

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Downtown Morehead Historic District

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by S. Hargis (100), W. First (100), E. First (100), Bridge St (100), E. Main (100-200), E. Second (100-200), N. Wilson (100), W. Main (100)

City or town: Morehead State: KY County: Rowan

Not For Publication: [] Vicinity: []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

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

Downtown Morehead Historic District

Rowan County,
Kentucky
County and State

Name of Property

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

Downtown Morehead Historic District

Rowan County,
Kentucky
County and State

Name of Property

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>53</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>17</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>53</u>	<u>24</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: general store

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: post office

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theatre

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

GOVERNMENT: government offices

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE VICTORIAN: Other/Italianate Commercial

LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, concrete block, poured concrete, cast iron, glass, limestone, stone veneer, weatherboard, terra cotta, asphalt shingles

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Morehead Historic District is a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial and residential district located within the core of the City of Morehead. The district is bounded roughly by Union Street, Wallace Wilkinson Boulevard/US 60/KY 32, East Second Street, and the half-block between South Wilson and South Hargis Avenues. This 21.84 acre district contains 53 contributing and 24 noncontributing properties. Noncontributing properties mostly consist of surface parking lots with only seven noncontributing buildings. The district's growth was fueled by the commercial expansion of Morehead's business district due to the shift in the economic and national policy from the railway to the automobile. Throughout the history of Morehead, this area served commercial, residential, or governmental purposes, due to its status as the county seat. The majority of historic properties are constructed of brick and/or brick veneer and are one-to-two stories. The years of significant construction range between 1880 into the late 1960s. The district's various styles and types vary, but are mostly vernacular expressions of popular commercial and residential forms, such as commercial Italianate, commercial Art Moderne, and Craftsman bungalows. See Figure 1 below.

