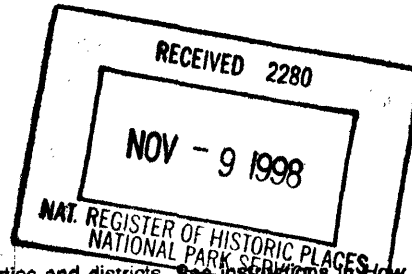


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1493

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Cooper's Run Rural Historic District

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number N/A N/A not for publication

city or town Paris  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  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO and  
Executive Director, KHC 10-29-98

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Patricia Anders Date of Action 12/23/98

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
133	110	buildings
80	10	sites
29	4	structures
9	1	objects
251	125	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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/ processing
- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- RELIGION/ religious facility
- FUNERARY/ cemetery
- INDUSTRY/ industrial storage
- AGRICULTURE/ storage

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/ processing
- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/ storage

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, Italianate
- AMERICAN MOVEMENT/Bungalow
- OTHER/ agricultural buildings

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone/ Concrete/ Brick
- walls Stone/Brick/Weatherboard/Vinyl/Log Vertical Boards/Aluminum/Concrete
- roof Asphalt/Standing Seam Metal/Shake
- other Stone/Concrete/METAL

**Narrative Description**

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMICS  
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1775-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

See Statement of Significance

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Metcalfe, John

Giltner, John

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

SEE Continuation Sheet s

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

See Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Approximately 8,935 Acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Amanda Bradley Dee, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August 1, 1998

street & number 3979 Zaring Mill Road telephone (502) 647-3151

city or town Shelbyville state KY zip code 40065

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. 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 average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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### SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

The Cooper's Run Rural Historic District is located in western Bourbon County, Kentucky, between the county seat of Paris and the small community of Centerville (See Figure 1). Three roads and two creeks form the crux of the district. Two roads extending through the district originate in Paris and include the Paris and Georgetown Road (Hwy. 460) travelling west; and the Paris and Cynthiana Road (Hwy. 27) leading northwest. In an northeast-southwest orientation, the Clay Kiser Road (S.R. 1876) connects the two major roadways in the western part of the district, forming a triangular travel pattern. Each of these travel routes played important roles in the early settlement of Bourbon County as they lead from the Buffalo Trace and the Wilderness Road to settlement sites. A third, less traveled road, the Brentsville Road, dissects the district in an east-west manner. The district contains 126 contributing buildings, 110 non-contributing buildings, 27 contributing structures, 4 non-contributing structures, 79 contributing sites, 10 non-contributing sites, 9 contributing objects and one non-contributing object on approximately 8,930 acres.

The northern boundary of the district is naturally defined by the Stoner Creek, running east-west, while its major tributary, Cooper's Run flows northeast through the middle of the district. Each of these watersheds was a major source of hydrodynamic power and travel in the late nineteenth century as early settlers established home and mill sites along their banks.

Geographically, the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District is included in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Displaying a picturesque setting of gently rolling open farmland, the properties in the district are overwhelmingly farms containing between 50 and 300 acres. Pasture land in the district is utilized primarily for crop farming (primarily burley tobacco, corn and hay) and for the raising and training of livestock and horses. Although some horse farms are located in the district, the majority have been used for such purposes since the late-nineteenth century and are not characterized by an overwhelming construction of new buildings and manipulation of historic land patterns for modern purposes. Indeed, when driving down any of the three major roadways intersecting the district, one is struck by the intact quality of the area's historic farmland, a distinction found less frequently in other regions of Bourbon County as multitudes of farmland have been transformed either into developed residential or commercial areas, or into late-twentieth century horse farm operations.

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

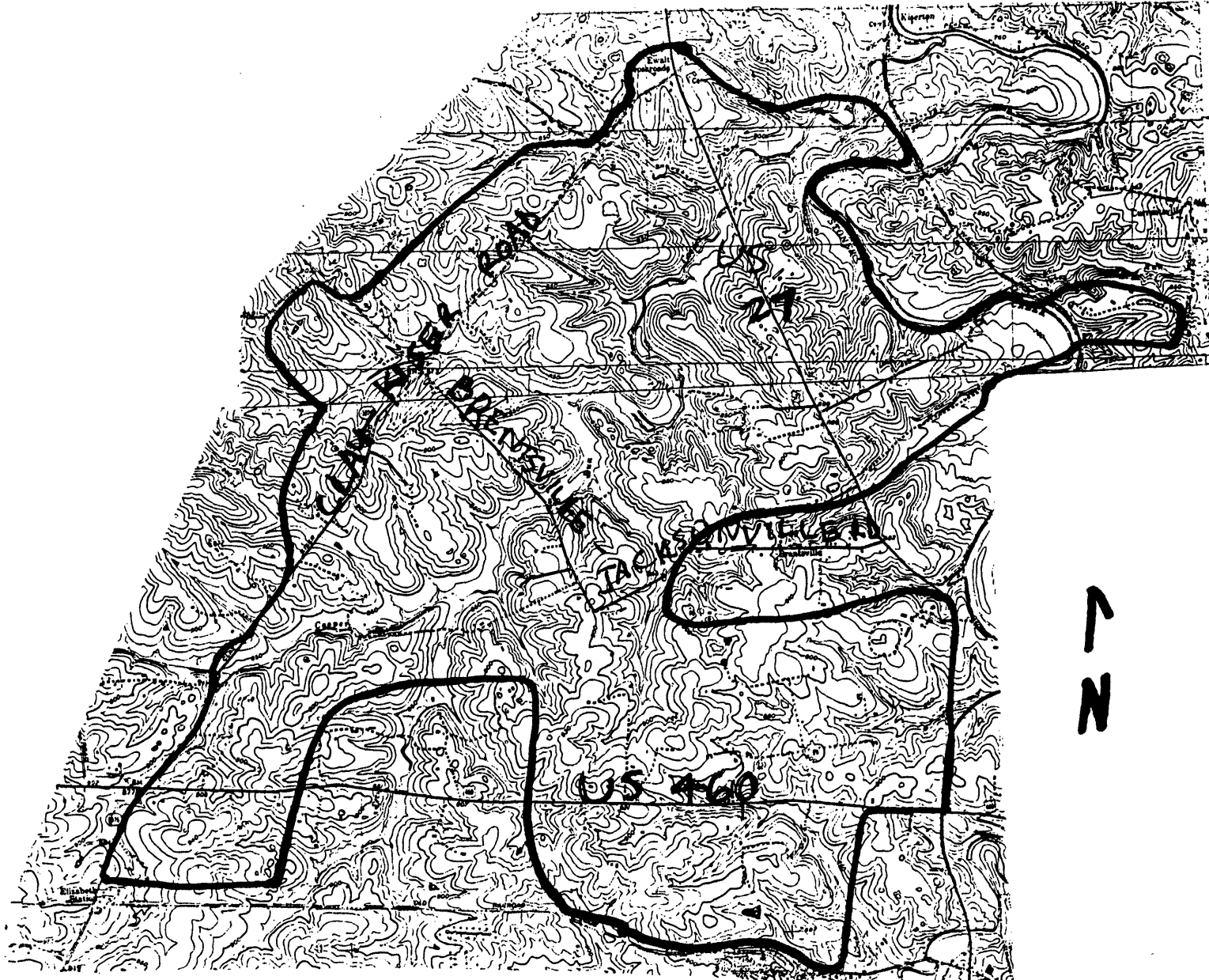


Figure 1. Map of proposed Cooper's Run Rural Historic District. USGS Quad Maps, Paris West, KY and Shawhan, KY.

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Bourbon County, Kentucky

Within the district, the combination of natural and manmade landscapes retains a different development pattern from that found in other sections of Bourbon County. The district maintains a density of historic farmsteads with nineteenth century landscape use patterns utilized for general agricultural purposes. Such patterns are evidenced in the sizes of fields, presence of fence rows, road alignments and the locations of associated buildings and structures. The integrity of this rural historic district remains good in spite of the quantity of buildings considered non-contributing due to their modern construction dates. The majority of agricultural buildings in the district date to from the late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, suggesting a need to modernize farm buildings in conjunction with the evolution of farming skills and practices, while evidencing the transition in agricultural ventures around the turn of the twentieth century. New development in the district closely follows the traditional patterns in land use, choice of buildings sites and scale. Cultural resources within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District include early-nineteenth through late-twentieth century dwellings, various agricultural buildings and structures (including tobacco, stock and horse barns, corn cribs and granaries), cemeteries, a church, distillery warehouses, and stone fences. Each of these resources is depicted in a property inventory matrix of cultural resources at the end of the Description narrative.

**Cultural Resources**

Initial settlement within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District occurred in the late eighteenth century, influenced by the area's proximity to major water sources and roadways. Existing main residential dwellings within the district convey a great sense of economic stability, both historically and currently, with an array of homes dating from the late-eighteenth through late-twentieth centuries, most accompanied by associated buildings and structures. Antebellum activity is most easily detected by looking at houses and acreage that continues in agricultural use.

The first settlement in the area occurred at the intersection of major travel routes (including Johnston's Inn (Property #2, BB-58) and Ewalt's Crossroads (Property #90, BB-46)) and along major water sources. The siting of some of these settlement resources, such as Mount Lebanon (Property #89, BB-152), Greenwood (Property #32, BB-56) and Pleasant Green Farm (Property #35, BB-52) reflects an orientation to the Stoner Creek and Cooper's Run, relating the importance and dependence placed on such watersheds by early settlers. Each of

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the settlement sites facing the waterways is hidden from the view of travelers along roads, suggesting a desire and need for privacy of settlement dwellings for various purposes. Other settlement sites, including the Spears House (Property #40, BB-48) and Sugar Grove (Property # 34, BB-55), were established along and oriented toward major roadbeds. Properties dating from the late-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries are typically placed some distance from the roads, sitting on slight rises and fronted by either open farmland or wooded vistas.

Between 1790 and 1816, the rapid economic growth that ensued in Bourbon County enabled and required more than one dozen builders to hire apprentices, advertise in local newspapers and make major contributions to the construction of permanent homes, businesses and churches throughout the county (Everman, 1977: 23). Along the Paris-Cynthiana Turnpike, four brick residences were constructed between 1800 and 1861. Of particular note are the dwellings at Sunnyside Farm (Property #70, BB-75) and Runnymede Farm (Property #68, BB-76). The two-story, brick Greek Revival dwelling at Sunnyside was constructed c. 1850 for Benjamin F. Rogers. The construction fronts the original hall-parlor, Federal residence constructed on the site by distiller, Solomon Spears. The farm remained in the Spears family with the ownership of Rogers as he was the husband of Spears' granddaughter. The farm retained between 331 and 501 acres in the nineteenth century, with the residence sitting away from, yet sited toward the road, fronted by a thicket of trees. The agricultural farmland surrounds the residence to the rear and sides. Likewise, the two-story, Greek Revival brick dwelling constructed at Runnymede Farm in the early 1830s, was placed away from and oriented to the road, fronted by dense tree growth. The dwelling was constructed for the grandson of Governor James Garrard, Charles Todd, who initially called the farm "Locust Grove". Garrard, a noted stock breeder, owned cattle descended from the first pedigreed stock imported into Bourbon County. He operated his stock farm at Runnymede Farm until the end of the Civil War.

