

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Millersburg Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: Various, See Table Below

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: Various, See Table Below

City or town: Millersburg State: Kentucky County: Bourbon

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 Xlocal
Applicable National Register Criteria: XA ___B ___C ___D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: Craig Potts/SHPO Date _____ Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <p>_____ Signature of commenting official: Date _____</p> <p>_____ Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 95

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/Trade, Business
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
RELIGION/Religious Facilities
EDUCATION/School
EDUCATION/Education Related
LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/Trade, Business
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
RELIGION/Religious Facilities
LANDSCAPE/Park
RECREATION AND CULTURE
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19th and Early 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Commercial Style

LATE 19th and Early 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: International
Style
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch
OTHER: National I-House
OTHER: Minimal Traditional
OTHER: Contemporary
OTHER: 20th Century Vernacular

Materials:

Foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete
Exterior Walls: Brick, Wood, Vinyl,
Concrete, Stone
Roof: Stone, Metal, Asphalt, Synthetics

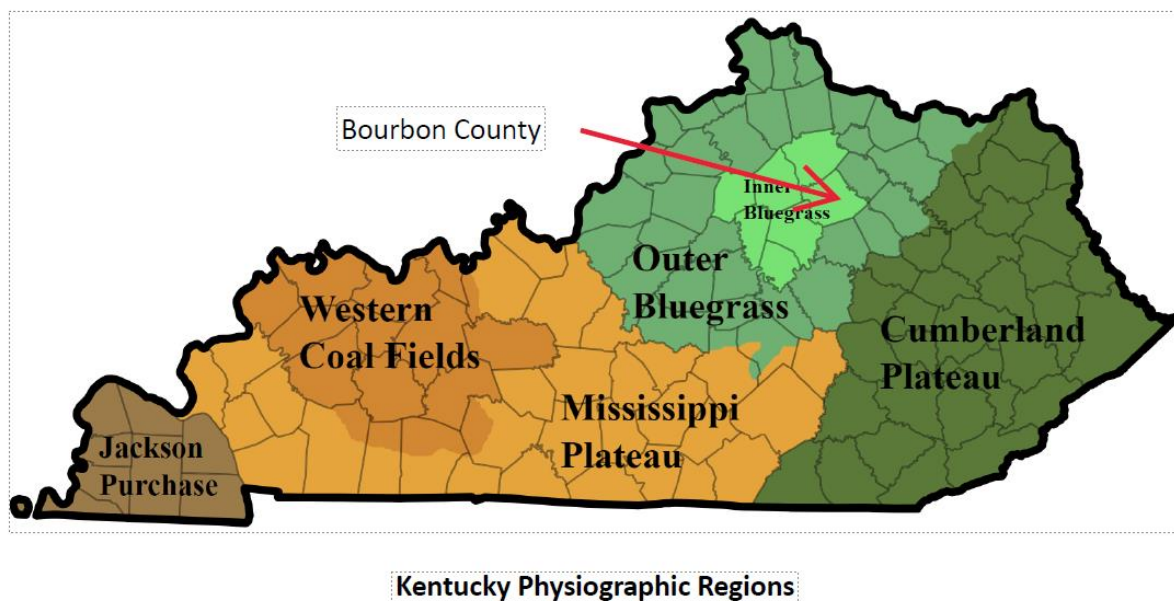
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

This nomination extends the Period of Significance of the Millersburg Historic District, originally listed in 1986 (NR# 86000697). The Millersburg Historic District encompasses most of the City of Millersburg, located Bourbon County, in the north central Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The district stretches along Main and Vimont Streets (north-south corridors) from their intersections of Second to Twelfth Streets. Main Street, being the major thoroughfare, bisects the entire City of Millersburg and the numbered streets that branch from it are given East and West directional names for which way they stretch off Main. The district centers around Main Street, the major thoroughfare for the town, and features most of the early construction in Millersburg and development into the automobile era. The district features a mix of uses: single- and multi-family dwellings, commercial buildings, a former educational/military institute, a Public Square, religious facilities, open lots, and industrial buildings. The original Period of Significance begins in 1800 and runs to 1935, stopping 50 years prior to the 1986 listing. This nomination proposes ending the Period of Significance in 1975, the year in which the Millersburg Military Institute's (MMI) junior campus closed. That event marked the beginning of the facility's decline and ended the era of the city's growth. This new Period of Significance will not alter the district boundary or the Criteria of eligibility. This nomination will also update the district's record of property conditions. As such, all buildings within the district boundaries have been re-evaluated for their contribution. The Millersburg Historic District features 95 Contributing Resources (94 buildings and 1 site) and 20 Non-Contributing resources (9 buildings and 11 sites). The district is in good condition overall, with some resources showing signs of disrepair but maintaining historic and architectural integrity.



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Figure 1. Boundaries of the Millersburg Historic District, as shown on an aerial map (Google Earth). Location in the general area can be seen in the insert corner callout.

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Narrative Description

The City of Millersburg is located roughly nine miles northeast of Paris, Kentucky, the county seat of Bourbon County, just east and south of U.S. Route 68. US 68 once coincided with the community's Main Street. The highway was improved with a bypass around the community in the middle of the 2010s, circumventing the heart of Millersburg, north of the South Fork Licking River, and just west of the former Covington and Lexington Railroad (later with a variety of names, the Lexington and Maysville Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and most recently the Transkentucky Transportation Railroad line, now out of service). There is a vast amount of farmland surrounding Millersburg on all sides, solidifying the rural nature of the area and the distinctiveness of the small commercial and residential enclave.

A very few resources are within the City of Millersburg yet outside the district, mostly along two ancillary north-south corridors, Trigg and Miller Streets, and along the continuance of the numbered streets. These arose during a period after 1975. Just north and west of the district is the Millersburg Cemetery, with interments dating back to the 18th century.

There have been little new construction or change to the district's layout since its 1986 listing. Most new construction is the replacement of a historic building with a new building; in most cases, empty lots remain empty. Two conspicuous changes include the demolition of the 19th century Millersburg Female College building (later named Millersburg Military Institute), now known as the Millersburg Square Apartment and a fire in 2022 that destroyed several buildings the northwest side of the 400 block of Main Street, leaving empty lots. For the most part, the district retains the earliest wave of residential and commercial construction that gave the town its identity. The district continues to have a low number of Non-Contributing resources, most of which are empty lots resulting from demolition, neglect, or fire. The nine non-contributing buildings consist of mobile homes, a modern garage, and other new construction.

Much of the community had been built by the 1930s, although there are a number of buildings that indicate that the community continued to be a place worthy of investment after WWII. Precision in determining just when the community ceased to expand is difficult because the local record office, Bourbon County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) only estimates date of construction. Thus, this author placed each resource within a construction date range to track date of construction. These ranges are the State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO's) 25-year time periods used for survey recording. While the dates are approximations, this project used historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic maps, historic atlases, and historic aerial imagery to confirm that contributing resources were on the landscape during the Period of Significance.

Physical Character of the District

The general spatial layout and infrastructure of the Millersburg Historic District is characteristic of any number of small rural towns that were established along major thoroughfares, trade routes, and railroad lines. The City of Millersburg, and subsequently the Millersburg Historic District, are bisected by Main Street, which was once one of the most important roadways in Bourbon County, connecting central Kentucky to the Ohio River. The rest of the district, and the city as a whole, is

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laid out in a logical grid pattern with other north-south corridors running parallel to Main Street, and numbered streets running perpendicular. This grid-like pattern creates a uniform district of standardized city blocks, with the exception of the former MMI campus on the northernmost end of the boundary, giving the district as a whole a sense of cohesion and adding to its integrity. One feature of Millersburg, shared by most historic Kentucky towns, is that the main corridor is not exclusively reserved for commercial resources. Instead, Main Street is lined with a mix of commercial and larger single-family resources and religious facilities, with some commercial buildings branching out onto the cross streets. This retained quality gives Millersburg its historic feeling.

