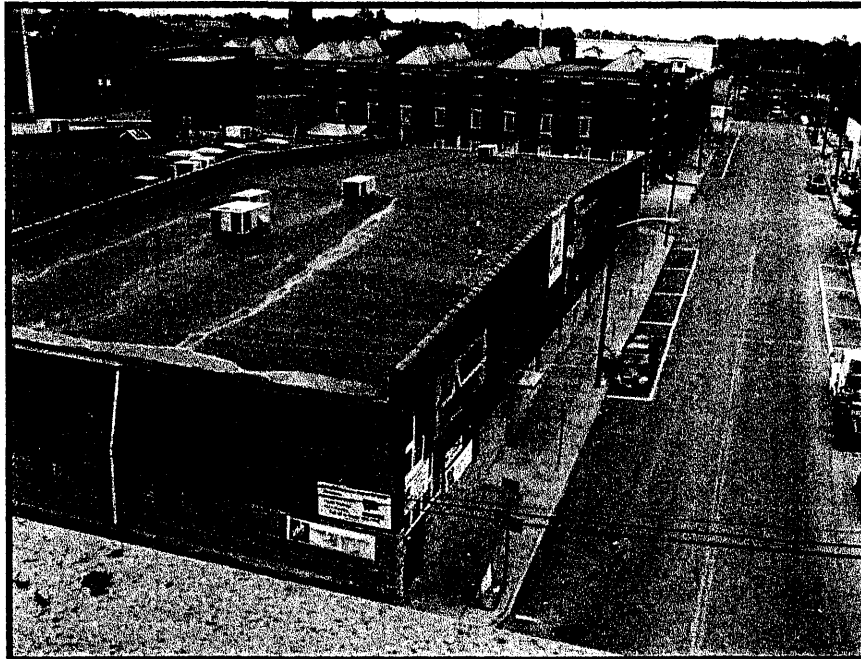


Figure 15, Liggett and Myers building as it is today.

During this period the company made no more significant additions to the plant, and they did not build anymore warehouses in Lexington. The plant underwent some alterations to the roof of the 1899 structure after a section of the roof was removed to accommodate sky lights and rooftop vents. Additionally, another railroad loading dock was incorporated on the northwest end of the building, and the water tower was removed.⁴⁰

Conclusion:

Liggett and Myers established Lexington's first significant tobacco re-handling plant in 1899, and the company grew to be one of the leading tobacco companies in Lexington, and America (figure 15). They also built the first large-scale tobacco warehouse in Lexington in 1904. Subsequent additions to the plant in 1903 and 1916 made it Lexington's largest tobacco operation of the day, and the only one of its kind until R. J. Reynolds built its facility on South Broadway in 1917. Liggett and Myers was instrumental in establishing the infrastructure for the formation of the Central Tobacco Warehouse District (the leading burly district in the state), which formed primarily in the area of South Broadway, near the L&N Railroad line. Liggett and Myers was also a consistent economic force in Lexington, employing hundreds of people while stimulating the burley tobacco market in the Blue Grass until it closed in the 1960s. The building was sold to a private individual in 1973, thus it was no longer associated with the Liggett and Myers Company.⁴¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 20

=====

The Liggett and Myers plant is directly associated with the national anti-trust act in 1911 that dissolved the American Tobacco Company. Liggett and Myers emerged as one of America's leading tobacco manufacturers, and Lexington continued to be a vital location for its operation. As Lexington's burley market grew, the company continued to build new facilities, thus shaping much of the tobacco landscape in Lexington. As the tobacco industry changed in Lexington, the plant also changed in the way of additions to accommodate new demands for Kentucky tobacco.

Liggett and Myers were responsible for shaping the public image of tobacco in many ways. The famous "Bull" Durham brand was engrained in the American psyche, and baseball perpetuated the product as an American pass-time. The 1904 warehouse addition to the plant became a glaring billboard advertisement for "Bull" Durham. The slogan was also a way to show support for American troops in WWI.

