



209

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Johnston's Inn

other names/site number Rosedale, Auberge, BB-58

2. Location

street & number 1975 Georgetown Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Paris [N/A] vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Bourbon code 017 zip code 40361

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 [] nationally [] statewide [] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Donna M. Neary, SHPO Date 02/08/08

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

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
([] 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:

- [x] 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
[] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Edson R. Beall Date of Action 3-25-08

Johnston's Inn
Name of Property

Bourbon, Kentucky
County/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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

5 (house, tobacco barn, cemetery, entry gates, site)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: hotel
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Early Republic: Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- walls Exterior: brick
Interior: brick and frame
- roof Wood/asphalt
- other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Description

Johnston's Inn (BB-58) is on the Georgetown-Paris Pike in Bourbon County, Kentucky, about 5 miles west of the county seat Paris and two miles east of Centerville. This 32-acre property is within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1998 and described within that document on page 7-12, with these contributing features: house, tobacco barn, cemetery, entry gates, and site. The current documentation seeks individual listing status for the property, with greatest attention given to the house, which remains the focal point of the 32-acre parcel of land on which it sits. With this focus in the Statement of Significance, listing is proposed only for the inn's one-acre yard. The surrounding picturesque pastoral land, on the remaining 31 acres, certainly supports the integrity of historic associations, but has not been interpreted here.

History and Evolution of the site:

The earliest records indicate the land on which the Johnston's Inn now rests was first owned by Captain Thomas McClanahan Sr., a native of Culpepper County Virginia. McClanahan was granted approximately 1400 acres for service in the French and Indian War, circa 1760.¹ A portion of this parcel of land became a pre-emption of John Craig and Robert Johnston, both famous in connection with Bryant's Station.² "Capt. Johnston's" establishment first appears in print when early cartographer John Filson noted it on his 1784 map of Kentucky.³ The Bourbon County Deed book A, page 54, shows 500 acres of land on Cooper Run, of this pre-emption, turned back over from Craig and Johnston to McClanahan in 1787.⁴ A tavern was said to have been on the land by 1790, by historian William Perrin. This was owned and operated initially by Johnston, who served honorably in the Revolutionary War, and his wife Peggy. The inn was made popular by their son, the affable William Johnston and his wife. It is interesting to note that in 1799, Thomas McClanahan, Sr., deeded a 50-acre parcel of land to William Johnston.⁵ Johnston left the inn to his daughter and son-in-law, Lucy and William Ferguson, in 1827 to move to Missouri. Upon his death, William Johnston was brought back to his inn to be buried in an orchard in the yard.⁶ His grave site is unmarked.

In 1832, the land was sold to Joseph Helm and Amanda F. Scott Clay. It is believed that the subsequent generations of Clays pared the parcel from 50 to 32 acres through the division of property into 'shares'. Shares were passed down through the four generations or sold outside the family. The Johnston's Inn parcel was 32 acres by the time it was sold to the Haydens in 1956, and the same when purchased by the Parrish family in 1961.⁷

The Inn is part of a larger rural community of horse farms dotted with tiny villages. Set back from Georgetown Road, Johnston's Inn is oriented northerly towards a historic wagon route. A curving drive, flanked by fencing for hay pastures, approaches the house and terminates in a 1-acre cultivated lawn. The exterior hardscape of front walks and two low-walled terraces to the rear incorporate the brickwork of the Inn's construction. A graveyard sits to the southwest of the inn, surrounded by a low stone wall. A small frame barn sits to the northwest of the house, a contemporary replacement on the footprint of an earlier barn that collapsed. The Johnston's Inn site is in excellent condition, and though altered over time, the inn retains visible evidence of its early appearance and clearly reflects the original use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Exterior:

Johnston's Inn is a 2-story masonry Federal style building, has a modified rectangular plan, and an intersecting gable roof and a screened rear porch on the east elevation. The foundation is of fieldstone, walls and interior-end chimneys are brick, and the shingles are asphalt. Windows are wooden double-hung nine-over-nine sashes with painted trim. The north elevation boasts two entrances with bold Federal detailing.

The **north elevation** shows a two-story side-gable Federal style masonry building, with a one-story dining/ballroom wing to the east. Both portions are symmetrical with a central doorway; the main block consisting of five bays and the wing of three. While the main block has two interior end chimneys, the ballroom wing has one.

The foundation is of mortared field stone. Paved brick paths lead to fieldstone stoops with double side stairs and iron rails. Four cellar windows, with brick jack arches that extend into the lower rows of masonry, are visible under the corner bays of both main block and tavern wing. Vertical wooden ventilation bars have single light windows placed behind them.

Masonry walls of Flemish bond rise unadorned to the painted wooden cornice with ovolo trim. On the main house, the entrance consists of a centrally located wooden six-panel door. Plain trim of painted wood frames the transom and three side lights on each side. Two brass electric lanterns are placed on each side of the front door trim. The ghost of an early covered porch is visible above the first-story windows.

The ballroom wing's central door has six panels, with a distinctive circular detailing on its middle horizontal rail. That door also is topped by a plain transom. There are nine double-hung windows on the main house and two on the wing; all are vinyl replacement windows flanked by painted louvered shutters.

A painted steel gutter and downspout system are visible along both rooflines. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A single dormer window is located on the tavern wing nestled up against the main block.

The **west elevation** consists of the 2-story main block, a 2-story ell addition terminating with a 1-story kitchen. A large shade tree is circled by the main drive, with a paved parking pad extending south to the edge of the kitchen.

At the northern corner of the two-bay main block, a bulkhead entrance with double painted metal doors provides entrance to the cellar. The walls of 4:1 common bond rise uninterrupted to the eaves. Two single-light windows flank the large interior end chimney.

A 2-story addition with an interior end chimney extends two bays to the rear. One cellar window with jack arch extending into the brickwork is visible in the fieldstone foundation. Vertical wooden ventilation bars with a single pane of glass cover the opening. The brickwork of the first floor is 4:1 Common bond; the second floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

brickwork varies from 7:1 to 10:1 Common bond. Three double-hung nine-over-nine windows puncture this addition; two on the first floor and one vertically aligned over the southern-most window. All are framed with ovolo wood trim and plain sill, painted white. These windows are flanked by working wooden shutters, painted hunter green and covered by aluminum storm windows.

A single-story kitchen room extends two bays further to the south, terminating in a massive interior end chimney. This low room has no visible foundation and has brickwork of common bond, varying from 4:1 to 6:1 in pattern. The kitchen room has two wooden six-over-six double-hung windows. The trim has ovolo detail and plain wood sills, painted white. These windows are flanked by wooden louvered shutters painted hunter green and covered by aluminum storm shutters.

The **east elevation** features the 1½ -story ballroom wing extending from the 2-story main block, the 2-story-ell addition and the 1-story kitchen room. A brick-paved covered screen porch extends from the southern edge of the kitchen and wraps around the tavern room to its eastern edge. The porch encloses two sides of a paved brick terrace; a low wall brick encloses the other two sides. Just outside the southern terrace wall is an old cistern that provided water to Johnston's Inn until 2006.

The 1½-story ballroom wing and the attached southern porch have a fieldstone foundation. Masonry walls of 5:1 common bond rise nearly uninterrupted to the eaves. At attic level, two small four-over-four double-hung wooden windows flank the interior end chimney. These small windows are covered by aluminum storm windows. A plain wooden fascia board is painted white. The north-facing dormer window on the tavern room roof is visible from this elevation, nestled right next to the main block. The dormer siding is wood and the roofing is asphalt.

The 2-story main block shows 4:1 common bond walls and an interior end chimney. Two square four-over-four windows flank the chimney at attic level. These small windows have wooden double-hung sashes covered with aluminum storm windows.

The first floor of the central 2-story addition is obscured by the screened porch. This section of porch has a vaulted ceiling. The stone foundation is visible here. A jack arch extending into the masonry is visible at this level in the southern-most bay; the cellar window has been filled in. Flemish bond brickwork rises to a wooden sill, indicating the presence of an earlier roof. The brickwork of the second story varies from 8:1 to 16:1 common bond. On the first story, a wooden six-paneled door is located adjacent to the main house. A large worn fieldstone serves as the stoop.

This addition has two wooden sash double-hung six-over-six windows; one is located to the south of the doorway and the other is aligned above it. Both windows have painted wooden trim with ovolo detail and plain sills, as well as aluminum storm windows. The second-story window has working louvered shutters, painted hunter green.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

The low kitchen room has no visible foundation from this elevation. The brick walls, of 10:1 common bond, rise to the covered porch roof. This section of porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling, painted white. A batten door is located in the northern bay and a six-over-six light double-hung window is in the southern bay. Both openings have painted wooden trim with ovolo detail. Three roof vents are visible from the asphalt shingled roof.

