

1513

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DOCUMENT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glen Oak
Rice, Harvey W. House; Smith, Judge H.C., House/BB-327
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1004 Thatchers Mill Road NA not for publication
city or town Paris vicinity
Kentucky KY Bourbon 017 40361
state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan, SHPO and
Executive Director 11-1-95
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State Historic Preservation Office: Kentucky Heritage Council
State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper Entered in the
National Register
Date of Action 1-11-96

Glen Oak
Name of Property

Bourbon Co., KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Dressed Fieldstone
- walls Brick
- Log
- roof Metal and asphalt shingle
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Glen Oak
Name of Property

Bourbon Co., KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900-1910

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Hagan, William K. (1908 remodelling attributed architect);

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

Glen Oak

Bourbon Co., KY

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.05 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid with Zone, Easting, Northing for Austerlitz Quad and empty boxes for additional references.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Form fields for name/title (Stanley S. Dickson/Owner), organization, date (June 20, 1995), street & number (519 Tiffany Lane), telephone (502-893-6633), city or town (Louisville), state (KY), zip code (40207).

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Property Owner name (Stanley S. Dickson; owners living at property: William M. and Roberta M. Dickson), street & number, telephone, city or town, state, zip code.

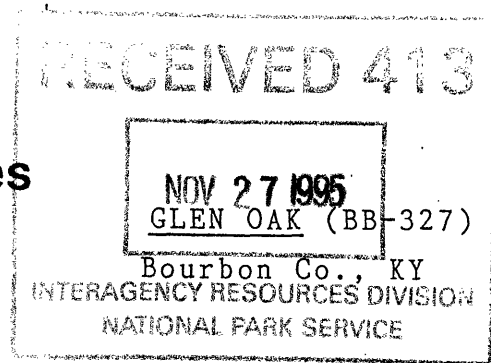
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Glen Oak (BB-327) sits in rural Bourbon County in the center of a 532 acre working farm. It is located approximately three miles southwest of the village of North Middletown and approximately eleven miles southeast of Paris, the county seat of Bourbon County. The house is situated between Thatcher's Mill Road and Gay and Evans Road, approximately a half mile from each. The main entrance is from Thatcher's Mill Road. However, the house faces the Gay and Evans Road which is shown on the 1861 map of Bourbon County as Hornbeck's Mill Road. The map also shows the entrance to the house as being from that road. Thatcher's Mill Road is not shown on this map. The nominated area is 1.05 acres which contains two contributing buildings, Glen Oak and a log meat house; a contributing site, a family cemetery; and a noncontributing building.

Feature Description

The Federal House (Contributing Building)

The main dwelling was constructed in a number of phases. The earliest portion, ca. 1820, was a one-and-one-half story brick structure which was later to become a separate wing. This was the earliest residence. After the main house was built, about 1835, this portion was used as the kitchen and dining room on the first floor and as the loom room on the second floor. From approximately 1835 until 1908 this original house stood as a separate wing located seventeen feet from the main house and connected by an open porch (Thomas: 76). The brick, said to have been made on the farm, is of a cruder form than that used on the later portion of the house. It is laid in a common bond. The foundation is dressed fieldstone. Floor joists are trimmed logs. The chimney is enclosed, and the fireplace is fieldstone. The base of the chimney is also fieldstone which is exposed on the exterior. There is a second story fireplace which is no longer in use as the second story became an attic in 1908.

The second phase of construction was a one-and-one-half-story Federal style house. The front entrance led into a central hallway with a room on each side. Another room was to the rear of the front left room. A stairway led to an upstairs hall with a room on each side over the two front first floor rooms.

This early Federal section features a facade of Flemish bond brickwork with jackarches over all doors and windows. Brickwork on the sides is common bond with a header course every five rows. The foundation is of dressed fieldstone with the facade stones dressed to a much finer

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degree than those on the sides. End chimneys anchored the house.

