

PH0073258

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kentucky

COUNTY: Fayette

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE: DEC 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Rose Hill

AND/OR HISTORIC: The John Brand House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 461 North Limestone Street

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 6th

STATE: Kentucky CODE: 021 COUNTY: Fayette CODE: 067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mrs. Garrett Davis Buckner

STREET AND NUMBER: 461 North Limestone Street

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington STATE: Kentucky CODE: 021

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Fayette County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Main Street at Cheapside

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington STATE: Kentucky CODE: 021

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Survey & Plan for Lexington & Fayette County

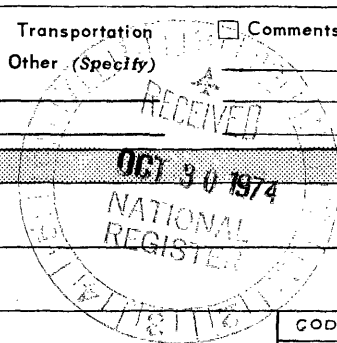
DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: City-County Planning Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: 227 North Upper Street

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington STATE: Kentucky CODE: 021

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: KY

COUNTY: FAYETTE

ENTRY NUMBER: 11

DATE: DEC 30 1974

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Rose Hill (The John Brand House), constructed c. 1812, is of Federal style and consists of a one-story, five-bay brick main block flanked by lower wings which advance several feet in front of the central mass. The main block contains a tall hipped roof, made more impressive by contrast to the low side pavilions with their smaller windows and roof of similar slope. The massiveness of the roofs is relieved by the slender chimneys--two on either end of the central structure and one on the far east-west end of each wing. The design of the house is related to that of the Morton house, located across the street from Rose Hill and probably built in the same year.

Several steps from Limestone Street are wrought-iron gates with cast-iron rosettes and other details all of exquisite design. Also adding to the beauty of the setting of the house is the walk of octagonal brick that leads from the gates to the main entrance.

Particularly attractive is the entranceway with its elliptical fanlight and wide leaded sidelights with clustered colonnettes separating the voids. Adding interest to the entrance is the later Greek Revival portico, of exceptional purity, blending harmoniously with the pre-existing structure. Of approximately 1837 construction, and very likely contemporary with the wrought iron gate, its features include four slender fluted Ionic columns, hand-carved cornices and painted roof, all reputed to have been copied from the Temple of Minerva (known as the Musee Carree) at Nîmes.

The entrance leads directly into a wide central hallway and then to a series of passages which facilitate circulation to all the rooms, except that one has to cross the dining room; "but this room was used only at mealtime, when servants were passing in and out anyway," according to Clay Lancaster. The largest of the rooms is the drawing room separated from the dining room by massive double doors. Throughout, the ceilings are high, the woodwork is reeded, and the knobs, hinges, and locks are of sterling silver. There are eight fireplaces in the house. An unusual and pleasing feature of the interior is a door with fanlight transom between the living room and the dining room. The two Italian chandeliers that hang in the dining and living rooms purchased by the original owner are of bronze and pewter. Also original are the old gilt cornices over the windows and the hand-carved mantels which do much to

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1812, ca. 1837**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

A simple shaft of brown granite from Montrose, Scotland marks the graves in a Lexington cemetery of John Brand, "immigrant from Scotland," and his wife Elizabeth Hay, wrote Elizabeth M. Simpson. "But it is near Fifth Street on Limestone, long ago known as Mulberry Lane," she continues, "that Rose Hill. . . stands as a lasting monument to those early Scottish settlers in Kentucky."¹

John Brand, who built Rose Hill (The John Brand House) in 1812, was born in Montrose, Scotland in 1775. His life was marked with amazing changes of fortune, true of so many of the hopeful immigrants who have made their way to America's shores. He achieved considerable success at an early age as a manufacturer of sail cloth in Dundee. During a heavy embargo imposed on hemp, however, his business failed and, hard pressed by his creditors, he fled to France. There he met an old friend, Dr. Alexander Humphreys, eminent professor of surgery at the University of Glasgow. Humphreys' son had emigrated to Virginia and had written of the opportunities available in the United States. On the advice and limited financial backing of the good doctor, John and his wife soon found themselves in Philadelphia. After learning that Lexington, Kentucky, was a center for growing hemp in the United States, they decided to migrate westward. They made the arduous journey as so many immigrants before them over the mountains to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River by boat, overland to Maysville and thence to Lexington. They arrived with little money in the spring of 1802.