The **south elevation** features the western three bays of the main house block, the rear of the two-story and kitchen additions, and the southern aspect of the ballroom wing. The drive to the west of the Inn is partially enclosed by a five-foot hedge and shaded by mature trees. An iron arbor marks the entrance to a bricked and low-walled rear terrace at the southern end of the kitchen. This terrace provides access to the covered porch and the larger walled terrace beyond. While the brick bond varies in each section, steel gutters and downspouts are visible at the eaves of all rooflines.

The rear of the main block shows a fieldstone foundation with 2 cellar windows visible with brick jack arches extending into the walls. They each have vertical wooden slats with a single pane of glass behind them, and plain wooden trim. Brick walls of 4:1 and 5:1 common bond are pierced by six windows. On the first story, two six-over-six double-hung wooden windows occupy the western-most bays, while a square four-light window occupies the central bay. The second story has identical double-hung wooden windows in the western two bays and a smaller six-over-six wooden window in the central bay. All of the windows have wooden trim with ovolo detail and plain sills, painted white. Covered by aluminum storms, these windows are flanked by working louvered shutters, painted hunter green. At the eaves, a wooden box cornice with ovolo trim is painted white. Attic vents are visible in the asphalt roof here.

The southern aspect of the kitchen addition contains a solid brick wall with a massive interior-end chimney and the enclosed covered porch. No foundation is visible from this aspect. The walls of 20:1 common bond rise uninterrupted to the plain fascia board with ovolo detail, painted white. The roofline is slightly asymmetrical; the eastern side is slightly lower with a seamless slope between kitchen and covered porch roofs. A frame screen door at the right provides entrance to the screened porch. A series of wisteria plants growing along the exterior of the porch provides fragrance and additional shade.

The southern elevation of the two-story addition shows brickwork of primarily running bond which rises to the eaves. The ghost of a previous 1½- story addition is visible with a window (now bricked in) in the westernmost bay. The outline of the previous roofline and height of the interior-end chimney are evident. At the present roofline, a wooden fascia board with ovolo trim is painted white.

The 1½- story ballroom wing extends three bays to the east, largely obscured by a single-story screened porch. The porch has a concrete and brick paved floor and frame walls; the entire structure is covered in wisteria vines. The porch roof is slightly lower than that of the tavern room, resulting in a discontinuous roofline. From inside the porch, the fieldstone foundation is not visible due to the porch floor. Walls of 5:1 common bond rise to the eaves. The porch interior has a vaulted ceiling with two ceiling fans for air circulation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

The southern elevation of the ballroom has a centrally located four panel door with a two-light transom. The door trim is wood with reeded detail on the reveal and ovolo detail, painted white. Two double-hung six-over-six wooden windows flank the doorway. These windows, framed by wooden trim with plain sills painted white, are covered with aluminum storms. On the roof, a small dormer with a wooden sash six-over-six double-hung window is visible nestled next to the main house block. The dormer has wooden siding and asphalt shingles.

Interior:

The interior exhibits the Federal style in the walnut woodwork and built in 'presses' or cupboards.

Main floor:

The main entrance to the north elevation provides access to a central stair hall. White ash wood floors bear evidence of an unusual double entrance plan, now altered. The stairs of this hall are not original, but have been installed from another historic Kentucky farmstead⁸. The walnut doors are of six-paneled construction, with brass rim-locks.

To the west, a doorway leads to a former parlor. The room has white ash and 11-foot plastered and papered walls. The mopboard is 6 inches with ovolo detail, and a 2-inch chair rail circles the room. Four six-foot windows grace the room, two in the north and two in the south walls. The windows all have reeded wooden trim with bulls-eye detail at the corners. The west wall boasts a handsome Federal style fireplace surround flanked by floor-to-ceiling built-in cupboards. The cupboard doors are raised six-panel doors; all the trim is painted white.

A door in the east wall of the west parlor leads to a small modern bathroom, located in the southern space behind the stair hall. This room houses a modern tub, sink, and combination tub/shower. The floor is ceramic tile and the walls are papered. One door on the north wall leads out to the stair hall while an adjacent door provides access to the cellar, via a narrow flight of stairs.

To the east of the stair hall is a walnut paneled hall and former barroom. While the underlying floors are of white ash, this room is carpeted presently. Six-inch mopboards have ovolo trim and a chair rail circles the room. Two six-foot-tall windows in the northern wall provide natural light. The eastern wall boasts two floor-to-ceiling walnut cupboards with raised paneled doors. They used to flank a federal style fire box surround, since moved for heating system ductwork. A doorway at the south aspect of the east wall (to the east wing) shows a particularly deep surround, with a built-in cupboard on the north side. Another doorway in the southern wall leads to the small dining room in the 2-story addition. There is a small cupboard in the western wall that utilizes space under the stairwell. The 11-foot ceilings are plastered smooth and painted.

The east wing houses a single room of 18' x 30'. The large size afforded this guest dining room occasional duty as a ballroom. White ash floors here are covered by a central carpet. The north and south wall have centrally located doors with transoms. Both doors are six-panel, constructed of walnut, with brass rim locks. Four six-foot-tall windows grace the room, a pair flanking each door in the north and south walls. The windows all have

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

reeded wooden trim with bulls-eye detail at the corners. A 6-inch mopboard with ovolo trim and a chair rail circle the room. All woodwork, with the exception of the eastern wall, is painted white. The eastern wall has two floor-to-ceiling cupboards with paneled doors. The 'presses' flank a centrally located fire box that boasts a gracefully carved and detailed Federal style surround. The walls of the tavern room are papered and the 11-foot ceiling is plastered smooth and painted white.

From the barroom, the doorway to the south leads to the small dining room. The white ash floor is carpeted and the plaster walls are papered. A doorway to the immediate left leads to the covered rear porch, while a window and access to the back stairs make up the rest of the eastern wall. The western wall is dominated by two six-foot-tall windows. The southern wall has a built-in cupboard in the southeastern corner, blank wall space and a doorway in the southwestern corner. The layout, along with the chimney in this wall, suggest a central fire box that has been removed. The 11-foot ceilings are plastered smooth and painted white.

Two steps lead down to a low kitchen room. The floor is linoleum over poured concrete, and the walls are plastered, painted white. The eastern wall has a batten door with brass hardware and small window; the western wall has two additional small windows. The southern wall is dominated by a huge open fireplace with stone firebox and hearth. A small built-in cupboard is located in the southeastern corner above a large wooden beam that serves as the mantel. A pantry closet is built into the southwestern corner. This room currently houses a modern kitchen, with sink, stove, refrigerator, and cabinetry located mainly on the northern and western aspects of the room.

Cellar:

Two portals provide entrance to the cellar. One is the bulkhead door on the western wall, which leads to a short flight of stone stairs. The second is the door from the first floor bath, which leads to a narrow flight of frame stairs, with wood rails. The cellar consists of three main rooms: a large room underneath the main 2-story house block, a large room underneath the tavern room, and a small room underneath the dining room. All the cellar floors are poured concrete and the six-foot walls are of mortared field stone. There are no ceilings; the floor joists and sister joists of the first floor are visible. All of the rooms are wired for overhead electric light.

The cellar room under the main house block has two windows on the north wall and two on the south. This room houses the laundry facilities along the south wall, and a large furnace on the east wall. Two doorways leading from this room provide access to the other cellar rooms, one on the south aspect of the eastern wall and one on the eastern aspect of the south wall.

The eastern wall door, through a particularly thick stone wall, leads to the tavern room cellar. Two windows in the northern wall provide natural light. Ghosts of a centrally located door flanked by two additional cellar windows are evident in the south wall. These openings have long been sealed up.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

The southern wall door leads to a smaller room beneath the dining room. This room has a single window in the western wall; a mirror window in the eastern wall has been sealed up. The southern wall has a fire box, and the walls were plastered at one time.⁹ This room was said to have been a weaving/spinning room.

Second floor:

From the central stair hall, the main block of the house is split into thirds. The spaces include a western chamber, a modern bath at the front of the central hall, and an eastern chamber. Generally, the floors are white ash, covered by carpet. Plastered walls are papered and 9-foot ceilings are plastered smooth and painted white. Six-inch mopboards and chair rails circle each room, painted white. The second-floor doors are batten with brass and iron hardware.

The western chamber has four six-foot windows, two each in the north and south walls. This room also has a built-in cupboard with paneled doors in the southwest corner of the western wall. A centrally located fireplace, as well as the matching cupboard, has been removed.

The hall bath has a small modern sink, toilet, and tub/shower combination. The floor is carpeted. A six-foot window provides natural light.

The eastern chamber has two six-foot windows on the north wall. On the eastern wall, a step in the northern corner leads to a hall. The southern corner has an enclosed stairwell leading to the attic of the main house. The south wall has a doorway leading to a chamber over the dining room.

The chamber over the dining room has a door to the immediate left, also leading to the previously mentioned hall. A window and a corner stairwell leading to the dining room complete the eastern wall. The western wall has one window for natural light. The south wall has a built-in cupboard in the western corner, with handsome Victorian detailing.