Four brick residences remain along the Clay Kiser Turnpike, dating in the first half of the nineteenth century. These include the John Cooper House (Property #41, BB-49), Pattersondale (Property #39, BB-50), Sugar Grove (Property #34, BB-55) and Greenwood (BB-56). Two of these residences were constructed in the early settlement period and are sited along and facing toward the Cooper's Run creek. The John Cooper House remains a two-story, Federal dwelling with some Greek Revival elements. Associated with the dwelling is an original log barn, sided



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in the twentieth century with vertical plank boards. The size and orientation of the barn suggests the Cooper's raised a substantial amount of livestock. Greenwood is likewise a two-story Federal residence with several additions connecting the main block with the originally detached brick kitchen. The residence was constructed to overlook the Cooper's Run creek, but the main entryway was shifted to face the Clay Kiser Road in the late nineteenth century. The Garth family owned the property throughout the nineteenth century and were noted farmers, especially in the production of grain. Originally including over 500 acres, the farm once exhibited a racetrack along the Clay Kiser Road. By 1877, the property consisted of 340 acres. Each of these early properties is accessed by the Clay Kiser Road, almost hidden in view from the casual observer. Their siting and construction materials provide an opportunity for us to expand our understanding of early settlers' building patterns and locations.

The majority of dwellings from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are expansions of earlier settlement residences, necessitated by growing families and enabled by the prevailing economic and social status of property owners. Examples of such evolutionary residences include the James K. Jameson House (Property #29, BB-77) and Raceland (Property #14, BB-63). Newly constructed resources from these periods were likewise constructed along the major roadways in the district and are also sited some distance from and oriented toward the travel routes. Some are characterized by their elaborate entry gates (Raceland and Elm Spring (Property #13, BB-65) for example) and sparsely wooded front yards. Less prominent in stature from these periods are tenant houses, typically located either along the edge of a roadway, or at some distance from the road amidst large agricultural fields, emphasizing a never-ending pattern to construct homes with as little intrusion to the valuable agricultural fields as possible. Eleven tenant houses remain in the district, all of frame construction.

Documented farmsteads represent nineteenth and early twentieth century field divisions, spatial patterns and building types. In particular, farmsteads are seen through a diversification of crop types, barn types, fence placement and by a relationship between the placement of domestic buildings and agricultural complexes. Visually, the most noticeable characteristic of remaining historic farms in the proposed district is the retention of large open fields, with little to no fence placement except for the retention of livestock. This trend is reminiscent of nineteenth century farms as they maintained open pasture for the production of hemp, corn, hay and tobacco.

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On farms where tobacco remains the dominant crop, tobacco barns are located near or within the farm's most tillable soils, being located with respect to the cultivated fields and not in relation to an agricultural building complex. The typical plan of a burley tobacco barn in the region remains in large part the same as it did at the turn of the twentieth century. All tobacco barns in the area are center drive with full-length vertical air vents and multiple tiers of drying racks on the interior. Linear in shape, with a gable front roof, these barns are often oriented east-west to insure a good air-flow and typically feature center drives measuring from 22' to 24' wide. Older doors leading to the center drive are commonly hinged while replacement doors are on metal slides. Often, stripping rooms are found in conjunction with tobacco barns, being either attached to, incorporated within, or located a short distance from the buildings. These rooms typically date to the construction of the barn.

Horse farms within the district are distinguishable by their inner-farm, plank fence divisions. Only two horse farms in the district retain the historic field patterns of their late-nineteenth and early twentieth century production, Runnymede and Raceland. It is necessary for such farms to divide their pastures to ensure the safety and maintenance of the expensive breeds they raise and train. Fences on such farms are all plank. Horse barns are located in relation to the different paddocks on such a farm. Each barn has a different purpose for a different class and size of horse on the farm. Pastureland on horse farms is devoid of trees and is typically only slightly undulating, again to minimize any harm to the animals. Historic horse farms differ from modern horse farms, mainly in the sense that the land has historically been used for raising thoroughbreds and therefore has continually been fenced and divided over the past generations. Modern horse farms frequently do not contain any historic resources (namely residences, barns, springhouses, etc.) and divide farmland not historically used in the raising of horses by fences and buildings with modern building materials (i.e. metal).

Other farm types, marked by their fencing, deal in the raising of livestock, particularly cattle. Fencing on these farms is less visible and dynamic, being more of wire, as it provides a boundary for livestock to roam, rather than actual field divisions for particular farm routines.

The common size of a farm in the proposed district averages between 50 and 300 acres, combining improved and non-improved land that allows observers to witness a landscape largely unscathed by modern development, being utilized to

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its fullest-potential for agricultural pursuits instead. Farms that have been inhabited and developed in the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century are minimal in the district, and an effort was made to create boundaries that alleviated such farms from the proposed area. Such farms somewhat follow the patterns of historic farms, with main dwellings close to the road. Modern farms are different, however, in their placement of agricultural complexes and buildings along the roadside with the homes. Historic farms are characterized by their placement of agricultural buildings in complexes usually found behind the domestic complex, and well off the road.

**Registration Requirements**

Within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, the levels of overall historic integrity are evaluated according to changes in the resources' integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association. The determination of contributing and non-contributing resources is assessed according to each of these factors and by how the resources contribute to our understanding of nineteenth century agriculture in Bourbon County. The district differs from other areas of the county through its geographically distinct Bluegrass terrain and by its feeding from two major water sources. Cultural features within the district that transcend historic agricultural patterns through their retention of significant aspects of historic integrity are considered contributing, while those displaying disrupted landscapes, and not retaining historic integrity, are non-contributing resources. The design and workmanship of individual buildings is not considered as important for revealing the historic pattern on the land as are other cultural resources. Such resources within the district include agricultural complexes, structures and sites (including cemeteries, tobacco, horse and stock barns, fields, farmlanes) and buildings displaying an important social and economic role within the community (such as churches and distilleries) that are important in conveying the historic pattern of land use in the Cooper's Run district.

**Location**

In the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, location is an important integrity factor in determining the relationship of historic buildings, structures, objects and sites to major roadways and water sources. Such relationships between cultural resources and natural resources will provide a basis for a comparison of land

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patterns in the Cooper's Run watershed with patterns found in other rural Bourbon County areas. Within this district, the locations of agricultural complexes and fields is arranged according to geographic features, allowing the placement of agricultural complexes and other buildings along level ground while agricultural entities are found in the undulating landscape. Homes placed along the edge of roadways support the emphasis placed on the importance of farmland in the district. The continual use of such land patterns for agricultural purposes since the nineteenth century is evidenced by farmroads and fencerows dividing the land into pastures.

### Setting

The setting of the district is characterized by an open array of agricultural farmland balanced with a sense of enclosure near creekbeds and roadways. This spatial quality relates to management choices made by nineteenth century farmers who placed agricultural emphasis on land surrounding each side of these elements as it contained excellent soils for crops and pastures. The areas left wooded by those inhabitants reflect spaces with less agricultural purpose. The pattern remains evident today by open fields defined by plank fencerows. Farmsteads within the district maintaining such management patterns are considered contributing.

### Materials

The use of locally abundant building materials is common throughout the historic district. The earliest resources were constructed with logs cleared from pasture land and with stone, plentiful from the banks of the Stoner Creek and Cooper's Run. In the nineteenth century, the use of clay found on the properties allowed for the firing of bricks to use in construction. Always plentiful in the area, hewn and later, sawn boards formed the walls of historic and modern resources, including barns, dwellings and fences. Each of these materials and methods of construction were utilized in the district throughout the nineteenth century and early twentieth century and resources displaying such use of traditional materials and methods of construction are considered contributing.

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### Feeling

The open farmland with a combination of prominently hidden and displayed residences evokes a feeling of an nineteenth century agricultural community. Additionally, the presence of two churches, two crossroad dwellings and numerous distillery warehouses imparts a feeling of a agricultural community with locally strong social and economic ties. Properties constructed after the period of significance, observing the traditional siting through orientation, size and scale are considered contributing, as are some plank and rock fences constructed on the sites of earlier fences.

Although largely untouched by late-twentieth century development, the district does contain two short stretches of late-twentieth century residences. These dwellings are sited on the east side of Clay Kiser Road, mainly at the intersection of the road with the Brentsville Road. These homes are reminiscent of tenant houses in their location and scale, sited along the edge of the road on ten acres or less. The majority of these homes are sided with brick and are minimal and simplistic in design and scale. These modern residences do not destroy the overall feeling of integrity of the historic district, despite their placement near the center of the district, because they consist in small, compact acreage instead of sprawling, late-twentieth century farms.

### Association

The resources within the district have direct associations with the land uses and patterns established by early inhabitants of the area in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, particularly the partition of the land for agricultural uses. Nineteenth century agricultural land use and technology is especially evident in the sizes of fields, layouts of major and farmroads, and through the siting of all buildings. The Cooper's Run Rural Historic District communicates an era when agricultural products were produced locally and exported for sale outside the area, and the diversity of operations within each farmstead important for this commercial consumption remains ever visible on the landscape.

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**Inventory Matrix**

The Inventory Matrix for the 89 properties in the district indicate a map code number, matching the resources to the accompanying district property map, resource type, Bourbon County PVA Map and Parcel number, Kentucky Heritage Council Inventory Number (if applicable), foundation, walls and roof materials, date constructed, date of major alterations, and resource standing, i.e. contributing or non-contributing. The following list provides a key to the abbreviations used.

**Materials**

L = Log  
B = Brick  
WB = Weatherboard  
C = Concrete  
CB = Concrete Block  
VB = Vertical Boards  
B&B = Board and Batten  
S = Stone  
AS = Asphalt Shingle  
SSM = Standing Seam Metal  
VS = Vinyl Siding  
Alum = Aluminum Siding

**Status**

C = Contributing  
NC = Non-contributing

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Map Code	Resource Name PVA Map # and Parcel # KHC Invent. #	Foundation	Walls	Roof	Construction Date	Date of Major Alterations	Status (C or NC)
1	Residence PVA # 10/4 BB-567	S	WB	AS	C. 1900	-	C
1A	Meathouse	-	B&B	Tar	Early 20th	-	C
1B	Icehouse Foundation	C	N/A	N/A	Early 20th	Late-20th	NC
1C	Tenant House/ Wash house	-	WB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1D	Coal House	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1E	Shed/Garage	-	B&B	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1F	Chicken Coop	-	VB & Wire	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1G	Privy	-	WB	Tar	Early 20th	-	C
1H	Chicken Coop	-	Wire & VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1I	Privy	-	VB	Tar	Early 20th	-	C
1J	Garage/shed	C	Alum	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
1K	shed	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1L	Double Pen corncrib	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1M	Pony Shed	-	VB	Wood Shakes	Early 20th	Deteriorating	NC
1N	Mule Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1O	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1P	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
1Q	Tenant House	C	VS	AS	1962	-	NC
1R	Shed	C	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC

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1S	Mortared Stone Entry Gates	-	S	-	-	Early 20th	-	C
1T	5 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
2	Johnston's Inn/PVA #10/3 BB-58	S	B	AS	1782-84	c.1956	-	C
2A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	c.1910	-	-	C
2B	Horse Barn	-	B&B	SSM	Mid-20th	1986	-	NC
2C	Cemetery	-	S	-	19th cent.	-	-	C
2D	Swimming Pool	C	S	-	Late 20th	-	-	NC
2E	Mortared Stone Entry Gates	-	S	-	Early 20th	-	-	C
2F	30 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
3	House PVA #10/9	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	NC
3A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C
3B	136 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
4	Tenant House PVA #10/10 BB-568	C	VS	SSM	Early 20th	Late-20th	-	C
4A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C
4B	136 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
5	141 Acres PVA #10/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
5A	House	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	NC
5B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C
5C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	-	NC
5D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	-	NC



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6	14 Acres PVA #10/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
6A	Residence BB-569	C	Wood shingles/ AS	AS	Early 20th	-	-	C	
6B	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	-	NC	
7	Greek Revival Hs. PVA #10/13 BB-60	S	WB & B	AS	1830	1840 & 1850	-	C	
7A	House	S	L	AS	Moved to this property, late 20th	-	-	NC	
7B	Carriage House	-	-	-	-	Late-20th	-	NC	
7C	Stock Barn	-	B&B	SSM	Late 19th	-	-	C	
7D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	-	C	
7E	Mortared Stone Entry Gates	-	S	-	Early 20th	-	-	C	
7F	97 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
8	57.5 Acres	PVA #17/2	-	-	-	-	-	C	
9	Four Square Hs. PVA #17/3 BB-570	C	WB	AS	Early 20th	-	-	C	
9A	Meathouse	S	S	AS	Early 20th	-	-	C	
9B	Garage	S	S	AS	Early 20th	-	-	C	
9C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C	
9D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C	
9E	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	C	

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9F	Mortared Stone Entry Gates	-	S	-	-	Early 20th	-	C
9G	102 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
10	House PVA #17/4	C	B	AS	-	Late 20th	-	NC
10A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC
11	House PVA #17/5	C	B	AS	-	Late 20th	-	NC
12	198 Acres PVA #17/6.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
12A	Shed	-	VB	SSM	-	Early 20th	-	C
13	Italiante House PVA #17/6 BB-65	S	B	SSM	-	C.1860	-	C
13A	Distillery Warehouse BB-66	S	B	SSM	-	Late 19th	-	C
13B	Shed	-	VB	SSM	-	Early 20th	-	C
13C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	-	Early 20th	-	C
13D	Garage	-	S	SSM	-	Early 20th	-	C
13E	Tenant House	C	VS	AS	-	Early 20th	-	C
13F	Stock Barn	S	VB	SSM	-	Late 19th	-	C
13G	Mortared Stone Entry Gates & Fence	-	S	-	-	Late 19th	-	C
13H	322 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
14	Center Hall House PVA #16/35 BB-63S	S	B	AS	-	C.1849	1890-1900	C

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14A	Residence BB-64	S	B & WB	AS	C. 1870-90	-	C
14B	Garage	-	B&B	AS	Early 20th	-	C
14C	Meathouse	S	WB	SSM	Late 19th	-	C
14D	Horse Barn	-	B&B	AS	Late 19th	-	C
14E	Horse Barn	C	CB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
14F	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	NC
14G	Horse Shed	C	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
14H	Horse Shed	C	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
14I	House	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
14J	Tenant House	C	WB	AS	Early 20th	-	C
14K	Mortared Stone Entry Gates	-	S	-	Early 20th	-	C
14L	641 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
15	136 Acres PVA #16/34	-	-	-	-	-	C
15A	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
16	Federal House PVA #16/33 BB-62	S	B	AS	c. 1823	c. 1857	C
16A	17 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
17	211 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
17A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
17B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
17C	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	NC
17D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
17E	Stone Fence	-	S	-	Early 20th	-	C

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18	88 Acres PVA #16/11&14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
18A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
18B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
19	113 Acres PVA #16/13&13.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
19A	Cemetery	-	-	-	19th century	20th century	-	-	C
20	Stonehearth PVA #16/10 BB-72	S	B&WB	AS	c. 1786	1816, 1940	-	-	C
20A	slavequarters	S	WB	SSm	Mid-19th	-	-	-	C
20B	Shed	C	CB	SSM	Late-20th	-	-	-	NC
20C	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
20D	58 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
21	120 Acres PVA #16/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
22	John Lucas Hs. PVA #16/1&1.01	S	WB	SSM	c. 1870	-	-	-	C
22A	Shed	-	VB	AS	Late-20th	-	-	-	NC
22B	Garage	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
22C	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
22D	Shed	-	B&B	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
22E	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	-	-	NC
22F	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
22G	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
22H	200.22 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C

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23	House PVA #16/2	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
23A	Shed	-	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
23B	1 Acre	-	-	-	-	-	NC
24	House PVA #16/4	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
24A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
24B	141 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
25	House PVA #16/5	C	B&B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
25B	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC
26	House PVA #16/6	C	S	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
26A	Horse Shed	-	metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
26B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
26C	100 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
27	Tenant house PVA #16/9 BB-571	C	VS	AS	Early 20th	-	NC
27A	Shed	-	metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
27B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
27C	45 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
28	Westwood PVA #16/9 BB-73	S	B	AS	c.1867-68	c.1980s	C
28A	Springhouse	-	S	-	Late 19th	c. 1980s	NC
28B	Shed (meathouse)	-	C	SSM	mid-20th	-	NC
28C	clear span bldg.	CB	metal & VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC

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28D	Tobacco/Horse Barn	CB	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	1986-88	NC
28E	Tobacco/Horse Barn	CB	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	1986-88	NC
28F	Tobacco/Horse Barn	CB	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	1986-88	NC
28G	Equipment Shed	CB	VB	SSM	1991	-	NC
28H	Horse Barn	CB	VB	SSM	1991	-	NC
28I	205 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
29	i-Plan House PVA #16/21 BB-77	B	WB	SSM	c.1832	c.1885	C
29A	Meathouse	S	WB	SSM	Late 19th	-	C
29B	Icehouse	S	S & VB	SSM	Late-19th	Late 20th	C
29C	Garage	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	NC
29D	Saddlebag House	woodposts	B&B	wood shakes	Early 20th	-	C
29E	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
29F	Servant's Quarters	-	WB	Wood Shakes	Early 20th	-	C
29G	409 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
30	Locust Hill PVA #16/22 BB-69	S	VS	AS	C.1800	C.1910	C
30A	Tobacco Barn	-	VS	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
30B	Double Pen Corn Crib	-	Boards	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
30C	Garage	-	B&B	AS	Pre-WWII	-	C
30D	Shed	-	B&B	AS	Pre-WWII	-	C

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30E	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
30F	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	NC
30G	487 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
31	T-plan house PVA #9/14 BB-572	C	A	As	Early 20th	-	C
31A	Shed	-	Metal	SSM	Late-20th	-	NC
31B	Single Pen Crib	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
31C	Tenant House	C	AS	AS	Early 20th	-	C
31D	Meathouse	-	B&B	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
31E	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Mid-20th	-	NC
31F	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	mid-20th	-	NC
31G	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
31H	Silo	-	C	-	Pre-WWII	-	C
31I	232 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
32	Greenwood PVA #9/17 BB-56	S	B & WB	SSM	c. 1800-40	-	C
32A	House	C	VS	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
32B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
32C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
32D	302 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
33	William Istrig House PVA #9/18 BB-57	S	WB	AS	C.1877-78	-	C
33A	Shed	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
33B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C

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33C	81 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
34	Sugar Grove PVA #9/19 BB-55	S	B	AS	C.1818	1970s	-	C	
34A	Meathouse	S	L	SSM	mid-19th	-	-	C	
34B	Garage	-	B	SSM	Late-20th	-	-	NC	
34C	Horse Barn	C	B&B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
34D	Shed	-	B&B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
34E	197 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
35	Pleasant Green PVA #8/30 BB-52	S	B	SSM	C.1800	1850, 1967	-	C	
35A	Stock Barn	CB	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35B	Double Pen Crib	C posts	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35C	Shed	-	C	AS	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35E	Shed	-	C	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35F	Silo	-	CB	-	Late 20th	-	-	NC	
35G	Tenant House	C	WB	AS	Early 20th	-	-	C	
35H	322 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
36	Forest Grove PVA #15/26 BB-53	S	WB	AS	C.1844-45	-	-	C	
36A	Tenant house	S	WB	SSM	Late-19th	-	-	C	
36B	Granary	S	B	SSM	Late 19th	-	-	C	
36C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	mid-20th	-	-	NC	
36D	303 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	



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37	House PVA #15/25	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
37A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
37B	57 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
38	House PVA #15/23	C	B	AS	late 20th	-	NC
38A	Garage	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
38B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
38C	Stock Barn	-	VB (log interior)	SSM	Mid-19th	Mid-20th	C
38D	80 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
39	Pattersondale PVA #15/21&24 BB-50	S	B	SSM	C. 1860-66	-	C
39A	Chicken coop	-	VB	SSM	C. 1930s	-	C
39B	Granary	-	WB	SSM	Late 19th	-	C
39C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
39D	Hog Farrowing Barn	C	B&B	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
39E	Tenant House	C	WB	AS	C. 1920	-	C
39F	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
39G	Corncrib	CB	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
39H	Tenant House	C	WB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
39I	Shed	-	VB	SSM	mid-20th	-	NC
39J	Corncrib	CB	Boards	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
39K	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	mid-20th	-	NC
39L	137 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C

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40	Stonecastle PVA #15/3 BB-48	S	S	SSM	C.1810	1997	C
40A	Springhouse	S	S	SSM	C.1810	-	C
40B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
40C	269 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
41	John Cooper House PVA #15/22 BB-49	S	B	AS	C.1800	-	C
41A	Garage (orig. tenant house)	-	S	SSM	mid-19th	mid-20th	C
41B	Horse Barn	-	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
41C	42 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
42	House PVA #15/20	C	B	AS	1990s	-	NC
42A	Shed	-	Metal	SSM	1990s	-	NC
42B	17 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
43	House PVA #15/18	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
43 A	5 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC
44	House PVA #15/18	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
44A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC
45	House PVA #15/17	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
45A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC
46	House PVA #15/16	C	VS	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
46A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC

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47	House PVA #15/15	C	B&B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
48	House PVA #15/14	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
48A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	NC
49	House PVA #15/13	C	S	AS	Late 20th	-	NC
49A	3 acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
50	Jacob Spears' Distillery Warehouse PVA #15/3.01 BB-308	S	S & VB	SSM	c.1800	Early 20th	C
50A	15 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
51	Tobacco Barn PVA #15/12	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
51A	16 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
52	203 Acres PVA #15/27	-	-	-	-	-	C
52A	House BB-577	C	WB	AS	Early 20th	-	C
52B	Shed	-	B&B	AS	Early 20th	-	C
52C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
52D	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
52E	Emalt Family Cemetery BB-80	-	S	-	19th century	-	C
53	House PVA #15/50.04	C	VS	AS	1998	NC	NC
53A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
53B	21 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C

