

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Holiday Inn of Bardstown

Other names/site number: Holiday Inn—Bardstown

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1875 New Haven Road

City or town: Bardstown State: Kentucky County: Nelson

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: hotel

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modernist

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Metal, Stucco, Concrete, Glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown, located at 1875 New Haven Road (US31) in Bardstown, Kentucky, is a Modernist building constructed in 1970-71 with additions and alterations from the 1980s and later. The hotel is a U-shaped flat-roofed complex centered on a swimming pool and playground. The U-shaped form is created by a one-story lobby/banquet hall wing to which are appended L-shaped two-story guest room wings containing 103 guest rooms (80 original, 23 added in the 1980s). The lobby/banquet hall wing is constructed of variegated stretcher-bond brick-veneered cinder block, a wall treatment also appearing on the guest room wings. The guest room wings are primarily cellular cinder-block partition-wall construction with the metal and plate glass room fronts inserted between the ends of the partitions. The rooms are arranged back-to-back between balconies that serve as corridors. Alterations include a Postmodern pedimented porte cochere roof, synthetic stucco encased balcony piers and guest room wing stair towers, mansard parapets on the guest room wings, and guest room wing and lobby/banquet hall wing extensions. Removal of selected non-historic fabric was underway in late 2022. The lobby, banquet hall, guest rooms, and other interior spaces are characterized by painted or papered wall and ceiling finishes and carpeted or ceramic tile concrete floors. The property includes a

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swimming pool area with a small playground and filled-in wading pool, a reworked brick and steel sign, parking lots, lawn area with mature trees, and other features.

Narrative Description

Development of Property and Character of Setting

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown, located approximately two miles south-southwest of the courthouse square in Bardstown, occupies elevated ground in the northeast corner of the intersection of US Highway 31 (New Haven Road) and the Bluegrass Parkway (Photo 01). The land on which the hotel stands was purchased by Anthony and Bernadette Wathen from members of the Hurst family in 1958. In 1966 Tom Ballard, John Newcomb, and Donald Young, afterward incorporators of Bard Enterprises, purchased acreage at the location from the Wathens and in June 1969 Tom Ballard and others transferred ownership of the hotel site to Bard Enterprises. On the north side of the hotel is the Wathen House, a ca. 1958 ranch house with attached garage and separate workshop, beyond which is Ray Wimsett Boulevard. To the east of the hotel is a modern subdivision, built on land previously owned and used by the hotel. The general surroundings feature a mix of light modern commercial and residential development with farmland visible across the Bluegrass Parkway. The nominated area encompasses approximately four acres.¹

Property Description

Inventory

1. Hotel. 1970-71 and later. Contributing building.
2. Swimming pool and playground. 1970-71 and later. Contributing site.
3. Sign. 1970-71 and later. Non-contributing object.
4. Grounds. 1970-71 and later. Contributing site.

Hotel: Exterior

The lobby/banquet/convention center wing is fronted by a porte cochere, which replaces or incorporates the “canopy entrance” described in a 1970 newspaper account. Synthetic stucco (EIFS or External Insulation and Finishing System material) above brick bases was added in the 1980s and has been recently removed.. The porte cochere, covers a non-historic vestibule of plate glass and anodized aluminum construction (Photo 02).

The variegated brick veneer to the right of the porte cochere is original and has colors ranging from yellowish through reddish-orange to gray with distressed surfaces, slightly indented gray mortar joints, and light spattering and false kiss marks done with white pigment (the white spattering/kiss marks appears only or preferentially on the front elevation of the building, and

¹ Nelson County Deed Book 135, p. 263; Deed Book 156, p. 324; Deed Book 169, p. 207.

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they are usually associated with individual bricks, indicating most instances are not spatters from repainting the signage letters once affixed to the front wall). The variegated brick veneer to the left of the porte cochere, on a 1980s addition, is a close match to the original. The south side of the lobby/banquet hall wing, the side facing the swimming pool, has a vertical green-metal parapet, rectangular window openings with soldier-course heads, and globe lights on decorative sconces (Photo 03). The north side is similar but with a mansard parapet and a small, projecting vestibule of brick, aluminum, and plate glass. Decals on the glass of the two vestibule doors advertise Bud Light and note that patrons must be 21 to enter. The east end of the core is a virtually unrelieved brick-veneered mass (Photo 04).

The two-story guest room wings are of poured concrete slab floor and roof construction (Photo 05). Green-metal mansards and synthetic stucco cornices were added in the late twentieth century to what were originally flat roofs. The added non-structural two-story piers or columns are constructed of dimensional lumber encased in synthetic stucco with recessed panels on their front faces. The columns stand on brick bases. A similar treatment is used for the supports of the two exterior stair towers (Photo 06), which have front-gable roofs with round-arched recesses in the pediments. Selected removal of columns, sections of mansard, and non-historic cornices was underway on the guest room wings in late 2022. The non-historic cornice removal revealed sections of the original second-story roof fascia.

The second-story balcony railings are black-painted steel of simple design. The panels with vertical pickets are original; to them steel top rails were added in the 1980s to meet code requirements (Photo 07). The room fronts consist of a flat-surface metal door to the extreme left or right with louvered metal transoms above. Beside the doors are two large plate-glass window panes that extend from ceiling level to the top of low louvered air conditioning grills. The grills were added in the 1980s to match the treatment on the 1980s guest room wing. The grill has been removed from the apron under the windows of one courtyard-facing room, revealing the original central air conditioning opening and flanking panels, which retain their 1970s brick red paint (Photo 08). The balconies have poured concrete floors, the underside of the second-story concrete floor forming the ceiling of the first-story balcony or walkway. Light fixtures, room number plaques, and key card door locks are non-historic.

At the angle of the L and near the east end of the south wing are open-air interior stairways that extend from the pool (north) side to the parking lot (south) side. The stairs in these stairways are black-painted steel with poured concrete pan treads and no risers (Photo 09). Variegated brick lines the stairways and has soldier belt courses at the second-floor floor level. At the southwest corner of the L is a two-story laundry and housekeeping section (Photo 10) described as a "Mech[anical] Bldg" in 1980s floor plans. The section has various louvered metal vents on the south side (one on the west side), metal doors, and, formerly, white-painted metal cursive letters reading Holiday Inn on the west side (Figure 03).

Hotel: Interior

The lobby has square brown floor tiles, an acoustic tile drop ceiling, and a front desk with laminate surfaces in mauve and lilac (Photo 11). Behind the desk are various built-in cabinets

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and drawers and behind the front desk area is an office with base cabinets, shelves, and built-in file cabinets. Under one of the file cabinets is a section of ca. 1980s or 1990s carpet with a repeat of small florets on a burgundy ground. On the north side of the lobby is an office area added in the 1980s which encapsulates the variegated brick veneer of the lobby's originally exterior wall as well as an original aluminum and plate glass entry, sidelight, and transom (Photo 12). A corridor (Photo 13) leads from the lobby to offices, restrooms, the north guest room wing, and the corridor along the south side of the banquet hall.

An alcove off the lobby corridor gives access to the restaurant dining room/banquet hall/convention center and a lounge through multi-paneled wood doors into the two spaces. Each leaf of the double-leaf door (Photo 14) into the banquet hall features an upper panel with leaded and frosted glass (the glass may be a later insert). The single-leaf door into the lounge has a crosswise middle panel carved with foliar and floral ornament (Photo 15). The dining room/banquet hall/convention center is divided into three spaces that could be separated off by folding partitions (the partitions have been removed). The space nearest the lobby was the restaurant dining room which could be combined with the second space, the original convention center room, to create a single large banquet or convention space (Photo 16). The third space, which provided additional convention space, was added in the 1980s. In the space between the banquet hall/dining room/convention center and lounge are the kitchen and related spaces. A room at the northeast corner where banquet tables are stored (Room 118) has carpeting with an Art Deco-inspired diaper pattern of mauve palm-like fronds on teal with peach ornaments at the crossings.

The guest rooms feature a bedroom at the front and a bathroom accessed through a vanity alcove at the back. A pool-facing first-floor room in the north wing has a hideaway bed built into a wall (Photo 17). Between the north guest room wing and the lobby/banquet hall wing is a transverse corridor with a stair that is similar to the open-air stairwell stairs except it has steel risers. The utilitarian finishes in the laundry and housekeeping section include randomly placed floor tiles in three different patterns, one suggestive of white and gray travertine, another of gold-veined yellow marble, and the third of standard light gray hue with white and darker gray flecks.

Other Features

The **swimming pool and playground** (inventory no. 2) centers on a rectangular inground concrete swimming pool with a tile edging at the top (Photo 18). The pool is painted pale blue and deepens to nine feet deep at the west end. It is surrounded by a steel fence of simple design matching the balcony railings with intermittent globe light fixtures on steel posts. The pool's concrete surround extends beyond the fence on the east side where there is a concrete infilled area that marks the former location of a wading pool, which was square with rounded corners. Just beyond the east end of the concrete is a row of four animal-form spring riders. The painted cast-aluminum forms are mounted on springs and have handlebars and footrests. The animal forms are (from south to north): a porpoise painted blue with a black snout; a carousel horse painted tan with a brown saddle and other accents; a hound dog painted brown; and a duck painted yellow with an orange bill (Photo 19). The duck has a molded inscription that identifies

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its manufacturer as the Mexico Forge of Reedsville, Pennsylvania. The playground later acquired a swing set which was subsequently removed.

The **sign** (inventory no. 3), which stands in the lawn just to the west of the west parking lot, consists of a raised brick base with the remnants of an interior-illuminated sign (Photo 20). The brick is a relatively even reddish-orange color unlike the decorative brick used on the hotel. The base has a soldier-course coping. Originally the base supported the traditional wedge-shaped Holiday Inn sign (Figure 02). This was replaced in the 1990s or early 2000s by a Holiday Inn sign of blockier form. The current, lower sign has the round-cornered rectangular form typical of the Quality Inn chain. Though the original base may survive in altered or unaltered form, the sign itself is not historic and the feature is therefore classified as a non-contributing object.

The **grounds** (inventory no. 4) consist of the blacktop parking areas that surround the hotel on the west and south sides and lawn areas that extend on the east, west, and south sides. The lawn on the south side slopes down to the Bluegrass Parkway interchange offramp whereas the lawn on the west side slopes down to US31. The lawn on the east side is level with the hotel, which occupies a sort of plateau (Photo 21). The lawns are dotted with mature maples, white pines, and other tree species. In the south lawn, on axis with the stairwell between the original and added sections of the south guest room wing, is a poured concrete patio with a short connecting walkway to the parking lot. Near the patio is a limestone boulder, one of several on the property that serve as landscape accents.

Historic Descriptions of the Hotel

The design of the Holiday Inn of Bardstown was unveiled to the public in a front-page article in the *Bardstown Kentucky Standard* on February 5, 1970. The article featured the architect's perspective rendering (Figure 01) of the proposed hotel building and noted:

In addition to the 80 motel rooms, the new facility will have a dining room and coffee shop, meeting rooms for convention business, and a swimming pool . . . The motel units will be in a two-story structure and connected to a one-story section which will contain the office, dining facilities and meeting rooms. The one-story section will have a canopy entrance and mansard roof with colonial lamps on the exterior and colonial windows. Brick veneer with iron grillwork will provide a blend of traditional with modern exterior. In addition to the conventional type motel accommodations, executive suites and bridal suites will be provided. Each room will have individual heating and air conditioning and color TV.²

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown is primarily Modernist in character, though the February 1970 article referenced a number of Historicist details, such as "colonial lamps on the exterior," and noted that "Brick veneer with iron grillwork will provide a blend of traditional with modern exterior." Aspects of the hotel's brickwork that would have been regarded as "traditional" include its color variation and distressing (artificial scarring to create the appearance of age and

² *Kentucky Standard*, February 5, 1970.

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patina). The mansard on the lobby/banquet hall wing, which was apparently wood-shingled, was a less specific way to create a historic or rustic ambience. Interior photos of the public areas taken during the early years of the hotel's operation show mostly Historicist treatments such as walnut-stained wainscots and other woodwork, striped "Victorian" wallpaper, wall surfaces divided into panels by molding strips, and brass sconce light fixtures. A single early guest room photo located for the research shows a more conventional Modernist décor, though in 1971 guest rooms were described as "attractively furnished with color combination and decor varying from room to room," so Historicist décor may also have been represented in the guest rooms.³

Martha Leslie (Young) Salsman, who was a girl of eight in 1970-71, recalls aspects of the hotel's construction and early operations, and her personal collection of Holiday Inn of Bardstown memorabilia provides additional information. Color-printed promotional material from the 1970s pictures the hotel exterior and select interiors. In the material the mansard on the one-story section has a brown variegated color which suggests it was clad in wood shingles, a popular mansard material of the era, or possibly simulation wood shingles. The aluminum and plate glass lobby entry doors/windows appear to have projected under the porte cochere, as the current vestibule does. Instead of the current continuous room AC/heat grills under the guest room windows, smaller, centered grills were flanked by apron panels. The grounds around the front parking lot were landscaped with young specimen trees and a bank planted with groundcover. Guest room doors were painted a brick red color. A guest room interior pictured in the material was decorated using a red palette with red or burnt orange wall-to-wall carpeting, rose curtains with brown stripes, a pink AC/heat unit, an orange sofa bed, and a bed coverlet with red and pink in a geometric pattern. A restaurant space featured a buffet with a diagonally striped front, light rose walls with a horizontally-banded partial dado, and bentwood-inspired chairs. A March 1971 newspaper article noted that at least one dining room in the hotel, the Cardinal Room, was to have black leather furnishings. An advertisement the following month referred to the space as the Cardinal Beer Lounge.⁴

Young family photos from the early 1970s show a banquet hall space with a similar pink-red palette, with red carpeting, vertically banded wallpaper, a dado, and upper wall surfaces divided into panels by molding strips. The dado and wall panel effect extended to the front lobby which included an ornamental wall-mounted sign for the hotel's Cardinal Room restaurant. Another banquet or event space featured yellow wallpapered walls above a walnut-stained vertical board wainscot, sections of full-height walnut-stained paneling, and brass lighting sconces. In the 1980s the wall behind the front desk had a neutral wall coloring to which was attached the Holiday Inn logo in gold-finish letters. An exterior view shows the guest room doors painted gray with the brick red color used for the apron panels around the AC grills.⁵

³ *Kentucky Standard*, February 5, 1970, and March 18, 1971; Martha Salsman collection; Ackerman, "Holiday Inn of Bardstown."

⁴ Martha Salsman collection; *Kentucky Standard*, March 25 and April 8, 1971.

⁵ Martha Salsman collection.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1971-1972

Significant Dates

1971

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William W. Bond Jr. & Associates (architect)

W. E. Cook Construction (contractor)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown was built in 1970-71 on an advantageous site beside the newly-constructed Bluegrass Parkway in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky. Designed by the Memphis architectural firm of William W. Bond Jr. & Associates, the Modernist building featured a mansard-roofed lobby/restaurant/convention center wing and flat-roofed guest room wings. Described as a “tourist and convention facility” shortly before opening in April 1971, the Holiday Inn of Bardstown was the Bardstown/Nelson County community’s largest hotel and only example of a hotel and convention center during the historic period. The hotel quickly assumed a central place in the life of the community, with most major local civic organizations meeting there during the first twenty months of operations (April 1971-December 1972). The hotel also successfully marketed itself to conventioners from around the state and beyond. Additions and alterations were made to the hotel in the 1980s and later, but the building retains its essential original Modernist character. The Holiday Inn of Bardstown is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the commerce area of significance as a significant local hostelry and meeting/convention venue built during a period of economic growth in the Bardstown/Nelson County community and unique within the community, there being no comparable hostelry/convention facility during the historic period. The period of significance encompasses the first twenty months of operations (1971-72) during which period the hotel assumed its important and unique place in the life of the community. The hotel is eligible at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context and Criterion A Commerce Area of Significance Discussion

“In 1969, a group of local businessmen decided to construct a first-class, full-feature motel south of Bardstown,” wrote the Bardstown *Kentucky Standard* in a 2016 retrospective on the history of the Holiday Inn chain in the community. Incorporated as Bard Enterprises, Inc. in June 1969, the businessmen availed themselves of business opportunities that emerged in the mid- and late 1960s. Bardstown, established as the seat of Nelson County in the 1780s, had by the mid-twentieth century developed into a prosperous market town, bourbon distilling center, center of Catholic culture and education (the Diocese of Bardstown was established in 1808), and tourist mecca. The town’s early to mid-twentieth-century tourist appeal reflected a number of developments. One was transportation-related: the routing of US31 through the community in the 1920s. Others had to do with songwriter Stephen Foster, author of *My Old Kentucky Home*, the Kentucky state song, and included the establishment of My Old Kentucky Home State Park in 1923 and performances of *The Stephen Foster Story* outdoor drama since 1959. The quaint character of the community’s downtown was also a draw (the downtown is listed in the National

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Register of Historic Places). Bardstown's significance as a tourist attraction led to the listing of several mid-century hotel/motel properties in the National Register in 2011, including Baldwin's Tourist Court Residence/Office, the Kurtz Restaurant and Bardstown-Parkview Motel-Office, the Old Kentucky Home Motel, and the Wilson Motel. The context developed for the listing of these four properties, titled "Automobile Travel and the Growth and Development of Tourism in Central Kentucky, 1926-1961," provides additional information on tourism-related developments in Bardstown for the period preceding the events and trends that were the context for the creation of the Holiday Inn of Bardstown.⁶

Bardstown's tourist appeal was further enhanced by the construction of the Bluegrass Parkway to the south of town in the 1960s. According to Nelson County historian Dixie Hibbs, in the late 1950s community leaders began to lobby for the routing of a toll road through the county that would link toll roads already constructed in the eastern and western parts of the state. The 72-mile-long scenic parkway was dedicated in October 1965. Not long after, in May 1968, the Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation announced plans to construct a \$7.7 million plant outside of Bardstown for the making of paper eating ware. The choice of Bardstown came after a three-year, multi-state selection process that took into account the quality of the local labor market (determined in part through a labor survey conducted in early 1968), community amenities, and the cooperation of community leaders including the heads of the Bardstown Industrial Development Corporation and local Chamber of Commerce. Press accounts did not explicitly cite the Bluegrass Parkway as a siting consideration, though the highway would have been one of the quality-of-life amenities on Lily-Tulip's radar. The twelve-acre Lily-Tulip plant was projected to employ 400 people with production beginning on a limited scale in early 1969.⁷

Economic growth and the recently-constructed four-lane highway would have been factors in Bard Enterprises, Inc.'s decision to build an up-to-date hotel facility to serve the Bardstown/Nelson County community and the motoring public. Incorporation papers identify Bard Enterprises, Inc.'s incorporators as Thomas Ballard, J. L. Newcomb, Donald Young, and Challen P. McCoy, all residents of Bardstown. Dinwiddie Mathis was also involved with the corporation in its early years and a 2016 newspaper article lists the involvement of Tom Dawson in the corporation's formation; however he is not listed in the articles of incorporation. The

⁶ *Kentucky Standard*, August 25, 2016; Bard Enterprises, Inc., incorporation papers (June 12, 1969), Nelson County incorporation records; Bogert, "Baldwin's Tourist Court Residence/Office;" Bogert, "Kurtz Restaurant and Bardstown-Parkview Motel-Office;" Bogert, "Old Kentucky Home Motel;" Bogert, "Wilson Motel." A number of individuals provided assistance to the project. Jane and James Roby shared photographs and reminiscences of their wedding at the hotel in April 1971, the first of many such events to be held there. Assistance was also provided by Martha Salsman, the daughter of original innkeepers Donald and Martha Young, who shared her reminiscences and hotel memorabilia; Stephanie Clayton, Assistant Genealogist with the Nelson County Public Library; Sarah R. Becerra, Deputy, Nelson County Property Valuation; Alex Cox, Weyland Ventures; Richard Banta; Tom Donan, Bardstown Kiwanis Club; Craig A. Potts, Executive Director of the Kentucky Heritage Council; and Marty Perry, National Register coordinator with the Kentucky Heritage Council.

⁷ Hibbs, *Kentucky Standard Centennial 1900-2000 History Book*, 100-101; *Kentucky Standard*, June 13, 1963, and May 2, 1968.

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Nelson County grantee index for the 1967-72 period identifies three property transfers to Bard Enterprises, all related to the hotel property.⁸

Tom Ballard, John Newcomb, and Donald Young purchased property at the Bluegrass Parkway/US31 interchange from Anthony E. Wathen and his wife, Bernadette S. Wathen, in 1966. According to Martha Salsman, the daughter of Donald Young, her father considered the site a “good location for Bardstown and tourism.” Salsman adds that the Wathen House which stood on the property was used as a construction office during the building of the hotel and was the hotel’s initial mailing address. Upon completion of the hotel the house was occupied by the Young family until the mid-1970s, after which it was used for storage and as extra hotel office space. In June 1969 Tom Ballard and others transferred ownership of the hotel site to Bard Enterprises.⁹

Bard Enterprises unveiled its hotel plans to the public in a front-page article in the *Kentucky Standard* on February 5, 1970. The *Standard* followed up with a progress report in October 1970. “Construction of Bardstown’s 89-unit Holiday Inn with its restaurant is moving along, now approximately 75 per cent completed,” the paper reported under the subheading “Big Tourist Installation:”

The building is now all enclosed, and construction of the two pools is well under way. The grounds are in process of being graded in preparation for paving which will probably be completed next week, weather permitting. The contractor is W. E. Cook Construction Company, of Glasgow, Ky. In addition to the restaurant, which will be serving meals from early morning until late at night, a combination coffee shop and lounge are included.

Bard Enterprises stockholder Donald Young (1915-2005) and his wife, Martha Young (1924-74), were completing a required course of study to qualify as the innkeepers. As of October Martha had completed her on-the-job training at a Holiday Inn in Kokomo, Indiana, whereas Donald planned to complete his at a Holiday Inn in Nashville, Tennessee. The training was necessary to acquaint the Youngs with Holiday Inn procedures, but Donald already had long experience in the hospitality industry, entering the business in 1940 when he built five tourist cabins next to his grocery store in Cox’s Creek, Nelson County, and later operated My Old Kentucky Home Motel along with Tom Ballard. Martha Young was president of the Kentucky Motel Association in the late 1960s, the first woman to head the organization. Prospective employees at the new Holiday Inn were encouraged to contact the Youngs “at their residence adjacent to the Holiday Inn site.” A WBRT radio station news release from the period noted that

⁸ Nelson County grantee and incorporation records; Hibbs, *Kentucky Standard Centennial 1900-2000 History Book*, 133; *Kentucky Standard*, August 25, 2016.

⁹ Martha Salsman, personal communication with Ashlyn Ackerman, June 2022; Martha Salsman, personal communication with Dan Pezzoni, October 2022; Nelson County Deed Book 156, p. 324; Deed Book 169, p. 207. In 1970 or early 1971 the stone cladding on the front of the Wathen House was replaced with brick to make the house harmonize with the hotel (*Kentucky Standard*, March 18, 1971).

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the Holiday Inn of Bardstown's contractor, W. E. Cook Construction, had also built Holiday Inns in Glasgow and Cave City.¹⁰

Holiday Inn was the brainchild of Memphis businessman Kemmons Wilson, whose first major business enterprise was the Kemmons Wilson Companies home construction firm, established in 1948. After frustration with the quality of roadside accommodations during a family trip, Wilson founded the Holiday Inn chain in 1952. He opened his first hotel in Memphis the same year, but growth was modest until a 1957 public offering provided funds for expansion, and by 1962 Holiday Inns were opening across the country at the rate of two hotels per week. Kemmons insisted on amenities that would become industry standards such as swimming pools, restaurants, free in-room televisions, ice machines, and no charge for children under twelve. The chain also formed a marketing partnership with Gulf Oil, an arrangement that probably explains the presence of a Gulf Oil service station next door to the Bardstown hotel in 1970-71. Bard Enterprises was a Holiday Inn franchisee, a common arrangement following Holiday Inn's first franchise in 1954.¹¹

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown was designed by the Memphis, Tennessee, architectural firm of William W. Bond, Jr. & Associates. The firm designed numerous hotels for the Holiday Inn chain during the 1960s and 1970s. According to architectural historian Emily Knollenberg, the "firm designed hundreds of hotels in this style [Modernism], both in economy and high-rise styles as part of [a] portfolio of over 2,500 buildings. These plans were quickly produced by Bond's firm, thanks to newly developed computer technology which allowed for quick replication of standardized design features." Many of the firm's designs featured "breeze blocks," perforated cinder blocks, that formed ornamental screens on the facades, an example being the 1966-69 Holiday Inn Highrise East in New Orleans, New Orleans, which was recently listed in the National Register. The Bardstown building does not feature this material, though it does feature the brick veneer and precast concrete slabs typical of the Bond firm's hotel designs.¹²

The Holiday Inn of Bardstown was Bardstown's second chain hotel. In 1964 the General Nelson Motel, affiliated with the Quality Courts United referral chain, opened on the commercial strip leading westward from the downtown. The General Nelson opened during a period of transition in the chain, which in 1963 converted from a cooperative to a for-profit corporation with

¹⁰ Martha Salsman, personal communication with Dan Pezzoni, October 2022; *Kentucky Standard*, February 5 and October 22, 1970; WBRT radio station news release, February 4, 1970. A March 18, 1971, article in the *Kentucky Standard* put the hotel's original capacity at 80 guest rooms with seating for 76 in the hotel restaurant, 46 in the Cardinal Room coffee shop/lounge, and 180 in the meeting room/banquet hall. The same article noted the existence of a guest room that was specially equipped for disabled patrons with wider doorways and a ramped entry, and a portable dancefloor that could be moved into the hall for special events. A July 20, 1972, article in the *Kentucky Standard* described a banquet of 200 people as "near capacity." The Youngs received their Holiday Inn training shortly before the opening of Holiday Inn University, a training center built in Olive Branch, Mississippi, in 1971-72 (*Holiday Inn University*).

¹¹ Kemmons Wilson Companies website.

¹² Knollenberg, "Holiday Inn Highrise East," 7-8.

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franchising. The General Nelson features a two-story Modernist room block with balcony access, the same arrangement adopted for the Holiday Inn, however the building was smaller (thirty-nine rooms) and did not include on-site dining and convention facilities. The General Nelson did have a swimming pool, which was a requirement of affiliation with Quality Courts United, as were other amenities such as air conditioning wall-to-wall room carpeting. Quality Courts United was traditionally a referral chain, in which hotels operated independently but affiliated for mutual promotion, and a June 4, 1964, local newspaper announcement of the motel's opening identified Quality Courts as a referral firm. However, the arrangement between the motel and chain was similar to the later association between Bard Enterprises and Holiday Inn, and the General Nelson Motel may therefore be considered the community's first de facto chain hotel, though the Holiday Inn of Bardstown was larger in size and offered more in amenities: specifically, on-site convention and banquet facilities.¹³

Described as a "tourist and convention facility" shortly before its opening on April 1, 1971, the Holiday Inn of Bardstown quickly assumed its place as the Bardstown/Nelson County community's premier meeting and event venue. As a hotel and convention center the Holiday Inn of Bardstown was unique in Bardstown and Nelson County during the historic period. No other local hostelry offered on-site convention and banquet facilities. Hotel convention centers were recognized as an important economic driver by period planners. For example, in 1962 the Fairfax County (Virginia) Planning Division promoted the concept of a hotel convention center for its fast-growing Tysons Corner area, noting such a facility "would fulfill a definite need and would be a considerable financial asset to the County." Like the Holiday Inn of Bardstown, the projected Tysons Corner hotel and convention center (which was subsequently built) would benefit from proximity to and visibility from a major multilane highway (the Capital Beltway at Tysons Corner).¹⁴

Wedding-associated events were a staple of the hotel's banquet business, the hotel providing a secular alternative to church facilities such as Bardstown's Knights of Columbus Hall. The wedding reception of Jane Dawson Taylor and James Bertram Roby in April 1971 was the first of many to be held at the hotel, and James Roby was the first individual to use the hotel pool when his groomsmen threw him in. In addition to wedding receptions, bridesmaid luncheons and anniversary dinners were held at the hotel. In an October 1971 advertisement the hotel invited the public to "Party With Us!" Groups and events the hotel hoped to attract included birthday

¹³ *Kentucky Standard*, May 7 and June 4, 1964; Nelson County, Kentucky, Property Card (Map 45C00-19-024); Jakle et al, *Motel in America*, 162-163.

¹⁴ *Kentucky Standard*, March 18, 1971; *Master Plan for the Tysons Corner Area*, 2. The only other area business known to advertise meeting facilities during the 1970s was Jones Kentucky Home Restaurant, which advertised "meeting rooms" in a 1974 business directory (*Polk's Bardstown [Nelson County, Kentucky] City Directory, 1974*, 44). The Jones Kentucky Home Restaurant provided a convenient dining option for patrons of the General Nelson Motel located next door, though it was not described as part of the hotel business (*Kentucky Standard*, June 4, 1964). Martha Salsman notes that the General Nelson Motel added meeting facilities at a later date (Martha Salsman, personal communication with Dan Pezzoni, October 2022).

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parties, bridge clubs, graduation and awards banquets, and class and family reunions. Proms and dances were also envisioned.¹⁵

On April 8, 1971, a week after opening, the hotel advertised “We are now booking Banquets, Meetings.” Bardstown business and social organizations responded enthusiastically. Local organizations and businesses meeting at the hotel during the April 1971 to December 1972 period, in some instances on multiple occasions, included:

- Bardstown Chamber of Commerce (Annual Ladies Dinner and Membership Meeting)
- Bardstown Garden Club
- Bardstown Gulf Dealers (Awards Dinner)
- Bardstown Lions Club
- Bardstown Optimist Club (Installation Dinner, Ladies Night, and Youth Appreciation Night)
- Bardstown Senior Citizens Club
- Bardstown Volunteer Fire Department (Annual Dinner)
- Barton Brands Inc. (Barton Distillery; Awards Dinner)
- Bird & Son (Employee Dinner)
- Kiwanis Club of Bardstown (Annual Charter Night Dinner)
- Nelson County Jaycees (Installation Banquet)

Some groups met regularly at the hotel; others, like the Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce, continued to meet at other locations like the Old Kentucky Home Country Club and Talbott Tavern (it would have been important for organizations like the Chamber with its communitywide business membership not to show favoritism). Some of these local organization meetings were major affairs. For example, the Chamber’s January 10, 1972, Ladies Night Dinner featured *Courier-Journal* columnist Joe Creason and was limited to 150 ticket-holders.¹⁶

The hotel successfully marketed itself to a variety of statewide organizations and even groups outside Kentucky. The Kentucky Chapter of the American Public Works Association held its two-day annual meeting in conjunction with the 1971 Public Works and Equipment Show at the hotel in July 1971. Eighty-four chapter members attended, many bringing their families and inspecting the Equipment Show’s “large displays of heavy equipment” on the back part of the hotel property. Chapter president Russell Marshall of Frankfort lauded the hotel for its hospitality and stated “the facilities were [the] best we’ve ever had.” “We’re looking forward to further meetings at Bardstown,” attendees told the local paper. Later in the month Kentucky Lieutenant Governor Wendell Ford addressed the Kentucky Magistrates and Commissioners Convention at the hotel. In October the Fifth District Kentucky Welfare Association held its luncheon meeting there, followed by the Western Ohio Academy of Dental Practice Administration, “meeting for the first time out of Ohio,” who were served an “old-fashioned

¹⁵ *Kentucky Standard*, March 18, April 29, May 20, June 3, and October 28, 1971; Jane Roby, personal communication with Ashlyn Ackerman, 2022.

¹⁶ *Kentucky Standard*, September 9, 16, 30, October 7, November 18, December 16, 30, 1971; January 6, 27, February 3, March 2, May 25, June 15, July 6, October 19, November 30, December 7, 28, 1972.

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Kentucky burgoo dinner.” Statewide or out-of-area organizations meeting at the hotel in 1972 included the Nationwide Insurance Company’s Southern District (in June), the Executive Board of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association (also in June), the Purchasing Management Association of Louisville (in September; the Association’s “Summer Outing and dinner-dance”), and the Mid-Kentucky Football Conference (in November).¹⁷

The hotel served specialty foods and arranged various musical acts for the entertainment of guests. In June 1972 the hotel’s Cardinal Room Restaurant offered an Italian Night Buffet Style dinner with “special entertainment” by Alfredo and Peppi Martinez, “the strolling minstrels straight from the Casa Crisanti” restaurant in Louisville. “Opal at the Organ” serenaded patrons in the hotel’s Oak Room dining room in November 1971. Later in the hotel’s history a small golf course was laid out on the back of the property (Figure 04).¹⁸

Some of the more recent changes to the hotel were completed by BCD Construction of Bardstown, headed by Michael Salsman, the husband of Martha Salsman and son-in-law of Donald Young. The changes included the addition of the EIFS- and brick-encased piers to the balconies, the addition of the EIFS-faced gable to the porte cochere, and certain interior changes. In 1985 the *Kentucky Standard* reported on the addition of a “mini-convention center” to the back of the lobby/restaurant/convention center wing. Built by Buzick Construction Company, the addition was projected to expand banquet/convention seating from 100 people to 350 people (other sources give other figures for the original capacity). Donald Young commented, “We feel that Bardstown has needed a larger meeting facility for quite some time because of the increasing population and growing industrialization within the community. Having adequate meeting space could even have some influence on additional industry locating here.” One development since the end of the period of significance is the loss of the original Holiday Inn sign. According to a recent posting at the website Dead Motels USA, “The original Holiday Inn sign was retired in the 1980’s and only four are known to be in existence.”¹⁹

In 2016 the Bardstown *Kentucky Standard* summarized the hotel’s importance to the community and sketched in later developments:

Tom Ballard, Donald Young, Don Newcomb, Challen McCoy, Tom Dawson and Dinwiddie Mathis formed Bard Enterprises and by late 1970 [*sic*], 82 rooms were available for the traveling public, along with a full-service restaurant, a bar and meeting spaces. In the early ‘80s, under a mandate from Memphis-based Holiday Inn corporate, Bard Enterprises completed an exterior renovation and added 33 rooms and a convention center. The work meant that the motel would be able to retain the Holiday Inn brand.

¹⁷ *Kentucky Standard*, July 15, 22, October 14, 21, 1971; June 22, September 14, November 30, 1972.

¹⁸ *Kentucky Standard*, November 11, 1971, and June 8, 1972; Dead Motels USA website; Martha Salsman recalls a 1970s Christmas party sponsored by Bardstown’s Clyde’s grocery store which featured entertainers from the *Hee Haw* television show (Martha Salsman, personal communication with Dan Pezzoni, October 2022).

¹⁹ Martha Salsman, personal communication with Ashlyn Ackerman, June 2022; *Kentucky Standard*, June 7, 1985, and contemporaneous undated clipping.

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From the beginning, the local motel complex was a hit in Bardstown. Any major Chamber of Commerce event or convention was held at the Holiday Inn. Touring entertainment acts would appear there, and local bands, such as Daybreak, appeared on weekends in the bar/lounge. By the late '90s, a looming major problem developed. The traveling public was demanding interior access rooms. All 104 Holiday Inn rooms were external access, and converting them to inside access was cost prohibitive.

Bard Enterprises decided to sell the property in 2004 rather than make the upgrades necessary to internalize access. The hotel, which was affiliated with Days Inn in 2003 and later with Quality Inn, went through a series of owners and had closed by 2016. Trail Hotel Ltd. acquired the property in 2021 and plans a rehabilitation.²⁰

Integrity Evaluation

The National Register defines integrity as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” and recognizes seven aspects of integrity. The National Register further states: “To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects . . . Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.”²¹

The seven aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown stands at its original location.

Design: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown retains “the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style” that characterized it during the period of significance. However, subsequent modifications and additions detract from this aspect of integrity, specifically the addition of a Postmodern pedimented porte cochere roof, synthetic stucco encased balcony piers and exterior guest wing stair towers, a mansard parapet, and guest room wing and lobby/banquet hall wing extensions. Unlike a “slipcover” addition, which completely masks a building’s original appearance, the Holiday Inn of Bardstown’s original U-shaped form, floor plan and balcony circulation system, major public spaces and room layouts, cantilevered reinforced concrete balcony structure, and underlying Modernist style remain dominant. Also, in early October 2022, exploratory demolition proved the feasibility of removing the synthetic stucco encased balcony piers, cornices, and mansard parapet on a section of the building. Much of this removal was accomplished in December 2022. Of the three other historic resources on the property, two (swimming pool and playground; grounds) are classified as contributing and one (sign) is classified as non-contributing. The sign has lost its upper section, which featured the Holiday Inn chain’s distinctive cursive logo on a green field, arrow and star elements, and neon

²⁰ *Kentucky Standard*, August 25, 2016; Nelson County Deed Book 577, p. 312; Nelson County Plat Cabinet 8 Slot 46.

²¹ “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” 44.

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and incandescent lighting. Available evidence suggests almost no pre-1980s Holiday Inn signs survive nationwide, so this is a loss that is general across the building type.

Setting: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown's physical environment retains much of its historic character. The grounds and associated swimming pool/playground appear much as they were designed in 1970-71, though the former have grown up some. Moving out from the nominated area, the adjacent 1960s Bluegrass Parkway roadbed and interchange and undeveloped farm fields across the parkway are much as they were in 1970-71, and an adjacent service station evokes the Gulf Oil station that existed during the period of significance and is not out of keeping with the commercial ambiance of the property.

Materials: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown retains many of the materials that characterized it historically, for example decorative brickwork, exposed concrete, steel balcony railings, and guest room plate glass windows. Some materials/elements have been lost, for example the original cladding material on the 1970-71 lobby wing mansard and the original guest room air conditioning grates. Some areas of historic material are obscured by added post-historic fabric, as noted above.

Workmanship: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown retains much of the simple Modernist workmanship that characterized it originally, for example brick and concrete finishes and construction details. Other detail, for example the narrow metal flashing on the leading edge of the flat concrete roof, survives behind by 1980s additions, was revealed by demolition in December 2022.

Feeling: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown continues to express the historic sense of a particular period of time, specifically the chain/franchise system, hotel amenities like swimming pools and on-site restaurants, and proximity to high-speed motorways that characterized hotel development during the early 1970s.

Association: The Holiday Inn of Bardstown is the place where the locally significant activities such as banquets, conventions, etc. described in the text occurred, as well as the hotel business that sustained the property, and the hotel is sufficiently intact to convey those relationships.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Bardstown, Ky., . . . South Central Bell Telephone Directory, 1978.

Bogert, Pen. "Baldwin's Tourist Court Residence/Office." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2011.

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_____. "Wilson Motel." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2011.

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Hibbs, Dixie. *The Kentucky Standard Centennial 1900-2000 History Book*. Bardstown, Ky.: That Special Touch Publishing, 2001.

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Knollenberg, Emily Z. "Holiday Inn Highrise East." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2018.

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Nelson County aerial photos (undated). Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bardstown, Ky.

Nelson County deed, incorporation, plat records, and property cards. Nelson County Clerk of Court, Bardstown, Ky.

Nelson County Office Building plaque, Bardstown, Ky.

Polk's Bardstown (Nelson County, Kentucky) City Directory, 1974. Taylor, Mi.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1974.

Salsman, Martha, collection. Bardstown, Ky.

_____. Personal communication with Ashlyn Ackerman, June 2022.

_____. Personal communication with Dan Pezzoni, October 2022.

WBRT radio station news release, February 4, 1970.

Willis, Alfred. "Holiday Inn University." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2020.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property approximately 4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.78650 | Longitude: -85.48697 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is portrayed on the approximately 1:135-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the hotel and closely related resources constructed during the period of significance (1971-72). The boundary excludes an associated house built before the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni, Ashlyn Ackerman, and Jessica McCarron
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates (Pezzoni)
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net

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telephone: (540) 464-5315

date: March 21, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Holiday Inn of Bardstown

City or Vicinity: Bardstown County: Nelson State: Kentucky

Photographer: varies by photo Date Photographed: varies by photo

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

Photo 01: Site photo, facing E (Ashlyn Ackerman, 3/20/23)

Photo 02: Exterior – porte cochere, facing NE ((Ashlyn Ackerman, 2/15/23)

Photo 03: Exterior – swimming pool and banquet hall wing, facing NW (Ashlyn Ackerman, 2/15/23)

Photo 04: Exterior – banquet hall wing side, facing SW (Ashlyn Ackerman, 8/22/22)

Photo 05: Exterior – front guest room wing, facing NW (Ashlyn Ackerman, 2/15/23)

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- Photo 06: Exterior – south guest room wing stair tower, facing SW (Ashlyn Ackerman, April 2022)
- Photo 07: Exterior – metal balcony railings, (Ashlyn Ackerman, 12/12/22)
- Photo 08: Exterior – original spandrels exposed (Ashlyn Ackerman, 12/12/22)
- Photo 09: Exterior – metal stair in corridor (Ashlyn Ackerman, 12/12/22)
- Photo 10: Exterior – front guest room wing, facing E (Ashlyn Ackerman, 2/15/23)
- Photo 11: Interior – front lobby (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 12: Interior – office off lobby (Ashlyn Ackerman, 2/15/23)
- Photo 13: Interior – banquet hall corridor (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 14: Interior – double doors off lobby corridor (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 15: Interior – door off lobby corridor (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 16: Interior – banquet hall (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 17: Interior – guest room with hideaway bed (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 18: Exterior – swimming pool, facing E (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 19: Exterior – playground equipment, facing W (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 20: Exterior – hotel sign, facing S (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)
- Photo 21: Exterior – east lawn view towards residential neighborhood, facing NE (J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2022)

Figures

- Figure 01: 1970 architect's rendering of the hotel, William W. Bond, Jr. & Associates
- Figure 02: Original Holiday Inn hotel sign
- Figure 03: Holiday Inn building letters ca. 1970
- Figure 04: Aerial map ca. 1980s showing current footprint of hotel and additions, plus a golf course to the southeast that operated briefly
- Figure 05: Construction photo ca. 1970
- Figure 06: Photo of the property showing 1980s non-historic materials, Aug. 2022
- Figure 07: Selective demolition of the non-historic materials in progress, fall 2022
- Figure 08: Original flat roof is once again exposed after removal of non-historic materials., Feb. 2023

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Park Service

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Figure 01: Architect's rendering of the hotel, ca. 1970

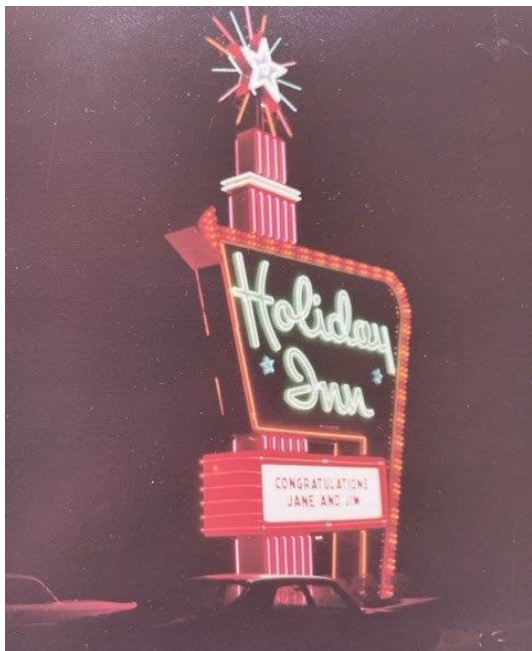


Figure 02: Original Holiday Inn hotel sign



Figure 03: Holiday Inn building letters ca. 1970

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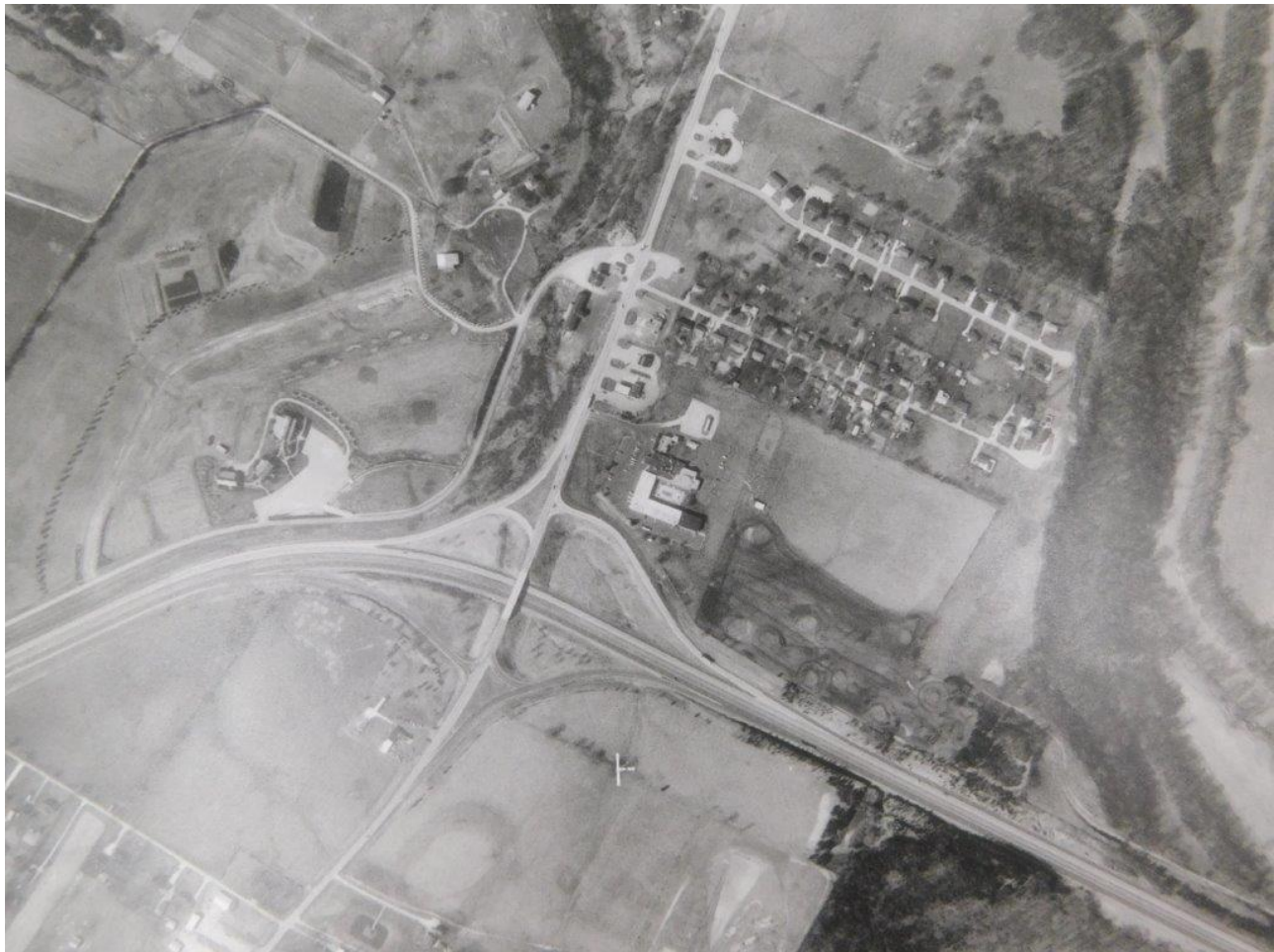


Figure 04: Aerial map ca. 1980s showing current footprint of hotel and additions, plus a golf course to the southeast that operated briefly.

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Figure 05: Construction photo ca. 1970



Figure 06: Photo of the property showing 1980s non-historic materials, Aug. 2022



Figure 07: Selective demolition of the non-historic materials in progress, fall 2022



Figure 08: Original flat roof is once again exposed after removal of non-historic materials, Feb. 2023

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