By late 1802 Brand had established with John W. Hunt a hemp factory, from which the first piece of hemp bagging in the United States was manufactured. Hunt went on to become the first millionaire in the "West" and Brand prospered as well. Brand expanded his business and in time was able to buy the entire block between Fourth and Fifth and Limestone and Upper Streets. On the lower half of the block (the Fourth Street
(Continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Combs, Sydney S. Old Homes of the Blue Grass. Lexington: Kentucky Society, 1950, p. 32.

Cotterill, R. S. History of Pioneer Kentucky. Cincinnati: Johnson and Hardin, 1917, pp. 237, 244.

Dunn, O. Frank. Old Houses of Lexington. Unpublished manuscript, pp. 522-23.

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16/42/4300

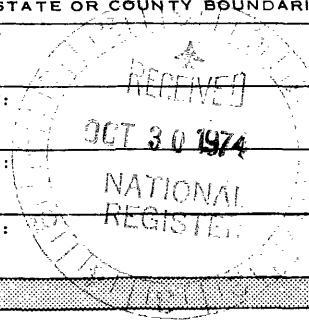
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		38 ° 03 ' 07 "	84 ° 29 ' 21 "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.875 acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Milton D. Thompson, Sr.

ORGANIZATION: **Fayette County Committee, Ky. Heritage Commission** DATE: **June, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
1903 Versailles Road (GM)

CITY OR TOWN: **Lexington** STATE: **Kentucky 40504** CODE: **021**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Eldred W. Ornelas

Title State Liaison Officer

Date 10-23-74

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 12/30/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date **DEC 27 1974**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kentucky	
COUNTY	Fayette	
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(Number all entries) Rose Hill/The John Brand House

7. Description (Continued)

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enhance the rich interior detail of Rose Hill.

The side pavilions which are believed to be products of the original construction have almost square rooms in front. At the back the rooms narrow to allow passages leading outside. The passages in the wings, states Lancaster, function as an insulation for sound between the living rooms and lateral chambers, and have walls of unplastered brick.

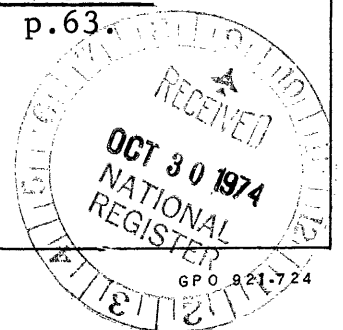
Lancaster also calls attention to the placement of rooms and passages to the landscaped surroundings. "Drawing room and parlor occupy the garden front, overlooking the brick terrace. The centermost window in this facade has its sill at floor level and is equipped with sashes and a flight of outside steps, allowing egress directly from the drawing room to the terrace. . . . The side passages also open onto the terrace by means of double doors."¹

"On the north side of the brick terrace," continues Lancaster, "are the two-storied kitchen and house servants' quarters, with a smokehouse nearby, opposite the main residence. Once a brick privy and stable were located to the west of the quarters, and an icehouse was to the south of the dwelling proper. Slave cabins were in the southwest corner of the yard."²

Rose Hill has been little changed through the years. A kitchen and bathrooms have been installed, a bay window added on the south side, the porch railing removed, and the small-paned windows replaced by plate glass.

¹Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961), p.63.

²Ibid., p. 63.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kentucky	
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(Number all entries) Rose Hill/The John Brand House

8. Significance (continued)

Page Two

end) on property purchased in 1807 from David Stout he set up a "rope walk." Additional acreage was bought from Stout in 1811 and from James Blythe in 1814. On the northwest corner of Fifth and Limestone he built his residence--Rose Hill. The 1818 Lexington directory cites both his factory and his house as located there.

Brand's financial success allowed him to return to Scotland in 1818 and settle the "moral obligations" to his Scottish creditors-- as well as to make a tidy profit from the sale of a shipload of tobacco which more than paid for the trip. His taking care of old accounts created some comment in the press of both continents, and one journal spoke of the "one honest man in America."

Of concern to Brand also was, of course, the progress of his community and he was involved in many local projects to promote this advancement. He was a major stock-holder in the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, the "first railroad in the West." He became a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, as well as the Lexington Cemetery. In 1828, Brand was on a committee to advance a road "connecting Lexington with the Ohio River." Shortly thereafter work was begun on the road, which was the first macadamized in Kentucky. When Lexington was incorporated as a city in 1832, he was on the first board of councilmen. Henry Clay was a close and intimate friend, and Brand helped him financially during his presidential campaigns. Brand also operated a farm and was one of the first importers of Durham cattle and Southdown sheep into Kentucky.