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54	House PVA #15/50.03	C	VS	AS	1990s	-	NC
54A	Shed	C	Metal	SSM	1990s	-	NC
54B	5 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
55	253 Acres PVA #15/50.02	-	-	-	-	-	C
55A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
55B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C
55C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
56	315 Acres PVA #15/50.01	-	-	-	-	-	C
56A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
56B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late-20th	-	NC
57	Forest Grove PVA #15/50 BB-79	S	B	SSM	c. 1863	-	C
57A	94 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
58	Federal House PVA #15/49 BB-573	S	B & Glass	AS	c. early 19th	Late 20th	NC
58A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C
58B	Shed	-	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC
58C	30 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C
59	Amelia's Field PVA #15/48 BB-78	S	B	AS	c. 1830s	Late 20th	C
59A	Tobacco/Horse Barn	CB	VB	SSM	Early 20th	Late 20th	NC
59B	House	C	VB	SSM	1997	-	NC

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60	House PVA #15/41 BB-574	S		MB	AS	C.1840s	-	C
60A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C	
60B	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC	
60C	Silo	C	C	-	Pre-WWII	-	C	
60D	Partial Stone Fence	-	S	-	Late 19th	-	C	
60E	150 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C	
61	Tenant House PVA #15/42 BB-575	C	VS	AS	Early 20th	-	C	
61A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	C	
61B	Entry Gates	-	S	-	Early 20th	-	C	
61C	184 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C	
62	5 Acres PVA #15/43	-	-	-	-	-	C	
63	55 Acres PVA #15/44	-	-	-	-	-	C	
63A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C	
64	63 Acres PVA #15/45	-	-	-	-	-	C	
64A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	C	
65	House PVA #15/46	C	VS	AS	mid-20th	-	NC	
65A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C	
66	House PVA #15/47	C	VS	AS	Early 20th	-	C	
66A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	NC	
66B	59 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	C	

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67	Runnymede Farm #25/8 356 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
67A	Cooper's Run Baptist Church BB-428	S	S	AS	C.1800	-	-	-	C
67B	Runnymede Hemp Factory BB-429	B	B	SSM	C.1840	-	-	-	C
67C	Foaling Barn	-	B&B	AS	C.1937	-	-	-	C
67D	Yearling Barn	-	B&B	AS	C.1920	-	-	-	C
67E	Tenant House	-	VB	AS	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
67F	Tenant House	-	VB	AS	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
67G	Horse Barn	-	Metal	SSM	mid-20th	-	Late 20th	-	NC
67H	Manager's House	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
67I	Horse Barn	-	Metal	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
67J	Horse Barn	C	CB	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
67K	Horse Barn	-	Metal	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
67L	Horse Barn	=	Metal	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
68	Runnymede Residence PVA #25/9 BB-76	S	B	AS	C.1835	-	1860 and 1930	-	C
68A	Garage	-	B	AS	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
68B	Office	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
68C	Tennis Court	C	-	-	MID-20th	-	-	-	NC
68D	Entry Gate/Wall	-	mortared stone	-	Early 20th	-	-	-	C

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68E	12 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
69	230 Acres PVA #25/6&7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
69A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
69B	Office	C	-	AS	Mid-20th	-	-	-	NC
70	Sunnyside Farm PVA #25/1.01 BB-75	S	B	AS	c.1820	c.1852	-	-	C
70A	slavehouse	-	B	AS	c.1820	-	-	-	C
70B	Distillery warehouse	B	B	AS	c.1820	-	-	-	C
70C	Horse Barn	C	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
70D	Horse Barn	C	Metal	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
70E	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
70F	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
70G	135 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
71	House PVA #7A/1	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
71A	19 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
72	House PVA #7A/10	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
72A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
73	House PVA #7A/11	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
73A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
74	House & Lot PVA #7A/12	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
75	House PVA #7A/13	C	B and VS	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC

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75A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC
76	House PVA #7A/14	C	VS	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
76A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
77	House PVA #7A/15	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
77A	2 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
78	House PVA #7A/16	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
78A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
79	House PVA #7A/17	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
79A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
80	House PVA #7A/18	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
80A	4 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
81	House PVA #7A/18A, 6A, 3A	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
81A	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
81B	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
81C	22 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
82	House PVA #7A/2,3	C	B & VS	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
82A	15 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
83	House PVA #7A/4, 5	-	S & VS	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
83A	4 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
84	House PVA #7A/6	C	Log	AS	Late-20th	-	-	-	NC



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84A	5 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
85	House PVA #7A/7, 8	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
85A	8 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
86	Mobile Home PVA #7A/7A	C	-	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
86A	4 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
87	House PVA #7A/9	C	B	AS	Late 20th	-	-	-	NC
87A	3 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
88	House PVA #16/3 BB-576	CB	Stone- faced	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
88A	Garage	-	B&B	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
88B	Shed	C	B&B	SSM	mid-20th	-	-	-	NC
88C	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	mid-20th	-	-	-	NC
88D	Cornerrib	-	VB	SSM	Pre-WWII	-	-	-	C
88E	51 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
89	Mt. Lebanon PVA #24/41 BB-152	S	S	AS	1785	-	-	-	C
89A	smokehouse	S	S	SSM	Early 19th	-	-	-	C
89B	slavehouse	S	Log	AS	Early 19th	-	-	-	C
89C	Stock Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 19th	-	-	-	C
89D	Tobacco Barn	-	VB	SSM	Early 20th	-	-	-	C
89E	Cemetery	-	S	-	18th & 19th	-	-	-	C
89F	253 Acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C



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Property Numbers and Corresponding Addresses

1. 606 Elizabeth Station Road
2. 1975 Georgetown Road
3. 1957 Georgetown Road
4. 1863 Georgetown Road
5. Georgetown Road
6. 1767 Georgetown Road
7. 16831 Georgetown Road
8. Georgetown Road
9. 1371 Georgetown Road
10. 1337 Georgetown Road
11. 1323 Georgetown Road
12. Georgetown Road
13. 1077-1179 Georgetown Road
14. Georgetown Road
15. Georgetown Road
16. 1338 Georgetown Road
17. Georgetown Road
18. Brentsville Road
19. Brentsville Road
20. 601 Brentsville Road
21. Brentsville Road
22. 668 Clay Kiser Road
23. 908 Clay Kiser Road
24. 906 Brentsville Road
25. 820 Brentsville Road
26. 766 Brentsville Road
27. 722 Brentsville Road
28. 690 Brentsville Road
29. 617 Cynthiana Road
30. 487 Cynthiana Road
31. 1928 Georgetown Road and Clay Kiser Road
32. 556 Clay Kiser Road
33. 531 Clay Kiser Road
34. 573 Clay Kiser Road
35. 1051 Brentsville Road
36. 1120 Brentsville Road

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37. 1062 Clay Kiser Road
  38. 1094 Clay Kiser Road
  39. 1107 Clay Kiser Road
  40. Clay Kiser Road
  41. 1146 Clay Kiser Road
  42. 1148 Clay Kiser Road
  43. 1204 Clay Kiser Road
  44. 1212 Clay Kiser Road
  45. 1220 Clay Kiser Road
  46. 1226 Clay Kiser Road
  47. 1232 Clay Kiser Road
  48. 1240 Clay Kiser Road
  49. 1248 Clay Kiser Road
  50. Clay Kiser Road
  51. Clay Kiser Road
  52. Clay Kiser Road and Peacock Road
  53. 1035 Cynthiana Road
  54. 971 Cynthiana Road
  55. 949 Cynthiana Road
  56. Cynthiana Road
  57. Cynthiana Road
  58. 619 Cynthiana Road
  59. 617 Cynthiana Road
  60. 984 Cynthiana Road
  61. 910 Cynthiana Road
  62. 910 Cynthiana Road
  63. Cynthiana Road
  64. 812 Cynthiana Road
  65. 816 Cynthiana Road
  66. 788 Cynthiana Road
  67. 600 Cynthiana Road
  68. 616 Cynthiana Road
  69. 500 Cynthiana Road
  70. 245 Cynthiana Road
  71. 839 Brentsville Road
  72. Brentsville Road
  73. 933 Brentsville Road
  74. 941 Brentsville Road

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- 75. 818 Clay Kiser Road
- 76. 806 Clay Kiser Road
- 77. 794 Clay Kiser Road
- 78. 786 Clay Kiser Road
- 79. 778 Clay Kiser Road
- 80. 770 Clay Kiser Road
- 81. 730 Clay Kiser Road
- 82. 853 Brentsville Road
- 83. 869 Brentsville Road
- 84. 883 Brentsville Road
- 85. 901 Brentsville Road
- 86. 889 Brentsville Road
- 87. 915 Brentsville Road
- 88. 990 Clay Kiser Road
- 89. Peacock Road
- 90. 1485 Clay Kiser Road

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### SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

The Cooper's Run Rural Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and B, and is a significant collaboration of features comprehensively contributing to the understanding of the area's development and growth, within the historic context "Agriculture and Rural Economics in Bourbon County, 1775-1945". More specifically, the district is important for its ability to display the influence of agriculture on the social and economic history of Bourbon County through the remaining material culture evident on those properties located in the proposed district. The area possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association. Each of these qualities of integrity is evidenced by the area's relationship of landscape characteristics as seen by patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, continuing or compatible land uses and activities, and the buildings and structures associated with land uses. The district resources depict a period of significance between 1775 and 1945 as displayed through its open farmland, agricultural complexes, buildings, structures and sites associated with the social and economic development of the community. A feeling for the social and economic history of the community is further reflected through remaining churches, distilleries, one tavern and numerous family cemeteries. The period of significance is derived from historic periods generally assigned to the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, as defined by Amos in The Bluegrass Cultural Landscape (1988).

The landscape and material culture of the district clearly demonstrate the kind of agricultural and economic transformations that occurred in Bourbon County in the nineteenth century. The built environment, while typical of the Bluegrass, differs from many rural Kentucky regions in that it displays a continuation of wealth throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, even while other areas in the Bluegrass suffered economic depressions. The rapid economic growth of the nineteenth century is best demonstrated in the proposed district through the construction of numerous high-styled residences on farmsteads averaging over 200 acres. These residences, along with improved agricultural techniques and ventures, such as the growing of burley tobacco, the raising of imported special breed livestock, and the training and breeding of thoroughbred horses, provide visual evidence of a wealthy nineteenth century gentry. Many of the properties currently belong to families who have farmed the area for generations. The ability of property owners to maintain the size and quality of this agricultural land and its associated resources over time illustrates a continued success in the local rural

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economy. This is especially remarkable given the intense level of residential development and encroachment of late-twentieth century horse farms on rural areas in the Bluegrass. The casual viewer of the proposed district gains a sense of the economic and agricultural area through its remaining wide-open farmland, encrusted with elaborate and moderate dwellings from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The district also meets Criterion B, as it contains the homes and farms of several prominent families important in local and regional agricultural, political and economic developments. Within the district are the farms of Governor James Garrard (Mt. Lebanon: Property #89, BB-152), a local and state-wide political figure as the first judge of Bourbon County and the second Governor of Kentucky as well as an outspoken advocate of the Kentucky Agricultural Society; Jacob Spears (Stonecastle: Property #40, BB-48 and the Spears Distillery (Property #50, BB-308), and his son, Solomon Spears (Sunnyside: Property #70, BB-75), local and national leaders in the distilling of whiskey. One farm in particular, Runnymede (Property #68, BB-76) has associations with two prominent families in Bourbon County. Charles Todd Garrard, initial owner of the farm and the son of Governor Garrard, was a noted stock breeder of pedigreed stock imported from Europe, aiding in the establishment of agricultural trend in the mid-nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, Runnymede was purchased by the Clay family, who transformed the acreage into one of the most noted thoroughbred breeding grounds in the nation.