Likewise, Liggett and Myers perpetuated an image of Lexington and Kentucky through its publications. The state was regarded in the publications as a commercial giant due to the growth and sales of burley tobacco. That image was tied to family values, community life, and the notion of an idealistic agrarian way of life. The periodicals attempt to align the company with the growers, showing that it supports the farmer and the state in its efforts to maintain its burley tobacco status. Clearly, it is a consumer device as well, showing farmers not only producing tobacco, but also smoking Chesterfields.

The building retains a high degree of integrity. Evidence of the railroad spur is visible, reflecting the building's association with the railroad as an early mode of industrial transportation. One gets a sense of its historic setting and feeling from the building's presence on the streetscape of Bolivar Avenue, near the heart of Lexington's burley tobacco market. Likewise, some of the remaining sales warehouses are still extant in the area, as is the L&N freight depot, all reminiscent of the golden age for Lexington's tobacco market. The workmanship and materials of the building are sufficient to convey its historic character, while all the additions are extant.

At this time, The Liggett and Myers Re-Handling Plant is the only remaining Liggett and Myers building left in Lexington. No other tobacco-related buildings in Lexington or Fayette County are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building is representative of Lexington's tobacco market legacy, and it directly contributed to the rise and support of Lexington and Kentucky's burley tobacco industry and economy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 21

¹ A survey of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and other historic maps of the city reveals that the southwest area of Lexington was mostly undeveloped farmland, and pockets of residential development toward the inner part of the city. No factories or tobacco facilities were near this section of town either.

² Joseph Clarke Robert, *The Tobacco Kingdom*, (1938). By the time Daniel Boone made his way into Kentucky, tobacco had been an industry in America for more than one hundred and forty years. In 1618, for example, Virginia alone surpassed all foreign countries in the export of tobacco to England, and the first enslaved Africans to arrive in America were forced into labor cultivating the crop in 1619. The early colonist bartered with tobacco as a form of currency, a practice that continued into the nineteenth century with tobacco notes. By 1628, as much as five hundred thousand pounds of the product was shipped to markets in London.

³ *Atlas of Kentucky*, 66

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Joseph Clarke Robert *The Tobacco Kingdom*, 162.

⁶ Anthony Rawe, *Architecture of the Kentucky Tobacco Sales Warehouse*, 9.

⁷ In his book *The Mighty Leaf*, Jerome Brooks describes snuff as being a fad. Chewing and pipe smoking remained constant into the nineteenth century, while snuff became much less popular. In his book *The Market Revolution*, Charles Sellers describes the temperance movement in America where during the 1830s tobacco consumption was linked to alcoholism because of tobacco's ability to create a dry mouth. The temperance movement, however, did not appear to curbe tobacco consumption.

⁸ Bennett LeBow, Liggett Group, Inc., Corporate Timeline, www.liggettgroup.com

⁹ Bennett LeBow, Liggett Group, Inc., Corporate Timeline, www.liggettgroup.com. Although cigars were on the rise in Europe, Southerners preferred chewing tobacco over smoking it.

¹⁰ In 1832, an Egyptian artilleryman discovered that the cylindrical tubes of paper used for loading gunpowder into cannon were conducive for smoking tobacco, thus the invention of the paper cigarette. The cigarette spread to Turkey and elsewhere, replacing the hollow reeds, canes, and maize used by Southwest Indians, Aztecs, and Mayans to smoke tobacco.

¹¹ Klebber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 885. Kentucky was not without tobacco manufacturers. Many antebellum towns had local factories that produced chewing tobacco, snuff, and cigars. None were at a scale comparable to Virginia and North Carolina, and many lacked access to larger markets in areas of the South. New Orleans was the largest market for Kentucky tobacco early on, however, post-Civil War markets, and a rise in demand for burley tobacco culminated in a significant shift in tobacco production in Kentucky, and increased demands for Kentucky tobacco.

¹² Louisville, Hopkinsville, and Frankfort were the predominant tobacco centers in Kentucky before the Civil War. Louisville benefited the most from the Civil War in that hogshead sales were a record high in 1863, totaling 36,713. The next year, sales nearly doubled to 63,323. Anthony Rawe, *Architecture of the Tobacco Sales Warehouse*, 16-17.