The hall from both eastern and dining room chambers is created by two dormers on the tavern room roof, nestled next to the main block. The floor is carpeted and natural light is provided by windows in the north and south dormers.

The hall leads to the attic space over the tavern room, a modern bath and dressing room. Under the eaves, a walkway proceeds through a storage area to the bath area. A sink and dressing table occupy the north wall, a commode between windows in the east wall, and a tub/shower combination the west wall.

The Attic:

A narrow, winding, enclosed stair from the eastern chamber provides access to the attic of the main block of the house. The attic is floored with wide planks but is unfinished. Two tiny windows flank the interior-end chimneys at the east and the west. The side-gable roof is a common rafter design, with no ridgepole or purlins. Carpenter's marks are visible on each set of common rafters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Changes over Time:

It is unclear exactly when Johnston's Inn was built. A representation of the building labeled "Capt. Johnston's" appears on Filson's original map of Kentucky, from 1784. The key shows the small drawing of a two-story gable front building—a dwelling or mill. Little additional information is given, such as building type or material.¹⁰

During the period of settlement and initial development in Kentucky, 1780-1800, log was the predominant building type for dwellings, taverns and inns, later replaced by brick or frame when circumstances allowed.¹¹ Considering this, many scholars such as J. Winston Coleman, author of *Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass*, believe that Filson was referring to an earlier log structure.¹²

The earliest records indicate the land was first owned by Captain Thomas McClanahan Sr., of Culpepper County Virginia, who received it for service in the French and Indian War, circa 1760s. The present parcel of land was part of a pre-emption of John Craig and Robert Johnston, both famous in connection with Bryant's Station.¹³ Thomas McClanahan eventually left his land to his daughter Peggy, who married Robert Johnston.¹⁴

It is probable that the kitchen and the wing may be earlier than the Federal style main house block.¹⁵ The kitchen was a low freestanding masonry room of rough workmanship. With haphazard bond pattern, walls were constructed two bricks thick here, as opposed to three in the rest of the house. The kitchen featured a large dutch oven, a walnut batten door with an English lock and a dirt floor that remained into the twentieth century.¹⁶

The eastern wing is believed to date from before 1800.¹⁷ This room contained the original "keeping room" and bar. A separate stair in the northwest corner provided access to rooms above for travelers.

According to William Perrin's history of the Centerville precinct, a tavern was on the land by 1790, run by Robert Johnston.¹⁸ In 1799, the land was deeded to Robert's son, William Johnston.¹⁹ Captain Johnston and his wife Lucy ran a successful stagecoach stop and Inn until 1827.

In *Historic Kentucky*, Coleman proposes that the present two-story main block building was erected around 1795-1800.²⁰ The Federal style arose in Kentucky in the early 1790s and remained popular through the 1840s.²¹ The main block of the Johnston's Inn was originally one of a group of Kentucky Federal houses with dual front doors and no central hall.²² There are a dozen or so similar examples in KY that were built from 1800-1820. These include Keeneland and Oakland, in Fayette County, Clermont in Madison County, and others.²³ In time, the main entrance of the Johnston's Inn was considerably altered; both the original stairway and the double doors were removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

The two-story house and kitchen were joined by a one-story small dining room addition. Initially, this room had no opening to the kitchen, and passage was made through the attached covered porch. A dumbwaiter pass-through existed between the small dining room and the kitchen, though. In a 1952 interview, the Clay grandchildren recalled riding in it as children.²⁴ The small dining room was eventually raised to two stories; it is thought this was to provide a room for boarders. The single room above was accessed by a winding stair located in the southeast corner of the dining room, separate from the families' quarters.

A 1935 interview of an 'old resident' of the area revealed that the roof of the Johnston Inn was re-shingled in 1812.²⁵

In 1832, the Inn was sold to Joseph Helm and Amanda Scott Clay, who renamed the property 'Rosedale'. They were the first of four generations of Clays to live at the farm.²⁶ Family oral history attributes several changes of the Johnston Inn to Joseph and Amanda, some due to personal tragedy, others in response to family celebrations. In 1854, the Clays lost three daughters to Cholera. Soon after, the rooms above the tavern wing where the girls convalesced were sealed off. The Inn's third stairwell, located in the tavern rooms' northwest corner, was removed. In an effort to disinfect the house, all the woodwork was painted and the exterior was whitewashed.²⁷

The original stair hall was altered when Lucy wanted to enlarge the western parlor for a daughter's wedding. A narrow enclosed stair with no rail replaced an open wrap stair.

Later Clays made considerable alterations to the Johnston Inn over the years. By the early twentieth century, many of these changes were recorded photographically. In 1934, a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) team visited the Johnston's Inn and revealed the following observations.

HABS photo 1, *FRONT ELEVATION* shows the north elevation of the main block had a one-story frame porch with a fieldstone foundation and flat roof. On this elevation, the windows were of wooden double-hung design with four lights in each sash. The front door of the dining/ballroom was bricked-in, and although not visible in the photograph, the corresponding southern entrance was reported as also bricked in.²⁸

During this era, a first floor bath was added to the northwest corner of the ballroom, indicating the presence of indoor plumbing to the kitchen as well.²⁹ Interior HABS photograph 6, *FIREPLACE IN KITCHEN* shows the addition of modern conveniences, including as a wood/coal burning stove in the kitchen and wall sconce lighting fixtures above the mantle in the paneled barroom.³⁰

Exterior HABS photograph 3, *GENERAL VIEW REAR AND SIDE* shows a number of brick out buildings. These were lost in the restoration of the 1950s. All six of the Historic American Building Survey photographs taken in 1934 of the Johnston Inn are available online at the Library of Congress Website under American Memory.³¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

In 1956, the last of the Clays passed away and the property was sold to Basil and Mary Hayden. The Haydens contracted the services of Zoney and Oney Soard to complete a major renovation of the aging Inn. Among general accomplishments, the entire house was re-wired and re-plastered.³²

Beginning at cellar level, new doors were opened up between all rooms and the interior access was relocated due to the creation of a new bath behind the stair hall.³³ A new furnace to provide central heating was installed in the cellar; venting was run through the barroom chimney.³⁴ Powder-post beetle damage necessitated shoring up the main floor joists. The floor was jacked up and 18-foot poplar log joists from another old building were used to shore up beams.³⁵

On the main floor, the west parlor was returned to 'original' dimensions of 18' x 12'. The stair hall was recreated and a staircase of maple and white oak salvaged from the Bohannon House on the Lexington-Versailles Road was installed.³⁶ In the barroom, the mantle was removed and the fire box was covered with walnut boards taken from an upstairs partition.³⁷ The corner bath was removed from the dining/ballroom and the north and south doors were re-opened here.³⁸ In addition to replacing rotting cupboard doors, the Haydens switched two mantelpieces, the surround of the western parlor and the surround in the tavern keeping room, for aesthetic reasons. The doors and mantle in this room were refinished to natural wood.³⁹

Additional first floor changes include a new window cut into the small dining room. The kitchen ceiling was raised by jacking up the walls and adding two courses of brick.⁴⁰ The cook stove visible in the 1934 HABS photo was removed, and a modern kitchen installed.

The second story gained a bath at the top of the stairs. Space was attained from the stair hall and moving a wall of the western chamber. The Haydens inspected but did not re-open the sealed rooms above the ballroom at this time.⁴¹

The exterior saw the removal of the one-story frame porch on the north elevation. In addition, the whitewash was removed and the house painted white.

In 1961, the Johnston Inn was purchased by David and Susie Parrish. Soon afterwards, the sealed rooms above the keeping room were re-opened to create an additional second story bath and dressing area. Access to this area was created by cutting two openings through the walls of the main block house and adding two dormers to form a hallway.⁴² A doorway between the eastern chamber and chamber above the small dining room was created also.

On the main floor, a single front door replaced the original double door design. A plain transom and sidelights were added in the space.⁴³ The exterior saw additional changes, including the removal of white paint to expose the variegated brick. A low-walled brick terrace was created that wrapped around the southern elevation, and a swimming pool was added a bit further south in the fenced yard. In the early 1970s, a frame barn was constructed to replace a collapsed barn on the same footprint, to the northwest of the house.⁴⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

More recent changes include a new roof in 2001. The roofers reportedly took 'three roofs' off, the lowest made of 'wooden rails'.⁴⁵ The steel gutters were largely redone in 2002. In 2006, all front (north) windows were replaced with double-hung vinyl versions. Also in 2006 came the acquisition of city water. Previously, water was drawn from a 35-foot well, with the last 15 feet through solid rock – the cistern is still visible just south of the paved terrace, now vine covered.⁴⁶

The Johnston Inn has been regarded as one of the oldest historic resources in Bourbon County.⁴⁷ As such, it has been subject to many additions and changes over time. Main building campaigns happened circa 1784, ~1800, ~1850, 1930s, 1956-60, and again in 1980, with ongoing maintenance as needed up to the present.