Two outstanding Bourbon County builders are associated with two and possibly three dwellings in the proposed district. An expert stonemason of the late-eighteenth century, John Metcalfe, is credited with the construction of Mt. Lebanon and possibly is linked to Stonecastle. Sugar Grove Farm (Property #34, BB-55) is attributed to John Giltner, a native Bourbon County builder praised for his fine craftsmanship on Federal style brick residences, eight of which are positively identified in Bourbon County. The prominent histories of each of these individuals enhances our understanding of the impact agriculture on the economic condition of rural Bourbon County.

**Project Methodology**

Bourbon County historic resources were comprehensively surveyed in 1979,

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resulting in the identification and recording of 880 buildings, structures and sites, both rural and urban. The survey resulted in Historic Architecture of Bourbon County, Kentucky (Langsam and Johnson, 1985), an architectural overview of the catalogued sites found throughout the county. Within the Cooper's Run Rural Historic District, thirty-seven historic resources were recorded in 1979, and all but five recommended as potentially eligible for individual nomination to the National Register. To date, five properties within the proposed district, the James Garrard House (a.k.a. Mt. Lebanon--Property #89, BB-152), Cooper's Run Baptist Church (Property #67, BB-428), Sugar Grove (Property #34, BB-55), the Jacob Spears House (Property #40, BB-48) and the Jacob Spears Distillery (Property #50, BB-308) are listed to the National Register, contributing to the grand total of 39 individual properties and 4 urban historic districts listed in Bourbon County.

Residents within the proposed district and in surrounding areas recognized the unique retention of historic agricultural land within the district. Many of those concerned belonged to families who have farmed the area for several generations and knew that the land and the associated features formed a community history of a nineteenth century agriculture. This recognition of the historical significance of the properties within the Cooper's Run vicinity, and a concern with the rate and trend of development and encroachment upon such rural areas, led the concerned citizens to form a non-profit organization in the fall of 1996. The group's first and main objective centered on the documentation and preservation of historic resources in the vicinity of Cooper's Run creek. Historic Cooper's Run, Incorporated soon received a survey and National Register grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council, agreeing to match the award through monetary and in-kind (voluntary) allowances. The grant was placed into effect in the fall of 1997 with the hiring of a consultant to conduct the first phase of the study, an intensive survey of all properties along the Clay Kiser, Brentsville, Paris and Georgetown, and Paris and Cynthiana Roads in the vicinity of Cooper's Run creek.

With the aid of the 1979 survey forms and aerial and topographical maps, each property was surveyed and documented on Kentucky Historic Resource Individual Survey Forms, accompanied with black and white photographs. Thirteen (13) historic properties not previously identified were given new Kentucky Inventory numbers. As a rule, property owners escorted the consultant around their farms and provided oral documentation of the buildings and acreage. As many of these farms have remained in the same families for generations, the insight on changes of land patterns and uses obtained from property owners was



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invaluable to the development of a historic context for the area.

Research of the area also involved secondary resources, including Everman's The History of Bourbon County, 1785-1865 (1977) and Perrin's History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky (1882) along with primary documents such as Beers' Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Counties, Kentucky (1877), county deeds, newspaper articles, agricultural census reports and census reports. Throughout the process, Bourbon County citizens were kept abreast of the project's evolution through public meetings and newspaper articles in the Bourbon Times. The Cooper's Run Rural Historic District is a result of the findings from the survey and research of historic properties surrounding the historic tributary and is subsequently proposed as the first rural historic district in Bourbon County.

**Agriculture and Rural Economics in Bourbon County, 1775-1945****1775-1865**

Eighteenth century Bourbon County was a "frontier barrier protecting Virginia civilization from hostile Indians" (Everman, 1977: 1). Established by the Virginia legislature in 1785, the county was originally much larger than its present size, having been subsequently carved into over thirty additional counties. Initial explorers and settlers into the county followed buffalo pathways across hilltops, creeks and the wilderness. Initially, the county lured hunters and pastoralists, but its richly fertile soil with black vegetable mold, loose, deep fine loam and potash enticed farmers westward from Virginia, Carolina and Pennsylvania. The undulating landscape, lush grass and numerous water sources further enhanced the area's appeal for early settlers who began clearing woodlands to establish homes in the 1780s (ibid).

Cooper's Run, a tributary flowing northeast into the Stoner Creek, crosses some of the best agricultural land surveyed in Bourbon County. Early Bourbon County roadways, including the Cynthiana Road and the Georgetown Road (each leading from Paris) and a rough trail eventually expanded into the current Clay Kiser Road provided access to the settlers traveling into the area from the Buffalo Trace or the Wilderness Trail, two major roads leading into the Bluegrass region in the eighteenth century. Most of the land claimed along Stoner Creek and Cooper's

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Run was awarded in the form of Revolutionary War preemptions and land grants, issued mainly for service provided during the War. Veterans not choosing to occupy their land often sold the acreage to others anxious to settle in the Bluegrass wilderness as the area had a reputation for its agricultural potential.

The first Anglo-occupants of the plush Bourbon County landscape faced a virtually untamed wilderness, and their initial concern was to establish a permanent shelter for themselves. As the land was covered with cane, dense forests and undergrowth, settlers cleared small areas near streams upon arriving on their claims, using the multitude of cleared trees to construct crude single and double pen dwellings. In the proposed district, four recorded resources originated as log cabins during early settlement, including Johnston's Inn (Property #2, BB-58), Walnut Lea (Property #16, BB-62), Locust Hill (Property #30, BB-69) and Stonehearth (Property #20, BB-72). Although difficult to date the exact construction of these log pen cores, we know from land grant and deed information that each of these sites was settled prior to 1800. Johnston's Inn originated as a single or double pen cabin, constructed atop a rise overlooking the Cooper's Run at the intersection of the Georgetown and Clay Kiser Roads. It was quickly expanded into its current two-story, brick Greek Revival appearance to accommodate its use as a tavern and inn along the busy Georgetown stagecoach route. Mrs. James Morin resided in a log cabin built for her by her son, James Morin, at Stonehearth, sitting on a rise and oriented west to overlook Cooper's Run creek. The cabin constitutes the core of the present residence at Stonehearth, the dwelling expanded into a two story log saddlebag plan and subsequently added to with a two story brick and frame addition in the nineteenth century. We know that settlers were in a relatively close relation to one another by Mrs. Morin's recollection of "seeing flames coming from the log cabin..." on the night of the Shanks Family Massacre in 1788 (Rice: 87). Although no longer existing, the log cabin Mrs. Morin remembered was located near the current John Lucas Farm (Property #22, BB-51) on the west side of Cooper's Run, off of Clay Kiser Road.

It is reasonable to assume that many settlement log cabins did not survive beyond their initial use, and those that were not expanded into larger dwellings, most likely took on a new role on the farm. Such was the case at Walnut Lea, where the initial single pen log cabin constructed was utilized as a slave cabin following the construction of a two-story Greek Revival dwelling in front of the original residence.

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Johnston's Inn is believed to be one of the earliest resources within the district. Located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Clay Kiser Road and the Paris-Georgetown Road, the current residence was constructed in the early 1780s on land granted to Thomas McClanahan. Listed as Johnston's Inn on Filson's map of 1784, the building was constructed by Robert Johnston on the middle fork of Cooper's Run. The inn served as a stagecoach tavern at "Johnston's Crossroads" until it became a private residence in the 1830s (Coleman, Jr., 1968: 55). The inn shows the establishment of crossroads and a need for travel accommodations in the early settlement of Bourbon County.

Dwellings from this era provide important information about the siting and orientation of initial settlement in the district. Indeed, the location and association of each settlement site provided the district with a clear definition of the shapes and patterns of land use over the following two centuries. As a rule, original settlements in the district averaged between 400 and 1000 acres. As economic stability came to the district, property owners were able to establish clearly defined agricultural and domestic complexes. Permanent residential dwellings were sited to face either the water sources or roadbeds, placed initially along level ground, surrounded to the rear and sides by farmland. The agricultural patterns and placement of residences and associated agricultural buildings from this period established the building and land use trends in the district that would continue to be followed in the Antebellum and Postbellum Periods. Along with the roadbeds and waterways, these farm sites form the crux of the district's current shape and structure.

With the separation of Kentucky from Virginia as a Commonwealth became the opportunity for newly settled gentry to create their own visions of an ideal rural landscape. These newcomers planted a socio-economic system dominated by a prosperous gentry whose farms ranged between 100 and 500 acres. In the years leading to the Antebellum period, this gentry adopted "modern" agricultural techniques and developed their farmland in patterns that would maximize their yields and profits. In addition to agricultural opportunities, many of this gentry also had commercial and industrial interests (Lewis, 1997: 8-4). Surviving homes, agricultural buildings and surrounding landscape clearly defines the prosperous ventures taken by this gentry in the Settlement and Antebellum periods, provided by a combination of agricultural, commercial and industrial profits.

William Henry Perrin, noted historian of Bourbon County, wrote in 1882,

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"The pioneers who commenced tilling soil here with a few rude implements of husbandry, laid the foundation of that perfect system of agriculture of the present" (Perrin, 1882: 59). Indeed, the wealth of antebellum Bourbon County was dependent on two major economic sources, the production of bourbon whiskey and the development of new farming systems. Extending far beyond the initial subsistence agricultural crops of early settlement, farmers evolved their farmland to grow three major crops that could be used for commercial yield, improving their land with clover, bluegrass, hemp, tobacco, corn and wheat. The Bourbon Agricultural Society, a division of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, promoted up-to-date techniques for planting, plowing, harvesting and marketing farm crops. At an address of the Bourbon Agricultural Society in June, 1838, General James Garrard (acting President of the society) noted Bourbon livestock, whiskey and hemp were the most profitable articles in the agricultural history of the county. Encouraging hemp and cotton production for trade to the south, Garrard fully stated the Society's three traditional objectives: improving stock, improving agriculture and establishing domestic manufactures (Everman, 1977: 70). The Society president continued by urging Bourbon farmers to improve their land with clover, using grasses for pasture while recycling corn, vegetables and animal manures as fertilizers for the enrichment of the soil. Garrard's prediction for a prosperous agricultural future in the county rested in cattle, horses, hogs and hemp (ibid).

Especially prominent in the proposed district was whiskey distilling. In direct link to the agricultural economic base within rural Bourbon County was the economy provided by local industry, mainly in the form of distilling Bourbon whiskey. In addition to having ideal soil for raising corn and rye, the bluegrass region also supplied a flavorful limestone water, consistent grain surpluses and a gently rolling land that made transportation easy (ibid: 36). As a result, "Bourbon" whiskey soon gained a reputation for having a depth of flavor and a lingering aroma. By 1810, the Bourbon County Census listed 128 distillers producing a total of over 146,000 gallons of whiskey valued at over \$48,000. While every community in the county boasted at least one distillery, 20% of distillery operators were farmers (ibid).

