

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Glass Mill Complex  
Other names/site number: JS 62  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1995 Glass Mill Road  
City or town: Wilmore State: KY County: Jessamine  
Not For Publication:  NA Vicinity:  X

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following

level(s) of significance:     national     statewide   X   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:   X   A     B     C     D

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Craig Potts/SHPO** Date \_\_\_\_\_  
   Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office     
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register  
criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title : \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>5</u>	_____	Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

Industry/manufacturing facility/mill

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure/root cellar

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/storage

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

No style

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:**

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, frame

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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

Glass Mill Complex (JS 62) is a former industrial complex on Glass Mill Road (State Route 1268), about one-and-a-half miles south of the community Wilmore, and about three miles southwest of Nicholasville, seat of Jessamine County, Kentucky. Glass Mill Road travels a descending southern path out of Wilmore, heading to Jessamine Creek. When the road reaches Glass Mill it swings to a northerly course and continues about 500 feet to reach the well-known Four-Arch Stone Bridge (NR 2024, SG100010245). The area proposed for listing consists of the original mill office, the miller's house, a stone root cellar, the rag house (a stone outbuilding), a dry laid stone wall, cistern, and the remains of the mill itself on the opposite side of Glass Mill Road from the dwelling and outbuildings, along the Creek. The property is counted as 4 resources, because stone mill office was incorporated as an ell into the late-19<sup>th</sup> century frame central passage house. The area proposed for listing is 5.35 acres.



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### **Character of the Glass Mill Complex Setting and Changes over Time**

The winding two-lane road traveled from Wilmore to the Glass Mill Complex offers glimpses of Jessamine Creek and the rock outcroppings that builders quarried to construct numerous stone walls that line local roads. Very little modern development is visible from the road. The true force and role of Jessamine Creek is evident at the Glass Mill Complex, as the sound of rushing water is an accompaniment every day, except in very low water. The complex still occupies a rural spot along a rural country road and the miller's house is prominently sited upon a hill above the roadway and creek.

In 1907, the *Jessamine Journal* ran a feature on Glass Mill, on the occasion of the original mill site on Jessamine Creek being abandoned. A photograph of the site at the time shows the layout of the domestic complex, with the office/house, rag house, and other outbuildings, and the industrial complex of buildings across the road. Although the main mill buildings are gone, the layout of the domestic complex is virtually the same.

Some frame domestic outbuildings from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century have been lost to decay, but there has been no new construction on the site, save a wooden deck on the creek side, near the mill site. Following the death of the family patriarch, J.H. Glass, the 50 acres he passed on to his seven children quickly eroded in size. Despite the loss of what was mostly hillside land, the setting of the complex is little changed from its Period of Significance.

### **Ownership of the Glass Mill Complex which Helps Define its Evolution on the Landscape**

In 1898, Bennett Henderson Young, Jessamine County native and author wrote that the "stone mill, known now as "Glass' Mill" three miles from the Kentucky River, is certainly over 110 years old. It is supposed to have been laid out as a mill-site as early as 1782. It was subsequently turned into a paper mill which was operated as late as 1849. Bennett declared that "The rag house and office still stand in a perfect state of preservation."<sup>1</sup>

The first operator of a mill on the site, and likely the first to improve the property with buildings, was John Lewis, who purchased around 100 acres on Jessamine Creek in 1799. In 1816, Lewis sold 118 acres on Jessamine Creek for \$2,000 to Abraham Corman. Two years later, Corman conveyed the property, referenced as the "Lewes Mill," for \$4,414 to Jacob Howser. This tenure was brief as well, for Howser sold the property, then including 100 acres, to Daniel Bryan, Jr, in 1820, for \$5,000.<sup>2</sup> This was a pivotal sale for what would become the Glass Mill Complex. The Bryan family's background in the mill industry, namely in paper mills, would commence the first major and sustainable building campaign at the site.

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<sup>1</sup> Bennett Young. *A History of Jessamine County, Kentucky: From its Earliest Settlement to 1898*. (Louisville, Kentucky: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, 1898), 151.

<sup>2</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books D/341; E/283; F/303.

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In 1815, Daniel Bryan, Sr., started a paper mill, “the third notable Fayette County paper mill” of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, on Wolf Run Creek in Fayette County.<sup>3</sup> He then financed his son, Daniel Bryan, Jr., in purchasing the mill on Jessamine Creek. But the younger Bryan’s tenure lasted only two years until his untimely death, at which point his brother, Thomas Bryan and their brother-in-law, John Womack, purchased the property. In the 1824 deed transferring the 100 acres from Daniel Bryan Jr. to Thomas Bryan, the property is described as “where the paper mill now stands.”<sup>4</sup>

In an advertisement placed in the February 9, 1833 edition of the *Kentucky Gazette*, the first newspaper in the state, Bryan and Womack listed their “paper factory and grist mill...at one of the best mill sites in the Western country” for sale. The paper factory had “buildings extensive and appropriate; with news and superior machinery.”<sup>5</sup> It is likely that the stone mill office and rag house date from the Daniel Bryan, Jr. occupation of the property, and are a lasting legacy of the Bryan family’s operation of the mill.

Thomas and Womack ran the paper mill together until Womack moved to Jefferson County in 1835. Bryan is said to have imported a buhrstone from France; this type of millstone is made from porous limestone and is said to have been the first such millstone of its kind in Jessamine County. In 1840, Bryan sold the mill (and the accompanying land) for \$10,000 to James H. Lowry and James Hill.<sup>6</sup>

James Hill died in 1869. His land passed to a relative, who sold 55 acres of the property, including the “mill site,” in 1871 to a Jessamine County businessman, Tilford Nave. The sale price of what was called “Lowry Mills,” was only \$2,723, indicating not only a post-Civil War slump in real estate values, but also the decreased value of the water-powered mill. Nave in turn sold the mill and 55 acres – apparently for only \$4.00 more than he paid for it - to John Henry and Mary A. Glass in 1874.<sup>7</sup>

Glass purchased a once-valuable mill, which had become outdated and in need of repairs. Between 1874 and 1879, he added a substantial addition to the house, renovated the mill, added new equipment, and revitalized the business. The mill would remain active at this site until 1907, with the Glass family living on site in the house.

In the years following Glass’ death in 1910, the land was divided among his heirs. The parcel that contained the mill site and the house complex dwindled to 29.5 acres by 1918, when it passed out of the Glass family temporarily. In 1920, W. B. Glass owned the property once more, but sold it in 1922 to A.W. Stewart, who would own the property until 1940.<sup>8</sup> By 1951, it had shrunk again

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<sup>3</sup> Hiram E. Steadman. *Bluegrass Craftsman: Being the Reminiscences of Ebenezer Hiram Steadman, Papermaker, 1808-1885*, eds. Frances L. S. Dugan and Jacqueline P. Bull. (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1959), xv.

<sup>4</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books F/303 and H/32.

<sup>5</sup> *Kentucky Gazette*, Saturday, February 9, 1833.

<sup>6</sup> Jessamine County Deed Book N/185.

<sup>7</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books X/537, 538.

<sup>8</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books 24/618; 32/519; 36/27; 36/150; 50/617.

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to 22 acres. Between 1977 and 1987, the parcel would be further subdivided into three tracts totaling 16.36 acres; the Glass Mill Complex is Tract 3.<sup>9</sup>

*Background on John Henry Glass*

The man who would give his name to a mill and a roadway was born in 1838 or 1839 and grew up in Jessamine County. According to the 1860 census, the 21-year-old Glass was living with his parents, Casper and Elizabeth Glass, both German (Prussia) immigrants, in Nicholasville. The elder Glass was a cabinetmaker. J.H. Glass married Mary Ann Hagedon on August 31, 1862.

In the 1870 census, he was living in Lancaster, Kentucky, where his occupation was listed as “gun smith and machinist.” His personal estate was valued at \$5,455. Bennett Young’s history cites that Glass had built a mill in Lancaster, which he then sold to George Denney.<sup>10</sup> He and his wife, Mary, had three children at the time. Shortly thereafter, Glass had taken up the mantle of miller, one that he would hold until his death in 1910.

But in 1879, after only a few years on Jessamine Creek, Glass attempted to sell the mill and adjoining property, approximately 51 acres, “having determined to go to Kansas.”<sup>11</sup> The tract, which held “two dwelling houses - one of them roomy enough for a large family” also contained a still house, two springs, and the five-story mill building with a tin roof. Other buildings included a stone warehouse near the mill, a stable, wagon shed, and outbuildings. There were also, at the time, two mill races. Glass’ improvements to the site not only included the construction of most of that “roomy enough for a large family” house, but also a new stone dam and stone race, and all-new machinery, the latter installed within the year.

**Physical Description of the Site Today**

*The Mill Office, part of one contributing building*

The stone section of the house, which was the mill’s original office, appears to have been a one-story, three bay wide structure. It was likely composed of two rooms on the interior. The southern elevation of the stone section is three bays wide, with a window/window/door fenestration pattern. The openings are not regularly spaced, giving credence to the idea that the interior was divided into two rooms. There are three openings on the north wall as well, arranged in a door/window/door pattern. Only one door is now visible from the exterior, as a frame porch that ran across the north elevation has been mostly enclosed, hiding the other two openings from view. The door on the south elevation is what appears to be the original batten door.