Chairrails were present in the halls and in the two front rooms. Only the lower hall still retains the original chairrail. Each of the downstairs front rooms has hand carved mantles. The front right room's mantle has a walnut sunburst design said to have been carved by James W. Rice, the first occupant. The finely carved mantle in the room on the left was brought to Glen Oak by Judge H.C. Smith from his boyhood home (Turner: 750), the Algernon Sidney Smith House(BB- 326), located approximately two miles away. The numerous architectural similarities between these two neighborhood houses leads one to speculate that they had the same architect/builder.

Architect Don Jeffers of Frankfort , Kentucky sketched his concept of the house as it appeared ca. 1820 and included the floor plan as well. A photograph of the house prior to the 1908 remodelling was found. Although not of good quality, it shows the basic structure as described above. Attached is a copy of Mr. Jeffer's sketches, the pre-1908 photograph, and a current photograph from approximately the same angle.

At some period after the original house was constructed another room was added to the rear of the left side of the house. This was built over a cellar. The space between the kitchen wing and the main house formed an "L" shape which at some stage became a covered porch.(Thomas: 76).

In about 1908 (Thomas: 76) an extensive remodelling of Glen Oak took place under the supervision of its then-owner, Judge H. C. Smith, and most likely accomplished by local architect-builder, William K. Hagan. Probably the easiest way to describe what took place is to visualize the roofs of the sections of the Federal house being removed and the floors and ceiling levels of the front rooms being extended throughout the entire first floor with whatever modification this required. The second step was to go to the second story, recess a gallery into the original roof above the central entrance and create front and rear walls of the two upstairs rooms perpendicular to the floor and ceiling to replace the slanted walls necessitated by the Federal house's low pitched roof. This was accomplished by the construction of a gambrel pitched main roof which extended from the added colossal Doric portico back over the lower level to cover most of the "L" shaped porch. The heights of the kitchen section and the addition over the cellar were lowered to conform to the new roof line. A one- story frame addition was built on the right ell. Dormers were added over the kitchen section and over the second room in the left ell. A second staircase was added to enter the newly created second floor space. This new space consists of an "L" shaped hall, two bedrooms, a large bathroom, two storage rooms and an attic. At the rear of the kitchen section two small second-story windows have been bricked in. On the opposite side of the house two small windows at the cellar level were bricked in and the floor of

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the room was lowered to the level of the floor in the rest of the house, doing away with the cellar. A flat roof was built across the rear portion of the space between the kitchen and the cellar room. A portion of this was framed into the house interior and a portion is over an exterior porch area. The outer edge of this roof is supported by wooden columns with decorative wooden pieces joining them at the top. These were removed from the front of the Federal house and reused here. They can be seen in the pre-1908 picture.

Log Meathouse (Contributing Building)

About fifty feet to the northwest of the kitchen wing is a one story log meathouse. Its foundation is fieldstone and it is now covered with wooden siding. It was probably built ca. 1830. The siding was likely added about 1908.

Landscape Features (Contributing Site)

At the end of the sidewalk leading from the front of the house are two stone columns. Each is capped with a concrete hexagonal block and a concrete sphere. Between the columns are wrought iron gates. The columns originally stood in front of the Bourbon County Courthouse which burned in 1902.

Near the yard fence line to the southwest of the house is a four foot limestone pedestal with a washbasin carved into its top. A hole was been drilled from the bottom of the basin down through the side so the water might be drained. This unusual piece was also relocated ca. 1878 (Bodley: IV 750) from the Algernon Smith House (BB-376) and was the wash basin of Weathers Smith, Judge H. C. Smith's grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier who emigrated to Bourbon County in 1785 (Thomas: 76).

Approximately 75 yards to the southwest of the house is a family cemetery. Located there with highly legible tombstones are the graves of the house's first occupant, James W. Rice, 1804-1847, and his mother, Polly Buchanan Rice, 1767-1852. Polly was the wife of Strodes Fort Pioneer John Rice who purchased the land on which Glen Oak stands in 1792. He is buried over the hill in front of the house near the site where the Point Pleasant Presbyterian church stood. (Thomas: 76).

Utility and Storage Building (Non-Contributing Building)

A one story frame building is located about thirty feet north of the kitchen wing. It was

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probably constructed ca.1920. It is used for general storage of lawn and garden tools and supplies. There is a small basement underneath which houses an electric water pump and serves as a storage area for canned foods and root vegetables.

Glen Oak farm was recognized in 1992, Kentucky's Bicentennial year, as one of twenty-three Bicentennial Kentucky farms having been operated continually by the same family for two hundred years. (Turner: 229)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harvey W. Rice/ Judge H. C. Smith House, commonly known as Glen Oak (BB-327), meets National Register Criterion C by its exhibition of an important architectural period in the history of Bourbon County, Kentucky. The present residence, originally a one-and-one-half story Federal home, was remodelled about 1908. It is an excellent example of this later period's modification of existing homes to emulate the Greek Revival mansions that were erected before the Civil War in the Bluegrass region. The ability of the architect/builder to tie the two periods of architecture together is significant and of historical interest, as other Bourbon County homes underwent a similar transformation during this period. This change documents a pattern of architectural and economic development in the county from rather elegant but simple Federal features to the more elaborate Greek Revival/ Colonial Revival style during a time of greater prosperity.

Judge H.C. Smith, the owner and resident of Glen Oak at the time of its modification, was Judge of Bourbon County during the construction of the Bourbon County Courthouse (BB-149) in the 1902- 1905 period (Bodley: IV 750). The courthouse was designed by Frank Milburn of Columbia, South Carolina. Judge Smith was the Chairman of its Building Committee. The advent of this impressive building, with its colossal columns, was doubtless influential in bringing about a number of changes to existing houses in the County and the later to the construction of such structures as the North Middletown Christian Church (BB-342) , 1912-1913, with its paired Ionic columns. Judge Smith was also the Building Committee Chairman for this church (Smith: 84). The architect/builder of the church was William K. Hagan, to whom the remodelling of Glen Oak may be attributed.

The planning to convert this Federal home required much thought and the construction required great skill. All of the rooms of the original house were retained. The main changes were to the roofline which resulted in additional space over the original rooms. It was Judge Smith's choice to build such a (locally) grand house. He was no doubt influenced by the architecture of the Court House and possibly by the similar remodellings that were taking place in the area during that time. As previously noted , Judge Smith moved to Glen Oak from the Algernon Smith House (BB-326) which is architecturally quite similar to what Glen Oak was prior to the 1908 remodelling. One could speculate that one of the motivators of Judge Smith to extensively modify Glen Oak from its original conservative Federal design was his desire to make a dramatic change from his beginnings. It was a public expression which symbolized his stature in the county and a culture beyond the counties boundaries.

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BOURBON COUNTY

Bourbon County lies well within the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. This may be roughly defined as an area centered around Lexington with its northern and western boundaries being the Ohio River from Maysville to Louisville its eastern boundary being a north to south line through the city of Morehead and its southern boundary an east to west line through the city of Danville. The topography is gently rolling. The soils are underlain by phosphatic limestone (Karan: 8-10). In Bourbon County cash crops have included hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco, and bluegrass seed. Purebred cattle and sheep were imported there from England. The county was, and remains today, a center of the thoroughbred horse industry. There were once over a hundred bourbon whiskey distilleries in the county. The farm surrounding Glen Oak has been a participant in all of these agricultural pursuits since its original purchase by the family in 1792. Three periods or styles of residential architecture have stood on this farm: log houses (no longer in existence), Federal (now modified), and late Greek or Colonial Revival (Thomas: 77). The latter style is the focus of this application.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOURBON COUNTY

The 1985 survey, Historic Architecture of Bourbon County, was sponsored by Historic Paris Bourbon County in conjunction with The Kentucky Heritage Council. The authors, Walter E. Langsam and William Gus Johnson, documented 880 sites; over 600 of them are individually pictured and discussed. Glen Oak was assigned site number BB-327, pp154-155.

Eighty- four Federal style houses of brick construction were documented in the survey. Sixty-six of these were located in the rural areas. These houses were characterized by an unadorned facade of well laid Flemish Bond brickwork with jackarches or flat arches over the windows and doors. The sides and rear of the houses were usually laid in a common bond with a header course every five rows. Foundations were made of dressed fieldstone, finely dressed on the facade and less dressed on the sides and rear. The majority of them were one-and -a-half-story houses. Most were built on a central passage plan with a wide hallway with a room on each side. The interiors usually had crafted wood work such as chairrails and sunburst mantles (Langsam: 17-18).

Sixty-one Grecian style houses were found during the survey. The majority of them are brick construction. The Bourbon County Greek Revival houses of the 1825-1860 period are characterized by a more conservative construction than is usually found in the typical Greek Revival mansion. Very few had colossal porticos. Single story entrance porches or recessed

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entrances were more typical. Only five Greek Revival houses with original two-story porticos were recorded on the survey (Langsam: 21-22).

Later periods are also represented. Twenty-five Gothic Revival and sixty-five Italianate houses were documented. Twenty-five late nineteenth century styles such as Richardson Romanesque and Queen Anne were found, most of them within the city of Paris (Langsam: 23-27).

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE IN BOURBON COUNTY

From the turn of the century until about 1913 there was a movement in Bourbon County architecture toward the Colonial Revival. This frequently took the form of grandiose additions to existing homes. These designs present an interesting mixed message: a desire to express prosperity through a larger house yet an acceptable frugality from not razing the old home but incorporating it into a structure with a vastly different appearance. There were also two public buildings built during this period which demonstrate the prevalent interest in Greek/Colonial Revival architecture, the Bourbon County Courthouse (BB-149) and the North Middletown Christian Church (BB-342).

The earliest of these structures documented is Raceland (BB-63). "The present residence, originally probably Greek Revival, and remodelled before the turn of the century, may well be one of the earliest full-scale examples of the Colonial Revival intended to evoke the elaborate Greek Revival mansions that were erected in such quantities before the Civil War in the Bluegrass Region. A broad Tuscan portico dominates the design---A balcony links the large rectangular entrance and quadruple windows above" (Langsam: 43).

A second structure of significance in this period is the Bourbon County Courthouse (BB-149) which was constructed 1902-1905. It is characterized as a "grandiose Beaux-Arts building---distinguished by a pedimented central pavilion with colossal columns, flanked by projecting pedimented pavilions at each end" (Langsam: 222). This courthouse was built to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1902.

Five houses documented in the Bourbon County survey were remodelled during the 1905-1912 period to the Colonial Revival style. Four of them are in the North Middletown District and one of them is nearby in the adjacent Clintonville District. They are in order of approximate construction date:

ca. 1905-William S. Settles/Henry S. Caywood House (BB-335)

ca. 1905-Oakland, Richard Lindsay/John Carter Clay and Frank Clay House (BB-302)

ca. 1908-Glen Oak, Harvey W. Rice/Judge H. C. Smith House (BB-327)

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ca. 1910-Collinwood, John T. Collins House (BB-350)

ca. 1912-Landers Lane, John Redmon House (BB-328)

All five of these houses have colossal porticos and all but Oakland have a balcony over the front door. Their original structures represented a variety of periods including log, Federal, and Greek Revival. The melding of the two different architectures in each of these houses shows that the architect-builder was a person quite gifted in his ability to carry out the unique task of creating a grand house without destroying the living space already in place. The person who apparently carried this out was William K. Hagan. "Historic Architecture of Bourbon County, Kentucky" attributes BB-335 and BB-302 to him. Local tradition also attributes BB-327 and BB-350 to him. Considering the similarity of BB-328 to the other houses it is reasonable to assume that he was the architect-builder of it as well.

The last example of this type of architecture during this period is the North Middletown Christian Church (BB-342) which was built in the 1912-1913 period. This structure was designed and built by William K. Hagan. "The type of architecture is "Beaux-Arts manner.....relying on somewhat archeological classical sources with more Roman than Greek influences" (Langsam: 157). The church has a front portico with paired Ionic columns.

As stated earlier, Judge H. C. Smith was the Building Committee Chairman of the Court House and the Church as well as the owner of Glen Oak during its remodelling. Therefore he had substantial input into the design of three of these eight buildings.

Glen Oak stands out from the other aforementioned houses in that it was the only one of the remodelled dwellings that was originally a brick Federal style house. The architect/builder had to use great ingenuity to remove and where required rebuild the courses of brick required to incorporate the new roof line onto the existing dwelling. The result is pleasing and totally visible. There was no way that an error in construction might be concealed under siding as could be possible in the other houses. The existing living space was retained and new living space was added without losing the integrity of a fine Bourbon County rural home.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is a portion of Parcel 23, Bourbon County PVA map 57.

The boundary of the nominated property is a rectangle starting at the east corner of the yard of Glen Oak and proceeding along a four-board fence for 140 feet to the south corner. Turning northwest, proceed along a four-board fence for a distance of 265 feet. The rectangle is completed by proceeding for the same distances along the other two sides to return to the starting point. Although these two sides are no longer fenced, the old fence line is quite apparent.

The cemetery lies to the southwest of the above rectangle. It is enclosed within another rectangle. This rectangle begins 175 feet from the south corner and proceeds northwest for 52 feet along the yard boundary at which point it turns and proceeds 166 feet in a southwest direction. The rectangle is completed by proceeding for the same distance along the other two sides to return to the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the main house, log meathouse, family cemetery, and non contributing utility and storage building. It also includes landscape features such as the front yard gates, the limestone wash basin, the site of a razed icehouse, and flower gardens. The area selected is the minimum acreage necessary to encompass the aesthetic and essential features of a fine rural homestead.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Same for all photos:

Property: Glen Oak

Location: rural Bourbon County, KY

Date of Photograph: Summer, 1995

Photographer: L. Martin Perry

Location of Negatives: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

Specific Information per photograph:

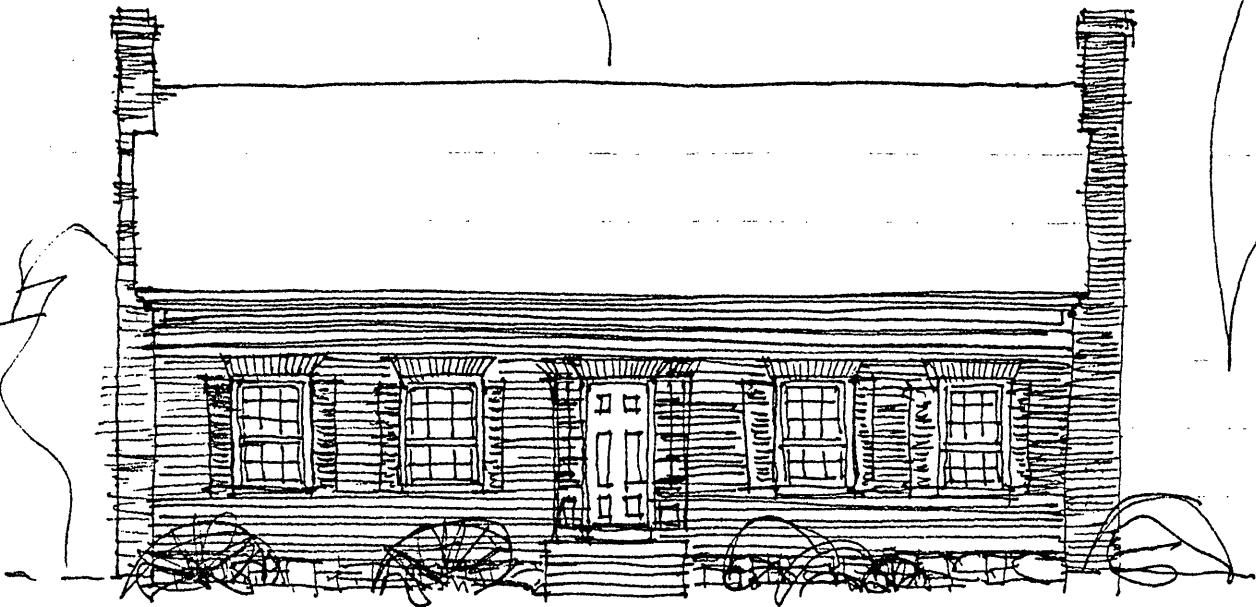
Photo 1: front facade of main residence, view to northwest

Photo 2: side of house, view to west

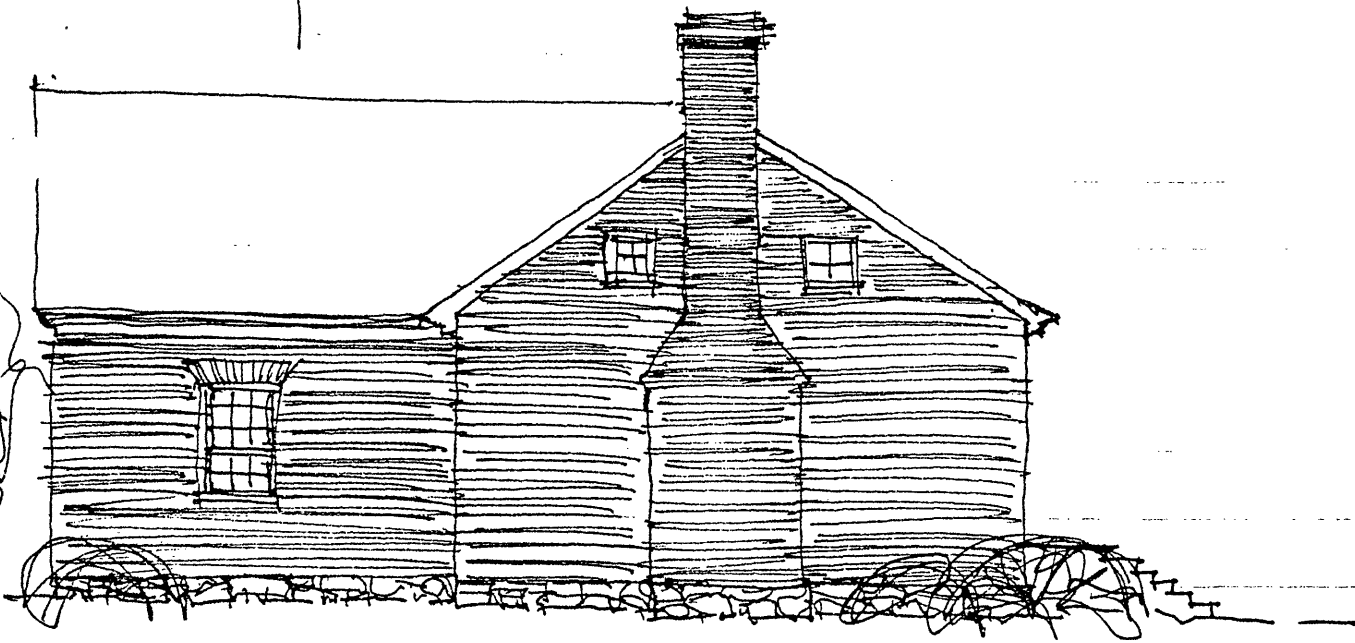
Photo 3: rear and side of house, view to south