See Section 7 Page 12 for Plan Sketches of the Johnston Inn.

See Section 7 Page 13 for a sketch site plan of the Johnston Inn property and nomination boundary.

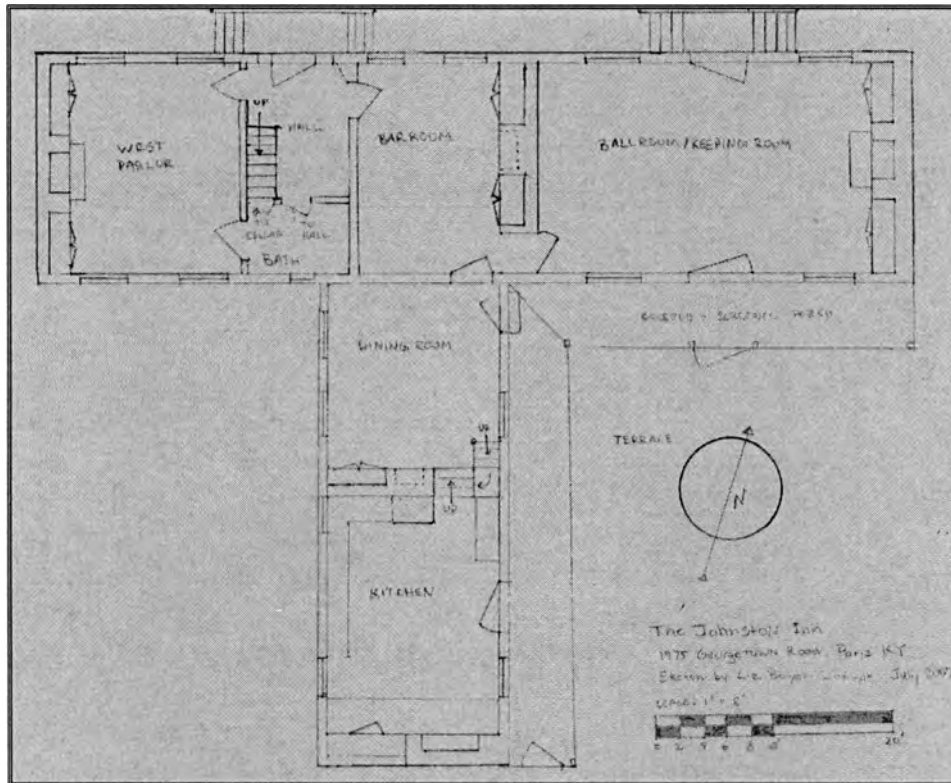
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

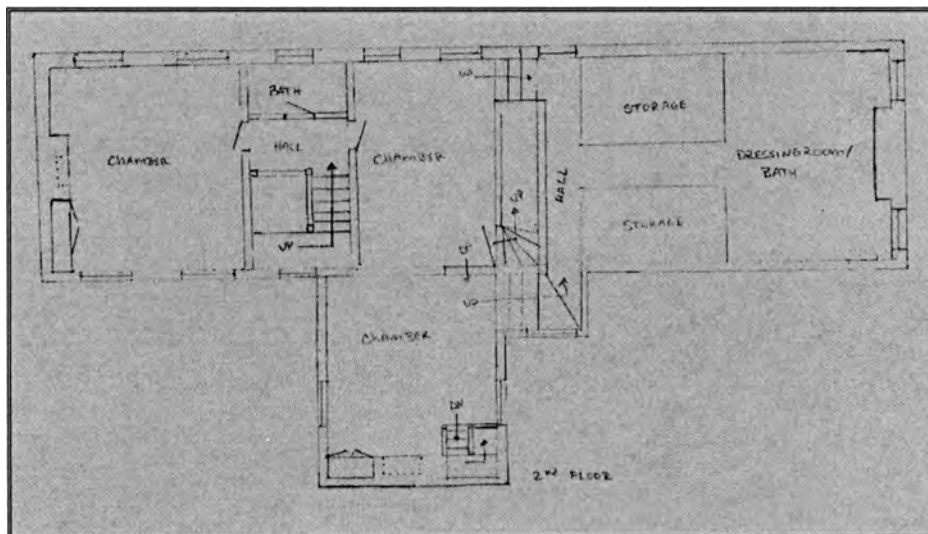
Section 7 Page 12

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

First Floor Plan:



Second Floor Plan:

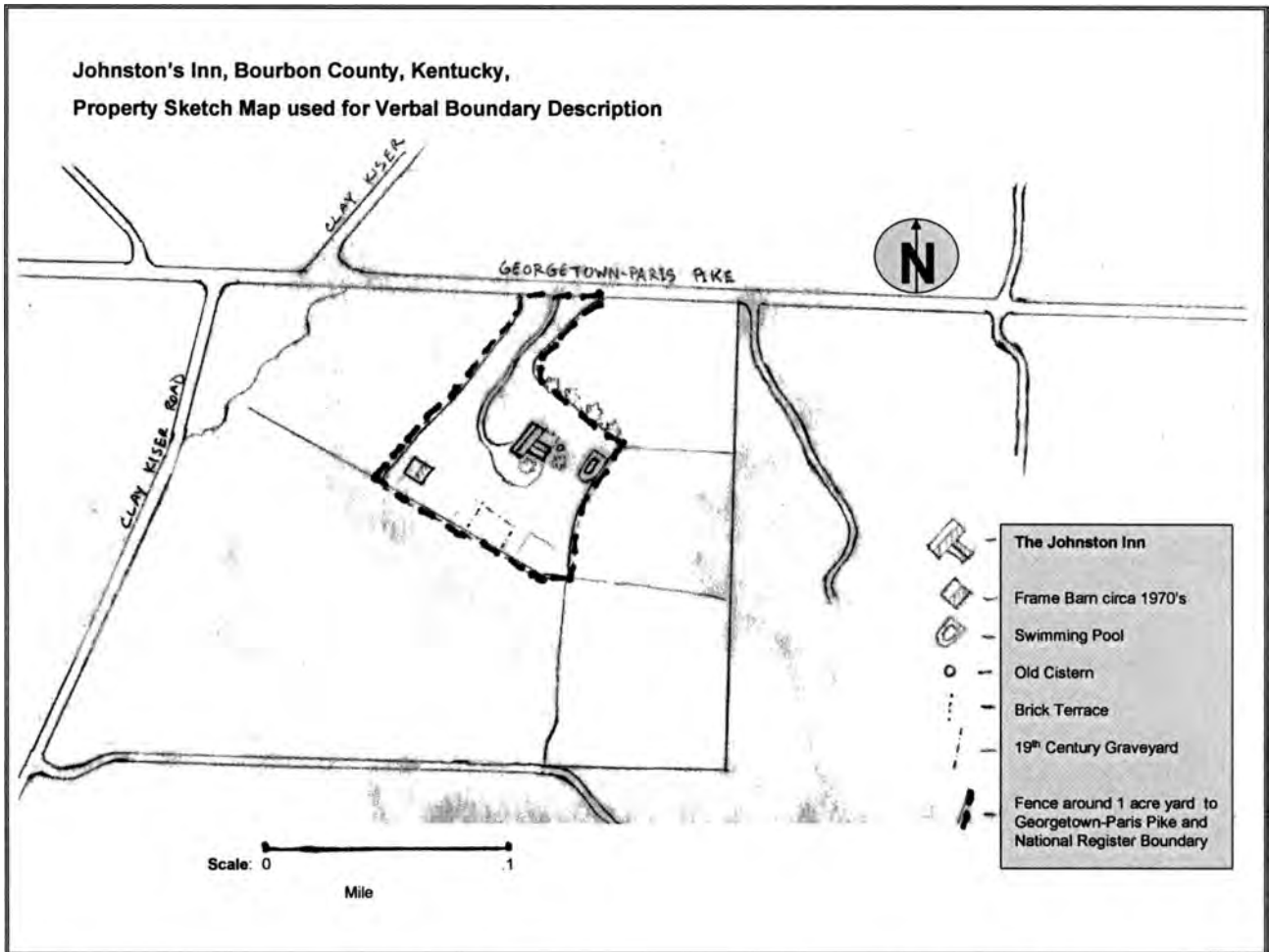


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY



The Johnston's Inn
Name of Property

Bourbon, Kentucky
County/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.

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

HABS KY,9-PAR.V,2-

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Settlement and Exploration
Community Development

Periods of Significance

1790-1810

1811-1832

Significant Dates

1811

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Section 8 – Statement of Significance

The Johnston Inn (BB-58) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant within the historic context “Early Settlement and Social/Economic Development in Bourbon County, Kentucky, 1790-1832.” The Inn’s Period of Significance occurs in two phases: 1790-1810, and 1811-1832. The earlier period relates to the great influence the early tavern and inn played in the initial settlement and social development of the area. The latter period relates to the important social and economic development the Inn contributed to as a popular stage-coach stop. Specifically, the Johnston’s Inn is important for its ability to convey Kentucky’s earliest road-side culture through its contributing built and natural environment. Johnston’s Inn was listed on the National Register in 1998 within the Cooper’s Run Rural Historic District.