John Brand retired from business in 1833, the year of the first cholera epidemic which claimed the life of his second son. Brand died in 1849 during another cholera plague. His estate was valued at \$450,000.

The mansion built by the Scottish immigrant remained in the Brand family for many years. John Brand's son, George W. Brand, was the owner until 1883, the year of his death. It then passed to his son John H. Brand of Louisville who turned it over to his father's sister Elizabeth B. Woodward. Rose Hill is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Garrett Davis Buckner, who, coincidentally, is a descendant of Dr. Alexander Humphreys, who financed John Brand's immigration to America.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

Rose Hill/The John Brand House

8. Significance (continued)

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As stated by Elizabeth Simpson, Rose Hill can well be seen as a symbol of immigrant industry and enterprise. It is also an example of great architectural beauty.

Writes Kentucky historian Clay Lancaster, "Excellence of proportions, good disposition of parts, and fine details have earned acclaim for Rose Hill. No house in Kentucky better deserves to be preserved and maintained for its architectural merits."²

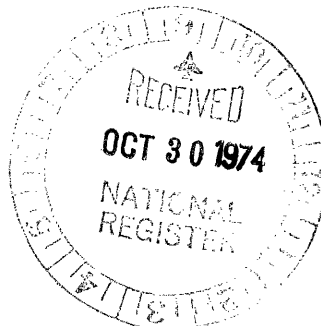
J. Frazier Smith also commented, "Kentucky's contribution to the white-pillared house is, as is its culture development, second to no other section of the South. I would choose, however, its picturesque one-story houses as an outstanding architectural accomplishment. There are hundreds, but some are especially commendable: Rose Hill. . . in Lexington. . . . A worthy representative for purpose of illustration is Rose Hill."³

Whether from a cultural, historical, or architectural standpoint, therefore, it is a house of major significance.

¹Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions (Lexington: Transylvania Press, 1932), p. 221.

²Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961), p. 64.

³J. Frazier Smith, White Pillars (New York: Bramhall House, 1941), p. 59.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kentucky	
COUNTY	Fayette	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
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(Number all entries)

Rose Hill/The John Brand House

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued) Page Two

Lancaster, Clay. Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961, pp. 8, 47-48, 62-64.

Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Kentucky. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1953, pp. 62-63.

"The Architecture of Old Kentucky." Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, XXXI (1933), pp. 185-200.

Peter, Robert. History of Fayette County, Kentucky. Edited by William H. Perrin. Chicago: O. L. Baskin and Co., 1882, p. 566.

Simpson, Elizabeth M. Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions. Lexington: Transylvania Press, 1932, pp. 221-224.

Smith, J. Frazier. White Pillars. New York: Bramhall House, 1941, p. 59.

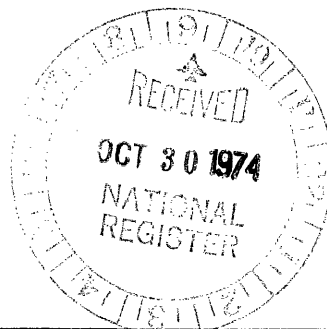
Thomas, Elizabeth Patterson: Old Kentucky Homes and Gardens. Louisville: Standard Printing Co., 1939, pp. 92-93.

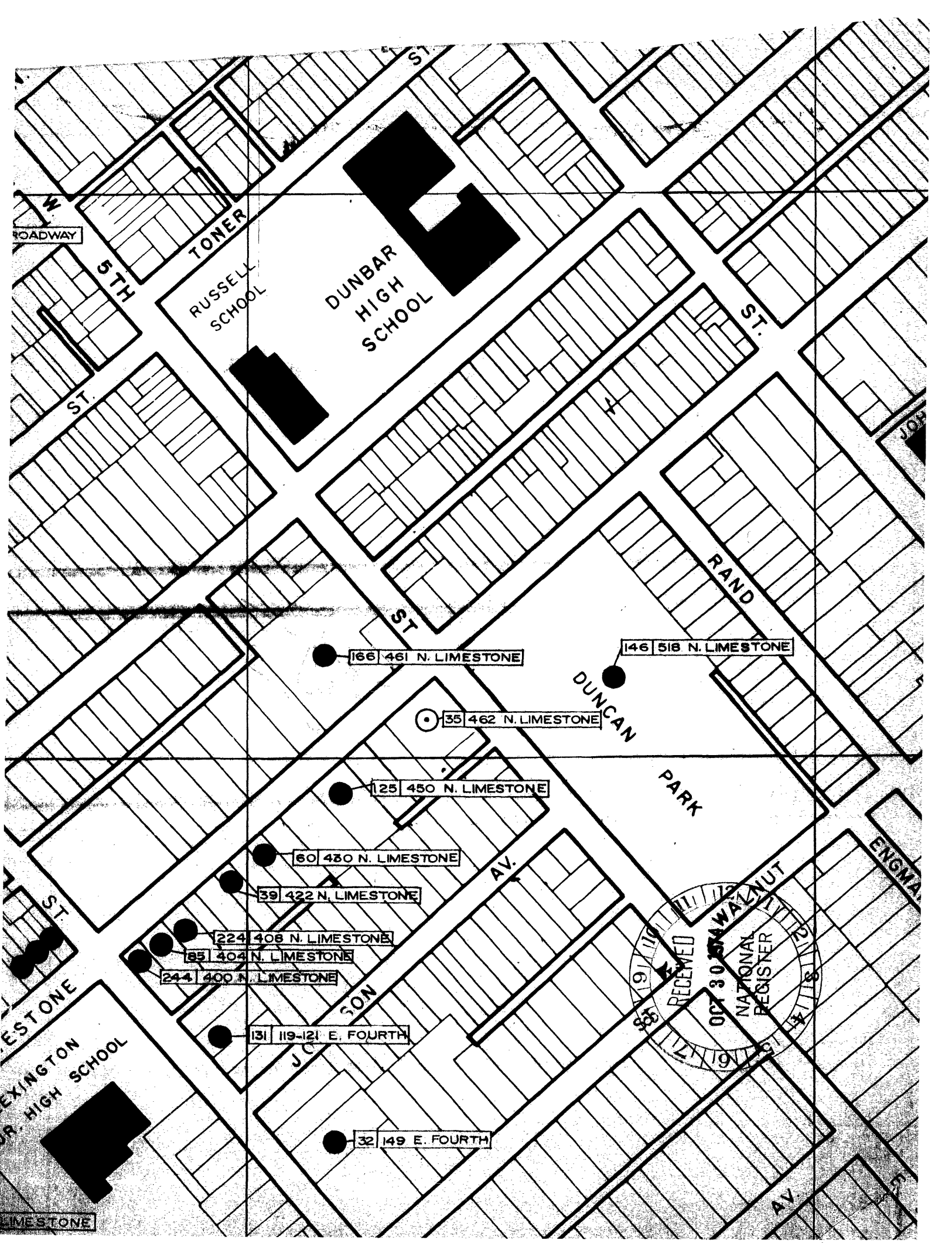
6. Representation in Existing Surveys (continued) Page Two

Title of Survey: Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

Date of Survey: 1971

Depository for Survey Records: Kentucky Heritage Commission
401 Wapping Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601





ROADWAY

5TH

TONER

RUSSELL SCHOOL

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

166 461 N. LIMESTONE

146 518 N. LIMESTONE

35 462 N. LIMESTONE

125 450 N. LIMESTONE

60 430 N. LIMESTONE

39 422 N. LIMESTONE

224 408 N. LIMESTONE

185 404 N. LIMESTONE

244 400 N. LIMESTONE

131 119-121 E. FOURTH

32 149 E. FOURTH



EXINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

LIMESTONE

Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

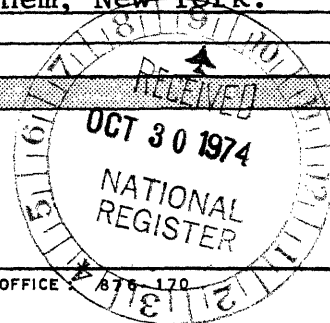
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE: Kentucky	
COUNTY: Fayette	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
DEC 30	1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Rose Hill		AND/OR HISTORIC: The John Brand House	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 461 North Limestone Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Lexington			
STATE: Kentucky	CODE 021	COUNTY: Fayette	CODE 067
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Map Atlas Portion of Street Names & House Numbering Plan Compilation by Sanborn Map Co., Pelhem, New York.			
SCALE: 1" - 200'			
DATE: May, 1968 Updated January, 1973			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