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<sup>9</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books 150/365 and 227/534; Plat Cabinet 4, Slide 3-A.

<sup>10</sup> Young, 264.

<sup>11</sup> Clipping dated spring 1879, unknown newspaper.

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**South side of Main House; Mill office in stone, on the left portion of image**

Two of the window openings – one on the south wall and one on the north wall – have wooden, 6/6 double-hung sash windows. These windows, along with the other window (with 1/1 double-hung replacement sash) on the south elevation, have original hewn wood lintels on the interior.

There is one non-original opening on the west gable end; this window has 1/1 double-hung sash and was added in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The central chimney in the office is constructed of brick, which has been painted on the interior. The application of layers of paint over the years makes it difficult to discern any ghostlines of an earlier, larger firebox, but what is there now is a small, coal-burning firebox that would have been altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. From the exterior, the portion of the stack above the roofline is much wider than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century counterparts on the front, frame section of the house.

The current façade of the house faces roughly east, toward Jessamine Creek and Glass Mill Road. The stone office appears to have been oriented north/south. If the south elevation was the original façade of the office, it faced Glass Mill Road, as the roadbed curves heading north around the current façade of the house.

The south elevation of the frame second story of the stone office/ell is stylistically different from the 1870s façade addition, although dating that section of the house is difficult due to modern improvements on the interior. The second story of the ell on the south side has pedimented and inscribed wooden lintels and is clad in a mixture of rectangular and fishscale shingles. There is a



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slight flare at the floor level, where the stone office and frame addition meet. This relatively “fancy” treatment makes sense that this would be the more public side of the house, which would be seen by visitors arriving from Wilmore.

***The Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Addition to the Office, part of one contributing building***

Following the purchase of the mill property by John Henry Glass, the mill office received a large, two-story frame addition, likely between 1873 and 1879. The result was an up-to-date central passage, single pile frame house with a central cross gable on the façade, and a stone and frame ell extending to the rear.



**View of the south and west elevations of the main house**

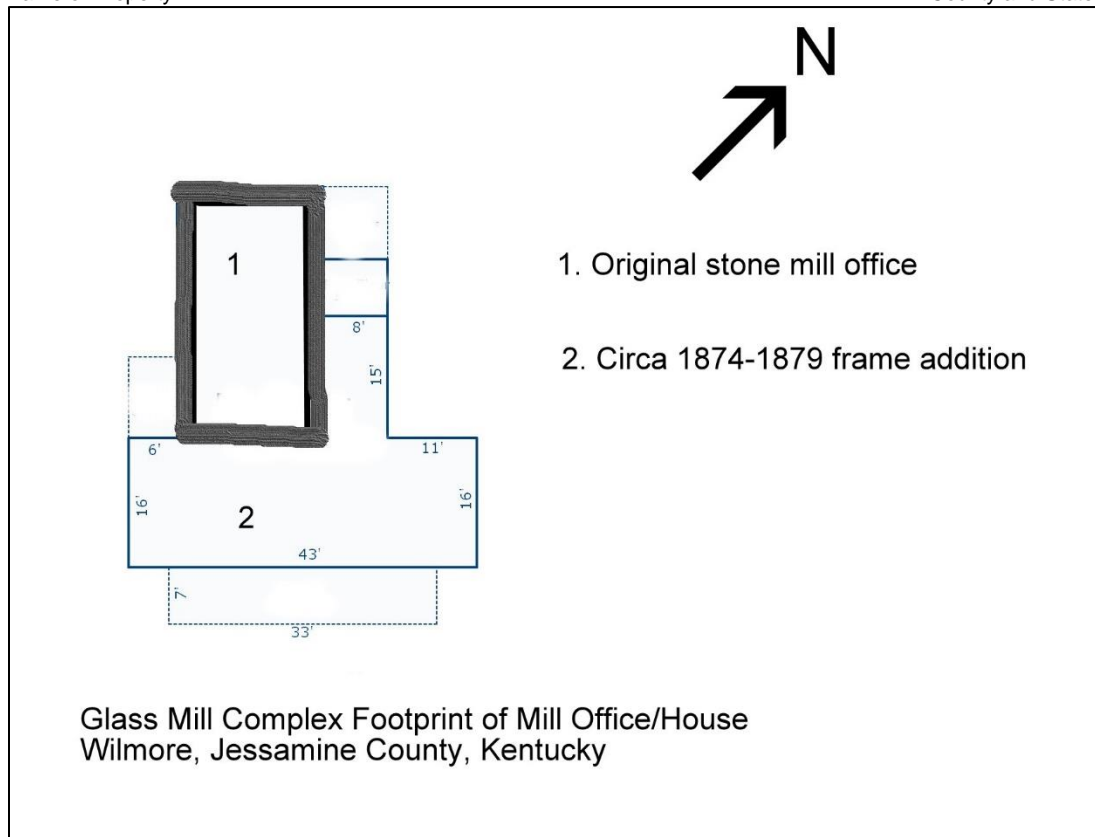
The three bay wide addition has a window/door/window fenestration pattern on its front (east) façade and rests on a stone foundation. It is clad in weatherboards and the central cross gable is clad in shingles with a trefoil vent. The north and south gable ends are also clad in shingles with trefoil vents. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung sash windows. The entry door is a half-glass, half-panel door. A shed roof porch with six chamfered wood posts and two turned and chamfered pilasters spans the three openings on the façade. The pilasters, at either end of the porch, retain a small bracket each. Two brick chimneys flank either side of the central passage, which contains the stair.

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**Main (east) façade of house**

Originally, the north elevation of the ell had a two-story porch. That has been partially enclosed since 1907 to accommodate more living space on the interior.

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**North and west sides of the house**

Both the stone building and the frame dwelling addition are, at heart, buildings erected within vernacular building traditions, more oriented toward function and use rather than exhibiting stylistic ornamentation. But the elongated and narrow windows of the 1870s addition reveal the influence of the Italianate style, and the pedimented surrounds around the doors and windows on the interior are unmistakably the blend of a local carpenter with a working knowledge of the long-popular Greek Revival and the Italianate style, which was just emerging in this locale.



**Batten door on south wall of stone office. Interior of central passage of the 1870s addition.**

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***Rag House, contributing building***

The “rag house” is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide structure, with a door/door/window fenestration pattern on the east elevation. It appears that the two oversized door openings are the original piercings on the façade. On the north gable end, there are two windows, one on the ground floor and one in the loft space.



**East façade of the rag house.**



**Root cellar and south end of rag house.**

There are two openings on the south gable end, a door on the ground floor, leading into what is now the domestic yard of the house, and a wooden, 12-light fixed window in the loft.

***Root Cellar, contributing building***

The stone root cellar is a one-bay wide structure built into the side of the hill, adjacent to the rag house. It has one human-size door on the façade. The interior is domed, and the walls have been parged.



**Stone wall**

***Stone Wall, contributing structure***

The stone retaining wall that runs along the road and the west side of the domestic yard is a combination of drylaid and mortared stone, seven to nine courses high (depending on topography). The wall is visible in the 1907 photograph of the Glass Mill Complex. There is a

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break in the wall for 10 stone steps that lead to the house, and line up with the entry door on the façade. The wall extends around 175 feet in length.

*The Mill Ruins, contributing site*

Numerous stone foundations (not all visible due to vegetation) and a large chimneystack of the former mill building still stand on the banks of Jessamine Creek. The foundation remains on the north side today support a modern wooden deck, but were originally the foundation walls of one of the mill buildings. The stone remains are a mixture of drylaid and mortared stone.

The stone stack, which still has a good vertical rise, has an arched opening at the bottom, contains a large vertical metal pipe that conveyed water to a turbine (this metal pipe is still extant). The parallel stone walls below the arched opening is the rail race, where water flowed away from the mill.

The stepped foundation next (south side of the stone stack) supported the five-story, frame, front gable mill building. Three stories were above grade, while the bottom two stories were below the road level and closer to the creek. The east gable end of the mill faced Glass Mill Road, and based on historic photographs, was a three-bay-wide structure with a side shed addition to the south. Although the mill ruins have not yet been documented by an archaeologist, preliminary review of the photos suggest that most of the foundations of the mill operation are still intact, making this a complex and multi-layered ruin in the history of rural mills in Central Kentucky.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

### Areas of Significance

Industry

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### Period of Significance

1820-1910

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**Significant Dates**

1874-1907  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Paragraph

The Glass Mill complex (JS 62) meets National Register Criterion A. The property is significant within the industrial and economic history of Jessamine County, and its association with the rural milling industry in Central Kentucky. The property's significance will be evaluated within the historic context "Milling in Central Kentucky, 1780-1910," with an emphasis upon what is known about mills in Jessamine County. While Jessamine Creek once supported mill operations of various sizes, the Glass Mill is the sole surviving example of mill-related buildings and structures in the county. This complex is an important physical remnant of a once-common resource which today typically exists only in archaeological form. The Glass Mill complex retains important physical information about the relationship between a mill and the support buildings that most mills depended upon in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Kentucky.