The Johnston Inn possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association. These qualities of integrity are seen in the inn itself, as well as through the spatial organization and continued or comparable land use evident on the property. The Inn has local and regional significance for its role in settlement and development of the inner bluegrass, and arguably, played a role in the nation’s development as it helped the settlement of the far west.

Although not seeking eligibility through Criterion B, Johnston’s Inn has been the home of prominent families important in early local settlement and regional developments. The land on which the inn now stands was originally part of a pre-emption of John Craig and Captain Robert Johnston, both original settlers of Bryan’s Station.⁴⁸ Captain Robert Johnston, who served honorably in the Revolutionary War, passed the inn to his son, Captain William Johnston. In 1832, the property passed into the Clay family, who lived here for four generations. Joseph Helm Clay, son of Henry Clay, Sr., renamed the property Rosedale. Henry Scott Clay was one of the group of magistrates that freed Bourbon County’s toll roads.⁴⁹

Early Settlement and Social/Economic Development in Bourbon County, Kentucky 1790-1832

1790-1810

The Johnston’s Inn played an important role in the initial settlement and social development of Bourbon County, Kentucky. As a crossroads settlement and early tavern and inn, Johnston’s establishment was an integral part of the rural community during this period.

For most of the eighteenth century, Bourbon County was a true frontier. Historian Everman described it as “a frontier barrier protecting Virginia civilization from hostile Indians”. Regardless, settlers came—lured by the promise of fertile soil, lush grass and numerous water sources—clearing land and establishing farmsteads in the 1780s.⁵⁰ The Indian threat was quelled by 1790, opening the rich land to scores of settlers.⁵¹ From 1790-1810, central Kentucky was transitioning from “the Bourbon frontier” to a settled agricultural community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Cooper Run is a northeastern flowing tributary of Stoner's Creek, waterways that flow through some of the best agricultural land surveyed in Bourbon County.⁵² The desirable land in this area was generally settled through military land grants and preemptions, with grants ranging from 50 to 400 acres in size and preemptions up to 1000 acres. Johnston's Inn is on land originally granted to Captain Thomas McClanahan Sr., of Culpepper County Virginia, who received it for service in the French and Indian War. The property then became part of a pre-emption of John Craig and Robert Johnston.⁵³

Noted Kentucky historian and cartographer, John Filson, placed Capt. Johnston's establishment on the middle fork of Cooper Run on Filson's 1784 map of Kentucky. This rendition was probably an early single or double pen log structure on the old dirt road between Limestone (Maysville) and Lexington. The present building was probably constructed circa 1795-1800.⁵⁴

Johnston's Inn is an excellent example of site selection of early inner bluegrass settlement, which generally occurred at the intersection of major travel routes and along major water sources.⁵⁵ The inn was built on a rise above the middle fork of Cooper Run. Oriented towards the northwest, Johnston's inn faced the "old buffalo trace" which became one of Bourbon County's earliest roadways, the Georgetown Road. A rough trail, eventually becoming Clay Kiser Road, intersected Georgetown Road to the west of Johnston's Inn, creating a crossroads. In time, this intersection became known as "Johnston's Crossroads." This particular road and trail became important, as they provided access to settlers coming into the area from the east. With the increase in traffic related to settlement, crossroads were prime locations for small towns to develop between dense urban centers. Although this did not occur in the case of Johnston's Inn, the site did become one of economic activity and social development. Indeed, the inn was perfectly situated to act as a rest and meeting spot for locals and travelers alike.

Rest stops were necessary for eighteenth-century travelers. Overland journeys were difficult at best. Initially, Kentucky roads were crude traces only traversed on horseback. As early traces became wagon roads, conveyance was accomplished in crude 'wagon coaches'. Although often dangerous, these wagons were sturdy enough to negotiate the rough roads. A road law was enacted in 1797 to conscript support and maintenance of roads for "the convenience of traveling to the county court house, or to any public warehouse, landing, ferry, mill, lead or ironworks, or the seat of government"⁵⁶ Local-scale roads were constructed of dirt-covered logs, graded and ditched in rudimentary fashion. More effective and enjoyable travel came with improvement of coach designs than with road surfaces.⁵⁷

Even so, there were a number of men who traveled throughout the developing west and wrote about their experiences. In addition to providing valuable chronicles of the places traveled through, these authors often painted a romanticized view of early travel. In "Early Western Travels", French traveler Fortesque Cuming notes a favorable visit to Johnston's Inn during an early tour of the Bluegrass Country. In July 1807, Cuming traveled from Pittsburgh to Millersburg, then on to Baylor's Mills some seven miles away. After leaving Baylor's Mill,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

“Our ride was now on a charming road, finely shaded by woods, with now and then a good farm, five miles to Johnston’s tavern where we fed our horses and got some refreshment. Captain Johnston is most comfortably settled on a fine farm, having a son married and settled on an equally good one, on one side, and a daughter equally well situated on the other. He and his wife are good looking, middle aged people, both in their persons, and in everything around them, have the appearance of being possessed of the happy (state) of life. He had a quantity of last years produce in his granaries, and his wheat, his corn, and tobacco fields, with a large tract of meadow, were smiling in luxurious abundance around him.”⁵⁸

This glowing report of the state of Captain Johnston’s establishment not only reflects the good luck and cheer of the proprietors, but also the prosperity of the surrounding farmland. It serves as a reminder of the existence of the larger working farm.

The Johnston’s Inn has been hailed as the oldest ‘hostelry’ in Bourbon County.⁵⁹ Typical of boardinghouses and inns at the close of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Johnston’s Inn resembled a dwelling on the exterior. Inns were typically houses divided into private and rented rooms, with common areas defined. In fact, specifically designed boardinghouses were not common until circa 1850.⁶⁰ Johnston’s Inn consisted of public rooms, the bar room, the ‘keeping room’ for dining, and rooms for boarders overhead. These spaces were separate from the proprietors’ quarters and work spaces.⁶¹

In the early bluegrass, the rural nature of settlement led to a need for meeting places. Areas removed from city entertainment first adopted mills as social centers—a place to exchange gossip and ideas with fellow farmers. During the close of the eighteenth century, the place to gather shifted to the tavern.⁶²

Social growth in Paris and the surrounding vicinity can be seen in the development of public houses or taverns.⁶³ Thomas West ran a tavern out of his red clapboard-covered log cabin in Paris as early as 1788.⁶⁴ His success inspired imitation: the Bourbon Court, which granted ordinary (“ordinary” was another name for a tavern) licenses and set rates on liquors, issued three new licenses to Bourbonites and renewed West’s original one in 1790. In addition, a James Halleck retailed liquor without obtaining a license. William Henry Perrin, noted historian of Bourbon County, cites a tavern on Robert Johnston’s land by 1790, no doubt run out of the ‘keeping room’.⁶⁵

Taverns, as compared to inns, were more often tailored to the purpose of drinking.⁶⁶ This is seen in the construction of the main block of the Johnston inn circa ~1795. Responding to the social needs of the time, the inn contained a purpose-built solid walnut paneled bar room.

A contemporary of the Johnston’s Inn is the Duncan Tavern in Paris, also circa 1790. This 2½-story side-gable stone building exhibits both Georgian and Federal characteristics. It too served multiple patrons in multiple roles—as a stage-coach stop, a tavern and an inn.⁶⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Within the Johnston's Inn site, the house retains much of its original site acreage and configuration. The site has a contemporary barn, but that feature sits on the footprint of an earlier barn structure which was lost, providing continuation of the historic spatial arrangement of the farm. A swimming pool added in the backyard sits on a small rise and has no additional structures, so is not obtrusive to the landscape. The Inn still maintains a very visible relationship with US Highway 460, presiding over the small collection of residences locally known as "Clays Crossroads." Outside the immediate Johnston's Inn site, the surrounding area remains predominantly agricultural in nature. Johnston's Inn is surrounded by rolling hills, green pastures and historic farm buildings. The Johnston property itself remains largely fenced pasture. ⁸¹

Within the selected context of Bourbon County development until 1832, a Federal style house meeting Criterion A will be said to have integrity of **design** if alterations made in the course of the last 175 years do not obscure the house's historic footprint, roofline, or other defining elements, that is, those elements that contribute to a house's overall symmetry, massing, window size and placement, and applied decoration. Inside, alterations should be limited so that the high-ceilinged, and handsomely detailed rooms typical in the Federal style are retained. On the whole, the predominant impression of the Federal house possessing integrity of design should be that of the symmetrical, formal yet gracious, open-planned house originally built.