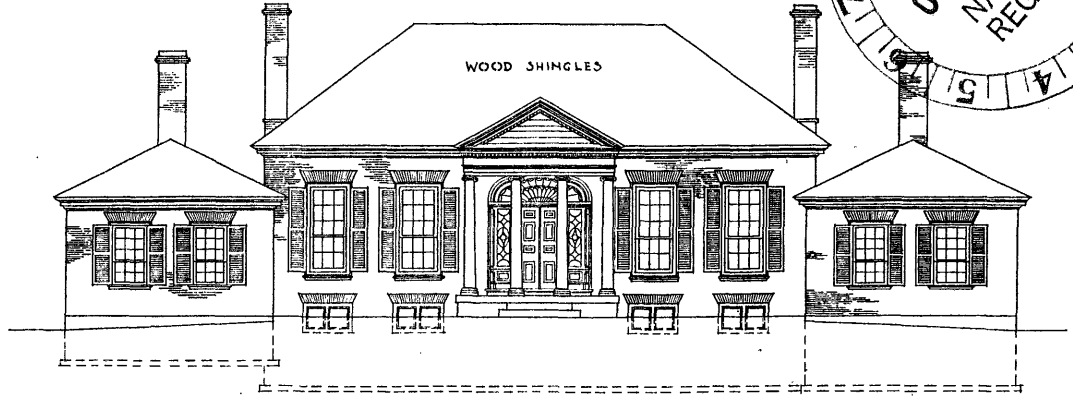
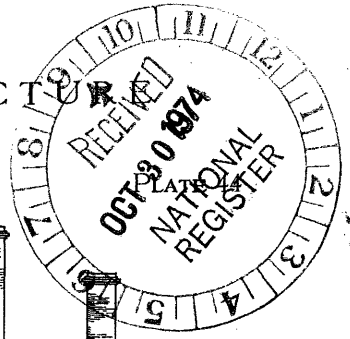
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Old Kentucky Architecture

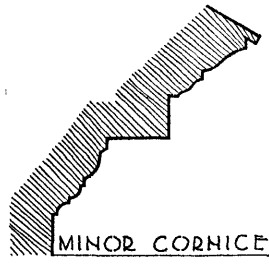
Rexford Newcomb

no. 140, Wm. Helburn, Fre., 1940

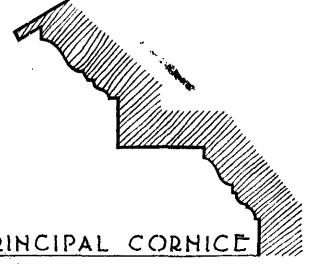
OLD KENTUCKY ARCHITECTURE



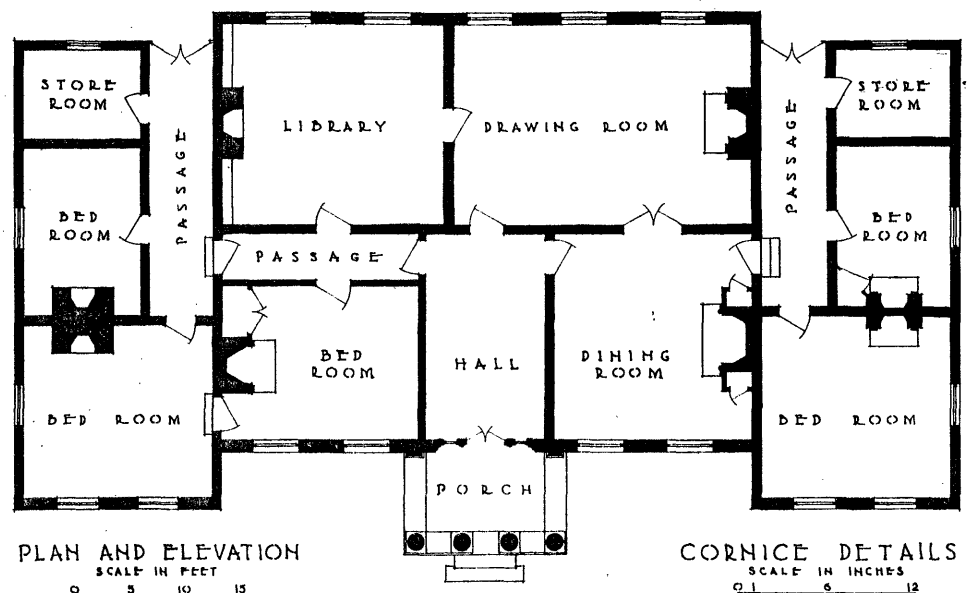
EAST ELEVATION



MINOR CORNICE



PRINCIPAL CORNICE



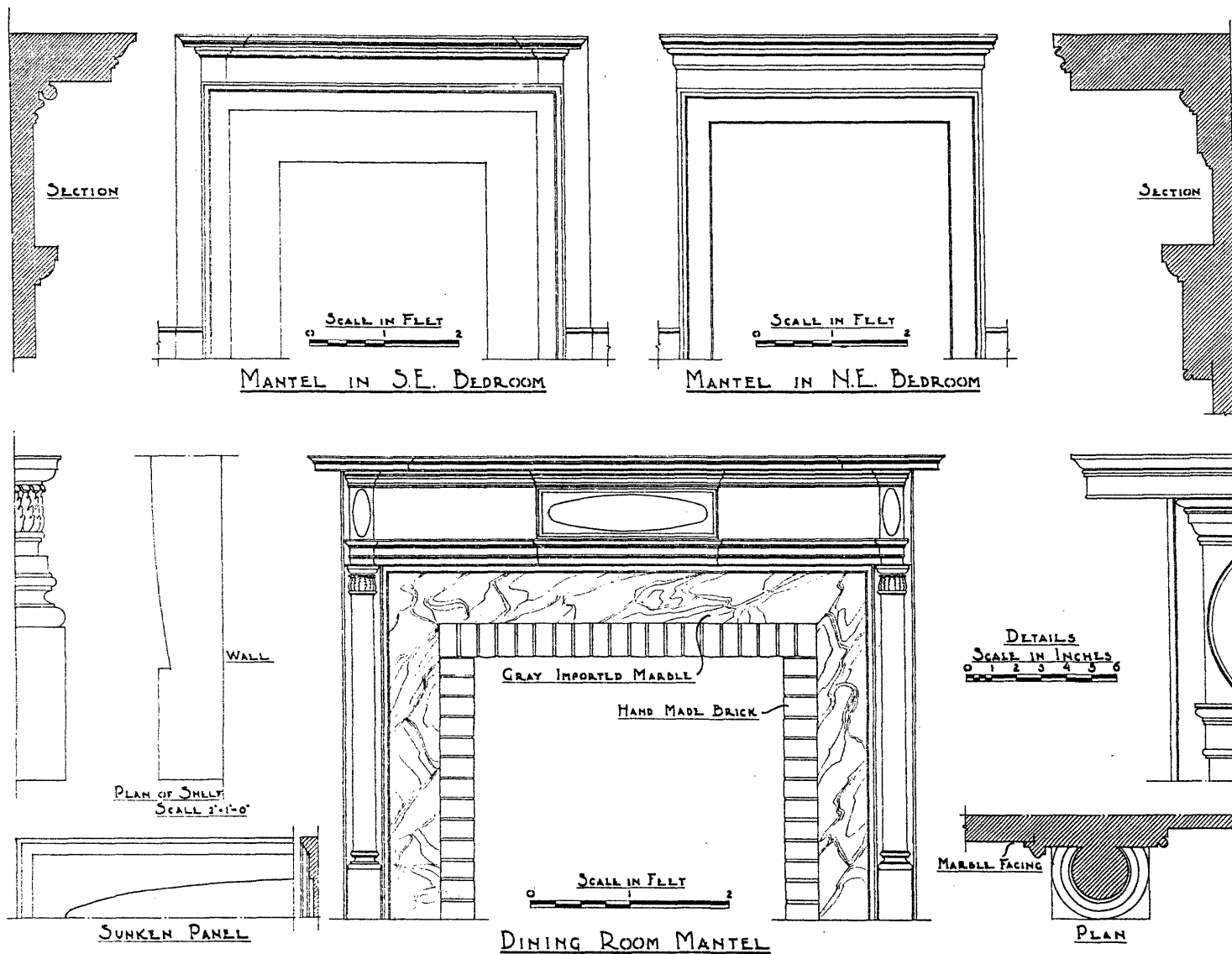
PLAN AND ELEVATION
SCALE IN FEET
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CORNICE DETAILS
SCALE IN INCHES
0 6 12