### Historic Context: Milling in Central Kentucky, 1780-1910

#### Background of Jessamine County, Kentucky

Jessamine County, formed in 1798 from Fayette County, was the 36<sup>th</sup> county approved by the Kentucky legislature. It is bordered by Fayette, Madison, Woodford, Mercer, and Garrard Counties. The Kentucky River forms the county's southern border. Jessamine Creek, on which Glass Mill is located, starts northwest of Nicholasville, and flows south toward Wilmore and the Kentucky River. The county's name derives from Jessamine Creek, while the county seat, Nicholasville, which is situated on US 279 and KY 169, was named for Colonel George Nicholas. As an attorney during the state's formation, Nicholas played a key role in writing the Kentucky constitution.<sup>12</sup>

The fertile land and available waterways, including the Kentucky River and Hickman Creek, among many others, attracted European settlers in the late 1770s. John, Jacob and Samuel Hunter founded the first permanent settlement in the county, in the southeastern portion along Hickman Creek. Levi Todd and his family settled Todd's Station, located along the Kentucky River in the western portion of the county, at the same time. Many of these settlers claimed Germanic origin, and came from Pennsylvania and Maryland, while other settlers were of French Huguenot descent.<sup>13</sup>

#### Other Mills in Jessamine County

This nomination is making a comparative analysis of mills by using secondary sources, mainly the files of the Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office (KHC/SHPO) as well as the work of Jessamine County native and author Billy Jackson Bowers. While these two

<sup>12</sup> Ron D. Bryant. "Jessamine County," in *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, ed. John Kleber. (Lexington: The Niversity Press of Kentucky, 1992). 469.

<sup>13</sup> Ron D. Bryant. "Nicholasville," in *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, ed. John Kleber. (Lexington: The Niversity Press of Kentucky, 1992), 682.



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information sources do not overlap very much, Bower's work provides a strong understanding of the historic nature of mills, and the documentation on file with the KHC/SHPO provides a view of what has happened to these individual resources after being abandoned and neglected for many decades.

According to Bower, there were numerous mills on waterways across Jessamine County, including Watt's Mill on Hickman Creek, Chrisman's Mill on Hickman Creek, Shreve's Mill on the eastern part of Hickman Creek, Crockett's Mill and Teagarden Mill on West Hickman Creek, and Union Mills on Hickman Creek. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, several mills still operated along Jessamine Creek – these mills were apparently within “three miles of each other. In addition to Glass Mill, there was David Crozier's cotton and woolen mill, Frank Grow's gristmill, David Higbee's grist and saw mill, and Berkmeier and Hagerdorn's mill.<sup>14</sup> Bower makes it clear that rural Kentuckians continued to use water power in an era when urban industries, including milling, had begun to use steam power as a force to accomplish work. The SHPO record also makes it equally clear that none of these mill complexes, save the Glass Mill Complex, exist in any form today other than in the most ephemeral form.

Two notable and long-operating Jessamine County mills include Union Mills (originally Hickman Mills, then Browns Mills), a grist mill built by Montgomery Bell around 1800 on Hickman Creek, east of the county seat of Nicholasville. Bell sold Bell's Mills or Hickman Mills, consisting of a “merchant mill, saw mills, tub mill, and distillery.”<sup>15</sup> The site was still operating in 1903, when it was the Union Mills Distillery.

Keene, which is about nine miles north (by road) of Glass Mill, was the site of a stone grist mill established in 1794 on Cave Spring Fork of Clear Cree. George Cleveland and Manoah Singleton built the mill, and a town was laid out near the mill site by 1813. A post office, named Keene, opened in 1830, and the community later incorporated under that name in 1844. The mill operated until 1878, but by 1898 was abandoned and deteriorating.<sup>16</sup>

In addition to performing a search of the SHPO's survey database, the author examined the GIS map for possible mill sites along Jessamine Creek and other waterways, and compared those sites to mills referenced in historic accounts and the 1861 and 1877 maps of Jessamine County.

The 1861 map, *Topographical Map of the Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark, Jessamine, and Woodford*, shows a concentration of milling activity in a bend of Jessamine Creek along the route of today's Glass Mill Road.<sup>17</sup> There are three mills noted: a grist and saw mill on the north, a paper mill (Glass Mill), and to its south, another saw mill.

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Some sources assert that the “Hagerdorn” was the father of Mary Ann Glass, but in all census materials, her father is listed as a blacksmith, not a miller.

<sup>15</sup> Billy Jackson Bower. *Mills, Murders and More in Early Days of Jessamine County, Kentucky*. (Nicholasville, KY: B.J. Bower, 1998), 26.

<sup>16</sup> Helen Powell. *A Cultural Resource for US 68 in Jessamine County, Kentucky*. (Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 1999), III-2.

<sup>17</sup> E.A. and G.W. Heweitt, *Topographical Map of the Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark, Jessamine, and Woodford*. (New York: Smith, Gallup & Co, 1861).

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Traveling north along Jessamine Creek (this is contrary to how the waterway flows, of course, but makes sense when discussing the Glass Mill location), there is another favorable and well-developed milling location in a bend of the creek, this one south of the current Glass Mill Road. Noted on the map is one grist and sawmill, a distillery, and a grist mill. At the split of Jessamine Creek (with the main branch extending north to Nicholasville, and Little Jessamine Creek meandering south and east) there is a sawmill, perhaps associated with R. Cooley. On Jessamine Creek at the intersection with the Versailles and Nicholasville Turnpike, there is a mill, and further north, a sawmill likely associated with G.M. Barkley. Along Little Jessamine Creek (or Town Branch), to the southeast of the Glass Mill, is a sawmill in the precinct of Chattersville.

It seems that during 1861 there were 10 mills or distilleries up and down Jessamine Creek. Today, visible evidence of this hub of activity is minimal, save for the Glass Mill Complex.

The KHC/SHPO files do not provide much in the way of recorded sites associated with the milling industry – only four other surveyed sites in Jessamine County are documented as having an association with mills. These sites include JS-44, JS-64, JS-95, and JS-331.<sup>18</sup>

Site JS-44 is the site of Jessamine Mills on Hickman Creek. Jessamine Mills is shown on the 1877 Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford Counties, southwest of Glass Mill, and on the east side of the Danville and Nicholasville Turnpike (today's US 27). It wasn't far from Camp Nelson, although Watt's Mills was closer to that site. Bower does not include Jessamine Mills in her list of mills along Hickman Creek. It may have been operated by the Carter or Watts families. At the time of its documentation in 1977, the site consisted of a stone dam and retaining wall, but no buildings.

Site JS-64 was apparently a historic mill on Indian Creek. The site was given a number, but the form contains no other information.

Site JS-95 was documented by Carolyn Murray-Wooley in 1983 and appears to have been the remains of a stone mill building with a later frame barn built around it. The site, located off of the Town Fork of Jessamine Creek, also had a stone springhouse. There is no historic contextual information on the form. An earlier survey form for the same site notes that the stone structure dates from the first third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but was not marked on the 1877 atlas of Jessamine County. Based on the 1983 survey form, there was very little integrity left of that site, so it isn't exactly useful for comparative purposes.

The final site, JS-331, was documented in 2012, and consisted of a possible remnant of a stone building along Marble Creek. According to the property owner, it was the ruins of a mill, but the site does not appear on historic maps, and the condition was such that the "footprint or size of the building could not be ascertained."<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> The Glass Mill Complex was recorded in 1977 as a "stone outbuilding, perhaps a smokehouse." This likely refers to the rag house. There was no documentation of the house/office or the other domestic outbuildings and there was no mention of the mill on the other side of the road.

<sup>19</sup> JS 331, Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Form.

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Secondary sources like Bower's work provide a glimpse into what was a thriving industry in Jessamine County in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with valuable anecdotal information. The field record of these sites that has made its way to the SHPO, guided by Bower's work and historic maps, are few in number and fragile in condition. Most of the mill sites were either long gone by the 1970s, when the SHPO began to undertake county-wide surveys to find the most valuable local resources, or these sites were never individually documented at all.

The census records are another window into an understanding of the milling industry. In 1860, there were 11 flour and meal mills in the county, 10 sawmills, and five distilleries. Ten years later, there were 22 manufacturing establishments recorded in the census in Jessamine County. Of that number, five were grist mills or flour and corn mills. The 1880 census recorded only four flour and grist mills in the county. Their numbers were declining, even before the dawning of the new century. The ease of transportation provided by the railroad not only shipped Jessamine County's goods out to the wider world, but it also brought many goods, produced elsewhere, more cheaply than those same products could be obtained by local producers.

The Significance of Paper Mills in Central Kentucky

*"In early days, when steam was unknown, mill-sites were very valuable. When the hunters and pioneers first came to Kentucky, in crossing streams they would mark mill-sites, and in their notes state that at such and such a place was a good mill-site, and the lands that were contiguous to such sites were always considered of great value, and were promptly taken up by the settlers, or by their representatives."*<sup>20</sup>

The burgeoning population in Central Kentucky in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries meant that there was a "great need for flour and sawmilling. The earliest mills were tub mills which had horizontal wheels and a dam was not necessary if there was enough fall to the stream. The larger waterwheel mills required materials which were not at hand at first but soon followed."<sup>21</sup>

The development of mills meant that farmers' crops could be converted into grist for use as feed or flour. Additionally, there was a marked need for paper; white paper was "one of the commodities most useful for barter in frontier settlements."<sup>22</sup>

In 1793, the first paper mill in Kentucky began operating on the land of Reverend Elijah Craig on the Royal Spring Branch of the North Elkhorn Creek in Scott County. Its success promoted the founding of half a dozen of other mills being purpose built or converted to make paper.<sup>23</sup> Though there are some conflicting accounts of the early days of what would become Glass Mill, it is highly likely there was some sort of milling operation there in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>20</sup> Bennett Young. *History of Jessamine County, Kentucky*. 188

<sup>21</sup> Billy Jackson Bower. *Mills, Murders and More in Early Days of Jessamine County, Kentucky*. (Nicholasville, KY: B.J. Bower, 1998), 1.

<sup>22</sup> Hiram E. Steadman. *Bluegrass Craftsman: Being the Reminiscences of Ebenezer Hiram Stedman, Papermaker, 1808-1885*, eds. Frances L. S. Dugan and Jacqueline P. Bull. (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1959), xiv.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

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Ebenezer Hiram Steadman, a paper and grist mill operator in 19<sup>th</sup> century Kentucky, recounted his observations on the industry in a series of letters to his daughter. These letters were edited and published in book form in 1959, and provide a behind-the-scene look at the milling industry. According to Steadman, Thomas Bryan's mill on Jessamine Creek – the site that would become the Glass Mill - "had good watter [sic] power, & he built a fine paper mill for the day. They made the Best paper that had Bin [sic] made in Ky."<sup>24</sup>

*"It is a singular fact that rags that today cover the back of the beggar may tomorrow lie on the breakfast table of the millionaire, thus verifying the old adage that it is but a step from poverty to wealth."*<sup>25</sup>

Papermaking in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was a laborious process. Prior to woodpulp, rags were used to make paper – hence, the "rag house" at the Glass Mill complex. Water, rags, and many hands to transform the cloth into different grades of paper would have been necessary components when Glass Mill functioned as a paper mill.

First, a quantity of rags had to be collected. Then the rags were sorted, according to Steadman, into nine grades, with one being the finest and used for the best sort of paper. Then the rags were cut into strips, dusted clean, and then transported to the rag engine. This device washed the rags and ground them into a pulp or slurry. Once the proper consistency was reached, the slurry material was drained, put into forms the size of desired sheets of paper, and a pile of these "pelts" were pressed under a large screw (see "Fig 3" in Figure 1). The resulting product went then to a drying room, where it was tidied up, pressed, and finally tied into reams to be sold.<sup>26</sup>

Secondary sources differ on the first mill and its builder/operator on the site of the eventual Glass Mill complex. More than one source, however, cites Lewis operating a mill and then the Bryan family taking ownership in 1820 at the location which is now called Glass Mill. The deed research, referenced in Section 7 bears this claim out. "The great fall which it is necessary for the stream to make in order to reach down to the bottom of the tremendous cliffs on the Kentucky river, furnishes magnificent mill sites...that part of the stream called the 'Narrows,' near Glass' mill, has some most beautiful and picturesque scenery."<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Hiram E. Steadman. *Bluegrass Craftsman: Being the Reminiscences of Ebenezer Hiram Steadman, Papermaker, 1808-1885*, eds. Frances L. S. Dugan and Jacqueline P. Bull. (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1959), 219.

<sup>25</sup> Steadman, xix.

<sup>26</sup> Steadman and Bower, *Crossing the River*, 27.

<sup>27</sup> Bennett Young, *History of Jessamine County, Kentucky*, 149.

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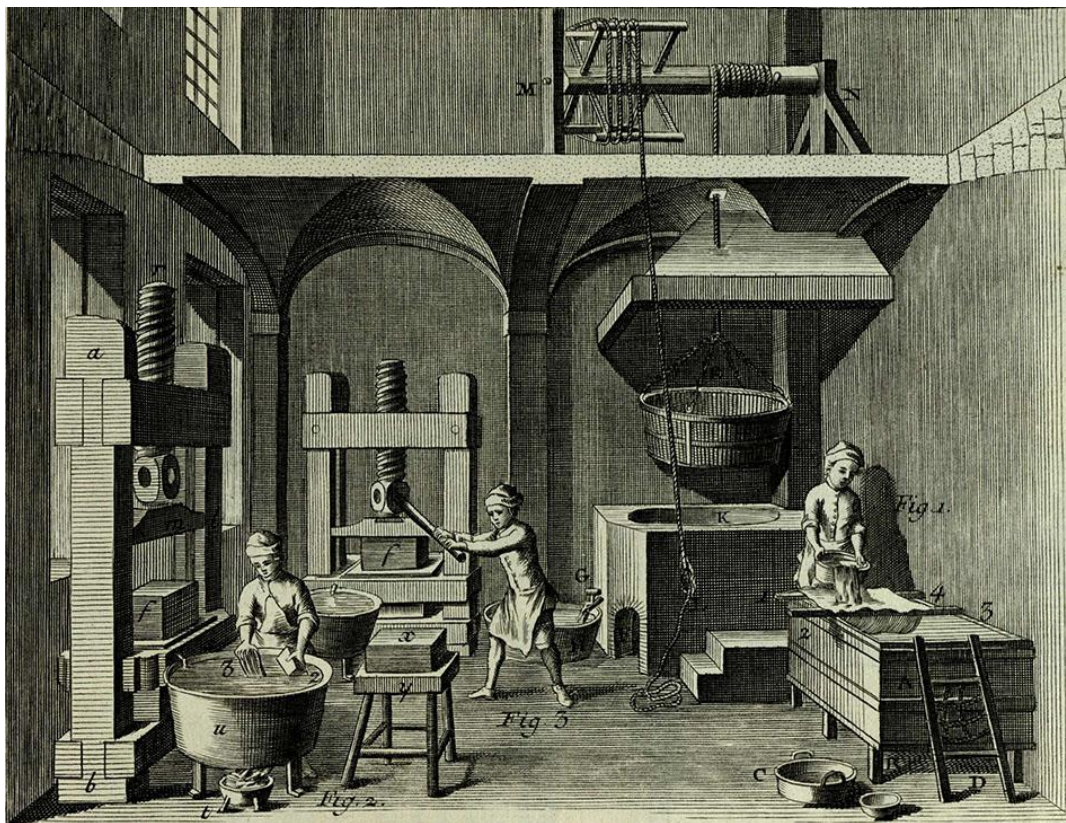


Figure 1 Diagram of papermaking with rags, from the 1751 *Encyclopédie, Ou Dictionnaire Raisonné Des Sciences, Des Arts Et Des Métiers* by Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert

It appears the paper making part of the mill's history ended with the sale of the property to Lowry and Hill. The paper making industry was nearing a shift in the 1840s, with the introduction of wood pulp. In the 1850 Federal Census, there were 25 paper manufacturers in Kentucky. The 1860 Census: Manufactures of the United States recorded only one paper manufacturer in Kentucky, compared to 435 flour and grist mills, and 475 saw mills. That one paper mill was in Louisville. The growth of Kentucky meant a concentration of industries to more urbanized areas like Lexington and Louisville. Larger mills could produce paper more cheaply, and improved overland routes as well as pre-Civil War railroad infrastructure meant that their products could be shipped out much more easily than earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1882, there were still four paper mills in Louisville, but by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, "little or no paper was manufactured there." The industry had changed and instead of rags, woodpulp was the preferred main ingredient of paper, and large mechanized mills were built "closer to the wood-producing sources."<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Steadman, xix.

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The mill on Jessamine Creek continued to operate, but in a more traditional manner. The 1850 Manufacturing Census records Lowry & Hill as in business together, producing 2,500 bushels of meal and 30 bushels of flour. James Hill was also listed separately, as running a water-powered saw mill that produced 4,200 board feet in 1850. The 1861 Hewitt map shows a “J. Hill” across the road from the mill site, in the approximate location of the Glass Mill domestic complex. J.H. Lowry is noted as well, on the opposite side of Jessamine Creek.

In the 1860 Manufacturing Census, James Hill is listed as operating/owning a grist mill in Jessamine County. It wasn't a large operation, with only one employee, and \$500 worth of capital investment. The water-powered mill produced 250 bushels of meal annually, with a value of \$300. The road leading to the mill became known as the Jimmy Hill Paper Mill Road; it is marked as “Hills Mill Road” on the 1861 Hewitt map.<sup>29</sup> Some accounts state that the mill continued to make paper until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, when it was converted to a distillery.<sup>30</sup> Lowry sold one half of his interest in the mill to Hill in 1847, and the remaining half in 1860.<sup>31</sup>

Upon purchasing the property in 1874, Glass began making big changes. Not only did he construct a new house in front of the stone mill office, but he completely refurbished the milling operation. By 1879, the year he listed the Glass Mills for sale, he had replaced all of the machinery and rebuilt the mill. A stone warehouse located near the mill had the capacity to hold 10,000 bushels of wheat.