¹³ *Atlas of Kentucky*, 67. Cigarettes were not very popular during this period. They were manufactured in America using secondary leaves or the clipped portion of the tobacco used for chew. It was not until 1869 that burley tobacco was blended with Turkish tobacco to form a mild cigarette. Regardless, the cigarette does not become popular until the twentieth century as a mode of consumption and a specialty in manufacturing.

¹⁴ Klebber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 885.

¹⁵ Author Unknown, *Herald*, December 6, 1898, p. 5, col.1.

¹⁶ Author Unknown, *Leader*, "Wide Open," December 13, 1898, p. 1, col. 1-2.

¹⁷ Anthony Rawe, *Architecture of the Tobacco Sales Warehouse*, 25-27.

¹⁸ *United States Circuit Court of Appeals*, Sixth Circuit, vol. 9138, p. 55.

¹⁹ Author Unknown, *Leader*, "Busy Place," April 29, 1900, p.2, col. 1.

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lexington, Kentucky, Section 9, 1901.

²¹ Author Unknown, *Leader*, "Tobacco Plant," August 5, 1903, p.1, col. 4.

²² George M. Odlum, *The Culture of Tobacco*, 1905.

²³ Author Unknown, *Leader*, "Tobacco Plant," August 5, 1903, p.1, col. 4.

²⁴ Fayette County Deed Book 135, p. 477.

²⁵ Klebber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 885.

²⁶ Anthony Rawe, *Architecture of the Tobacco Sales Warehouse*, 25-27.

²⁷ *United States Circuit Court of Appeals*, Sixth Circuit, vol. 9138, p. 42, *United States v. American Tobacco Company*, 221 U. S. 106 (1911).

²⁸ Ibid, p. 50. Also, Fayette County Deed Book 165, p. 78.

²⁹ *United States Circuit Court of Appeals*, Sixth Circuit, vol. 9138, p. 138.

³⁰ This chart does not account for several variations of consumption such as small cigars, large cigarettes, twist tobacco, fine cut chew, scrap chew, or snuff. These items are minor in comparison to the major forms of consumption. The total amount of tobacco production in America

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Liggett and Myers Tobacco
Re-handling Plant, Fayette County,
Kentucky

Section 8 Page 22

=====

increases from 168.8 million lbs. in 1880 to 330.2 million lbs. in 1944. The peak years for growing tobacco were between 1915-19, totaling 462.6 million lbs. Ibid.

³¹ Anthony Rawe, *Architecture of the Tobacco Sales Warehouse*, 33.

³² Associated Mutual Insurance Company, "Survey of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co. Re-Handling Plant, Lexington, KY," Index Number 54828, 1924.

³³ www.tobacco.org/History/Tobacco_History.html

³⁴ *United States Circuit Court of Appeals*, Sixth Circuit, vol. 9138, p. 138.

³⁵ Author unknown, *Herald*, April 7, 1920, p. 1 col. 2.

³⁶ Author unknown, *Herald*, December 13, 1928, p.1 col. 8.

³⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lexington, KY, Section 213, 1934.

³⁸ Author unknown, Leader, "Lexington's Burley Tobacco Market, Started 33 years ago, Now Largest in Entire World," June 30, 1938, sec. 3, p. 24, col. 1-8.