ROSE HILL
LEXINGTON KENTUCKY

OLD KENTUCKY ARCHITECTURE

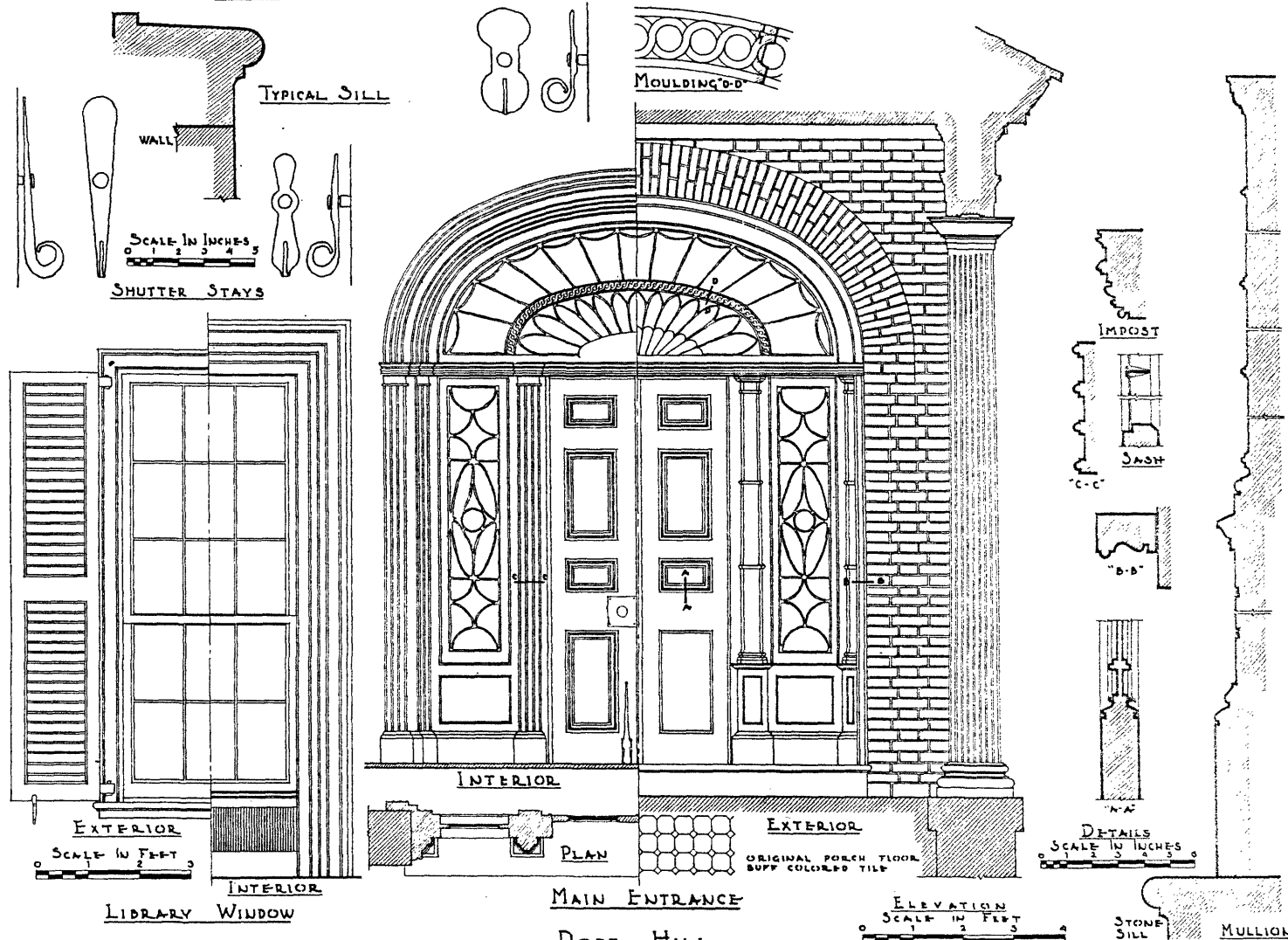
PLATE 48



667 30 1974

OLD KENTUCKY ARCHITECTURE

Rexford Newcomb, Old Kentucky Architecture (New York: Bonanza Books, 1950), plate 47 PLATE 47



ROSE HILL
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

OCT 30 1974
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