The Johnston Inn itself embodies distinctive characteristics of the Federal style, a prevalent style in Bourbon County. The integrity evaluation presented here compares the Johnston Inn with other remaining local examples of the Federal style. The amount of change in the design of the Johnston Inn is considered relative to its ability to communicate its identity as an inn, tavern, and social gathering place during the Period of Significance.

Although the exterior of the Johnston Inn has been altered somewhat by (1) the removal of a front porch, (2) the addition of a dormer on the east side of the main block, (3) the recent replacement of main elevation windows and (4) the alteration of the front door from a double design to a single door, the dominant impression of the home is as it has been since the historic period. The impact of the noted design alterations on people who pass by or enter the house from Georgetown Road is minimal.

The addition of the dormer on the east side of the main block has minimal impact on the Johnston Inn's original design. This small addition hugs the two-story portion and extends to the rear with another small dormer visible from the south elevation. The dormer proportions are sensitive to the larger structure and the gabled rooflines echo the lines of the other roof pitches. In making the addition, wood siding was used set within narrow corner pieces that echo period wall cladding. The windows are trimmed in a fashion consistent with federal style buildings. Although visible from the road, the dormer does not detract from the overall Federal style impression of the Johnston Inn.

A Federal-era house in Bourbon County will be said to have integrity of **materials** if the preponderance of the materials originally used in the construction of the house, particularly those that contribute the house's Federal-era design, are still in place. The integrity of exterior materials on Johnston's Inn is strong. The materials that make up the Johnston Inn are largely local in nature. The foundation and cellar are built of local fieldstone and the bricks used to construct the house are believed to have been made on site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

Windows that reflect Federal style have double hung sashes, with usually six panes per sash separated by thin wooden muntins. Variations of nine-over-nine and twelve-over-twelve were also seen, with nine-over-nine more common in southern areas.⁸² Federal windows are aligned vertically and horizontally in rows arranged flanking a central door. Most common is the five-rank on the front façade, although slightly less common is three-ranked⁸³ as seen in the ballroom/keeping room wing. The windows on the main (north) elevation of the Johnston Inn were replaced in 2006 with all-weather vinyl double hung units. The new windows have nine-over-nine panes in each sash, and plain trim. As in earlier times, the materials for glass windows came from outside the area and windows were replaced as needed using the technology of the day. While the integrity of materials has been compromised in this area, the feeling one gets with a view from the road is still that of a late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century Federal style inn.

A Bourbon County house will be said to have integrity of **feeling** of its historic use—in the case of Johnston's Inn that use is a tavern and inn—if both the integrity of design and materials are very high. However, even if a particular house has undergone some changes in design or materials, the integrity of feeling for the property's historic functional identity could be evaluated as intact if the changes were undertaken in a sympathetic manner.

Changes have occurred in the Johnston's Inn, yet the structure clearly conveys the feeling of an early inn and tavern. The old public rooms recall the uses and glories of earlier days. Modernization of house systems is unobtrusive and does not detract from historic features. The exterior of the Johnston's Inn is a direct reflection of an old stage-coach stop, through orientation, size, scale and overall appearance.

Inside the Johnston's Inn, both upstairs and down, the preservation of the original floors and woodwork in the trim, mantels and of other materials join with the old tavern and inn floor plan to create a high integrity of feeling. At the rear, in the small original one-story section of the house, the original hallway continues straight through to the back door from the front of the house as is always has. Off the hallway to the left a small, unobtrusive half-bath has been tucked in. On the right is the recently remodeled kitchen/pantry area. In the kitchen the lavish use of oak cabinetry and millwork is a modern echo of the ornate woodwork elsewhere in the house. Even in these back rooms and in the two twentieth-century additions, where the integrity of materials is low, the high original ceiling heights help to preserve and extend the feeling of airy spaciousness of the rest of the house.

The removal of side of the front porch is the most visible alteration in the Johnston Inn's design as seen in photos prior to the 1950's. However, the frame porch was of indeterminate age; there is no definitive information that the structure was original to the circa 1795 main Federal style building. The fieldstone stoops with side steps that now provide entrance to the stair hall and ballroom are reminiscent of those of another local Federal style tavern - the Duncan Tavern of Paris, Kentucky, also circa 1790.⁸⁴

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

The replacement of the original double doors with a single Federal style door is tied to remodeling dating back to the 1850s. At this time, Mrs. Clay had the entry and stair hall altered to enlarge a parlor. In the 1950s, the Hayden family reverted the west parlor to its original size.⁸⁵ At this time, a central hall was created and the double doors were no longer needed. In the 1960s, the Parrish's had a single door with a plain transom with sidelights installed.⁸⁶ This entry is consistent with Federal style doorways as defined in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, by Virginia and Lee McAllister.⁸⁷ While semi-circular fanlights are common, rectangular lights are also seen. The doorway of the Johnston Inn is prominent with an elaborated surround; the sidelights lighten the tri-partite composition.

A Bourbon County house will be said to have integrity of its historic **association**—in the case of Johnston's Inn association with the county's early development and transportation—if it retains both integrity of feeling and setting, as well as moderate amounts of materials and design. The Johnston Inn, although no longer an inn, has a compatible use currently as a residence. It has been open to the public by special arrangement.⁸⁸ The inn has direct associations with the local road system crucial to early settlement and development. Johnston's Inn recalls a time when roads were a lifeline to a young nation, and the services and contributions roadside establishments made toward its success.

Endnotes:

¹Nancy O'Malley, *Stockading Up*, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort KY. April 30, 1987, pg. 75-76.

²Elizabeth E. Grimes, "Johnston's Inn Is Famous Bourbon County Landmark", Article Reprint from 1934, *Lexington Herald Leader*.

³Filson's Map of Kentucke', 1784. Accessed at MLK Map Library, UK Campus.

⁴J. Adger Stewart, "McClanahan Deeds on Record in Bourbon County, Kentucky". *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 12, No. 3 (Jul., 1932), pp. 216

⁵Stewart, *Ibid*.

⁶ Elizabeth E. Grimes, "Johnston's Inn Is Famous Bourbon County Landmark", Article Reprint from 1934, *Lexington Herald Leader*.

⁷Deed Book E, pg. 129. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris Kentucky, Deed Book 140, pg. 762. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris Kentucky.

⁸Ballentine, Nancy "Originally an Inn", *Louisville Courier Journal*, Nov. 6, 1960.

⁹Mastin, Bettye Lee. "Oldest in State, Is Located On Paris-Georgetown Road". *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Sunday, January 27, 1952.

¹⁰ Filson Map of Kentucky, 1784. M.L.K. Map library UK campus, Lexington, KY.

¹¹J. Winston Coleman, *Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass*. (The Standard Press: Louisville) 1935.

¹²Bettye Lee Mastin, "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Nov. 20, 1982. B-1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

¹³Elizabeth E. Grimes, "Johnston's Inn Is Famous Bourbon County Landmark", Article Reprint from 1934, *Lexington Herald Leader*.

¹⁴Nancy O'Malley, *Stockading Up*, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort KY. April 30, 1987, pg. 75.

¹⁵Interview with Tom Moore at the Pope Villa, 6/07, notes available from the author's files.

¹⁶Interview with current owner, Susan Parrish, at the Johnston Inn, 6/07, notes available from the author's files.

¹⁷Langsam, Walter E. and Johnson, William Gus. *Historic Architecture in Bourbon County*. Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc. in conjunction with the Kentucky Heritage Council. 1985. Pg. 45.

¹⁸ Bettye Lee Mastin, "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Nov. 20, 1982. B-1

¹⁹Elizabeth E. Grimes, *Ibid*.

²⁰J. Winston, Jr. Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*. (Lexington: Henry Clay Press), 1968, 55.

²¹Clay Lancaster, *Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky*. (University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1991), p 118.

²²Interview with Tom Moore, at the Pope Villa, 6/07, notes available from the author's files..

²³Lancaster, *Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky*. p 76, 79.

²⁴Bettye Lee Mastin, "Johnston Inn, Oldest in State." *The Advertiser*. May 14, 1978.

²⁵G.M. Grimes, Historic American Building Survey Supplemental material, April 5 1934.

²⁶"Newly Renovated Johnston's Inn In Bourbon County", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.

²⁷Elizabeth E. Mrs. Grimes, *ibid*.

²⁸"American Memory", HABS/HAER, Library of Congress online. Accessed 21 June, 2007. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov>. Photograph of front elevation, Theodore Webb, 1934.

²⁹"Newly Renovated Johnston's Inn In Bourbon County", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.

³⁰"American Memory", HABS/HAER, Library of Congress online. Accessed 21 June, 2007. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov>. Photograph of Kitchen, Theodore Webb, 1934.

³¹"American Memory", HABS/HAER, Library of Congress online. Accessed 21 June, 2007. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov>.

³²Roy W. Reynolds, Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory, Library of Congress, Kentucky Heritage Council. BB-58. June 7 1967.