³⁹ www.tobacco.org/History/Tobacco_History.html

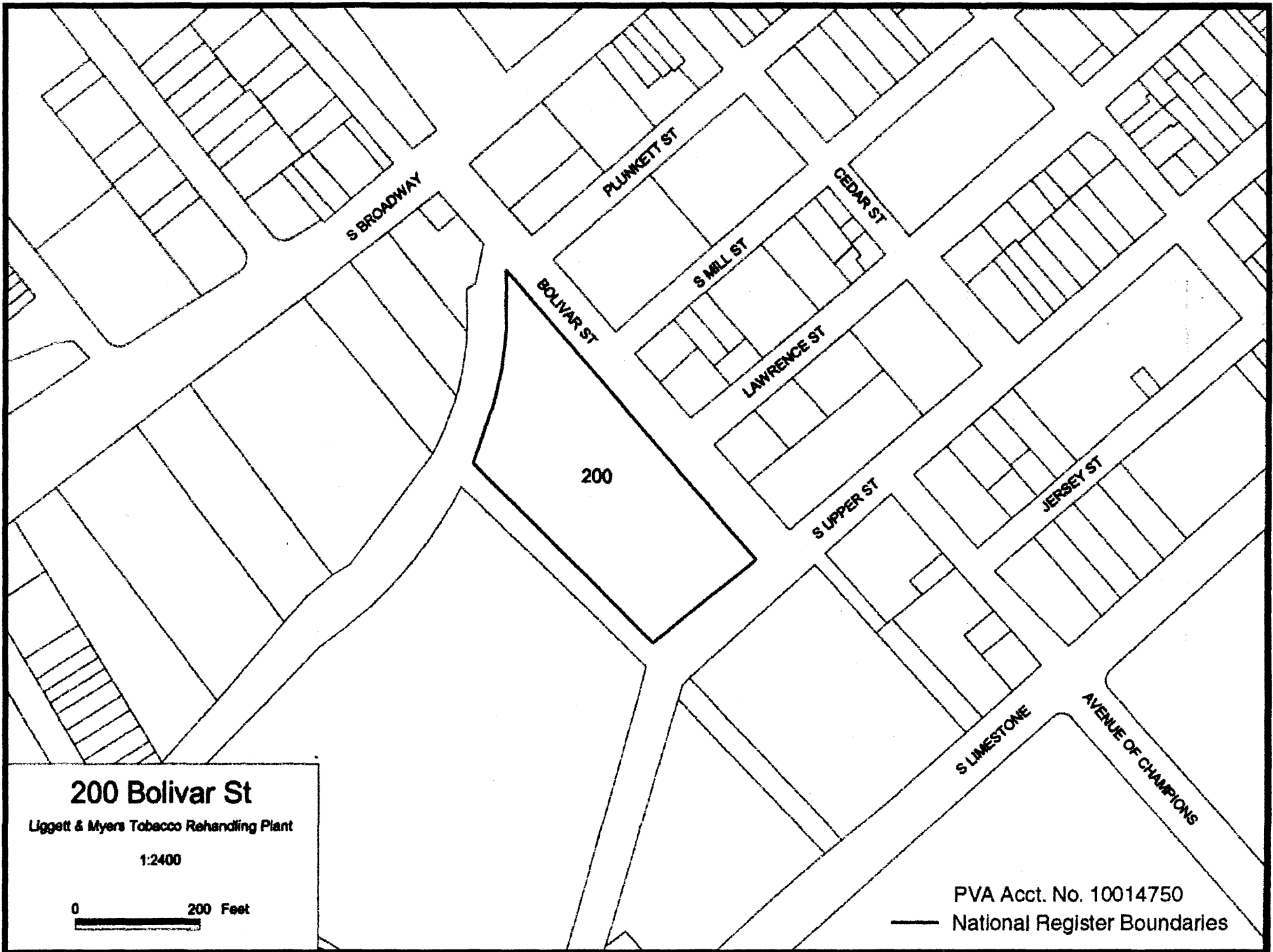
⁴⁰ The exact dates for these alterations can not be verified with any certainty.

⁴¹ Fayette County Deed Book 1097, p. 803.

PVA Account Number: 10014750

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point where the southwesterly property line of Bolivar Street intersects the northeasterly property line of South Upper Street for two calls S 46 degrees, 17.5' W 220 feet and S 12 degrees 56' W 23.87 feet to the corner with the University of Kentucky; thence with the line of the University of Kentucky N 43 degrees 59' W 430.57 feet to the easterly right-of-way of the CNO & TP Railroads Freight Depot Spur; thence with said right-of-way as it curves to the left (counter clockwise) a chord of N .08 degrees .02' E 304.5 feet to the southwest property line of Bolivar S 43 degrees 59' 606 feet to the beginning.



200 Bolivar St

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Rehandling Plant

1:2400



PVA Acct. No. 10014750

— National Register Boundaries