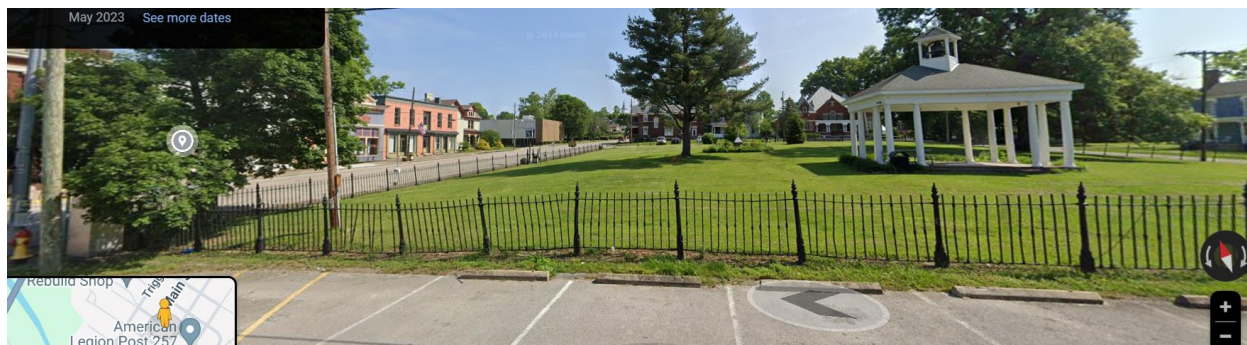


Allen House, MMI campus



Gymnasium, MMI campus

One significant feature of the Millersburg Historic District is the Public Square, which encompasses an entire city block between East Fifth and East Sixth Streets on the east side of Main Street. This site was “a significant element of the early town plan” and was “laid out during the early settlement of Millersburg in the 1790s.”¹ With the exception of a church that briefly occupied the northeast corner of the square in for decades in the mid-19th century, this park has remained a community green space and is a significant Contributing feature to the district.



Public Square, Millersburg KY. Surrounded by Main, Vimont, East 5th and East 6th Streets

¹ Millersburg Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky, National Register #86000697

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Similar to other rural towns laid out in a grid-like pattern, the blocks are not the only feature creating a sense of uniformity. The lots within the Millersburg Historic District are mostly homogenous in their layout, with the intended use being a deciding factor. The residential lots tend to be wider than other lots, with the houses having a modest setback from the curb, allowing for a small, yet functional, front yard. The commercial resources tend to sit on narrow lots and have little or no setbacks. Not all lots follow this layout, though. Some residences sit on larger lots and are set back a greater distance from the Right-of-Way, while others are situated on comparatively narrow lots. Some of Millersburg's most historic residential buildings have relatively no setback, with their front steps leading straight to the sidewalk. This trend was commonplace for some 19th century resources, especially when one gets nearer to the commercial center of a city, which is where these resources are largely located. There are some outliers in the district that do not adhere to these patterns, and these tend to be modern infill, the military campus, and religious facilities, all of which are situated in unique ways that fit their specific needs.



Millersburg KY, Main Street Looking Southwest

Three landscape factors contributed to Millersburg's success and give the town its physical identity. The first is that the town's infrastructure largely centers around Main Street. This indicates the central place of transportation in Millersburg's history. The ancient travel route through the town connected the Inner Bluegrass to ports on the Ohio River. This arrangement continued with the construction of the railroad line. The original Covington and Lexington Railroad line was established following the Civil War, with Millersburg having a stop on a branch line.

The second physical feature that characterizes the town is the presence of the MMI's original campus and its expansions. Millersburg had a regionally significant educational facility. Its presence led other institutions to choose this city as their home from the 19th century through the 21st century. The majority of that campus is still intact.

The third quality on the town's landscape is that high-style architectural resources lining historic corridors are still present. The homes of many of Millersburg's prominent citizens are still extant and convey a high level of integrity. These homes testify to Millersburg's economic success from mid-19th century through the mid-20th century. Similarly, several commercial and religious facilities are still extant and retain high amounts of architectural intactness, allowing them to also

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illustrate the economic success of the city that facilitated the construction of such high-style buildings. These factors combine to convey the cohesion and significance of the district as a whole.



105 E. Fifth Street



404 East Main Street

Residential Resources

Over half of the resources within the Millersburg Historic District are residential properties. One of the significant features of the district is the eclectic nature of the architecture, which indicates the town's ongoing growth while maintaining a visual cohesion even while there is architectural diversity. Single-family dwellings feature styles that run the gamut of revival styles. A number of houses showcase high styles from the 19th century, providing evidence of a general economic success among some families who resided there. Several residential properties also display more modest expressions of their style, which also provide a view of popular design trends. The district contains several residential resources built in the early- to mid-twentieth century—even more modest in form and style yet characteristic of the architectural inclinations of that period.



504 Vimont Street



608 Vimont Street

Millersburg exhibits a character of many Kentucky historic small towns, where residential construction is distributed over time randomly throughout the town. This contrasts with a situation

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where earliest construction is at the town's center, and later construction is evenly distributed as one moves away from the town center. It is hypothesized that three factors are at work in Millersburg's case: the town grows steadily through time, this growth requires residential construction that houses all economic sectors of society, and an acceptability of infill construction on vacant lots, whether those are lots where earlier houses might have been removed, or those lots were created through the subdivision of once-large residential lots. The interesting thing is that Millersburg achieved its townscape in the absence of explicit laws, such as planning and zoning regulations, but through more informal, unwritten social laws.



1123 Main Street



207 Main Street

While the location of the residential resources throughout the district does not readily inform the time period from which the house originates or the economic status of its residents, the styles and forms are believed to reveal those factors. The historic houses associated with the affluent tend to be much larger in form, rising at least two-stories in height and featuring a more sprawling floorplan, while the more modest 19th century housing tends to be a single level with typically a smaller, and often simpler footprint. Similarly, the early twentieth century resources tend to be 1-to-1.5 stories tall and range from modest in style to very decorative examples of a particular style, albeit one that lacks the embellishments characteristic of the high-style 19th century resources. The high-style houses tend to feature elaborate ornamentation as well as more frequent projections while the more modest homes tend to be utilitarian in form and feature minimal embellishment.

The district's older resources are often more easily recognized by their stylized, material, and overall architectural differences while the district's 20th century buildings display lesser amounts of architectural diversity. Possibly this narrowing of architectural flourish over time indicates a desire to reduce housing costs over time. Whatever accounts for it, early-to-mid 19th-century resources feature Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Victorian-era styles, while Millersburg's later houses have a more utilitarian appearance and include Craftsman and Minimal Traditional variants, as well as other simplistic mid-century styles.

Commercial and Religious Resources

The commercial resources mostly exist in a singular, centralized commercial core that stretches along Main Street and its perpendicular intersecting streets from Third Street north to Seventh

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Street, with most of the resources standing on the west side of Main. The most notable exception to this is the block of commercial resources on the south side of East Fifth Street. Most of the commercial resources were built between the last three decades of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th century. There have been some infill of commercial properties since that time, most notably, the former Texaco Station at the south corner of Main and East Fourth Streets, which was a part of the growth of the city to accommodate the rise in automobile traffic. A second infill related to automobile traffic is the R&S Motel that dates to the mid-20th century.



Texaco Station



R&S Motel

A third is the Stamler Building, which housed what would become the only significant industry in town in the second half of the 20th century. The majority of the commercial properties are one-to-two-story brick buildings with various architectural ornamentations, indicative of downtown commercial hubs from the turn of the century. Such features include cast-iron storefronts, denticulated cornices, Tuscan columns, jack arch windows, decorative corbels, stylized pilasters, and architecturally delineated separations between the first-floor commercial storefronts and the various uses of the second levels.



Stamler Building Complex



Millersburg Baptist Church

While the commercial core is primarily made up of former and current commercial buildings, there were other functions present here. For example, the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows had a hall in this commercial corridor that is still extant, however the former Millersburg Opera House and the other commercial buildings on the northern half of the city block on the west side of Main Street between West Fourth and Fifth Streets, including the post office, were lost to a fire in the

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last few years. Some of the more impressive, and distinctive buildings in this commercial core were once banks that have since been repurposed for other commercial endeavors.



Woods Chapel CME Church, 118 Vimont St.



Second Christian Church 704 Vimont St.

There are a total of six churches located within the Millersburg Historic District. The churches are evenly dispersed throughout the district, given its small area, with three fronting Main Street, two fronting Vimont (including the southernmost resource that the district boundaries extended in order to include), and one on East Sixth Street at the corner of East Sixth and Vimont Streets. Five of the churches are more elaborate brick buildings, while the sixth, the one at 704 Vimont Street, the former Second Christian Church, is a simple nave planned frame church with wood siding and minimal embellishments. This church was constructed following the Civil War as a place of worship for Millersburg's African American residents.

Non-Contributing Resources

There are relatively few Non-Contributing resources in the Millersburg Historic District. All of the Non-Contributing buildings were built after the Period of Significance, while the majority of the Non-Contributing resources are empty lots. The most notable instance of buildings constructed after the Period of Significance are the Millersburg Square Apartments, which were built on the former site of the Millersburg Female College and later the junior school for MMI.

Project Methodology

When surveying and assessing a historic district that contains almost an entire city, certain methodologies must be employed, and thus explained to allow the reader to fully understand the information presented. One of the key elements that must be examined, identified and explained is the Period of Significance. The updated Period of Significance for the Millersburg Historic District begins in 1800, the opening year of the POS in the original listing, and ends in 1975, roughly corresponding with the NPS 50-year rule, but also marking the closure of MMI's junior school, thus marking the slow decline of the institute, which was a major economic force in the city, that ultimately closed for good in the early 21st century.

Once the Period of Significance has been identified, a comprehensive list of all resources within the district's boundaries whose construction falls within that time span must be compiled. In order

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to do this, other datasets were consulted. The Bourbon County PVA does have an up-to-date database with each parcel in the county which includes some key attributes, such as square footage, owner information, and zoning, but it does not have any information on the dates of construction.

When mapping did not yield reliable construction dates, the following methods were used to determine whether that resource would be evaluated Contributing or Non-Contributing. As is commonplace among rural communities, especially those that have a history spanning over one hundred years, many of the buildings have undergone some material changes, namely in a replacement of exterior material, small additions, and a change in fenestration. Additionally, some resources have experienced more noticeable and severe changes, such as unsympathetic additions. Many such changes occurred during the historic period and continue to the present, especially as economic factors affect a city. Some of these changes have become a part of the definable character of such areas, meaning that families, who might be financially burdened in ways that affluent families are not, pride themselves on remodeling their house, even if it is in ways that fall outside of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, used by the historic preservation community which includes SHPO and cities with local historic preservation ordinances. Such an example is seen in the replacement, or covering, of original exterior wall cladding with something newer, "prettier," and easier to maintain, such as vinyl siding. The same is true for replacement windows. As such, in the Millersburg Historic District, these alterations do mark a change in the building's historic identity, but will not become factors which lead to a Non-contributing determination, as long as the building is still able to convey its valuable form, features, and details. These determinations were made for each building that was built within the Period of Significance and are outlined in the table below.

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Figure 2. Millersburg Historic District, entire district, showing Contributing Resources.

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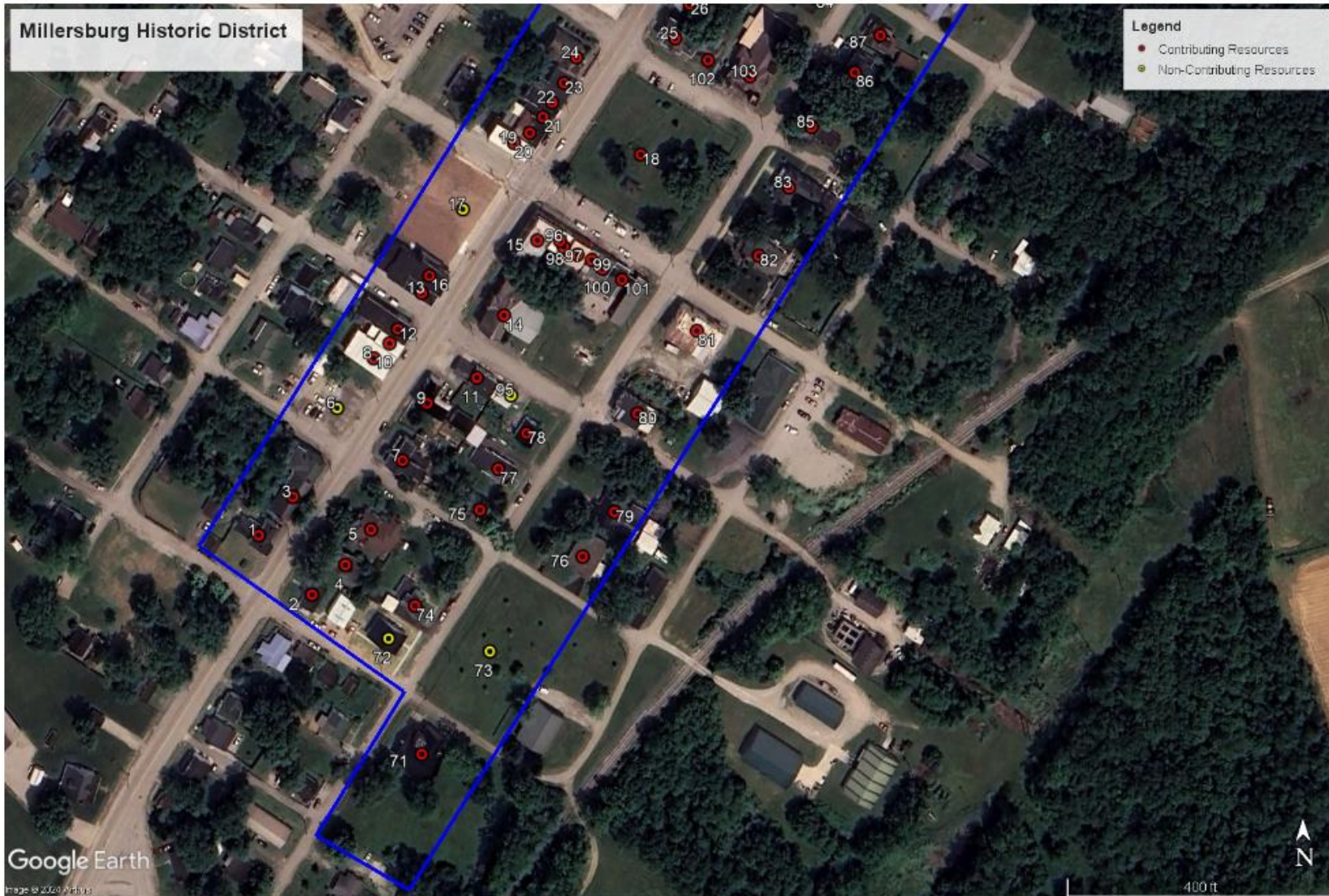


Figure 3. Detail of Millersburg Historic District Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources, 1 of 3.

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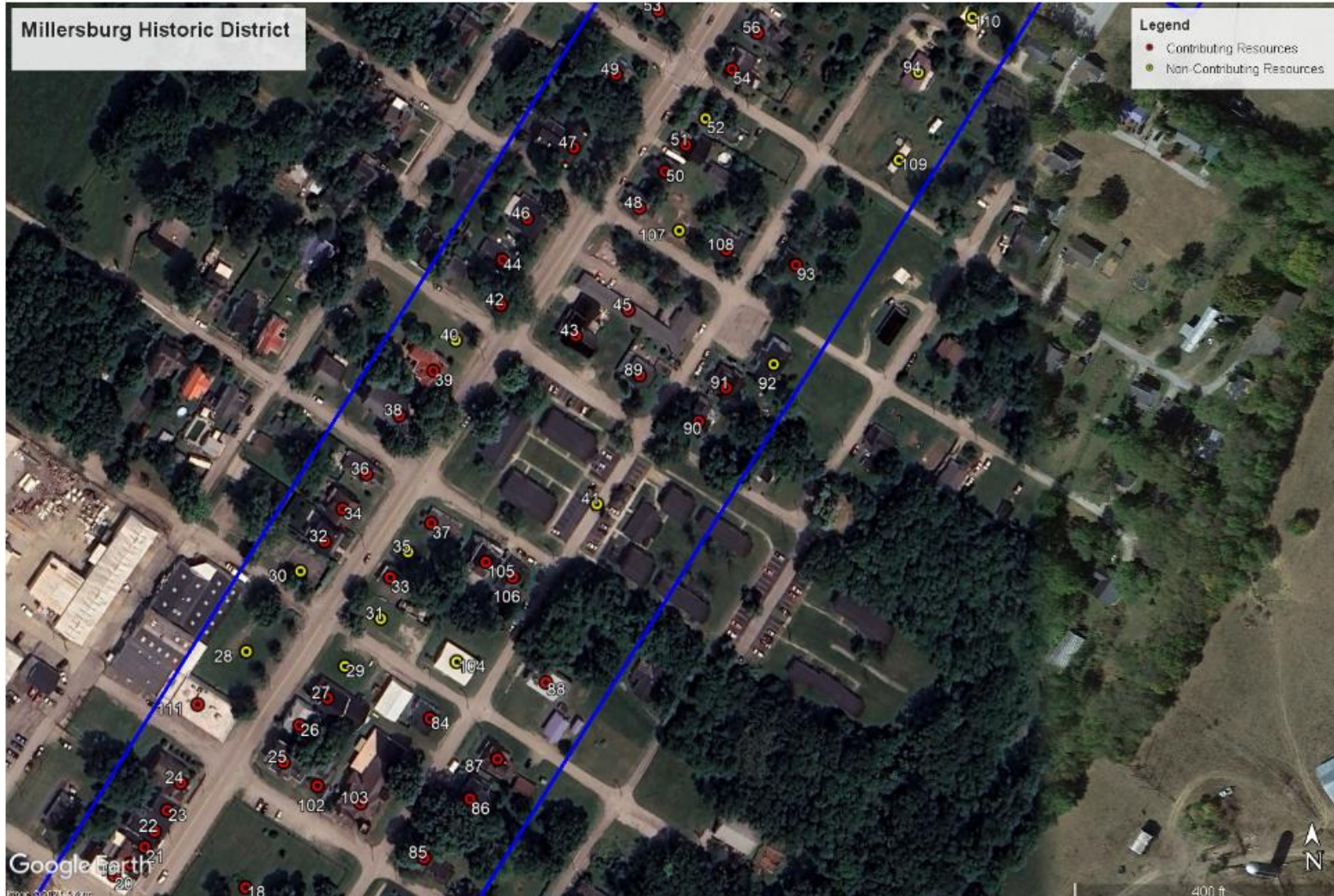


Figure 4. Detail of Millersburg Historic District Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources, 2 of 3.

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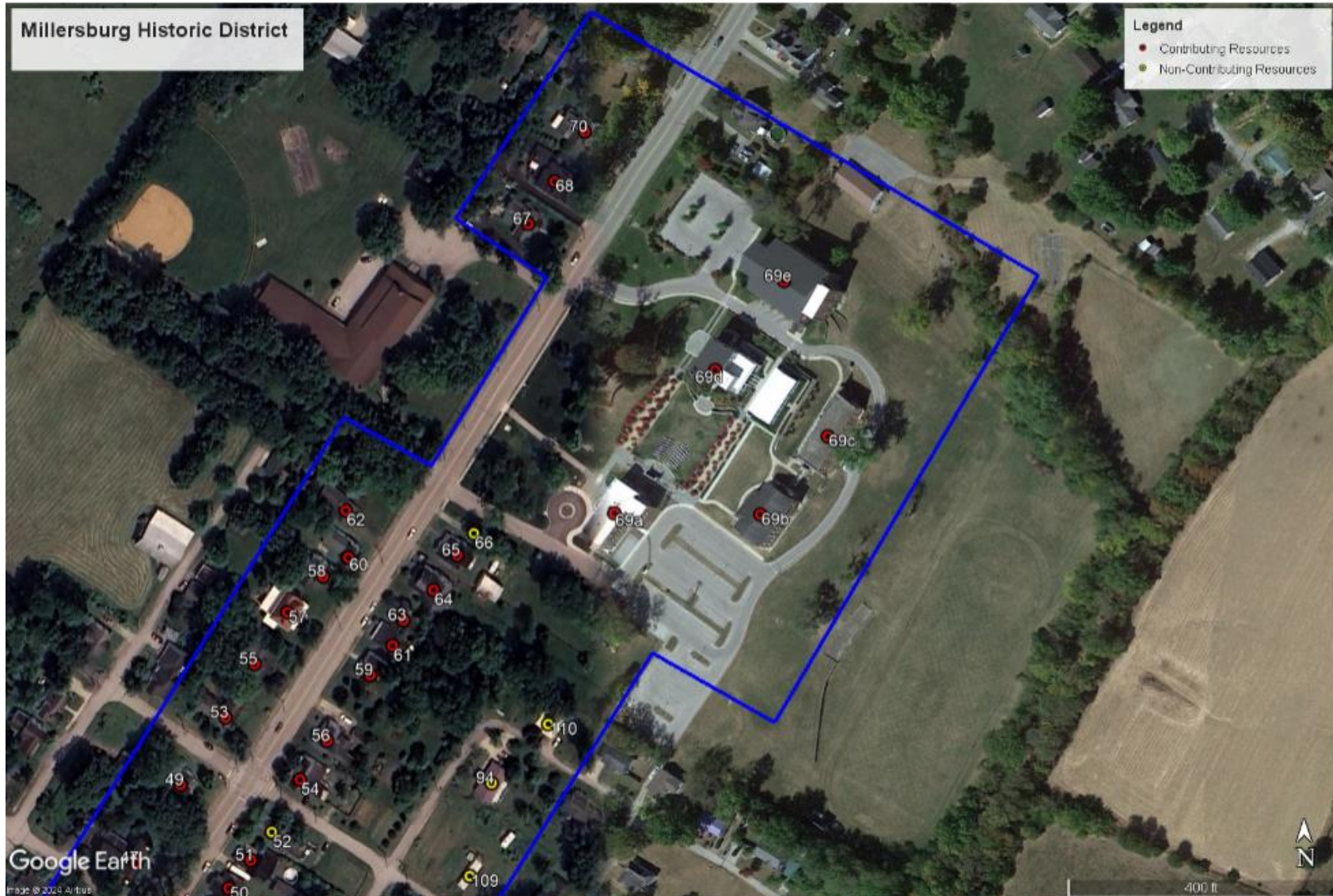


Figure 5. Detail of Millersburg Historic District Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources, 3 of 3.

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Table 1. List of Resources within the Millersburg Historic District.

Inventory Number	KHC Site Number	Address/Name	Year Built (estimate)	Style/Form	NRHP Eligibility
1	BBM 124	201 Main St – House	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
2	BBM 139	202 Main St - House	1935-1950	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
3	BBM 123	203-207 Main St – McKee-Vimont Row Houses	1800-1824	Federal	Contributing (Individually Listed)
4	BBM 127	204 Main St – House	1900-1924	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing
5	BBM 126	206 Main St – House	1850-1874	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing
6	BBM 113 - Demolished	301 Main St – Parking Lot	Ca. 1980	NA	Non-Contributing
7	BBM 116	302 Main St – Pruitt House	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
8	BBM 112	303 Main St – Pruitt Funeral Home	1900-1924	Commercial-TOC	Contributing
9	BBM 115	304 Main St – House	1800-1824	Federal	Contributing
10	BBM 140	305 Main St – Sophia’s Hair Design	1900-1924	Commercial TOC	Contributing
11	BBM 114	306 Main St – Linton-Stone Texaco Station	1900-1924	Commercial TOC	Contributing
12	BBM 141	307 Main St – Frosty Rankin Art Center	1900-1924	Commercial TOC	Contributing
13	BBM 100	401 Main St – Odd Fellows Hall	1875-1899	Greek Revival	Contributing
14	BBM 101	402 Main St – First Christian Church	1825-1849	Gothic Revival	Contributing
15	BBM 102	404 Main St – Farmer Bank	1900-1924	Classical Revival	Contributing
16	BBM 99	407 Main St – Bryan Building	1875-1899	Italianate	Contributing
17	BBM 95-99 - Demolished	411 Main St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
18	BBM 92	Main Block Between 5th & 6th & Vimont – Millersburg Public Square	ca. 1800	NA	Contributing
19	BBM 91	501 Main St – Farmers Exchange Bank	1925-1949	Colonial Revival	Contributing
20	BBM 90	503 Main St – Commercial Building	1925-1949	Greek Revival	Contributing
21	BBM 89	511 Main St – Commercial Building	1900-1924	Greek Revival	Contributing
22	BBM 88	509 Main St – Exchange Bank	1900-1924	Colonial Revival	Contributing
23	BBM 87	515 Main St – J.M. Vimont Building	1850-1874	Italianate	Contributing
24	BBM 86	519 Main St – House	1900-1924	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing

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Inventory Number	KHC Site Number	Address/Name	Year Built (estimate)	Style/Form	NRHP Eligibility
25	BBM 75	602 Main St – House	1900-1924	Colonial Revival	Contributing
26	BBM 74	604 Main St – Joseph Miller House	1850-1874	Gothic Revival	Contributing
27	BBM 73	698 Main St – Millersburg Baptist Church	1850-1874	Gothic Revival	Contributing
28	BBM 69-70 - Demolished	Main St Between 6th And 7 th – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
29	BBM 72 - Demolished	608 Main St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
30	BBM 59 – Demolished	701 Main St – Parking Lot	2000	NA	Non-Contributing
31	BBM 63 - Demolished	702 Main St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
32	BBM 58	703 Main St – House	1900-1924	Colonial Revival	Contributing
33	BBM 62	704 Main St – House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
34	BBM 57	705 Main St – House	1925-1949	Craftsman	Contributing
35	BBM 61 - Demolished	706 Main St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
36	BBM 56	707 Main St – House	1850-1899	Eclectic	Contributing
37	BBM 60	708 Main St – Baston House	1825-1849	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
38	BBM 55	801 Main St – First Presbyterian Church	1850-1874	Gothic Revival	Contributing
39	BBM 54	803 Main St – House	1850-1874	Italianate	Contributing
40	BBM 53 - Demolished	805 Main St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
41	BBM 143	806 Main St – Millersburg Place Apartments	1970-1999	Colonial Modern	Non-Contributing
42	BBM 47	901 Main St – H. Trigg House	1825-1849	Greek Revival	Contributing
43	BBM 49	902 Main St – W.H. Savage House	1900-1924	Greek Revival	Contributing
44	BBM 46	903 Main St – House	1925-1949	Vernacular Modern	Contributing
45	BBM 48	904 Main St – R&S Motel	1950-1974	Vernacular Modern	Contributing
46	BBM 45	905 Main St – A Trigg House	1850-1874	Greek Revival	Contributing
47	BBM 37	1001 Main St – James Batterson House	1825-1849	Greek Revival	Contributing

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Inventory Number	KHC Site Number	Address/Name	Year Built (estimate)	Style/Form	NRHP Eligibility
48	BBM 41	1002 Main St – House	1925-1949	Craftsman	Contributing
49	BBM 36	1003 Main St – Henery Batterson House	1825-1849	Federal	Contributing
50	BBM 40	1004 Main St – House	1900-1924	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing
51	BBM 39	1006 Main St – House	1900-1924	Vernacular	Contributing
52	BBM 151	1008 Main St – House	1975-1999	Mobile Home	Non-Contributing
53	BBM 27	1101 Main St – Piper-Brown House	1850-1874	I-House	Contributing
54	BBM 35	1102 Main St – Rev Savage House	1850-1874	Gothic Revival	Contributing
55	BBM 26	1103 Main St – House	1925-1949	Craftsman	Contributing
56	BBM 34	1104 Main St – House	1900-1924	Gable Front and Wing	Contributing
57	BBM 25	1105 Main St - House	1900-1924	American Four Square	Contributing
58	BBM 24	1107 Main St - House	1900-1924	Queen Anne	Contributing
59	BBM 32	1108 Main St - House	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
60	BBM 23	1109 Main St – Butler House	1875-1899	Gothic Victorian	Contributing
61	BBM 31	1110 Main St – House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
62	BBM 22	1111 Main St – Butler House	1900-1924	Craftsman	Contributing
63	BBM 30	1112 Main St – House	1900-1924	Colonial Revival	Contributing
64	BBM 21	114 Main St – Presbyterian Church House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
65	BBM 20	1116 Main St – House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
66	BBM 19 - Demolished	1118 Main St – Empty Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
67	BBM 144	1119 Main St - House	1875-1899	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing
68	BBM 145	1121 Main St - House	1900-1924	American Foursquare	Contributing
69a	BBM 18a	1122 Main St – MMI – McIntyre Hall - Dormitory	1850-1974	Greek Revival / 20 th Century Institutional	Contributing
69b	BBM 18b	1122 Main St – MMI – Gamble Hall – Cafeteria/Student Center			Contributing

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Inventory Number	KHC Site Number	Address/Name	Year Built (estimate)	Style/Form	NRHP Eligibility
69c	BBM 18c	1122 Main St – MMI – Miller Hall - Dormitory			Contributing
69d	BBM 18d	1122 Main St – MMI – Allen House – Administration Building			Contributing
69e	BBM 18e	1122 Main St – MMI – Roger C. Womack War Memorial Gymnasium - Gymnasium			Contributing
70	BBM 17	1123 Main St – Layson House	1900-1924	Queen Anne	Contributing
71	BBM 136	118 Vimont St – Woods Chapel CME Church	1900-1924	Late Gothic Revival	Contributing
72	BBM 154	201 Vimont St – House	ca. 2022	Contemporary.	Non-Contributing
73	BBM 134 - Demolished	202 Vimont St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
74	BBM 131	205 Vimont St – House	1875-1899	Gable Front and Wing	Contributing
75	BBM 120	301 Vimont St – Vimont House	1850-1874	Gothic Revival	Contributing
76	BBM 122	302 Vimont St – House	1950-1974	Ranch	Contributing
77	BBM 119	303 Vimont St – House	1850-1874	Victorian Vernacular	Contributing
78	BBM 118	305 Vimont St – House	1925-1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
79	BBM 121	308 Vimont St – Vimont Trotter House	1850-1874	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
80	BBM 111	402 Vimont St – Commercial Building	1925-1949	Gable Front Vernacular	Contributing
81	BBM 110	404 Vimont St – Warehouse	1875-1899	Industrial Victorian	Contributing
82	BBM 94	502 Vimont St – Corrington House	1875-1899	Queen Anne	Contributing
83	BBM 93	504 Vimont St – Taylor-Wright House	1875-1899	Italianate	Contributing
84	BBM 76	601 Vimont St – House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
85	BBM 81	602 Vimont St – Major Thomas Vimont Lair House	1825-1849	Greek Revival	Contributing
86	BBM 80	606 Vimont St – John S. Vimont House #2	1875-1899	Italianate	Contributing
87	BBM 79	608 Vimont St – John S. Vimont House #1	1875-1899	Italianate	Contributing
88	BBM 66	704 Vimont St – Second Christian Church	1900-1924	Greek Revival	Contributing
89	BBM 152	901 Vimont St – House	1950-1974	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
90	BBM 52	902 Vimont St – House	1900-1924	Greek Revival	Contributing

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Inventory Number	KHC Site Number	Address/Name	Year Built (estimate)	Style/Form	NRHP Eligibility
91	BBM 51	904 Vimont St - House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
92	BBM 50 - Demolished	906 Vimont St - House	1975-1999	Colonial revival	Non-Contributing
93	BBM 138	1004 Vimont St – Padgett-Feedback House	1800-1824	Federal	Contributing
94	BBM 149	1106 Vimont St – House	1975-1999	Mobile Home	Non-Contributing
95	BBM 117 - Demolished	103 E 4 th St – Garage	1975-2000	Garage	Non-Contributing
96	BBM 103	101 E 5 th St – City Hall	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
97	BBM 104	103 E 5 th St – Commercial Building	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
98	BBM 105	105 E 5 th St – Butler Building	1900-1924	Italianate	Contributing
99	BBM 106	109 E 5 th St – Commercial Building	1900-1924	Commercial TOC	Contributing
100	BBM 107	111 E 5 th St – Commercial Building	1925-1949	20 th Century Commercial	Contributing
101	BBM 108	115 E 5 th St – Millersburg Coal & Lumber Co.	1900-1924	Late Gothic Revival	Contributing
102	BBM 77	102 E 6 th St – House	1875-1899	Queen Anne	Contributing
103	BBM 78	104 E 6 th St – Millersburg Methodist Church	1875-1899	Gothic-Victorian	Contributing
104	BBM 153	102 E 7 th St – Amity 40 F. & A.M. Millersburg Building	1975-2000	Industrial	Non-Contributing
105	BBM 64	101 E 8 th St – Layson House	1900-1924	Gothic Revival	Contributing
106	BBM 65	103 E 8 th St - House	1900-1924	20 th Century Vernacular	Contributing
107	BBM 42 - Demolished	102 E 10 th St – Vacant Lot	NA	NA	Non-Contributing
108	BBM 43	104 E 10 th St – House	1900-1924	Minimal Traditional	Contributing
109	BBM 150	202 E 11 th St – House	1950-1974	Mobile Home	Non-Contributing
110	BBM 148	206 E 12 th St – House	Ca. 2000	Mobile Home	Non-Contributing
111	BBM 71	100 Stamler St – Stamler Company Building	1925-1949	International	Contributing

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1800-1975

Significant Dates

1800

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Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

This nomination seeks to amend the original listing of the Millersburg Historic District (NRIS 86000697). The original listing occurred in 1986 and claimed the district meets Criteria A and C under three Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, and Exploration/Settlement. The original listing has a Period of Significance from 1800-1935 and states that “the Millersburg Historic District is significant for its historical association with the cultural development of the town and Bourbon County, as well as the development of the community as an important commercial and cultural center in the county.”² This amended nomination looks most closely at the commercial significance of the district from 1935-1975, as Millersburg continued to be an important place of commercial activity into the mid-to-late twentieth century. The support for this view comes from the historic context “Commerce in Bourbon County and Millersburg, 1935-1975.” This updated nomination does not examine the Areas of Architecture and Exploration/Settlement during the added years of the Period of Significance, yet the district’s resources continue to support eligibility listing under these areas.

Historic Context: Commerce in Bourbon County and Millersburg, 1935-1975

Brief Early History of Millersburg, Kentucky

The area surrounding what is now known as the City of Millersburg was originally settled by a group who moved from Pennsylvania in the last decades of the 18th century with the purpose of claiming land in Kentucky County, Virginia. They arrived shortly before the area became the nation’s 15th state in 1792. John Miller, one of these early white pioneers, established Millersburg in 1798.³ Millersburg’s location was chosen with intentionality due to its location along the Limestone Trace, which had previously been a prehistoric trail stretching from the Ohio River at Limestone (modern day Maysville) into central Kentucky. As European settlers moved into the area, the trail became known as the Limestone Trace and was the key corridor of travel for early settlers seeking to move west. This is the path that Miller attempted to take to reach the land he had claimed but was forced to divert from due to hostilities with local Native Americans. This road was viewed as a key aspect of the United States’ western expansion and in the early 19th century, plans had begun to develop it into a turnpike.

These plans were finally successful in 1827.⁴ This turnpike, which stretched the 67 miles from Maysville, on the Ohio River, to Lexington, which in the early 1800s was known as the “Eden of the West,” was integral in connecting central Kentucky to the eastern states.⁵ Millersburg’s location along the Turnpike, approximately halfway between its two termini, was invaluable to the city’s success as an early commercial and manufacturing center with a store, a distillery and mills opening there in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. The Turnpike, the early commercial

² Millersburg Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky, National Register #86000697

³ Ibid.

⁴ Henderson, A. Gwynn and Nancy O’Malley, *Spotlight No. 1 Ribbon of History: The Maysville to Lexington Road*. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Frankfort, KY 2013.

⁵ Ibid.

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establishments, and a number of wealthy settlers marked the early prosperity of Millersburg, something that is still seen in the town's built environment today.⁶

Millersburg's location along the Maysville to Lexington Turnpike allowed it to serve as a local trade and manufacturing center through the entire antebellum period. During this era, the first educational institutions were established in the community. In 1852, the Millersburg Male and Female Seminary was founded, later becoming the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute. Shortly after this, the control of the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute was transferred to the Kentucky Methodist Conference and the Kentucky Wesleyan College was established for men and the Millersburg Female College was established for women. All of this occurred in the years immediately leading up to and following the American Civil War.⁷ The Kentucky Wesleyan College continued to operate in Millersburg until it moved to Winchester in 1890, and the Millersburg Female College continued until 1915 when it was renamed the Millersburg College, and then ultimately closed its doors in 1931.⁸

Following the Civil War, Millersburg's progress was furthered by the establishment of the Covington and Lexington Railroad. The Covington and Lexington Railroad had a line that passed just east of Millersburg and, with it, came an increase in trade and commerce. It was later reorganized as the Kentucky Central Railroad, which in 1890, was acquired by the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad, enhancing the reach of the city. During the years spanning the last three decades of the 19th century, the Millersburg Historic District witnessed its largest period of growth and construction.⁹

The longest standing entity in Millersburg was Millersburg Military Institute (MMI), which traces its origins back to 1893 when Colonel C.M. Best established the Millersburg Training School, occupying the buildings that formerly housed the Kentucky Wesleyan College. Five years later, the military training school relocated and was renamed the MMI, drawing not only youths from Kentucky, but also some from surrounding states as well.¹⁰ In 1920, the community banded together to purchase the 18-acre Sanfor Allen homestead, and classes began at the new site the following year. MMI occupied this location for over 80 years. In 1931, following the closing of the Millersburg Female College, MMI bought the facility and established a junior school for elementary students, becoming the first southern military institute to offer such accommodations. In 1975, MMI closed its junior school, marking the beginning of a slow decline that spanned the next thirty years before finally shutting down in 2006. At its peak, the school had classes for elementary through 12th grade, had classroom buildings, boarding facilities, a gymnasium, a chapel, and a cafeteria, enrolling upwards of 250 students.¹¹

⁶ Millersburg Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky, National Register #86000697

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid; Kleber, John E. Editor, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 1992.

⁹ Millersburg Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky, National Register #86000697

¹⁰ Kleber, 1992.

¹¹ The City of Millersburg, "Mustard Seed Hill at the Millersburg Military Institute." Electronic Document, <https://millersburgky.com/mustard-seed-hill-at-the-millersburg-military-institute/>, accessed August 2024.

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Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, Millersburg continued to provide commercial services that people in the immediate area needed. Benefitting from its location along what was then known as the Maysville to Lexington Road and the L&N Railroad, and its status as an established commercial and cultural hub in Bourbon County, second only to the county seat of Paris, the Millersburg commercial corridor and surrounding residential area thrived. By the opening of the Great Depression, Millersburg was home to several commercial buildings, banks, social halls, churches, and an opera house, in addition to its prosperous residential streets.

Commerce in Bourbon County and Millersburg: 1935-1975

Throughout its history, Bourbon County, being primarily a place of agricultural activities, has only really had two centers of commerce: Paris and Millersburg. Paris, partly because of its proximity to Lexington and its establishment as the county seat, far surpassed Millersburg in size, development, and offerings. While the two are separated by less than 10 miles, Paris has always been a much larger city, with a population in 1900 of over five times that of Millersburg, a gap that only grew through the rest of the 20th century.¹² However, at a time when automobiles were still relatively infrequently used, smaller commercial centers were still able to thrive. However, as the times changed, two key factors changed the course of the two cities: the Maysville to Lexington Turnpike was paved, thus becoming the Maysville to Lexington Highway, and cars became more readily available to working-class Americans, spurning suburbanization and the ease of travel.

Prior to the emergence of the automobile, cities separated by only a few miles could still maintain their own commercial and cultural centers, largely uninhibited by each other. This can be seen by the equal growth, albeit on vastly different scales, of Paris and Millersburg during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Paris' success, as the county seat, was inextricably linked to the entirety of Bourbon County and the agricultural prosperity that flourished throughout the end of the 19th century, while Millersburg's destiny relied on a more localized base. However, by the 1930s and 1940s, precipitated by the end of the Great Depression and World War II, Paris continued to flourish while Millersburg's worked to hold its own.

During these years, Paris continued to grow as a regional hub for business and government buildings, which in turn, brought people to the city. Accompanying this was a suburban sprawl that expanded the geographical area of Paris as families moved to new residential developments on the outskirts of town. Similar to what many other cities experienced in post-WWII America, this sprawl drastically changed the commercial landscape of Paris. Shopping centers and strip malls began to pop up on the periphery of the city to cater to the new suburbanites, which in turn led to the closing of many of the longstanding stores in the city's commercial center.¹³

This same phenomenon affected Millersburg, only on a larger scale. Millersburg did not have the population, government presence, or manufacturing and industrial base that Paris had at this time, so the city never expanded, either commercially or residentially. Instead, local commercial establishments lost business to nearby Paris and Lexington, as what had previously been a daunting distance for people living in and around Millersburg was now easily achieved by car. The biggest

¹² United States Census Bureau, Population Records, 1900-2000.

¹³ Downtown Paris Historic District, Bourbon County, Kentucky, National Register #89002123

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difference between Paris and Millersburg at this time, which was a direct result of the size difference, is that Paris was the governmental and banking center for the county, so commercial activity never wholly struggled, while Millersburg only had its small population.

That being said, despite not growing as a city physically or geographically, Millersburg continued to survive, thanks to the ongoing success of MMI and its industries, specifically Stamler Corp., “a company that manufactured and supplied underground mining equipment to coal companies.”¹⁴ Stamler grew to be one of the only real industries in Millersburg, and a major employer of local residents. The existence of these two major participants in the local economy was instrumental to the survival of Millersburg. As industries and commercial operations changed in Millersburg, so did the built landscape. Two noticeable additions to the commercial corridor during the automobile era was the introduction of gas stations along Main Street as well as a motel. Gas stations and the convenience stores that often accompany them, are a key feature of major thoroughfares during this time of a changing American roadway landscape. More importantly, they were something that a small city, like Millersburg, that was located along a major commercial highway needed to bring outside money in and to cater to the added traffic local and regional roadways were seeing. Moreover, motels were staples along major thoroughfares, as motorists often needed places to stop for the night, sometimes with no advanced planning.

While the entrance into the more active automobile era changed everything about a typical American’s way of life, for small town residents of places like Millersburg, it was not all negative. Access to cars and the affordability and ease of travel that accompanied it also allowed residents who stayed in Millersburg for the community and the love of the city to venture outside the small town for work and a diversity of goods and services during the contextual period. However, an obvious result was that the local money was being spent in other cities, as opposed to the previous generations who earned and spent their money in the local economy. Just as businesses and banks moved to the larger metropolitan areas, this proved to be another pipeline for money and the local tax dollars associated with it, to exit Millersburg.

As the twentieth century progressed, Millersburg remained stagnant. From 1950 to 2000, the population of Millersburg only grew by 14 people, with the intermittent years experiencing frequent fluctuation, though never reaching the peak of over 1000 residents, as it had in 1920.¹⁵ In 1975, MMI closed its junior school, which marked the beginning of a slow decline that ultimately led to the school’s temporary closing in 2003, and final closure in 2006. By the 1980s, there was still commercial activity in town, but it had been reduced from its once-great status in Bourbon County. At this point, several storefronts had already been boarded up, while others had been retrofitted to meet the needs of the time. For example, local banks had left town and social halls had been abandoned, but local hardware stores, restaurants, a barbershop, and a market remained.

¹⁴ Smiley Pete Publishing, “Small-Town Millersburg Tries to Survive,” smileypete.com 2013, Electronic Document, <https://smileypete.com/business/2013-03-28-millersburg-looks-to-survive-loss-of-160-jobs/>. Smiley Pete Publishing is a community-based publishing group with print and online publications, specializing in locally focused content in Lexington and the surrounding area.

¹⁵ United States Census Bureau, Population Records, 1900-2000

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Through the last decades of the 20th century, Millersburg continued to have an operational and locally successful commercial presence due to a strong sense of community, the presence of Stamler, and the fact that, unlike many other small Kentucky towns, the city had not yet been bypassed by new roadway construction. This all changed in the early 21st century as the closure of MMI was coupled with the closing of Joy Global in 2013, who had acquired Stamler some years earlier. By this point, the once bustling commercial corridor in Millersburg had fallen into a state of disrepair with many buildings being boarded up. The final nail in the proverbial coffin occurred around 2017 when US-68, known as the Maysville Road, the new iteration of the once famous Maysville to Lexington Trail, was constructed just west of town, completely bypassing Millersburg. Thankfully, there is a new movement of development and investment in Millersburg, seeking to preserve the city's history and rebuild the once great Bourbon County treasure. The crown jewel of the new investment and preservation movement in Millersburg is the rehabilitation of the former MMI campus into Mustard Seed Hill, a campus that currently houses events such as weddings and corporate retreats, with future projects aimed at bringing more educational opportunities, commerce, and visitors to the area. Community Ventures, the non-profit spearheading the reinvigoration efforts and the owners of Mustard Seed Hill, estimate that the annual Christmas Market held at the campus since 2019, has generated nearly \$4 million "for local artisans, craftspeople, food vendors, and local businesses."¹⁶

Evaluation of the Significance of the Millersburg Historic District

The Millersburg Historic District continues to be significant in both the areas of Architecture and Exploration/Settlement, but as this nomination argues, the commercial significance of Millersburg did not end in 1935 but continued through much of the 20th century. Despite the changing way of life that accompanied the post-WWII and automobile era, Millersburg was still a relevant local commercial, cultural, and educational center. The city's commercial corridor continued to provide for the city and the surrounding area, even though some of the larger institutions closed up shop. Moreover, the introduction of new industries, coupled with the continued presence of MMI and the increased traffic along the major highway, allowed the city to survive. Bringing the Period of Significance up through 1975 allows the district to more accurately tell the whole story of Millersburg's storied past, one that continued through into the second half of the 20th century. This story tells of the rise, and eventual decline of the last great educational institute in the city, with the expanded Period of Significance capturing the MMI campus' last expansion while the end of the Period of Significance coincides with the closure of the junior school. It also shines light on the addition of vehicular resources, such as gas stations, that were a cornerstone of the American landscape along major highways during this era. Lastly, it shows that a small town's commercial corridor can continue to survive after the mainstays of its most active period either leave or evolve. Although the commercial landscape of the city changed from that of an active small town to one that caters almost exclusively to the small local population and its everyday needs, it still survived.

Just a couple decades after the end of the new Period of Significance ends, the commercial corridor, and some of the residential buildings had fallen into a severe state of disrepair, with local homeownership dropping to a staggering low of less than 20 percent. However, the new wave of

¹⁶ Community Ventures, "Millersburg, Kentucky – Back From the Brink," Electronic Document, <https://cvky.org/millersburg-kentucky-back-from-the-brink/>, September 21, 2021.

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development, investment, and preservation is active in changing the face of Millersburg, both physically by preserving the built environment, as well as economically, by renovating houses, including many of the historically significant buildings and Contributing resources to this district, so that they can be renovated and, where appropriate, restored, to create affordable single-family housing for the city's residents. Additionally, vacant storefronts and commercial properties that were once bedrocks of the local economy, are being converted to usable spaces to provide much needed accommodations, assisting the city to once again thrive.

Evaluation of Integrity between the Significance of the Millersburg Historic District and its Current Physical Condition

Each building's contribution to the district has been evaluated in terms of its overall relationship to the general integrity standards of the area as a whole and its ability to convey the significance outlined above. The task of evaluating whether a building or district is potentially eligible for NRHP listing means first evaluating its significance according to at least one National Register eligibility criteria, and then evaluating whether there is an integrity between that resource's physical condition and the sense of significance. That will call for ". . . sometimes a subjective judgment, . . . it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance."¹⁷ There are seven aspects of integrity as identified by NPS: **Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association.** As stated in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "for a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity."¹⁸ Moreover, while the Aspects of Integrity were applied to the individual resources as they pertain to the district, importance was placed on larger issues that fundamentally affect the district in its entirety.

The Millersburg Historic expansion is in good condition overall. Although some of the buildings have been altered and others have been lost to both intentional and unintentional demolition, the overall character remains, and the district is still able to convey its significance. In many of the cases, the alterations include the addition of new siding and additions, the former which is installed on top of the original exterior material, preserving it in place, and the latter often occurring off the rear, non-street facing facades. Moreover, while there are some instances of empty lots and non-historic infill, these do not fully rob the extant resources from their ability to present a cohesive district. As the resources within the district fell into various states of disrepair, property owners selected alterations, such as replacing windows and doors and the introduction of new exterior materials, that were cost-effective remedies in the short term. These instances are informed by Millersburg's growth and development, as explained in the context narrative above. A district which meets Criterion A within the theme of commerce as a distinguishable entity with historic significance whose components lack individual distinction must possess integrity of **Location, Design, Setting, and Materials.** If it possesses at least those four factors, it will be said to have

¹⁷ United States Department of the Interior. National Register Bulletin #15: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. (Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 2002.)

¹⁸ United States Department of the Interior. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1995) 46.

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integrity of and **Association**. A district that possessed an integrity of Association will be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Millersburg Historic District retains integrity of **location**. Arguably the catalyst behind the original establishment, and eventual success and growth of Millersburg, was its location along the Limestone Trace, which would eventually become the Maysville to Lexington Highway. This historic corridor remains the backbone of Millersburg and the key thoroughfare that passes through the district. Even though the city has now been bypassed by the most recent roadway expansion that now serves to connect Lexington to Maysville, the historic road still persists in town and is densely lined with historic resources.

The district also retains integrity of **design**. Although the district has changed substantially in the 200-year history, the design of most of the Contributing resources is readily visible and intact. Moreover, the overall design of the city is highly intact with a grid-like pattern of streets, a separate commercial and residential area, and the Public Square all remaining more-or-less how the city/district was laid out. The changes within the district from 1935-1975 reinforce a view of the community's continued benefit to the local economy. The lack of community growth after 1975 has enabled the community to retain its historic identity better than if greater commercial activity had taken place in the last 50 years.

The district retains integrity of **setting**. Similar to design, the district's setting remains largely unchanged over the years. Other than a few modern intrusions, the district, and the resources therein, still maintain the same overall relationship with one another, the city's infrastructure, and in the separate sections within. Six historic churches are still interspersed throughout the district, existing among the commercial and residential properties alike. The lots, setbacks, and functions still appear today much like they did during the Period of Significance. The large, former MMI campus, while experiencing ongoing recent rehabilitation, still maintains mostly the same layout as it did during the Institute's tenure there. Although some historic buildings were lost to a recent fire, resulting in a blank space where once dense commercial buildings stood, the district's overall character remains steadfast. The setting within the district today does not disrupt the appearance of the district's setting which was in place by 1975.

The district also retains integrity of **materials**. While some of the built environment has been lost over the years, and some of the resources within the district have been altered and lost some material integrity, most of the buildings making up the historic resources and the architectural attributes and character-defining features remain materially unchanged. The oldest buildings in the district, the commercial buildings from the turn of the century, and the newer, early 20th-century resources alike still retain a high degree of material integrity, expressing the architectural styles, the characteristics of the eras of construction, and the overall significance of the district.

Because this district continues to possess integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, it will also be said to retain integrity of **feeling** and **association**. One cannot enter modern-day Millersburg without being confronted with the remnants of this once thriving city. Millersburg, especially since being bypassed by the modern highway, presents the historic sense of the particular point in time outlined in the contexts above. Millersburg is largely unchanged by the

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outside world and the advances that tend to alter other cities. Instead, this small Kentucky city that retains integrity of location, design, setting, and materials relates to the historic feeling from the Period of Significance; that of a self-contained small town with its own commercial and cultural hub along with a rich residential presence. Similarly, since this district retains much of the physical features making up the historic City of Millersburg, it will retain its quality of association with Millersburg's history through settlement, commercial growth and 19th and 20th century architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): see inventory table

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 47 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.307092 | Longitude: -84.144432 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.305881 | Longitude: -84.142105 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.297390 | Longitude: -84.149426 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.298837 | Longitude: -84.150901 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The following is taken directly from the 1986 original NR listing of the Millersburg Historic District:

“Beginning at **Point A**, approximately 200 feet from the east rear corner of the Millersburg Military Institute Chapel Building, proceed 650 feet in a southwestward direction; thence 200 feet in a northwestward direction; thence 2,660 feet in a southwestward direction along the rear property lines of buildings on the east side of Vimont Street; thence 120 feet in a northwestward direction; thence 100 feet in a northwestward direction along the east side of Vimont Street; thence 400 feet in a northwestward direction along the north side of Second Street; thence 2,600 feet in a northeastward direction along the rear property lines of buildings on the west side of Main Street; thence approximately 100 feet in a southeastward direction ; thence 400 feet in a northeastward direction along the west side of Main Street; thence 180 feet in a

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Bourbon County, Kentucky

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northwestward direction; thence 375 feet in a northeastward direction along the rear property lines of houses on the west side of Main Street; thence 700 feet in a southeastward direction to the point of origin, **Point A**.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the exact same as the 1986 original NR listing of the Millersburg Historic District.



Figure 6. Latitude and Longitude Points on an Aerial Map (Google Earth).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wes Cunningham, MA, Sr. Principal Investigator History/Architecture, Director of National Register Nominations & Research

organization: Pinion Advisors

street & number: 1131 Logan Street

city or town: Louisville state: Kentucky zip code: 40204

e-mail: wcunningham@pinionadvisors.com

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date: August 2024

name/title: Michael Langmyer, MHP

organization: Architectural Historian

e-mail: langmyer94@gmail.com

date: August 2024

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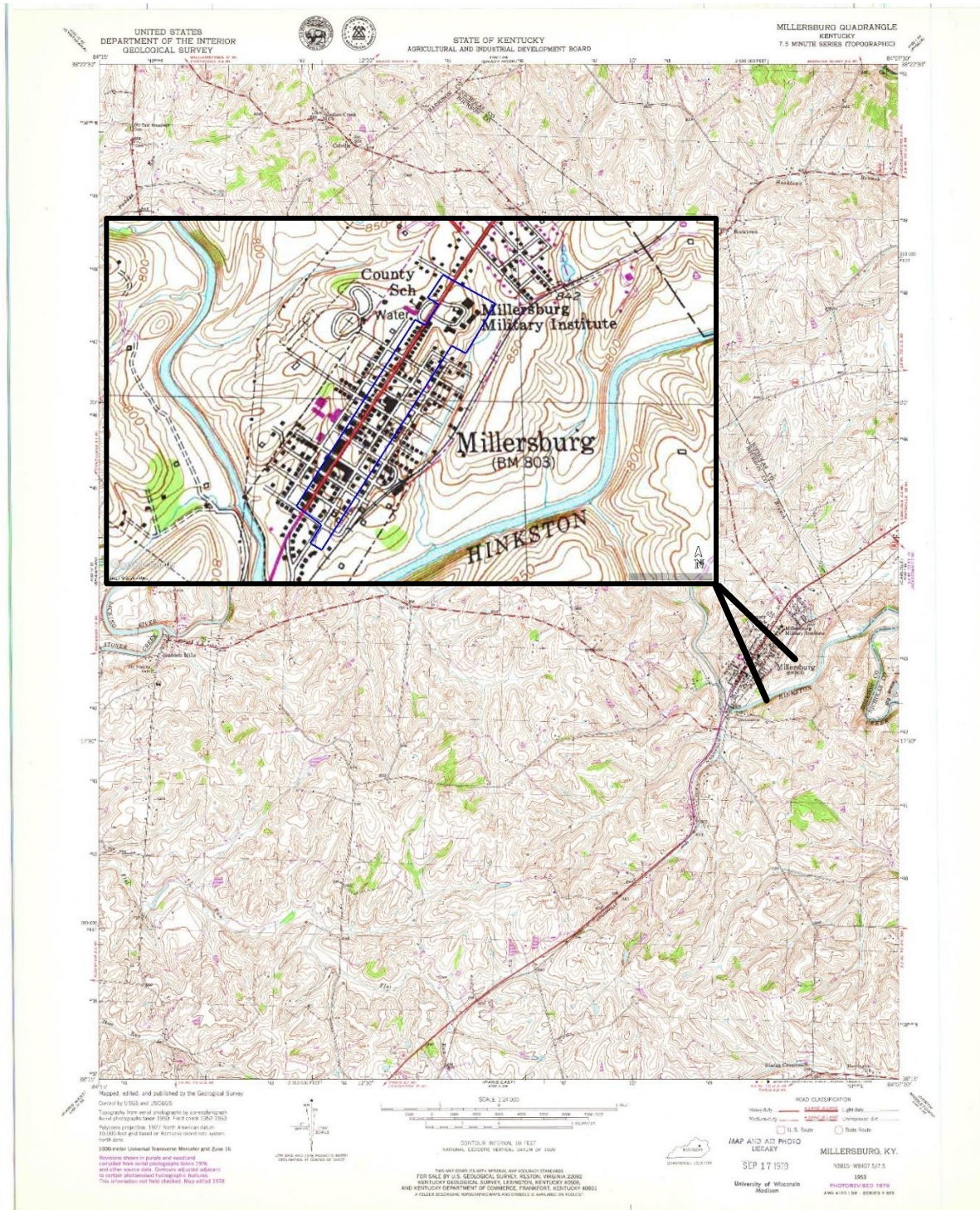


Figure 7. Location of the Millersburg Historic District, as shown on the USGS 7.5-minute Millersburg, KY map (USGS 1953 updated 1979).

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Photographs



Figure 8. Photo Key.

Millersburg Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Bourbon County, Kentucky
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Millersburg Historic District (Additional Documentation)

City or Vicinity: Millersburg

County: Bourbon State: Kentucky

Photographer: Joe Pierson and Jonna Mabelitini

Date Photographed: July 24, 2024

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

Photo 1 of 20, 105 E 5th St, camera facing southwest.

Photo 2 of 20, 404 Main St, camera facing south.

Photo 3 of 20, 307 Main St, camera facing west.

Photo 4 of 20, 503 Main St, camera facing north.

Photo 5 of 20, 509 Main St, camera facing west.

Photo 6 of 20, 515 Main St, camera facing northwest.

Photo 7 of 20, 115 E. 5th St, camera facing south.

Photo 8 of 20, 1122 Main St, MMI Campus, Allen House, camera facing south.

Photo 9 of 20, 1122 Main St, MMI Campus, Gymnasium, camera facing south.

Photo 10 of 20, 504 Vimont St, camera facing southeast.

Photo 11 of 20, 608 Vimont St, camera facing southeast.

Photo 12 of 20, 1123 Main St, camera facing north.

Photo 13 of 20, 207 Main St, camera facing northwest.

Photo 14 of 20, 302 Main St, camera facing south.

Photo 15 of 20, 304 Main St, camera facing northeast.

Photo 16 of 20, 502 Vimont St, camera facing southeast.

Photo 17 of 20, 705 Main St, camera facing west.

Photo 18 of 20, 118 Vimont St, camera facing south.

Photo 19 of 20, 698 Main St, camera facing southeast.

Photo 20 of 20, 704 Vimont St, camera facing northeast.