³³"Newly Renovated Johnston's Inn In Bourbon County", *LHL*, 1960.

³⁴Bettye Lee Mastin, "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

- ³⁵“Newly Renovated Johnston’s Inn In Bourbon County”, *LHL*, 1960.
- ³⁶“Newly Renovated Johnston’s Inn In Bourbon County”, *LHL*, 1960.
- ³⁷“Newly Renovated Johnston’s Inn In Bourbon County”, *LHL*, 1960.
- ³⁸Bettye Lee Mastin, “200 Years of History – Almost”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6
- ³⁹Bettye Lee Mastin, “200 Years of History – Almost”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6
- ⁴⁰“Newly Renovated Johnston’s Inn In Bourbon County”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.
- ⁴¹“Newly Renovated Johnston’s Inn In Bourbon County”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.
- ⁴²Bettye Lee Mastin, “200 Years of History – Almost”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6
- ⁴³Bettye Lee Mastin, “200 Years of History – Almost”, *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6
- ⁴⁴Interview with current owner, Susan Parrish, at the Johnston Inn, 6/07, notes available from the author’s files.
- ⁴⁵Interview with current owner, Susan Parrish, at the Johnston Inn, 6/07, notes available from the author’s files.
- ⁴⁶Interview with current owner, Susan Parrish, at the Johnston Inn, 6/07, notes available from the author’s files.
- ⁴⁷Johnson and Langston, *Historic Architecture in Bourbon County*. Kentucky Heritage Council. 1985.
- ⁴⁸Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Historic Kentucky*. (Lexington: Henry Clay Press), 1968, pg. 55.
- ⁴⁹Mastin, Bettye Lee. “Oldest in State, Is Located On Paris-Georgetown Road”. *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Sunday, January 27, 1952.
- ⁵⁰Everman, H.E. *The History of Bourbon County, 1785-1865*. (Bourbon Press), 1977, 1.
- ⁵¹Everman, H.E. *The History of Bourbon County*, pg. 12.
- ⁵²“Cooper’s Run Rural Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky.” National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet, Section 8 Page 4.
- ⁵³Mastin, Bettye Lee. “Oldest in State, Is Located On Paris-Georgetown Road”. *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Sunday, January 27, 1952.
- ⁵⁴Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Historic Kentucky*. (Lexington: Henry Clay Press), 1968, pg. 55.
- ⁵⁵“Cooper’s Run Rural Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky.” National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet, Section 7 Page 4.
- ⁵⁶Karl Raitz and Nancy O’Malley. “The Nineteenth-Century Evolution of Local-Scale Roads in Kentucky’s Bluegrass”, pg. 424.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

⁵⁷Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass* (The Standard Press: Louisville) 1935, preface.

⁵⁸Cuming, Fortesque. *Sketches of a Tour of the Western Country Through the States of Ohio and Kentucky*, (Pittsburg) 1810. (Vol. 4 of *Early Western Travels*, Reuben Thawites, ed.) pg. 180.

⁵⁹"Heyday of the Inn, Kentucky Taverns." *Kentucky Magazine*. 1939, pg. 42.

⁶⁰Bernard L. Herman, *Townhouse, Architecture and Material Life in the Early American City, 1780-1830*. (University of North Carolina Press) 2005. pg. 244-245.

⁶¹Bernard L. Herman, *Townhouse*, *ibid.*

⁶²Everman, H.E., *ibid*, pg. 11.

⁶³Everman, H.E., *ibid*, pg. 12.

⁶⁴Everman, H.E., *ibid*, pg. 12.

⁶⁵Peter, Robin. *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*, ed. Perrin, William Henry. (1882; reprint, Cincinnati: Art Guild Reprints, 1968).

⁶⁶Bernard L. Herman, *Townhouse*, *ibid.*

⁶⁷Craig Thompson Friend, *Along the Maysville Road*, pg. 223.

⁶⁸Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass* (The Standard Press: Louisville) 1935, preface.

⁶⁹Everman, H.E., *ibid*, pg. 77.

⁷⁰Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass*, *Ibid.*

⁷¹Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass*, *Ibid.*

⁷²Craig Thompson Friend, *Along the Maysville Road: The Early American Republic in the Trans-Appalachian West*. (Knoxville, Tn.: University of Tennessee Press), 2005, pg. 217.

⁷³J. Winston, Jr. Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*. (Lexington: Henry Clay Press), 1968, pg. 27.

⁷⁴J. Winston Coleman, Jr., "Historic Kentucky". *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, August 6, 1950.

⁷⁵G.M. Grimes, Historic American Building Survey Supplemental material, April 5 1934.

⁷⁶Elizabeth E. Grimes, *Ibid.*

⁷⁷"Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky." National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet, Section 8 Page 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Johnston's Inn
Bourbon County, KY

⁷⁸Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass* (The Standard Press: Louisville) 1935, preface.

⁷⁹Everman, H.E., *ibid*, pg. 79.

⁸⁰Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass*, *ibid*.

⁸¹Interview with current owner, Susan Parrish, at the Johnston Inn, 6/07, notes available from the author's files.

⁸²Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guild to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York) 2003, pg. 159.

⁸³Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guild to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York) 2003, pg. 153.

⁸⁴"Heyday of the Inn, Kentucky Taverns." *Kentucky Magazine*. 1939, pg. 42.

⁸⁵"Newly Renovated Johnston's Inn In Bourbon County", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.

⁸⁶Bettye Lee Mastin, "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6

⁸⁷Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guild to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York) 2003, pg. 155.

⁸⁸Bettye Lee Mastin, "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, B-6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

"American Memory", HABS/HAER online, Library of Congress website. Accessed 21 June, 2007. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov>. Photographer Theodore Webb, 1934.

Ballentine, Nancy "Originally an Inn", *Louisville Courier Journal*, Nov. 6, 1960.

Canary Cottage Menu, 1935. Sketches by Tom Car; history by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. "Historic Kentucky". *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, August 6, 1950.

Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Historic Kentucky*. (Lexington: Henry Clay Press), 1968.

Coleman, J. Winston, Jr. *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass* (The Standard Press: Louisville) 1935.

"Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky." National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet, Sections 7 and 8.

Cuming, Fortesque. *Sketches of a Tour of the Western Country Through the States of Ohio and Kentucky*, (Pittsburg) 1810, Vol. 4, of *Early Western Travels*, Reuben Thawites, ed.

Everman, H.E. *The History of Bourbon County, 1785-1865*. (Bourbon Press), 1977.

Friend, Craig Thompson. *Along the Maysville Road: The Early American Republic in the Trans-Appalachian West*. (Knoxville, Tn.: University of Tennessee Press), 2005.

Grimes, Elizabeth E. "Johnson's Inn Is Famous Bourbon County Landmark". Article Reprint from 1934, *Lexington Herald Leader*.

Grimes, G.M. Historic American Building Survey, Supplemental material, April 5 1934. "American Memory", Library of Congress. Accessed 21 June, 2007. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov>.

Herman, Bernard L. *Townhouse, Architecture and Material Life in the Early American City, 1780-1830*. (University of North Carolina Press) 2005.

Langsam, Walter E. and Johnson, William Gus. *Historic Architecture in Bourbon County*. Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc. in conjunction with the Kentucky Heritage Council. 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

- Lancaster, Clay. *Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky*. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky), 1991.
- Mastin, Bettye Lee. "Johnson Inn, Oldest in State." *The Advertiser*. May 14, 1978.
- Mastin, Bettye Lee. "Newly Renovated Johnson's Inn In Bourbon Listed on 1784 Map", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Sunday, May 29, 1960.
- Mastin, Bettye Lee. "Oldest in State, Is Located On Paris-Georgetown Road". *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Sunday, January 27, 1952.
- Mastin, Bettye Lee. "200 Years of History – Almost", *Lexington Herald Leader*, Lexington, KY, Nov. 20, 1982. B-1
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guild to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York) 2003.
- O'Malley, Nancy. *Stockading Up: A Study of Pioneer Stations in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky* (Lexington, Ky.: Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, 1987).
- Peter, Robin. *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*, ed. Perrin, William Henry. (1882; reprint, Cincinnati: Art Guild Reprints, 1968).
- Raitz, Karl and Nancy O'Malley. "The Nineteenth-Century Evolution of Local-Scale Roads in Kentucky's Bluegrass." *The Geographical Review* 94(4):415-439, October 2004.
- Reynolds, Roy W. Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory, Library of Congress, Kentucky Heritage Council. BB-58. June 7 1967.
- Pile, Mary Stewart. "Heyday of the Inn, Kentucky Taverns." *In Kentucky "There's Old Frankfort Town"*. 1939, fall edition. page 12-13, 42.
- Stewart, J. Adger. "McClanahan Deeds on Record in Bourbon County, Kentucky". *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 12, No. 3 (Jul., 1932), pp. 216-220.