Four resources within the district had direct ties to whiskey distilleries, including Stonecastle (Property #40, BB-48), the Jacob Spears Distillery Warehouse (Property #50, BB-308), Sunnyside (Property #70, BB-75) and Elm Spring (Property #13, BB-66). The Jacob Spears family, whose home and first

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distillery remain on Clay Kiser Road, were pioneers in whiskey production in the county. Spears had a reputation for some of the finest whiskey in the settlement period and his family is credited as making the only true "Bourbon" of the period. Spears and his sons, Noah and Solomon, operated three distilleries in the county, two located in the proposed district, the Spears Distillery Warehouse, and the distillery at Sunnyside farm (Solomon's home on the Paris-Cynthiana Road). Oral tradition relates that the home of Jacob Spears (Stonecastle, BB-48) was utilized as a "liquor store" of sorts, with customers driving up to a window on the north end of the front facade where money was inserted in a pull out drawer for a liquor exchange (Interview with Donna Ward, 1997).

Solomon Spears is credited with developing the true method of distilling "Bourbon" whiskey. Quite by accident, Solomon's distillery warehouse caught fire, charring the bottoms of the whiskey barrels. Upon inspection of the liquor in the charred barrels, it was discovered that the charred barrel allowed a better flavor for the whiskey and the method has been used since to supply true "Bourbon" whiskey (Everman, 1977: 37). In addition to the social and personal uses, liquor served other purposes in the region, being a medium of exchange due to shortage of money, and also as a medicinal cure (ibid).

The main residences associated with these distillery warehouses are visible evidence of the wealth that ensued from the whiskey industry as they display elaborate plans, building materials and settings. The Jacob Spears House, "Stonecastle", is displayed prominently along the west side of the Clay Kiser Road (across from the distillery warehouse), being stone in construction and placed atop a slight rise, surrounded to the sides and rear by undulating farmland. The property retains the only springhouse to survive in the district from the early nineteenth century. That outbuilding is located downhill from the main residence, and also is stone in construction. The dwellings at Sunnyside and Elm Spring express the continued success of the whiskey industry in the district, as the residences date to the second half of the nineteenth century. Sitting on the south side of the Paris and Georgetown Road, Elm Spring is a brick residence constructed in the Italianate style with elaborate brackets and moldings. The residence is sited atop a defined rise, fronted by mature trees and strategically placed next to its associated distillery warehouse. The dwelling at Sunnyside Farm is an evolved form of Solomon Spears' initial modest residence. In the mid-nineteenth century, the house was transformed into its current state as a brick, Greek Revival dwelling. Placed on the west side of the Paris and Cynthiana Road, the residence sits along a

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rise, behind a growth of mature trees, surrounded to the rear and sides by agricultural farmland. Through these resources, it is easy to recognize the economic status that resulted from the whiskey distilling industry.

Although agriculture boosted the rural economy in Bourbon County to unknown peaks prior to 1830, the area was soon touched by the national depression of 1839. Bourbon County agriculture continued to develop and thrive throughout this depression, although the effects of the national shortages affected the living habits of many farmers. The county and nation soon prospered over the depression, however, and by the 1840s, Bourbon County became the leader in shorthorn cattle, displaying over 20 such cattle at the 1840 State Fair (Everman, 1977: 73). James Garrard, again predicted successful farming techniques and future trends, noting the importance of shorthorn cattle in the county. Garrard believed in the 1840s that cattle, horses and hogs would compete with hemp, corn and tobacco as principal exports of Bourbon farmers in future years. He also suggested that the production of the distilling industry would soon decline due to the prices of grain and shortage of fuel. Finally, Garrard stated that hemp would become the chief crop of the county. By the mid-nineteenth century, each of Garrard's predictions came true.

Livestock came to mark one of the greatest agricultural ventures in the county's history. The Northern Kentucky Cattle Importing Company was organized in Paris in 1853 with a large capital stock. Agents representing the company travelled to England where they purchased shorthorns, bulls, sheep and a stallion. The livestock was sold at the Bourbon Fair five months later and by the mid-1850s, the county possessed over ten percent of all shorthorn bulls in the United States (ibid: 74). In addition to bulls, Bourbon County farmers excelled in the breeding of mules, sheep and hogs. Within the proposed district, one structure designed for the housing of sheep in the late-nineteenth century remains at Pattersondale Farm. Numerous cattle barns and one mule barn remain throughout the district, dating in large part to the early-twentieth century.

The production of hemp plummeted in 1841 with the election of a new President to the Bourbon County Agricultural Society. George W. Williams advocated new methods of stacking hemp, having "perpendicular sides without an eave to the roof" (ibid). Such a building used to stack hemp in the mid-nineteenth century remains on Runnymede Farm, known as the hemp factory (Property #67, BB-429). The structure is a one-story brick form with open ended eaves and was

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constructed in the early 1840s for Charles Todd Garrard, a noted farmer.

By 1854, the Kentucky State Auditor's report reflected the leadership of Bourbon agriculture state-wide. The auditor placed the county first in the production of mules, first in jennets, third in cattle and fifth in horses (ibid: 79). The prosperous nature of agriculture was also evident in land prices, with properties averaging \$47.58 per acre, second-highest value in the state only behind Jefferson County (ibid).

As farmers in the proposed district and throughout Bourbon County produced larger surpluses resulting in high economic yields, they began to make internal improvements on their residential and agricultural properties. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the crops and livestock raised on selected farms in the proposed district, their determined value, and the size of the associated farm as found in the 1850 and 1860 Agricultural Census Reports for Bourbon County. The wealth derived from agricultural and commercial ventures in the proposed district is evidenced by the construction of three stone houses, fifteen brick residences (reflecting the Federal style with typical hall-parlor plan and the central hall plan with Greek Revival embellishments) and three frame dwellings during settlement and antebellum periods and to the remaining agricultural acreage associated with those farms.

Mount Lebanon (Property #89, BB-152), located along the northern boundary of the proposed district, along the Stoner Creek, is among the earliest stone dwellings recorded in the district. Early Bourbon County courts resided in this home prior to the construction of a courthouse in Paris. The original owner, Governor James Garrard, was a man of much prestige, both locally and state-wide. Settling in the area on a land grant conveyed to him, Garrard aiding in the establishment of Bourbon County and served as its first judge. Additionally, Garrard served as preacher of the Cooper's Run Baptist Meeting House (BB-428), a mortared stone building dating to approximately 1832 that was constructed on Garrard's property (presently part of Runnymede Farm, Property #67). Garrard subsequently became the second Governor of Kentucky. It was through his participation and leadership in the Bourbon Agricultural Society in the 1830s that Garrard greatly impacted the agricultural crops and techniques that aided in boosting the rural economy. His own success as a farmer and businessman is evident in his stately home and farm, Mt. Pleasant. Sitting high above and overlooking the Stoner Creek, the residence is oriented to face south. The siting of

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this late-eighteenth century residence is understood as Garrard's land holding extended south of Stoner Creek, including the present-day Runnymede Farm. Garrard's social and economic status afforded him a reason and means to commission the noted Bourbon County stonemason, John Metcalfe, to construct his home.

Sugar Grove (Property #34, BB-55), was constructed on the west side of Clay Kiser Road in 1818 for Peter Moore on land granted to him in the Revolutionary War. Moore's success as a farmer in the early nineteenth century is evident through his retention of noted Bourbon County builder, John Giltner, for the construction of his residence. A two-story, Brick Federal dwelling, the resource is one of only eight houses credited to Giltner surviving in Bourbon County. Moore's wealth is further expressed through the size and scale of the dwelling, as it is one of only three two-story dwellings constructed by Giltner in the county. Remaining with the dwelling is a log meathouse dating to the construction of the main residence.

Another prominent farmer in the district, Samuel Ewalt, Sr. constructed his main residence at the intersection of the Clay Kiser and Cynthiana Roads in 1815. Historically referred to as Ewalt's Crossroads (Property #90, BB-46), the dwelling is a two-story, frame dwelling with massive end stone chimneys and an ash and walnut interior, suggesting the wealth and social status of the Ewalt family who also operated a distillery in a nearby community. Across the Cynthiana Road from the resources remains the Ewalt family cemetery (Property #52, BB-83), presently preserved and kept within a stone wall boundary with some historic markers remaining.

One very visible expression of the district's economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century is shown through its construction of improved roads. As Bourbon County grew, the Bourbon Court recommended the construction of better roadways to accommodate travel and market trade. With the rapid establishment of farms and the creation of a steady commerce, Bourbon County officials began taking bids from Turnpike companies for the construction of improved roadways in the last years of the eighteenth century. By the early-nineteenth century, the Paris-Cynthiana, Clay Kiser and Paris-Georgetown Pikes were well-travelled. Each pike boasted physical evidence of the county's growing wealth from agriculture and commerce through the construction of some elegant yet elaborate homes.



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Growth along the Paris and Georgetown Turnpike during Settlement and Antebellum periods followed the patterns and building materials of those farms elsewhere in the proposed district. In 1823, the initial log cabin residence at Walnut Lea was replaced by a two-story, Greek Revival brick dwelling. Situated at the end of a long row of walnut trees, the dwelling is oriented toward the main road and is not visible to passers-by. Farmland associated with the residence is found surrounding the dwelling on all sides. The owner of the residence upon construction was a distiller and the cellars below the house are believed to have stored his whiskey. The log cabin remaining to the rear of the dwelling is reportedly the original log cabin on the site, transformed into a slave cabin following the construction of the new dwelling. The residence at Elm Spring (Property #13, BB-65) is a two-story, brick building with Italianate features. Likewise associated with a distiller, the dwelling is placed atop a natural rise overlooking the main road, fronted by one of the only remaining stone fence boundaries and a density of mature trees. A brick distillery warehouse survives beside the dwelling, utilized in the twentieth century as a storage building.

**1866-1945**

Following the Civil War, the agricultural landscapes in Bourbon County and all of central Kentucky were transformed. Gone was the free on farm source of labor in slaves. Farmers slowly turned to new agricultural ventures, resulting in an economic base derived from the raising of burley tobacco and thoroughbred horses. These new trends are reflected to the highest degree within the proposed district through the retention of 51 tobacco barns and 10 horse barns dating to the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. Although these ventures provided the greatest economic return for farmers in the area, traditional agricultural practices, especially the raising of livestock, continued on the landscape.

The decline of hemp in the 1850s as a major crop preceded the demise of the southern plantation system, as well as the competition from cheaper, more durable fibers grown elsewhere. Imported to Kentucky from Ohio in 1864, burley tobacco was ideally suited to the region's limestone soils and replaced the revenue gap left by the hemp failure. The cultivation of this new crop was extremely laborious and required a great deal of labor, resulting in an increase in sharecropper and tenant classes. By the end of this historic period, Kentucky raised one-third of all burley tobacco in the United States, accounting for one-fifth of the world's crop (Davis, 1927: 82). In Bourbon County, the plant became the number one cash

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crop. The rapid production rate with which Bourbon County farmers grew tobacco between the 1880s and 1919 is evidenced in the following break-down of pounds of production per square mile of improved land surface:

1889:	18,768 pounds
1899:	29,908 pounds
1909:	31,971 pounds
1919:	44,967 pounds

(ibid: 87).

Farms in the proposed district shifting their emphasis to tobacco production is evidenced by field patterns and remaining material culture. At two historic stock farms on the Clay Kiser Road, for instance, Pleasant Green (Property #35, BB-52) and Forest Grove (Property #36, BB-53), the cultivation of tobacco in addition to stock raising is evidenced by the remaining tobacco barns found in the fields. Located away from the agricultural building complex, these barns are located near tobacco placement.

The raising of livestock reached its peak in Bourbon County following the Civil War, and by 1870, the county was the largest producers of cattle in Kentucky (Langsam, 1985: 14). All across the Bluegrass following the Civil War, farmers retained the position as a supplier of blooded bulls and cows to western herds, and continued to keep purebred and crossbred stock. These stock were used locally and sold to southern markets, aiding in the cultivation of tobacco and other crops prior to the advent of tractors. Ten late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century stock barns remain throughout the proposed district, a relatively high number because cattle could be kept outside even during the winter months.

It was also following the Civil War that the popularity of thoroughbred racing necessitated an increase in the breeding and training of the horses throughout central Kentucky. Two historic horse farms in the proposed district are noted nation-wide for their tradition of turning out well-bred and winning horses. Runnymede Farm (Property #67, BB-76) was established in the early nineteenth century and prospered from its raising of cattle until purchased by Colonel E.F. Clay in 1866. Clay continued to breed short-horn cattle on the 425 acre farm until 1875 when he permeated an agricultural shift on the land that would prove most beneficial to him and generations to follow. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Catesby Woodford, the Colonel established the Runnymede Stud Farm, producing

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some of the finest thoroughbred racing stock in the United States. Runnymede remains in the Clay family currently, located on 365 acres, as a renowned commercial breeding farm. The farm retains its historic land use patterns and many original buildings. The farmland maintains its historic integrity through its retention of a large acreage establishment, the maintenance of traditional field patterns, defined by some plank and wire fencing, and through the construction of few mid to late twentieth century buildings on the property.

The same remains true at Raceland (Property #14, BB-63), the farm owned by Catesby Clay at the time of his partnership with Colonel Clay. The economic benefits felt at Raceland are evident by the remaining board and batten covered horse barn (late-nineteenth century), located directly behind the main residence that was refaced in the early twentieth century. At that time, the residence was updated to include a Colonial Revival portico over its original Greek Revival facade, indicating a high-style home and an economically stable operation. While the main residence was undergoing its facelift, a second brick residence was constructed nearby, fairly large in scale, indicating substantial wealth. Raceland farm currently retains 641 acres of farmland with little evidence of late-twentieth century development. The acreage remains a substantial training ground for thoroughbred horses while also housing some cattle.

Only seven new dwellings were constructed in this period, three of frame, three of brick and one with a rock facing. All but two of these new dwellings were constructed in the five years following the Civil War, indicating a thriving but stable agricultural base in the county. Tenant houses from the period are located throughout the proposed district, mainly along the edge of roadways, away from the main residential complex. This placement near producing agricultural fields typifies the role of a sharecropper or tenant as an employee of a farm living on their own plot amidst the farm acreage.

Mid to late twentieth century developments closely follow natural boundaries, such as tree lines, and existing property lines of historic acreage in the proposed district. The greatest area of late-twentieth century development is found along the southeast corner of the Clay Kiser and Brentsville Road intersections, known as the Hummingbird Subdivision. These simple, one and two-story residences are located on lots ranging in size from two to 15 acres. The residences are sited in close proximity to and facing the roadways and only minimally encroach on the surrounding historic landscape. As this subdivision is

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located almost directly in the center of the proposed district, a decision was made to include the non-contributing resources as they do not greatly hinder the continuity of feeling, location, scale and size of the surrounding historic landscape.

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Property Owner	Acres	Cash Value of Farm	Horse	Asses and Mules	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Live-stock	Bush. of Wheat	Bush. of Ind. Corn	Bush. of Oats
John B. Kennedy (Property #13)	160	\$9600	6	2	48	0	50	\$2500	133	2500	500
John L. Hickman (Property #14)	250	\$13,800	9	1	40	84	30	\$1630	200	3250	400
William Garth (Property #32)	200	\$12,000	15	1	60	30	80	\$4300	200	6300	200
William Stamps (Property #7)	335	\$20,100	9	0	11	250	100	\$1400	250	1900	200
Jacob Keller (Property #33)	200	\$12,000	15	3	9	30	50	\$1100	150	2500	1000

Figure 2: Selected Records from 1850 Bourbon County Agricultural Census for Identified District Properties.

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Property Owner	Acres	Cash Value of Farm	Horse	Asses and Mules	Other Cat-tle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Live-stock	Bush. of Wheat	Bush. of Ind. Corn	Bush. of Oats
S.H. & W.P. Ewalt (Property #90)	380	\$25,000	20	16	10	90	100	\$3000	1300	2500	0
F.P. Clay (Property #7)	839	\$80,000	15	4	80	120	80	\$3000	1200	500	0
Ossian Edwards (Property #39)	210	\$18,000	10	2	7	26	55	\$2100	500	1200	200
C.T. Garrard (Property #67-68)	440	\$39,600	14	6	30	60	90	\$5300	850	2180	200
J.B. Kennedy (Property #13)	259	\$22,500	8	4	50	35	40	\$2900	800	3750	0

Figure 3: Selected Records from 1860 Bourbon County Agricultural Census Records for Identified District Properties.

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Frankfort, Kentucky.

Ward, Donna. Personal Interview, October, 1997.



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### SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner of the proposed rural historic district begins at the northwest corner of Parcel 27 on Bourbon County PVA Map 15. Extending northeast, the boundary follows the northern line of Parcel 27 across the Paris-Cynthiana Road (Hwy. 27) where it extends south and connects with the west side of the Clay Kiser Road. The line then pushes northeast to include the remainder of Parcel on the west side of Clay Kiser. The boundary then extends east to the south side of the CSX Railroad track, following the track south until it connects with Stoner Creek, the natural boundary for Parcels 41 through 47 on Map 15, and Parcel 8 of map 25. Upon reaching the northern boundary of Parcel 8 on Map 25, the boundary line crosses over the Stoner Creek to encompass Parcel 41 of Map 24, crossing the creek again to continue along the boundary of Parcels 8 and 6 on Map 25. The boundary travels west at that point, crossing the Paris and Cynthiana Road, continuing west along the northern edge of Parcel 16-8 on Map 16. The boundary follows the property line of Parcel 16-8 to the south where it follows the northern edge of the Brentsville Road, along Parcels 21, 22 and 9. Upon reaching the southwest corner of Parcel 9 (defined by a sharp bend in the Brentsville Road), the boundary line extends south along the eastern edge of Parcel 14, then east along the northern lines of Parcels 32-35, all being on Map 16. At the junction of Parcel 35 on Map 16 and Parcel 1.01 on Map 25, the boundary shifts north, following Parcel 1.01 back to the Paris and Cynthiana Road. The boundary then moves in a southern direction along the western edge of the Paris and Cynthiana Road, crossing over the Paris and Georgetown Road (S.R. 460), extending to the southern boundary of Parcel on Map 26. Beginning at the southeastern point of that Parcel, the boundary extends west along the southern boundaries of Parcel on Map 26, and Parcels 7, 6, 6.01, 3 and 2 on Map 17. At the southwest corner of Parcel 2, the boundary diverts north to the Georgetown Road, crossing the road west along the northern edge of the road to the southeast corner of Parcel 31 on Map 16. The boundary then follows on the outside of Parcel 31's lines, eventually returning to the Georgetown Road, once again heading south across the road, following the eastern boundary of Parcel 13 on Map 10. The remaining southern boundary of the district is then determined by the southern boundaries of Parcels 13, 11, 10, 9, 6, and 8.20 on Map 10. Parcel 8.20 is the southwest corner of the district. The boundary then extends north to include properties on the east side of Elizabeth Station Road. At the intersection with the

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Georgetown Road, the boundary extends to the Clay Kiser Road, following the western property line of Parcel 14 on Map 9 and crossing the Clay Kiser Road to include Parcels 18, 19, 19.01 on Map 9, Parcel 30 on Map 8, and Parcels 26, 24, 21, and 3 on the west side of Clay Kiser Road. Upon reaching the northwest corner of Parcel 3, the boundary follows the southern edge of McNeese Road to the intersection with Clay Kiser Road. The boundary then follows the eastern edge of Clay Kiser until the juncture with Parcel 27 on Map 15, point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the proposed district is defined by property lines as designated by the office of the Public Valuation Administrator in Bourbon County. The proposed district includes a large number of farms dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries demonstrating the role agriculture played in the development of the area and the impact it played on the rural economics in Bourbon County. The significance of the proposed district is displayed through the retention of each associated property's location, setting, feeling, association and materials. Historically, these farms were connected by kinship networks and geographic community ties. Boundary lines were determined by the level of integrity each property while at the same time excluding as many non-contributing resources as possible. In particular, the overall landscape of the area was also considered in determining these boundaries. Selection attempted to include only those agricultural fields that relay a visual understanding of the nineteenth century agricultural landscape in Bourbon County. Non-contributing buildings do exist in the proposed district and are described in Section 7, Description. The overall quantity of these non-contributing resources is not significant enough to damage the overall historic integrity of the district. Two historic landscapes along the southern boundary of the proposed district were excluded from the boundaries as they have been converted into late-twentieth century horse farms and convey a modern view of Bourbon County agriculture through new buildings and manipulated pastures.

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UTM Coordinates  
All Points: Zone 16Shawhan Quad  
1: 737680/4239860  
2: 740320/4237640  
7: 734870/4239350Paris West Quad  
3: 738790/4236850  
4: 738360/4233240  
5: 731500/4232880  
6: 732940/4236700PROPERTY OWNER LIST  
August 1, 1998

Each listing includes address of nominated property, name(s) and address(es) of property owner, and PVA map and parcel number on which the property is shown in the Bourbon County Property Valuation Administrator's Office. Assigned listing numbers correspond to the accompanying district map; drawn to scale from the Bourbon County PVA Maps.

1. 606 Elizabeth Station Road  
Nannie Mae Leach Estate  
C/O Joseph L. Leach  
2316 Caywood Circle  
Lexington, Kentucky 40504-1359  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 4
2. 1975 Georgetown Road  
Susan H. Parrish  
1975 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 3
3. 1957 Georgetown Road  
Virginia N. Baker  
1957 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 9
4. 1863 Georgetown Road  
Ben T. and Ada J. Browning  
1863 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 10

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5. Georgetown Road  
Mary F. Ross  
308 Robin Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 11
6. 1767 Georgetown Road  
Robert C. and Bonnie H. Sturgeon  
1767 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 12
7. 1681 Georgetown Road  
Little Joe's Mobile Home Sales  
101 Dale Drive  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324  
PVA Map 10, Parcel 13
8. Georgetown Road  
Austin S. Paul  
P.O. Box 930  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0930  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 2
9. 1371 Georgetown Road  
Austin S. Paul  
P.O. Box 930  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0930  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 3
10. 1337 Georgetown Road  
Mary T. Harney  
1337 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0930  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 4

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11. 1323 Georgetown Road  
George W. and Mary M. Lyle  
1323 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 5
12. Georgetown Road  
Austin S. Paul  
P.O. Box 930  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0930  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 6.01
13. 1077-1179 Georgetown Road  
Woodford Spears and Sons, Inc.  
P.O. Box 143  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0143  
PVA Map 17, Parcel 6
14. Georgetown Road  
Darley Stud Management, Inc.  
1209 Orange Street  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 35
15. Georgetown Road  
C. Wayne and Kay G. Shumate  
3948 Pleasant Springs Road  
Carlisle, Kentucky 40311  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 34
16. 1338 Georgetown Road  
Molly C. McKenzie  
1338 Georgetown Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 33

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17. Georgetown Road  
James J. and Martha R. Fitzgerald  
323 Brents Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 32
  
18. Brentsville Road  
Nancy Wilson Mendel  
P.O. Box 999  
Palm Beach, FL 33480  
PVA Map 16, Parcels 11 and 14
  
19. Brentsville Road  
Frederick W. Hertrich, III  
S.R. #13  
Seaford, DE 19973  
PVA Map 16, Parcels 13 and 13.01
  
20. 601 Brentsville Road  
Virginia W. Phillips  
P.O. Box 29  
Palm Beach, FL 33480  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 10
  
21. Brentsville Road  
V.B. Wilson, Virginia W. Phillips and Nancy Wilson Mendel  
C/O Virginia B. Wilson  
321 North Lake Way  
Palm Beach FL 33480  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 7
  
22. 668 Clay Kiser Road  
Eloise H. Current and E.E. Brill  
C/O Eloise H. Current  
668 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcels 1 and 1.01

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23. 908 Clay Kiser Road  
Harry W. And Rose Mary Laytart  
908 CLay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 2
24. 906 Brentsville Road  
D.E. Wilson  
108 South Church Street  
Cynthiana, KY 41031  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 4
25. 820 Brentsville Road  
J. Reynolds and Patricia N. Dell  
820 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 5
26. 766 Brentsville Road  
Dan I. and Rosalind M. Frazier  
766 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 6
27. 722 Brentsville Road  
Glen Ray Yazell  
Rt. 1, Box 253  
Cynthiana, Kentucky 41031  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 8
28. 690 Brentsville Road  
Silver Springs Stud Farm, Inc.  
P.O. Box 348  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0348  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 9

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29. 617 Cynthiana Road  
Joseph C. Clay  
617 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 21
30. 487 Cynthiana Road  
Grover Baldwin, Jr.  
665 Higgins Avenue  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 22
31. 1928 Georgetown Road and Clay Kiser Road  
Matt Bedford, Jr.  
P.O. Box 760  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0760  
Oney Soard  
575 Elizabeth Station Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 9, Parcel 14
32. 556 Clay Kiser Road  
Dr. William H. Grant  
3709 Fairway Lane  
Louisville, Kentucky 40207  
PVA Map 9, Parcel 17
33. 531 Clay Kiser Road  
Reid B. Bishop Estate  
c/o Betty Bishop Foundation  
P.O. Box 22215  
Lexington, Kentucky 40522  
PVA Map 9, Parcel 18



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34. 573 Clay Kiser Road  
Sugar Grove Farm, Inc.  
c/o John T. Ward, Jr.  
573 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 9, Parcel 19
  
35. 1051 Brentsville Road  
Norma M. Adair  
1051 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 8, Parcel 30
  
36. 1120 Brentsville Road  
C.D. Franklin Estate  
C/O Eugene Franklin  
307 Springhill Drive  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 26
  
37. 1062 Clay Kiser Road  
Gary M. and Rhonda B. Watson  
1062 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 25
  
38. 1094 Clay Kiser Road  
Stewart M. and Elsie B. Watson  
1094 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 23
  
39. 1107 Clay Kiser Road  
Allen P. Adair, III  
1107 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcels 21 and 24

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40. Clay Kiser Road  
Larry and Betty K. Overly  
298 Ardery Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 3
41. 1146 Clay Kiser Road  
Sherri M. Berryman  
1146 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 22
42. 1148 Clay Kiser Road  
William and Joyce H. Varga  
1148 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 20
43. 1204 Clay Kiser Road  
Marvin L. Copher  
1204 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 19
44. 1212 Clay Kiser Road  
Talmadge and Clara T. Clark  
1212 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 18
45. 1220 Clay Kiser Road  
Bonnie G. Thomas  
1220 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 17

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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46. 1226 Clay Kiser Road  
Elmer Wallace (Jr.) and Marcia Roe  
P.O. Box 961  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0961  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 16
47. 1232 Clay Kiser Road  
Luther W. White  
1232 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 15
48. 1240 Clay Kiser Road  
Edward S. and E.A. Fitzpatrick  
1240 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 14
49. 1248 Clay Kiser Road  
Donald Wayne and Diana G. Jones  
1248 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 13
50. Clay Kiser Road  
Thomas Parrish  
930 Paseo De Andres  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 3.01
51. Clay Kiser Road  
Lawrence and Iris J. Wilds  
1917 Bethlehem Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 12

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
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- 52. Clay Kiser Road and Peacock Road  
William Garrard Talbot, III  
3210 Peacock Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 27
  
- 53. 1035 Cynthiana Road  
Nathan L. and Linda L. Moore  
3045 Lynnwood Drive  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 50.04
  
- 54. 971 Cynthiana Road  
Charles A. and Laura L. Mann  
971 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 50.03
  
- 55. 949 Cynthiana Road  
Sunny Mesa, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1467  
Mesa, AZ 85201  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 50.02
  
- 56. Cynthiana Road  
Joseph T. and Brenda S. Parker  
7565 Hopeful Road  
Florence, Kentucky 41042  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 50.01
  
- 57. Cynthiana Road  
Ben B. Ardery  
619 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 50

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Bourbon County, Kentucky

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58. 619 Cynthiana Road  
Ben B. Ardery  
619 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 49
59. 617 Cynthiana Road  
Joseph C. Clay  
617 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 48
60. 984 Cynthiana Road  
Sunny Mesa, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1467  
Mesa, AZ 85201  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 41
61. 910 Cynthiana Road  
Joan D. Thornberry  
2579 Clintonville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 42
62. 910 Cynthiana Road  
Andrew M. and Stacey G. Thornberry  
910 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 43
63. Cynthiana Road  
Neal and Roy M. Marshall  
Rt. 4 Box 8  
Cynthiana, Kentucky 41031  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 44

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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64. 812 Cynthiana Road  
Raymond (Jr.) and Patricia Vanhook  
816 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 45
65. 816 Cynthiana Road  
Raymond (Jr.) and Patricia Vanhook  
816 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 46
66. 788 Cynthiana Road  
William L. and Maymie V. Fryman  
788 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 15, Parcel 47
67. 600 Cynthiana Road  
Runnymede Farm, Inc.  
600 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 25, Parcel 8
68. 616 Cynthiana Road  
Catesby W. Clay  
616 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 25, Parcel 9
69. 500 Cynthiana Road  
Beverly and J.S. McClinton Trust  
c/o Mary M. Clay  
500 Cynthiana Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 25, Parcels 6 and 7

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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70. 245 Cynthiana Road  
Copelan and Thornbury, Inc.  
P.O. Box 407  
Paris, Kentucky 40362-0407  
PVA Map 25, Parcel 1.01  
\*Partial Property--does not include acreage on east side of Cynthiana Road
  
71. 839 Brentsville Road  
Windcrest Farm, Inc.  
839 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 1
  
72. Brentsville Road  
Harry G. and Sallie F. Boling  
117 Ravenwood Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 10
  
73. 933 Brentsville Road  
Arthur C. and Martha M. Webb  
933 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 11
  
74. 941 Brentsville Road  
Orville E. and Irene S. Napier  
941 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 12
  
75. 818 Clay Kiser Road  
W.R. and Mary G. Miller  
818 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 13

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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76. 806 Clay Kiser Road  
James R. and Glenna B. Linville  
806 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 14
77. 794 Clay Kiser Road  
Billy Martin and Patricia Rankin  
794 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 15
78. 786 Clay Kiser Road  
Robert and Sadie L. Dix  
786 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 16
79. 778 Clay Kiser Road  
Carl T. and Patricia H. Acke  
778 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 17
80. 770 Clay Kiser Road  
Charles and Brenda Fay  
770 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 18
81. 730 Clay Kiser Road  
Ercel and Cecilia Ellis  
730 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky, 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcels 18A, 6A and 3A



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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
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82. 853 Brentsville Road  
Darrel and Joyce Handshoe  
853 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcels 2 and 3
83. 869 Brentsville Road  
James T. and Patricia Harrill  
869 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcels 4 and 5
84. 883 Brentsville Road  
Henry and Martha A. Salyer  
883 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 6
85. 901 Brentsville Road  
Thomas L. and Judith H. Kottman  
901 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcels 7 and 8
86. 889 Brentsville Road  
Gerald and Barbara Tincher  
889 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 7A
87. 915 Brentsville Road  
John D. (Jr.) and Helen A. Lanter  
915 Brentsville Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 7A, Parcel 9

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
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88. 990 Clay Kiser Road  
Elcany Clark, Sr.  
990 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 3
89. Peacock Road  
W.G. Tabot, Jr.  
1657 Peacock Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 24, Parcel 41
90. 1485 Clay Kiser Road  
Joseph H. Ewalt, II  
1485 Clay Kiser Road  
Paris, Kentucky 40361  
PVA Map 16, Parcel 12A

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Amanda Bradley Dee  
Date: Spring, 1998  
Location of  
Negatives: Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky

- 1 of 20: View down Clay Kiser Road, showing the Jacob Spears House (Property #40, BB-48) and Distillery Warehouse (Property #50, BB-308), facing south.
- 2 of 20: View showing orientation of Westwood (Property #28, BB-73) to Cooper's Run Creek along Brentsville Road, facing northeast.
- 3 of 20: Typical viewshed from Clay Kiser Road looking toward Cooper's Run, facing northeast.
- 4 of 20: Common relationship between tobacco fields and inner farm lanes; on Paris and Cynthiana Road, facing north.
- 5 of 20: Viewshed from Clay Kiser Road, facing northwest.
- 6 of 20: Early 20th century stone entry gates leading to nineteenth century agricultural complex at Locust Hill (Property #30, BB-69), facing southwest.
- 7 of 20: Tree-lined lane on Runnymede Farm (Property #67) facing northeast.
- 8 of 20: Johnston's Inn (Property #2, BB-58), on Paris and Georgetown Road, facing southeast.
- 9 of 20: Ewalt's Crossroads (Property #90, BB-46), showing an unusually close relationship between a Federal dwelling and a major road, facing west.

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Cooper's Run Rural Historic District  
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- 10 of 20: Main residence at Sugar Grove Farm (Property #34, BB-55), constructed by John Giltner, facing west.
- 11 of 20: John Lucas House (Property #22, BB-51), showing a typical postbellum period dwelling, facing southeast.
- 12 of 20: Common relationship between road and early twentieth century farm at BB-567 (Property #1), facing east.
- 13 of 20: Stone meathouse at Ewalt's Crossroads, facing northwest.
- 14 of 20: Remains of an icehouse found at the James K. Jameson Farm (Property #29, BB-77), facing west.
- 15 of 20: Frame granary remaining at Pattersondale (Property #39, BB-50), facing north.
- 16 of 20: Drive-thru double pen corncrib on Cynthiana Road, facing northwest.
- 17 of 20: Mule barn at BB-567, facing east.
- 18 of 20: Typical horse barn from early twentieth century, documented at Runnymede Farm, facing east.
- 19 of 20: Pre-World War II Tobacco Barn at BB-567, facing east.
- 20 of 20: Late twentieth century tobacco barn, a typical non-contributing building within the district due to its modern construction date, facing south.