Glass' plan to move to Kansas, for whatever reason, did not transpire. In the 1880 Special Schedules of Manufactures, the Glass Mill, with a capital investment of \$12,000, was capable of milling 400 bushels daily. The company employed five workers and was able to operate for nine months of the year.

In 1882, Glass added the rollers for making flour.<sup>32</sup> The Glass Mill produced flour under three different names: Bouquet, Daniel Boone, and Silver Lake. The most instrumental change, however, was the mechanization of the mill. Originally, meal at the Glass Mill Complex was ground by a stone turned by water turbine wheel. The dropping levels of water on Jessamine Creek meant that the mill could only operate for around two months a year. In 1887, Glass installed the first steam-powered roller mill in the county.

Glass not only reinvigorated the milling industry along Jessamine Creek – and in the county – but he also helped develop local infrastructure. He was a commissioner of the Mount Freedom and Jessamine County Turnpike Road Company – improving the roads was crucial, for Glass advertised the fact that the mill was only 1.5 miles from Wilmore Station. He was “instrumental in building ten miles of turnpike in the western part of the county and in furnishing a constant and liberal home demand for grain, which has much increased land values in that section.”<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> This road connected the Frankfort Road to Glass Mill Road. The Frankfort Road ran into the Lexington and Danville Turnpike (US 27).

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, xvi.

<sup>31</sup> Jessamine County Deed Books P/361 and T/386.

<sup>32</sup> “Fence Fight Caused Scott’s Station to Become Wilmore.” *Lexington Leader*, Section 3, page 2, June 30, 1938.

<sup>33</sup> Bennett Young, *History of Jessamine County, Kentucky*. Page 264

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Although the mill would continue to operate for at least another decade at the Glass Mill Complex, in 1898, the Glass Mill office moved into Wilmore. In 1907, the decision was made to move the milling operations into town, with the objective to “save a large amount of hauling.”<sup>34</sup> A new company, known as Glass Milling Company, was also incorporated. The new mill, built opposite the railroad depot in Wilmore, was estimated to cost \$30,000 and would be one of the “best equipped plants in Central Kentucky.”<sup>35</sup> A spur would connect the mill to the main line of the railroad. The water would be supplied from an artesian well.

The Glass Mill Complex, despite being only 1.5 miles from the railroad, had become a relic of the nineteenth century. The roads leading to it were small and twisting. The Glass Mill site itself, unlike its new urban location, was a mixed use, highly complex site blending domestic, agricultural, and industrial resources and activities.

Despite Glass switching to steam power, operating the mill at its current location could not compete with more powerful milling operations located nearer to railroads. It had ceased to remain the profitable business it had been before 1900. For three years following the establishment of the mill in Wilmore, John Henry Glass continued to live in the miller’s house above Jessamine Creek. Upon his death in 1910, more than one era came to an end.

### **Establishment of Wilmore**

During the 1870s, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad began purchasing right-of-way through Jessamine County. Wilmore was officially established in 1876 as a stop on the Railroad, though settlement had been active in and around what would become the town long before that year. Large farms, including those with substantial hemp operations, were located along numerous water ways and side roads that radiated off of the Pleasant Hill-Jessamine Turnpike (the precursor to US 68). The Pleasant Hill-Kentucky River Turnpike began near what is now Wilmore, and crossed the Kentucky River at Shaker Ferry.<sup>36</sup>

Crossroads communities at Pekin (to the northwest of the Glass Mill) and Brooklyn, along the Kentucky River, provided commercial enterprises for the surrounding farms. In 1877, the first post office was established in this part of the county and was named for John R. Wilmore, a local land owner.<sup>37</sup> The Cincinnati Southern Railroad sited its depot in the community in 1882, naming it Scott’s Station. A disagreement over fencing and the death of livestock (from run-ins with trains) owned by John D. Scott led to a lawsuit. Cincinnati Southern officials then changed the name of the depot to Wilmore. The business directory for Wilmore in 1883-1884 included listings for an express agent, a general store, a railroad agent, a farmer, a dealer in lumber, grain and coal, and the flour mill of Glass & Daniel.<sup>38</sup> The town of Wilmore was incorporated in 1918.

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<sup>34</sup> “Wilmore News.” *The Jessamine Journal*, Friday, June 7, 1907. Page 2, column 4.

<sup>35</sup> “The Glass Milling Company.” *The Jessamine Journal*, Friday, August 23, 1907, page 1.

<sup>36</sup> Billy Jackson Bower, *Crossing the River and Other Lore of Jessamine County, Kentucky*. Page 8

<sup>37</sup> Helen Powell. *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey, Wilmore, Kentucky*. (Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1993).

<sup>38</sup> Powell, 5-6.

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## Evaluation of the Significance of the Glass Mill Complex with its Context

The Glass Mill Complex is locally significant for its long association with milling in Jessamine County. Charles Hockensmith, archaeologist and recognized historic mill expert, was consulted for this project. Hockensmith does not know of any extant examples of paper mills in the state. The Glass Mill Complex, with its history as a paper, flour/grist, sawmill, *and* home, provides a critical link in our understanding of 19<sup>th</sup> century manufacturing in rural Kentucky, and the changes wrought upon these industrial corridors – which Jessamine Creek certainly was for nearly a century – by mechanization and urban growth. Unlike urban milling sites, this complex contains both a domestic and industrial complex, and these closely intertwined spheres made the mill site a bit more resistant to technological change and an integral part of the rural tradition and culture in which the mill was located. Without the mill ruins, this site is not a complex, but just another historic house with an interesting outbuilding. The mill ruins are an essential part of the association and significance of the Glass Mill Complex.

While only scattered ruins exist of mills in the files of the KHC/SHPO, these rural mill sites were more than just a mill building, millstones, and a mill race. The NRHP-listed Guyn's Mill Historic District in Woodford County, "conveys a visual sense of the self-contained, small scale nature of Kentucky's early rural industrial economy."<sup>39</sup> This complex contained, in 1983, not only the abandoned grist and sawmills and miller's house, but also the historic farmstead of the family associated with the mill – with dwelling, barns, and domestic outbuildings.

Just like historic farming operations depended on a range of both agricultural and domestic outbuildings, mills did not operate in a vacuum. The rural mill was a different sort of resource, in many ways, than its urban counterpart. The Glass Mill Complex, with its early 19<sup>th</sup> century roots in the paper mill industry, contains two valuable early buildings that provide insight into the workings of that particular type of milling. The rag house is a remnant of a vanished method of making paper, but the solidly built stone structure leant itself to the operation of small-scale subsistence agriculture once the mill operation shifted from paper-making to a grist and sawmill operation. Together with the root cellar, it forms the boundary of the domestic yard.

The office provided not only the administrative hub of the operation, but likely doubled as a residence prior to Glass' substantial extension of the building in the late 1870s. That extensive building campaign itself is significant, as it demonstrates the still-vital role that local mill operations played in the Jessamine County during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The economics must have been certain for Glass to essentially construct a new house – even with incorporating the two-room stone mill office into the new expanded dwelling, Glass was making a statement. Business along Jessamine Creek, due to his heavy investment in a new mill building and machinery, was solid and expected to continue in that vein. Glass made the mill not only a profitable venture again, but as the seat for his large family. That large family made it possible for Glass to invest in steam power and to build a roomy and stylish new house – because his five sons formed the majority of the labor force at Glass Mill. Through kinship ties and new technology, Glass was able to continue a

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<sup>39</sup> Stephen C. Gordon. *Guyn's Mill Historic District, Woodford County, Kentucky*. (Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1983), Section 8, page 1.



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one-man show of sorts along Jessamine Creek – even as urban milling operations continued to gain steam and rural operations faltered.

It is likely, although impossible to prove, that the business of the mill continued to be run from the stone office until the business office moved to Wilmore in 1898. The house and its office provide a look at how the industry of milling changed and adapted, and how the buildings themselves were adapted to fit within changing technology.

Based on the comparative analysis, it is somewhat miraculous that as much of the Glass Mill complex remains as has survived. While survival alone is not an answer to the property's historical significance, it is a notable current fact. It is likely that the move of Glass's operation, from Jessamine Creek to Wilmore, helped preserve the Glass Mill Complex. Instead of another rebuilding campaign, the property remained developed only to its late-nineteenth century status. There is no decisive way to pinpoint whether any of the current stone buildings were built prior to the Bryan tenure at the site. Given the Bryan family's somewhat entrenched history in the mill business, it is likely that with their capital and family background, the stone buildings at Glass Mill date to their tenure.

The expansion of the stone mill office into a spacious and up-to-date dwelling in the 1870s was a signal of John Henry Glass' commitment to reviving what was, even then, known as "an old mill." The retention of the stone rag house as an outbuilding for domestic use was a fortuitous (and economical) decision by the Glass family and later residents, for it provides a concrete link to a little-known facet of industry in Kentucky during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Glass Mill Complex is significant for the way the buildings tell the story of a shift in product and a shift in technology. Rags gave way to wood pulp, and water power gave way to steam – and the Glass Mill Complex continued to support local farmers and the local rural economy until market forces dictated a move into the more "urban" environs of Wilmore in 1907.

**The evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the Glass Mill Complex within the context, and the physical appearance of the property today**

Glass Mill conveys a high level of integrity of **location** and **setting**. The rural and isolated nature of the site reinforces the character and identity of the mill as a piece of Kentucky's earliest milling technology—a water-driven mill. The complex today is likely more rural and seemingly more isolated than it was during the Period of Significance, as it is no longer the heart of a busy commercial and industrial operation. The narrow road that winds its way alongside Jessamine Creek still marks the property as an operation outside of an urban setting, which is consistent with the surroundings of many water-powered mills—those that towns did not grow up around. Many such properties in central Kentucky were very rural phenomena. It is the hypothesis of this nomination that when mills left the rural countryside and became urban phenomena, those mills had entered a later phase of milling history. This property's location and setting, then, are a valuable part of its significance in telling the story of early milling in Kentucky.

The **setting** of Glass Mill remains almost unchanged from end of the Period of Significance, when the complex was closed and abandoned. Following the death of John Henry Glass in 1910, an

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auction was held on-site to dispense of his personal property. The parcel remained in the Glass family for another 10 years. The domestic complex has lost some frame outbuildings, but the features remain, and retain their original historic materials and relationship to one another.

The Glass Mill complex retains a good level of **design** and **materials** integrity. The changes made to the dwelling have been sympathetic and in-kind with historic materials and the form of the building. It is readily apparent that there have been several different building campaigns within the Period of Significance; these changes help tell the story of the evolving needs of a family and business enterprise. The loss of the mill structure is acknowledged; the property cannot tell its full story about rural milling in Jessamine County without that feature. The site has not been studied archaeologically. Undoubtedly, an archaeologist of historic mills would be able to add to the teaching power that the former mill site provides. The physical record of extant above-ground historic mills from the nineteenth century is non-existent in central Kentucky. The preservation value of this site is the physical record it provides about mills is its depiction of ancillary buildings and the dwelling, which were once vital parts of mill complexes. No other local sites have any of these components, which makes Glass Mill Complex's remaining design and material very valuable to illustrate a little know aspect of the full story of mill complexes, especially because parts of it date to mid-nineteenth century Kentucky.

The Glass Mill retains integrity of **feeling** and **association**. Because the property retains integrity of location and setting, and sufficient amounts of material and design integrity, the property can be said to have integrity of association, the most basic integrity factor necessary to claim Criterion A. The corridor in which the site is located is perhaps less busy, but no less rural nor connected to the cliffs and waters of Jessamine Creek because of its lower level of activity.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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**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

Glass Mill Complex  
Name of Property

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designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** JS-62

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 5.35 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	37.84055807	-84.64587517
2	37.84067724	-84.64565618
3	37.84083787	-84.64543657
4	37.84100563	-84.6452973
5	37.84106915	-84.6452682
6	37.84131699	-84.64516393
7	37.84148927	-84.64516539
8	37.84163932	-84.64517924
9	37.84173839	-84.64519787
10	37.84199211	-84.64436141
11	37.84082246	-84.64447543
12	37.84071545	-84.64462988
13	37.84054488	-84.64480942
14	37.84001957	-84.64525973
15	37.84055807	-84.64587517
16	37.84090422	-84.64617137
17	37.84108876	-84.64582108
18	37.84155686	-84.64566478
19	37.84151199	-84.64545177
20	37.84135476	-84.64544897

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22	37.84123948	-84.64534771
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26	37.84078915	-84.64587446
27	37.84078766	-84.6459337
28	37.84090422	-84.64617137

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The recommended boundary includes two parcels, on either side of Glass Mill Road, associated with Jessamine County, Kentucky Parcel 025-00-00-006.01, surveyed in 1987 as Tract 3 in Plat Cabinet 4, slide 3-A in the Jessamine County Clerk's Office. The plat is included at the end of the nomination.

**Boundary Justification**

The extant resources, including the mill office/house, rag house, root cellar, and remnants of the mill associated with the Glass Mill Complex are located on this parcel, hence, the boundary encompasses the entire 5.35 acres. They are the resources that possess integrity of location and setting, and maintain the most dense collection of cultural resources among the various acreages that historically comprised the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Janie-Rice Brother  
organization: Palmer Engineering  
street & number: 400 Shopper Drive, PO Box 747  
city or town: Winchester state: KY zip code: 40392  
e-mail: jrbrother@palmernet.com  
telephone: 859-744-1218  
date: May 2024

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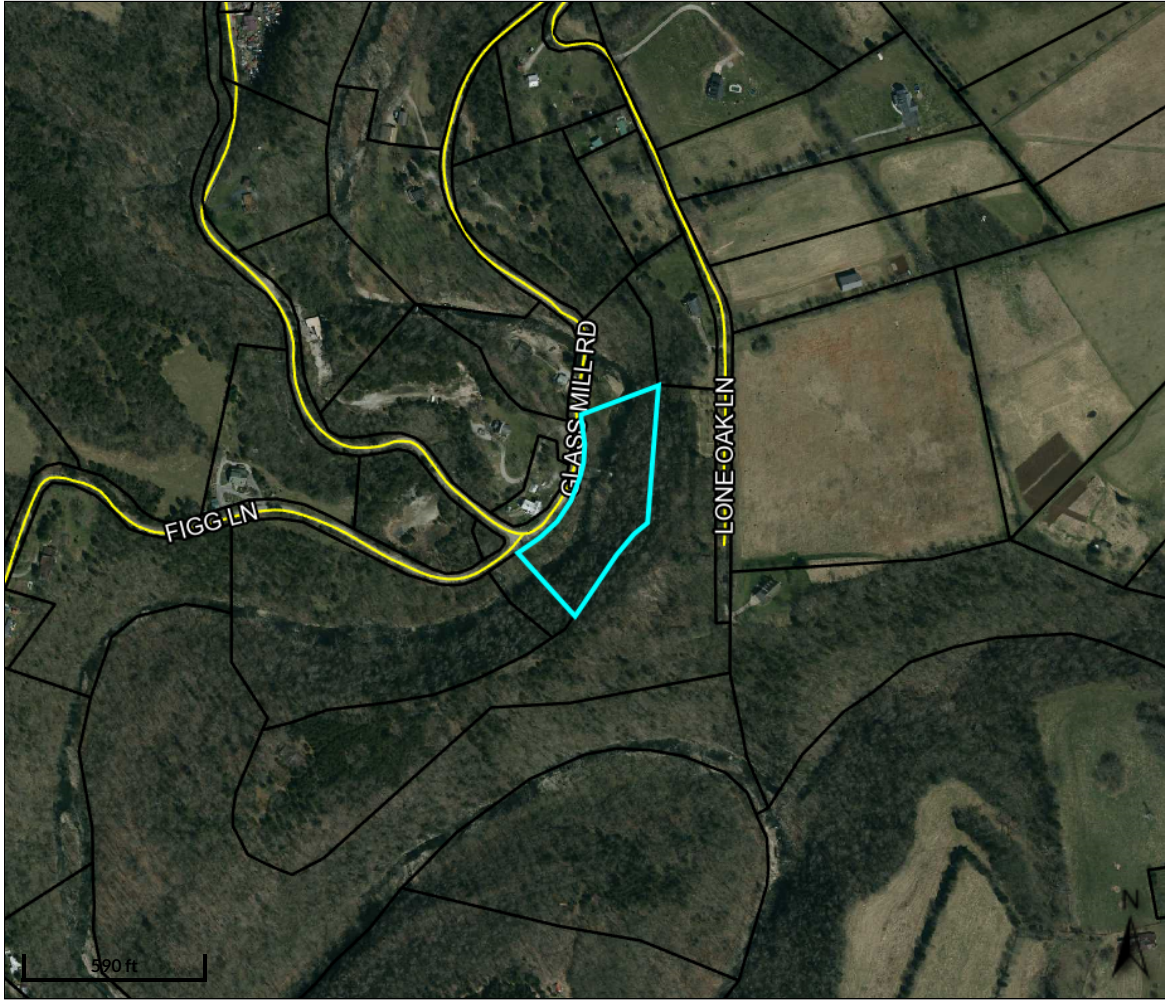
### **Photographs--Photo Log**

Name of Property: Glass Mill Complex  
City or Vicinity: Wilmore vicinity  
County: Jessamine  
State: Kentucky  
Photographer: Janie-Rice Brother  
Date Photographed: September 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Approaching the house/mill office from Wilmore, showing the south and west elevations. Facing northeast.
2. Façade of the 1874-1879 addition to the original stone mill office. Facing east.
3. Façade and north elevation of the 1874-1879 addition. Facing southwest.
4. North elevation, showing the gable end of the addition, and the two-story partially enclosed porch. The stone mill office is visible at far right. Facing south.
5. South elevation, facing north. The stone mill office is visible as the first story of the ell.
6. Detail of the three bays of the stone mill office on the south elevation. Facing north.
7. Entry door into stone mill office on south elevation. Facing north.
8. Interior of the door shown in Photograph 7. Facing south.
9. Interior of the central passage of the 1874-1879 addition. Facing north.
10. The façade of the rag house. Facing east.
11. Façade and north elevation of the rag house. Facing southwest.
12. South gable end and façade of the rag house. Facing northwest.
13. Façade of the root cellar. Facing east.
14. Mill ruins on Jessamine Creek. Facing east.
15. Detail of mill ruins on Jessamine Creek. Facing east.

JESSAMINE COUNTY, KENTUCKY  
**PVA OFFICE**



**Overview**



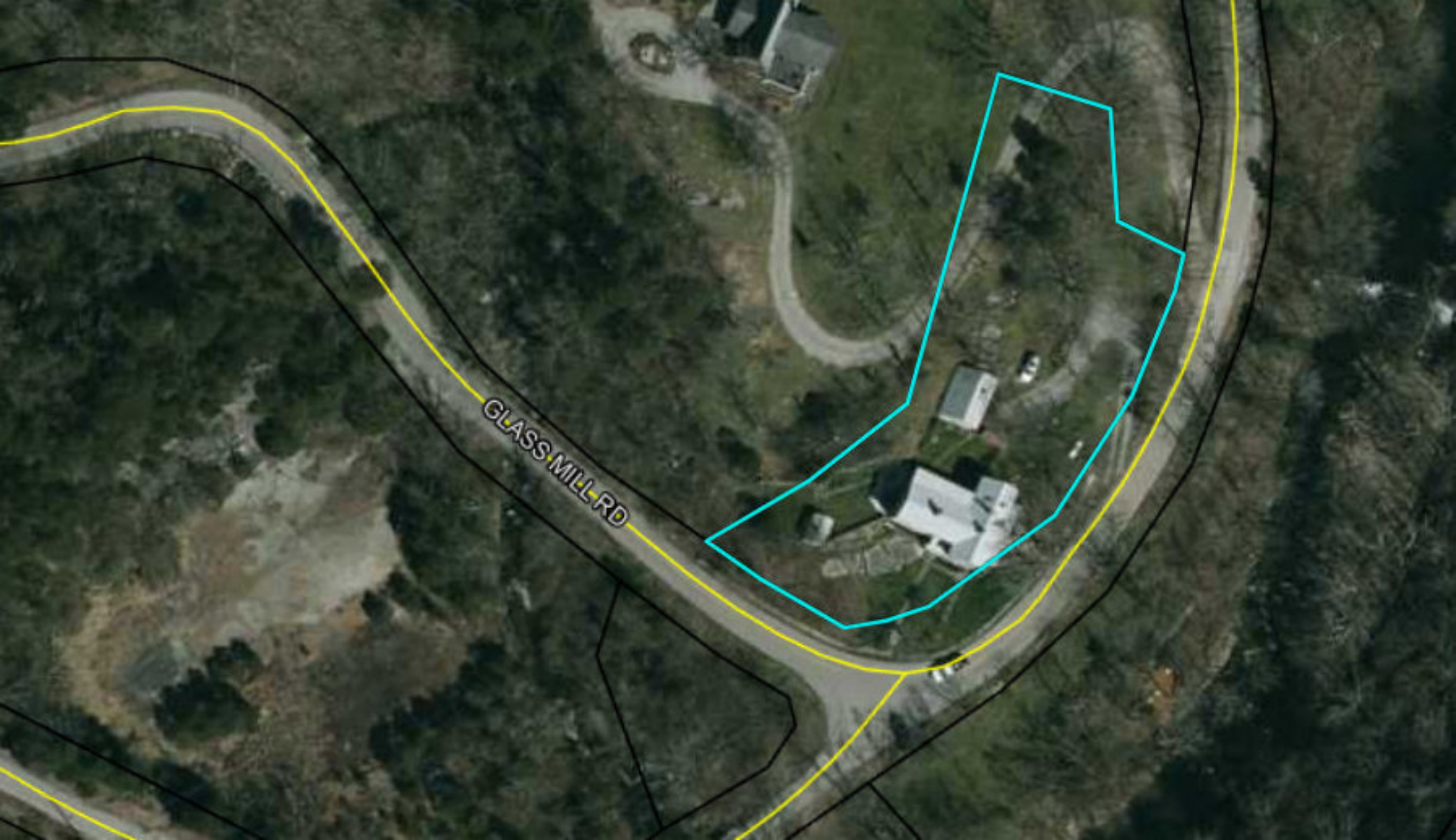
**Legend**

-  Parcels
-  Roads
-  Wilmore City Limits
-  Nicholasville City Limits

<b>Parcel ID</b>	025-00-00-006.01	<b>Class</b>	Residential	<b>Owner Address</b>	MELCHER PATRICIA BRYANT 910 LOUISIANA ST SUITE 4010 HOUSTON TX 77002	<b>Last Sale</b>	
<b>Property Address</b>	1995 GLASS MILL RD	<b>Acreage</b>	n/a			<b>Date</b>	<b>Price</b>
		<b>District</b>	D			11/23/2020	\$680000
<b>Brief Tax Description</b>	n/a (Note: Not to be used on legal documents)						

Date created: 4/16/2024  
 Last Data Uploaded: 4/15/2024 4:38:41 PM

Developed by  Schneider  
 GEOSPATIAL



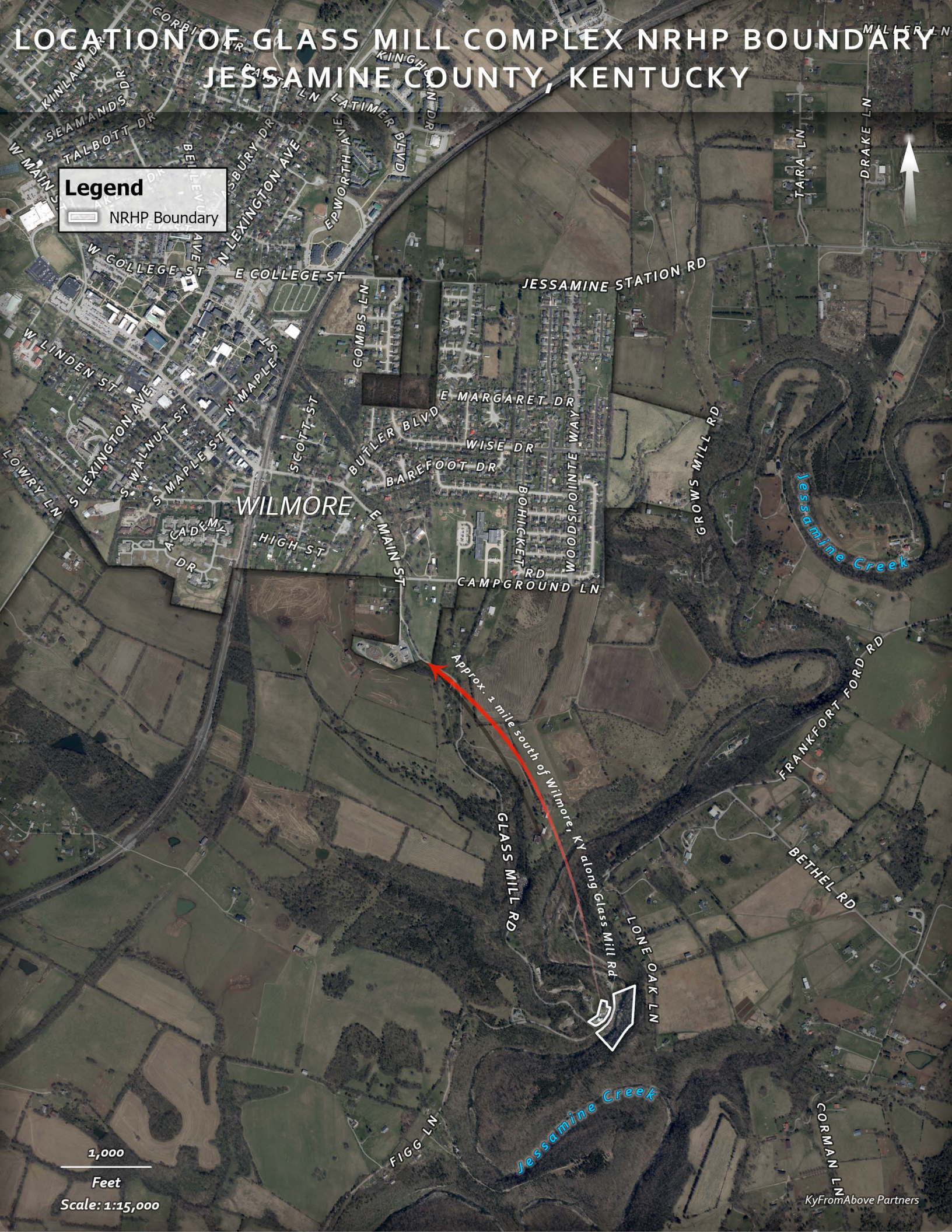
GLASS MILL RD



# LOCATION OF GLASS MILL COMPLEX NRHP BOUNDARY JESSAMINE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

**Legend**



- NRHP Boundary



1,000  
Feet  
Scale: 1:15,000

# GLASS MILL COMPLEX SITE PLAN JESSAMINE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

**Legend**

-  NRHP Boundary
-  Surveyed Sites



Jessamine Creek  
100  
Feet  
Scale: 1:1,000

# GLASS MILL COMPLEX NRHP BOUNDARY JESSAMINE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

**Legend**  
NRHP Boundary

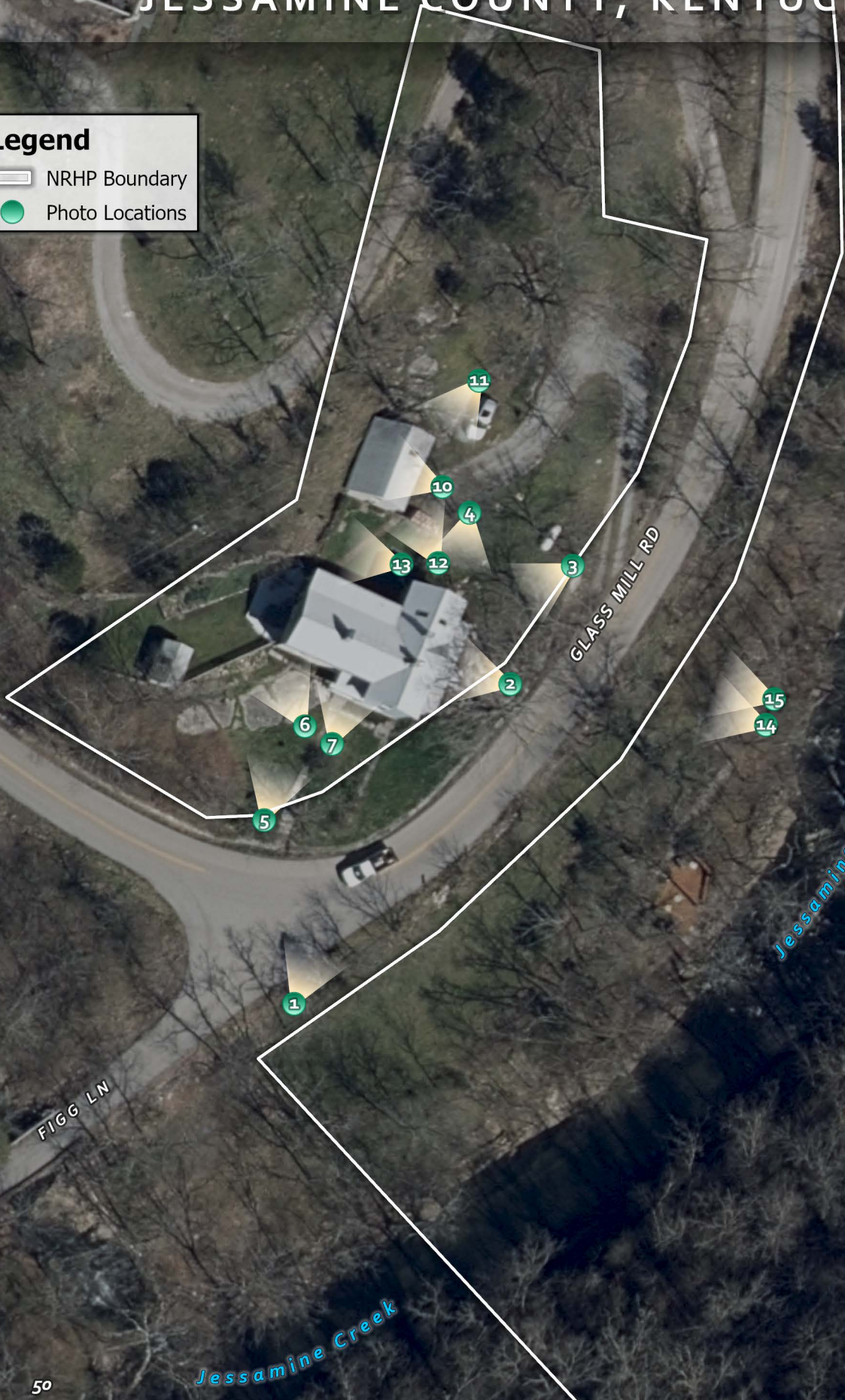


100  
Feet  
Scale: 1:1,000

# GLASS MILL COMPLEX NRHP PHOTO LOCATIONS JESSAMINE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

**Legend**

- NRHP Boundary
- Photo Locations



Jessamine Creek

Jessamine Creek

Jessamine Creek

50  
Feet  
Scale: 1:600



**TRACT NO. 3**  
5.35 ACRES

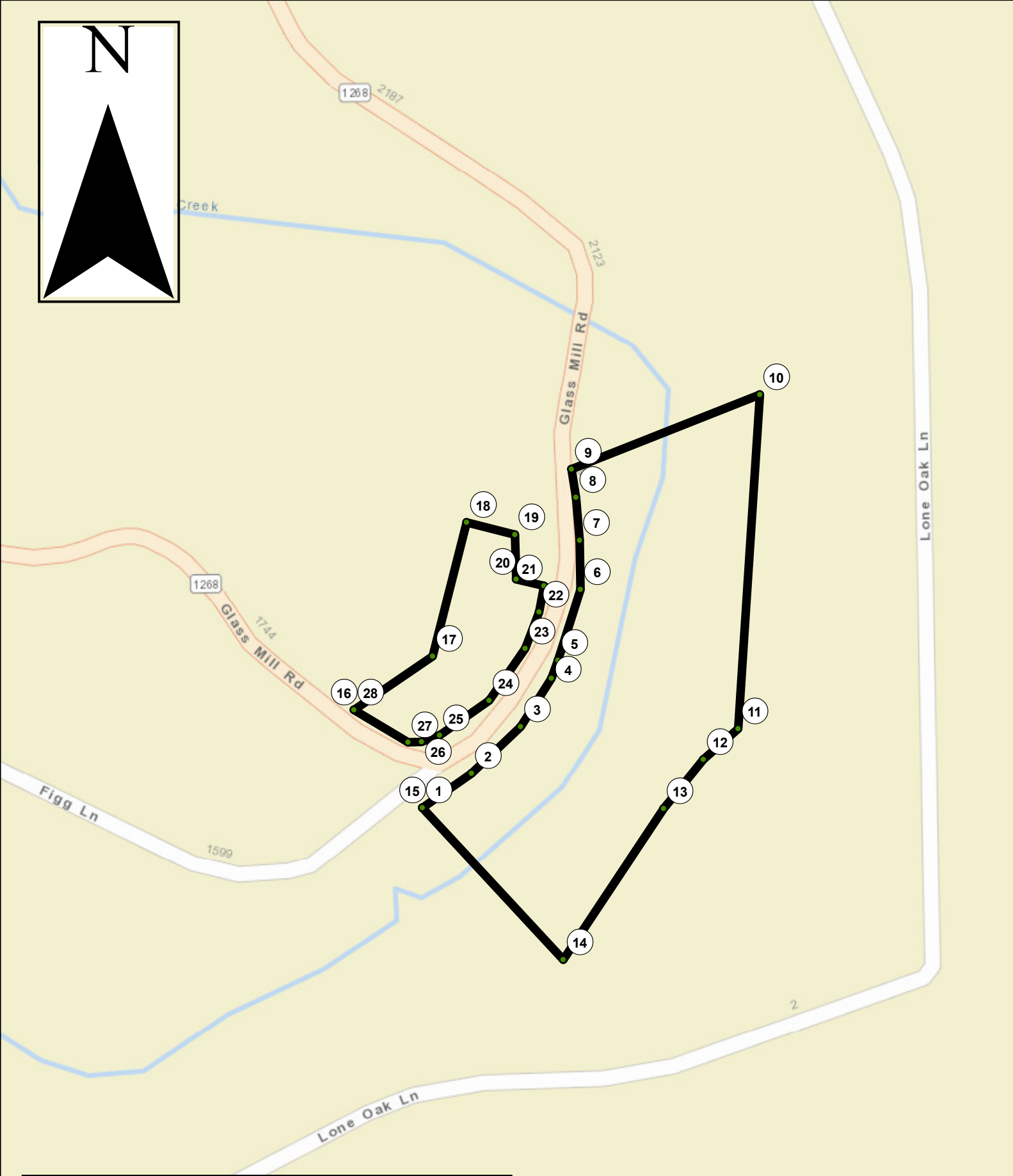
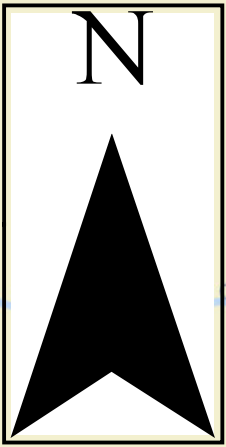
(0.94 ACRES)

**PURPOSE:** TO DIVIDE 0.94 ACRES FROM TRACT NO. 3 TO TRACT NO. 1 IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO GLASS MILL PINE

ENDED PLAT OF  
SUBDIVISION  
CONSOLIDATION

JESSAMINE COUNTY  
CAB 4 **PS3A**

RECEIVED JUL 17 1987



**Glass Mill Complex NRHP Nomination  
Labeled Coordinates of Boundary  
Wilmore, Jessamine County, Kentucky**

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community