Primary:

- Deed Book A, pg 54. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris Kentucky.
- Deed Book E, pg. 129. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris Kentucky.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Deed Book 140, pg. 762. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris Kentucky.

'Filson's Map of Kentucke', 1784. Accessed at MLK Map Library, UK Campus.

Hewitt 'Map of Kentucky', 1861. Accessed at MLK Map Library, UK Campus.

DeBeers Atlas, 1877. Accessed at MLK Map Library, UK Campus.

Road Book A, survey of Johnson's Inn. pg 109 – 112. Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris
Kentucky.

Topographic map: USGS Paris West Quad

The Johnston's Inn
Name of Property

Bourbon, Kentucky
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 16 | 731920 | 4233380 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | [] See continuation sheet |

Verbal Boundary Description *** See map Section 7 page 13

Boundary Justification *** See continuation sheet Section 10 page 4

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth M. Boyer-Schmidt
organization University of Kentucky, College of Design, C.H.A.P. date 9-25-07
street & number 117 Pence Hall telephone (859) 257-0041
city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40506-0041

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.)

name David C. Parrish and Susan H. Parrish
street & number 1975 Georgetown Road telephone _____
city or town Paris state KY zip code 40361

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. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The area proposed for listing is currently on the National Register within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District (NR ID: 98001493), listed in 1998. The area proposed for listing consists in a one-acre area surrounding the house. See the map in Section 7 page 13 for more precise definition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries selected encompass the entire parcel historically associated with the Johnston Inn, its operation and wagon yard, during the Period of Significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photograph numbers except as noted:

Photographer: Elizabeth M. Boyer-Schmidt
Date of Photographs: July 14 2007
Negatives: Digital CDR – Kentucky Heritage Council

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky Contextual View facing southwest
2.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky Date: September 25 2007 Main Façade of Inn, facing south
3.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky Main façade and west side, facing southeast
4.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky South and west aspect, facing northeast
5.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky South and east aspect and walled terrace, facing northwest
6.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky View of 19 th Century Graveyard and surrounding context, facing west
7.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky View of ballroom/dining room from barroom, facing east
8.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky Detail of Federal firebox surround in ballroom/dining room, facing east.
9.	The Johnston Inn, Bourbon County Kentucky View of kitchen from small dining room, facing south.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY JOHNSTON'S INN
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Bourbon

DATE RECEIVED: 2/11/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/03/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/18/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/26/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000209

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-25-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

red in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.











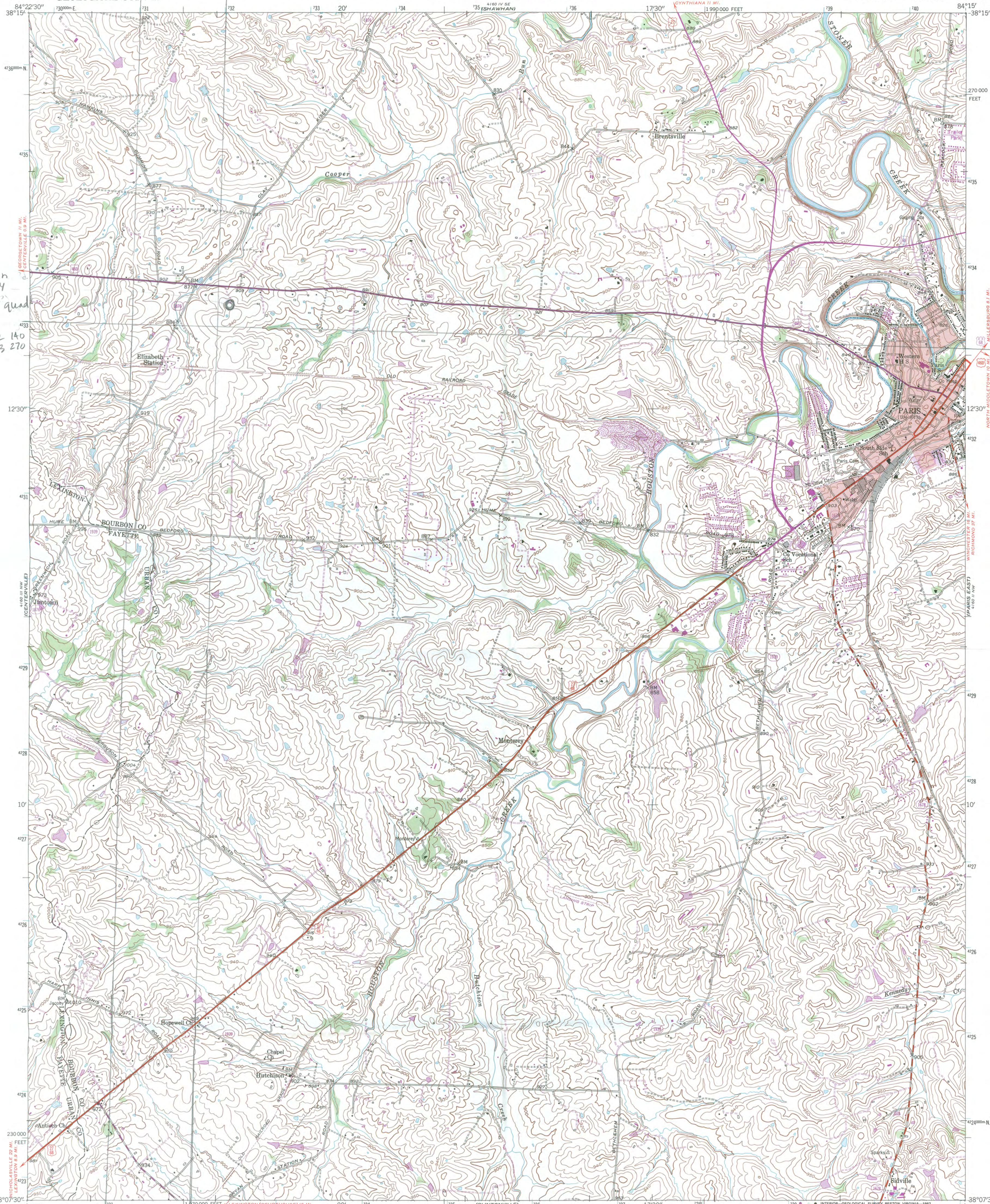




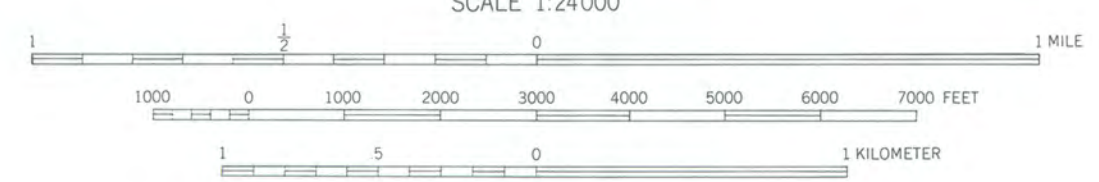
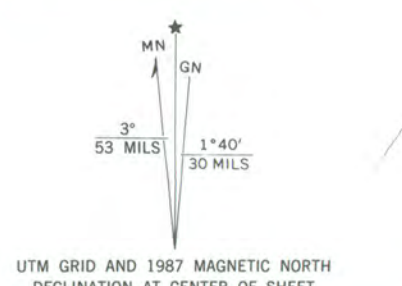




Johnston's Inn
Bourbon Co., KY
Paris West quad
Zone 16
Easting 732 140
Northing 4233 270



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USCGS
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 4 meters south and 6 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route



PARIS WEST, KY.
NE/4 LEXINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
38084-B3-TF-024
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 4160 III NE-SERIES V853



COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

Marcheta Sparrow
Secretary

Donna M. Neary
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

February 8, 2008

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 13, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

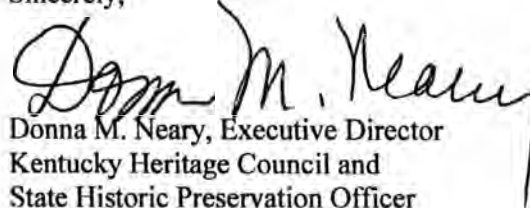
- ✓ M.B. Green Site, Boone County
- ✓ Johnston's Inn, Bourbon County
- Frankfort Commercial Historic District (Additional Documentation), Franklin County
- Feltman Mound, Kenton County
- Dundee Masonic Lodge No. 733, Ohio County
- Ashbourne Farms, Oldham County
- Rose-Daughtry Farm, Warren County
- Fairchild House, Wayne County

Another nomination submitted here, **Park Hills Historic District**, Kenton County (Reference Number 07001252), has been revised according to the return comments.

Finally, enclosed is a replacement cover sheet for a recently submitted nomination, **Liberty Downtown Historic District** (Reference Number 08000004) Casey County, Kentucky. This replacement sheet was requested by Jim Gabbert.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,


Donna M. Neary, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer