

PH 0507571

# DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED NOV 18 1977  
DATE ENTERED FEB 17 1978

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

### 1 NAME

HISTORIC ~~Glen Rose~~; Spring Hill Farm

AND/OR COMMON  
Glen Rose

### 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER  
1401 Old Frankfort Pike

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN  
Lexington

VICINITY OF

06

STATE  
Kentucky

CODE  
021

COUNTY  
Fayette

CODE  
067

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

### 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME  
City of Lexington

STREET & NUMBER  
136 Walnut Street

CITY, TOWN  
Lexington

VICINITY OF

STATE  
Kentucky

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Fayette County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER  
215 W. Main Street

CITY, TOWN  
Lexington

STATE  
Kentucky

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE  
Historic Survey & Plan for Lexington and Fayette Co., Kentucky

DATE  
1970

FEDERAL STATE  COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS Lexington-Fayette Urban County Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN  
Lexington

STATE  
Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glen Rose was built in what was then the "country" west of the city of Lexington (Photo #1). It is on the north side of Old Frankfort Pike, approximately 1 3/4 miles from the Courthouse. The house and surrounding properties belong to the City of Lexington.

The house is sited beautifully with meandering dry stack rock wall, built by Benajah Bosworth to the east of the house,<sup>1</sup> contrasting with a later crenellated stone wall in front, in keeping with the Gothic intent of the house (Photo #1). Trees are grouped behind and to the sides of the house, creating a visual frame, as well as to the right of the front gate. The property slopes gently to the Town Fork of Elkhorn at the rear where the ruins of Bosworth's stone mill can still be seen. In addition to the house, an occasional bond brick smokehouse with attached tool shed survives (Photo #10). It once had a decorative bargeboard on its overhanging eaves, according to the current resident of Glen Rose.

Glen Rose is a 2-story (or 1 and 3/4-story, as Clay Lancaster calls it), 3-bay house with a 1 1/2-story, 2-bay wing on its west side (Photo #5). Its facade is occasional bond brick; its 1-bay, 1-story front porch is a 20th century replacement of an earlier 3-bay, 1-story porch whose outline can be seen in a 1941 Herald-Leader article.<sup>2</sup> One speculates that the porch replaced an earlier carpenter's Gothic one with roof balustrade. The Palladian window with pointed arch in the center gable is actually a door, opening onto the porch roof. Triple windows on either side of the center gable are 1/1-paned; the windows above are smaller with center casements and side lights. The frontispiece includes a 4-pane transom and 4-pane side lights framing a 6-panel door (Photo #2). The house has a stone foundation; decorative rectangular iron grilles ventilate the space under the main block. Twin chimneys of four stacks each straddle the roof ridge on either side of the center gable.

The sides of the house are of common bond brick, as is the rear, and have two 6/6-paned windows lighting the second floor with one on the west side nearest the road bricked up. A 3-sided bay on the east side provides another entrance with windows on either side (Photo #3). The kitchen wing on the west side has an inside end chimney; its facade is occasional bond and 2-bay with one of the second floor casement windows converted into a dormer. It has 9/6-panes in first story windows; the second floor windows in the rear and on the end of the wing are 6/3.

- 1 William Henry Perrin, ed., History of Fayette County, Kentucky (Chicago: 1882), p. 575.
- 2 C. Frank Dunn, "It Looks Fairly Modern, But This Dwelling Dates Back To Stagecoach Days In Kentucky," Herald-Leader, March 30, 1941, p. 35.

(continued)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES      c. 1850

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glen Rose is an important house both architecturally and historically. It is typical of the adaptation of Gothic Revival ideas and influences to conventional and classical forms then prevalent in the mid-nineteenth century Bluegrass. The site of the house was the property of a noteworthy pioneer industrialist, Benajah Bosworth, who is representative of the resourceful and imaginative men who settled Kentucky.

Built ca. 1850 the house has many features of the Gothic Revival style; these include its front and rear center gables, high articulated chimney stacks, overhanging eaves and projecting bay on the east side. It also has many classical elements; the symmetrical floor plan with center hall and matching pairs of rooms on either side, Gothicized Palladian windows over the front and back doors, and Greek Revival woodwork, such as its door and window frames and pilastered mantel. The house can be seen from the road, and its approach is straight forward and unromantic. One enters directly in front of the house; the short drive divides to form a circle in front of it.

Although Glen Rose has been cited as an early brick house remodeled in the Gothic Revival style, further study indicates it was most likely built during the ownership of David Holcombe Bosworth, son of Benajah,<sup>1</sup> and probably not long after John McMurtry, popular local architect-builder, built his own house on South Broadway in the "new" Gothic style, McMurtry having purchased his property in 1845. Deed research does not elucidate when David became owner of the property. It was either a gift from his father, Benajah, in 1828<sup>2</sup> or purchased in 1847 from John T. and Sarah Jane Bosworth Lewis and Henry C. Bosworth, heirs of Benajah's son Nathaniel.<sup>3</sup> David was living at Glen Rose in 1861, according to the Smith, Gallup & Co. 1861 Map of Fayette County. William H. Hamilton, David's descendant, wrote that his great grandmother, Adnee deMobrey Bosworth, was married there before the Civil War.<sup>4</sup>

1. Clay Lancaster, architectural historian, has changed his mind about the house and dates it from the 1850's in Vestiges of a Venerable City, Section III, p. 31, soon to be published by the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission.

2. Fayette County Deed Book 5, p. 105.

3. Deed Book 24, p. 507.

4. Personal letter from Wm. H. Hamilton to Historic Commission, July 6 and July 22, 1977. Mr. Hamilton also expressed opinion that Benajah Bosworth built Glen Rose about 1800. Presumably an earlier residence built by Benajah was located on the site.

(continued)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See attached Bibliography)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5½  
UTM REFERENCES

A	1 6	7 1 6 5 4 0	4 2 1 4 9 7 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Glen Rose is bordered by Old Frankfort Pike on the south, a drive leading to the headquarters of the Division of Sanitary Sewers on the west, the Lexington Fire Department Training Center on the east, and a gravel drive between the two government branches on the north. Yard completely fenced in. Black barns beyond fence at rear not included.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. James Park, Jr.

September, 1977

ORGANIZATION

Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

DATE

252-2504 or 255-8312

STREET & NUMBER

253 Market Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Kentucky

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Charles W. Gaulton*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

1/15/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*Robert B. Rettig*

DATE

2/17/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

*Charles W. Gaulton*

DATE

2-14-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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Glen Rose; Spring Hill Farm

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A center door has been cut from a window in the rear, since a 1-story frame laundry room was added which blocks the original outside entrance to the wing (Photo #5).

The rear of the main block corresponds to the front but its 1-story, 2-bay porch has been screened (Photo # 4). The line of an earlier porch can be seen in the brickwork, indicating it extended the length of the rear, wrapping around the corner to cover the original outside entrance from the kitchen wing. The treatment of the back door is not as elaborate as the front, although it does have a 4-pane transom.

The main block of the house has a central hall divided into front hall and back stair hall; the stair faces the back door (Photo # 6). The pair of rooms on each side of the hall share a chimney and open onto the hall. Upstairs rooms follow the same arrangement. The west wing is reached through a door in the back chamber to the left of the center hall; it contains a hall with an enclosed stair -- going to traveler's room above -- and door originally opening outside but now into the laundry room addition, a pantry space enlarged and made into bathroom and storage area, and a kitchen. The back stair opens not only into the back hall but into the kitchen as well (Photo # 9). A door from the left front chamber of the main block also opened into the L-shaped back hall but has been closed and shelves fitted into the opening.

A basement under the kitchen wing is reached from the kitchen and also from outside. Its brick floor is intact; there is no indication of a cradle for a fireplace in the basement. An interesting feature in the kitchen is two built-in iron ovens in the chimney wall, now hidden by a modern stove.

The woodwork in the house is very simple. Floors are poplar. The stairway consists of an early style newel, straight balusters and closed stringer. Most doors are 4-panel. A modern stone mantel replaces an earlier one in the front chamber to the right of the hall; in the chamber behind is a pilastered Greek Revival one (Photo # 7); an iron mantel with shell keystone and round arched fireplace opening is in the front chamber to the left of the hall and a simple wooden one in the room behind. Upstairs are three mantels, throwbacks in design but not in execution; the mantel in the master bedroom is typically Gothic with a Tudor-arched fireplace opening (Photo # 8).

(continued)

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In the upstairs hall is a screen consisting of two 3-panel sections with old hinges centered by two louvered doors; it now separates a small part of the hall used as storage from the rest. Before being moved, it was used to divide roughly 1/3 of the hall from the remainder. Bettye Lee Mastin, Home Page Editor of the Lexington Herald-Leader, thinks that, even then, the screen was a reuse of earlier materials.

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The Bosworth family and Old Frankfort Pike are practically synonymous from the historian's viewpoint. Benajah (or Benijah) came to Kentucky from Connecticut via Chemung, New York. His first property in Fayette County (the site of Maxwell Spring, now University of Kentucky campus) had to be relinquished when it was learned that John Maxwell held previous title. After building a hotel called the Elephant on a piece of property on South Broadway, he sold it and moved farther west, buying a wooded tract of 27 acres from the pioneer, Alexander McConnell, in 1800; this included the site of McConnell's Station, according to Perrin's History of Fayette County, Kentucky.<sup>5</sup> He then built a house, dammed the stream at the edge of his property and constructed a malt house, still and cotton factory behind the house. He also built 10 miles of rock fences to enclose his property, part of which can still be seen to the east of the current house. He called his place Spring Hill Farm,<sup>6</sup> and by 1810 he and his family, consisting of 14 whites (10 males and 4 females), were listed in the census of that year.

Benajah Bosworth was a man of many talents. Although he had never studied medicine, he practiced it occasionally. He was a blacksmith, making horseshoe nails from Kentucky iron and shipping them to Philadelphia and points east, and an inventor of an improved wheat fan, bedstead and other articles. According to Perrin, he built, in conjunction with Edward West, a steamboat from West's model, personally supervising the building of the engines in Pittsburg. "Old Kaintuck" made a successful trip in 1816 from the mouth of Hickman Creek to New Orleans, there being given to a son of Bosworth's who took the boat to Nashville and used her engines for another boat.<sup>7</sup> Bosworth also had the first contract to pave the streets of Lexington. In addition to these activities, he farmed and ran a cotton mill (later a woolen mill), with power from the Town Fork of Elkhorn.

In 1828 "for love and affection" he gave his son, David Holcombe Bosworth, about eight acres and also one-half of the woolen factory and wheat field in which it stood; he gave his son, Benjamin, approximately the

5 William Henry Perrin, ed., History of Fayette County, Kentucky (Chicago: 1882), p. 575.

6 C. Frank Dunn, "It Looks Fairly Modern, But This Dwelling Dates Back to Stagecoach Days in Kentucky", Herald-Leader, March 30, 1941, p. 35.

7 Perrin, History of Fayette County, Kentucky. p. 575.

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same acreage and a stone house and malt house.<sup>8</sup> In 1833 he gave another son, Nathaniel, 10 acres on the Old Frankfort Pike.<sup>9</sup> When he died in 1849 at the age of 85, he divided the remainder of his property, naming all his living children and grandchildren.<sup>10</sup>

David Holcombe Bosworth followed in his father's footsteps. He farmed 100 acres and continued to run grist and woolen mills on his property, powered at first by treadmills driven by two horses, later by steam. At that time most of the weaving was done by hand so looms and wool were supplied to workers in their homes.<sup>11</sup> He died in 1861.

In 1864 his widow, Minerva, sold the property (10 acres) out of the family to Davis Burbank for \$8,000.<sup>12</sup> Burbank was a partner in J. Reidy and Company, a Main Street wholesale and retail shoe firm. He resided at Glen Rose and operated the factory until H. W. and W. E. Bosworth, sons of David and Minerva, bought it back ten years later.<sup>13</sup>

Their firm, Bosworth Brothers, in connection with Appleton, Lancaster & Duff, a wholesale and retail dry goods and notions firm on Main Street, operated Spring Hill Woolen Mills. The original mill was enlarged in 1880; they made "pure all-wool Kentucky jeans" with a capacity of 500 yards of jeans and 250 pounds of knitting yarn per day. They had 25 employees; the mill was in operation eight months of the year.<sup>14</sup>

After struggling financially, the brothers sold their property to Appleton, Lancaster & Duff in 1883 "in consideration of the discharge and surrender of all indebtedness held by the party of the second party against the said firm of Bosworth & Brother."<sup>15</sup> In 1891 the City of Lexington bought the "Spring Hill" property and have used it for various purposes since. The factory was the old city jail for some years and is now in ruins. The house, Glen Rose, is next to the City's sewage treatment plant and is currently in good condition, having been used for many years as a residence for a City employee.

8 Fayette County Deed Book 4, p. 287.

9 Deed Book 9, p. 245.

10 Fayette County Will Book S, p. 478.

11 Perrin, History of Fayette County, Kentucky, p. 521.

12 Deed Book 40, p. 201.

13 Deed Book 52, p. 258.

14 Perrin, History of Fayette County, Kentucky, p. 521.

15 Deed Book 68, p. 73.

16 Deed Book 91, p. 420.



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"Bosworth Genealogy", pp. 66-7-681, copied and sent to Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission by William H. Hamilton.

Dunn, C. Frank. "It Looks Fairly Modern, But This Dwelling Dates Back To Stagecoach Days In Kentucky." Lexington Herald-Leader, March 30, 1941, p. 35.

Fayette County Deed Books: 91-420, 68-73, 52-528, 40-201, 24-507, 9-245, 5-105, 4-287, District Court C-453.

Fayette County Will Books: X-591, S-478.

Goode, D.B. "Rural Route No. 2 Scene of Great Manufactories of the Past - Remains of Pioneer American Railway Yet to be Seen - Thrilling Incidents of Border Life a Century Ago - Who Owns the Land." Lexington Herald, September 15, 1901, p. 9-11.

History of Fayette County, Kentucky, edited by William Henry Perrin. Chicago, Illinois, 1882, pp. 521, 575-576.

Lancaster, Clay. Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961, pp. 43, 130, 131.

Lancaster, Clay. Vestiges of a Venerable City. Unpublished manuscript, Section III, p. 31.

Lexington City Directories: 1881-82, 1887.

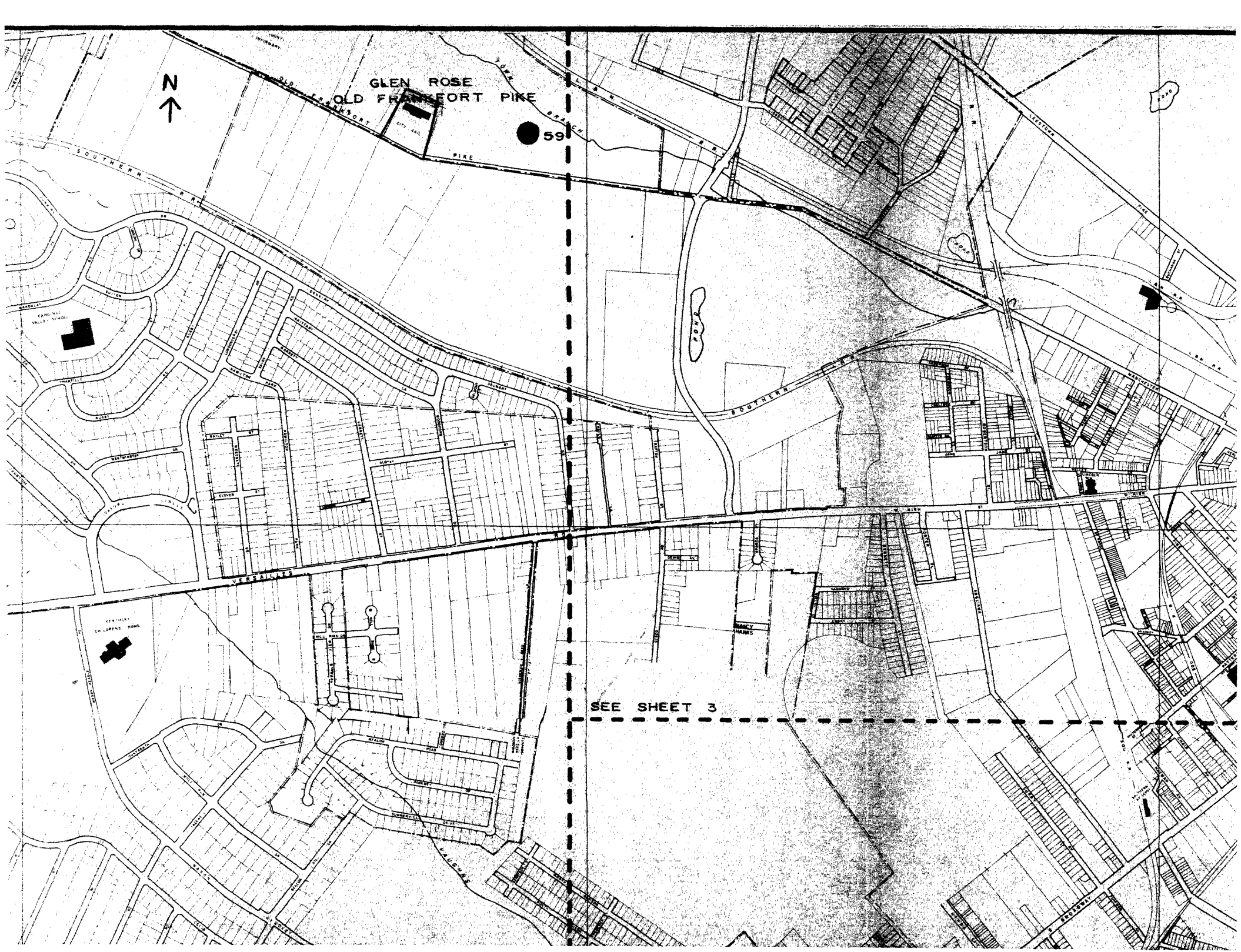
Snadon, Patrick A. Bargeboards and Bluegrass: Gothic Revival Residences in Central Kentucky." Unpublished M.S. thesis. Lexington, Kentucky, 1976.



GLEN ROSE  
OLD FRENCH FORT PIKE

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SEE SHEET 3



Glen Rose; Spring Hill Farm  
Lexington  
Fayette County  
Kentucky

**FEB 17 1978**

Lexington-Fayette County Planning  
Commission, 227 N. Upper  
.2 inch = 2000 ft. 1972  
Map 2. Site indicated by black dot.



Glen Rose; Spring Hill Farm  
Lexington  
Fayette County  
Kentucky

**NOV 18 1977**

Smith, Gallup & Co.,  
New York  
Scale Unknown, 1861

**FEB 17 1978**

Map 3. Site underlined in red.