Photo 4: smokehouse, behind house, view to north-northwest

Photo 5: tobacco barn, view to west

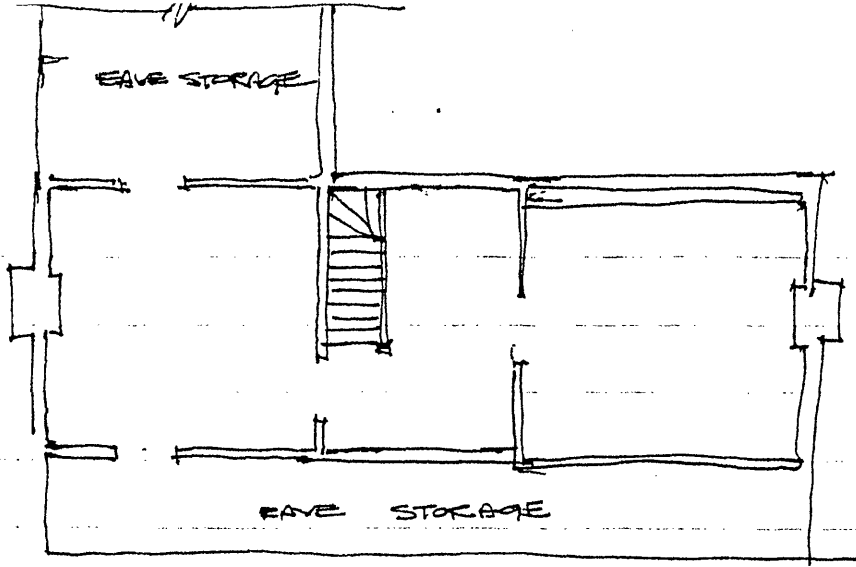


FRONT c. 1820

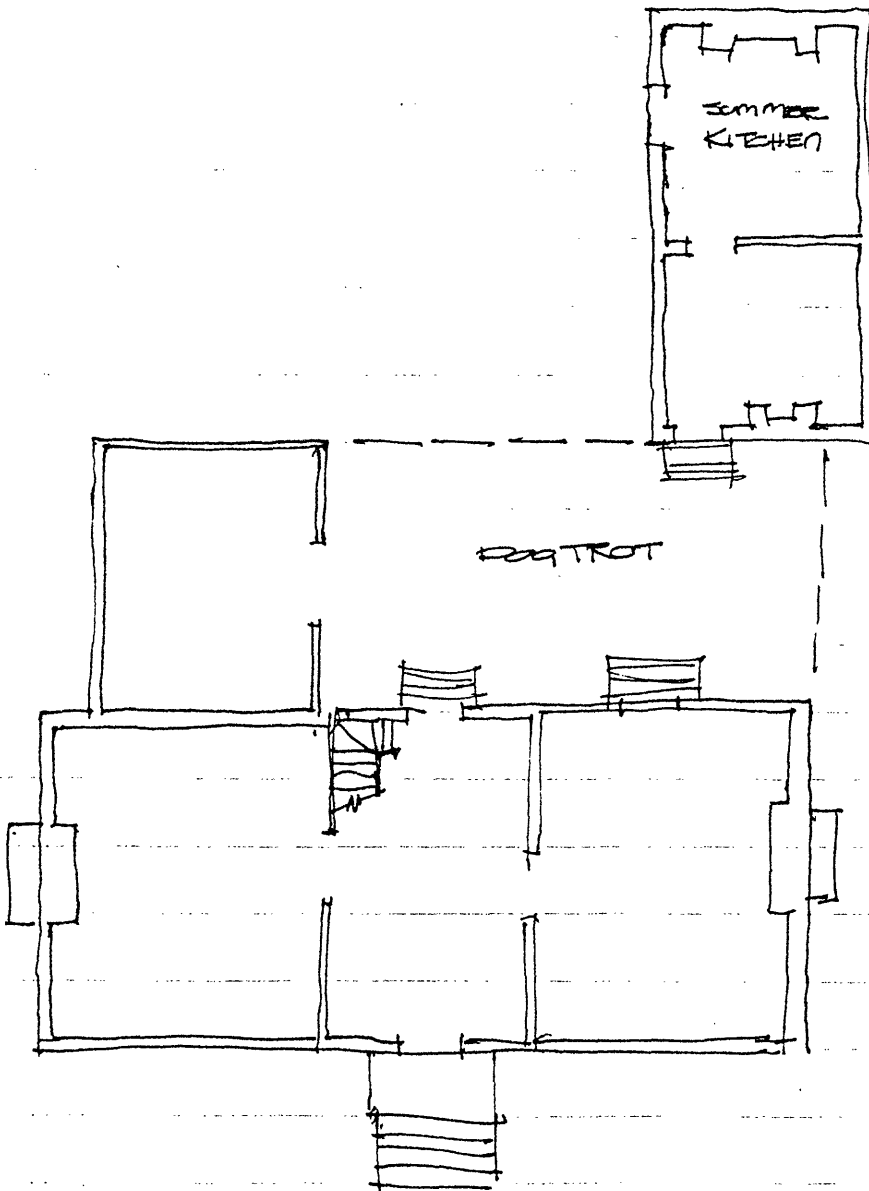


LEFT SIDE c. 1820

Architect Jeffers concept
of original house



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

C. 1320