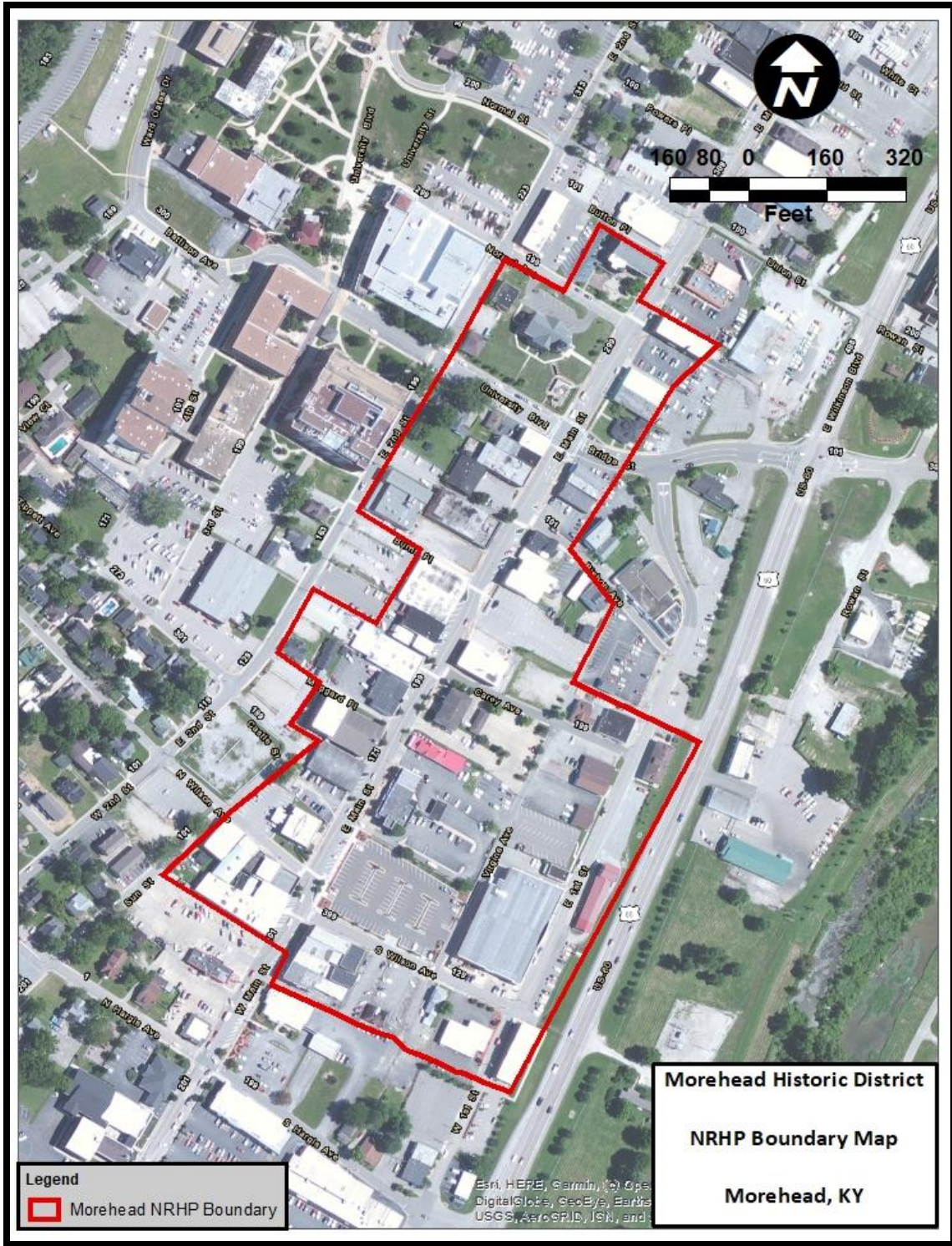


Figure 1. Proposed NRHP Boundary.

District Setting

Morehead is located in Rowan County, Kentucky, in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Rowan County is situated in both the Outer Bluegrass Cultural Landscape and the Eastern Mountains and Coal Fields Cultural Landscape Region, as established by the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office (KHC/SHPO). (See Figure 2 below). The county was founded in 1854 by Colonel John Hargis and named after John Rowan, a Kentucky politician who served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1807-1809) and the U.S. Senate (1825-1831) in the early 1800s.¹ The county's topography is considered hilly to mountainous with a majority of the county's land held in hardwood forests.² The Daniel Boone National Forest comprises a large share of Rowan County's land (35 percent) with 32 percent devoted to agricultural pursuits.³ Industry and natural resources have historically formed the majority of Rowan County's economy, such as timber farming, clay production, and some coal mining. The main waterway that drains the county is the Licking River with its tributary the Triplett Creek. Cave Run Lake, an impoundment of the Licking River, is a popular tourist attraction in the region.

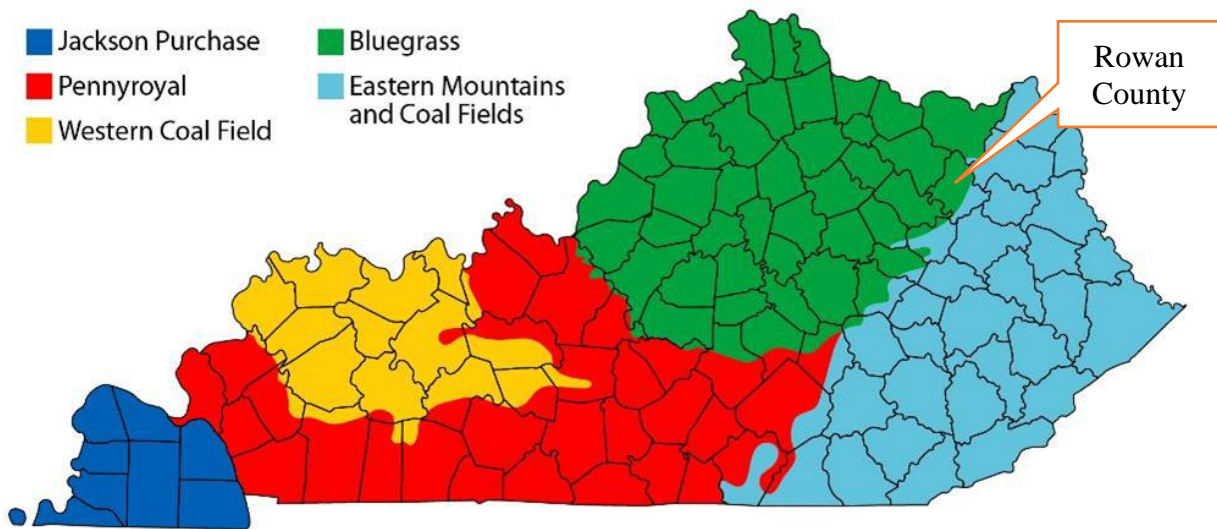


Figure 2. Kentucky's Cultural Landscape Regions.

Morehead is the county seat of Rowan County. The city's namesake is James T. Morehead, a politician who served as governor of Kentucky from 1834 to 1836.⁴ The town is nestled in the

¹ John Kleber, ed., "Rowan County," *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. (Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press), 784.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Kleber, 649.

foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, near Daniel Boone National Forest, and is situated on the banks of Triplett Creek. US 60 passes through the town, which is located along Interstate 64 (I-64); both US 60 and I-64 are important east-west routes. Industrial growth in the county increased to some degree after Interstate 64 was completed through the county's boundaries in 1969. As of 2010, the population stood at just under 7,000 inhabitants. The town is home to Morehead State University, which had 9,307 students enrolled as of 2020.⁵ (Figure 3).

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⁵ Morehead State University, "2020 Enrollment Numbers," Accessed online December 2021 at: [Morehead State University :: Morehead State University](https://www.moreheadstate.edu/2020-enrollment-numbers)

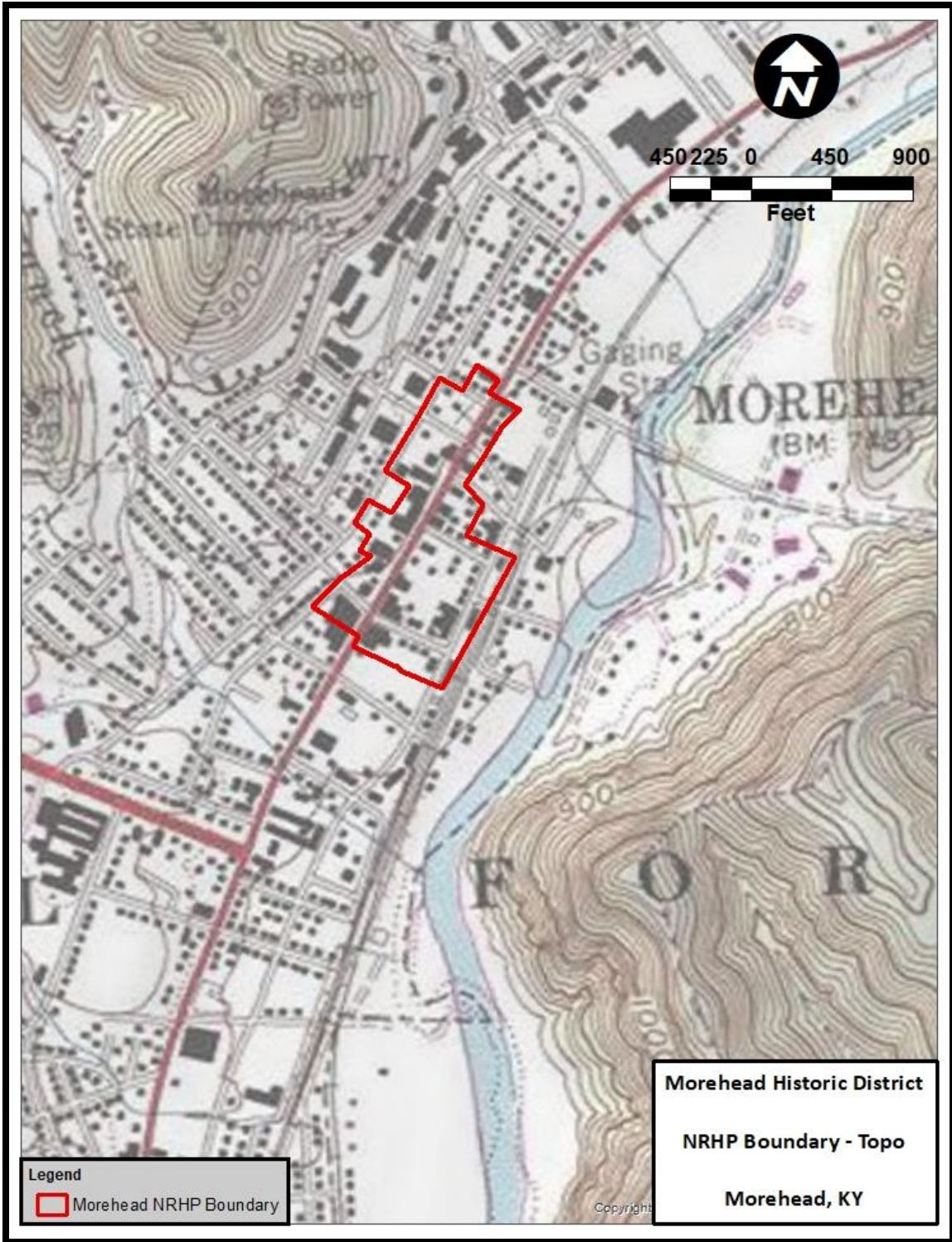


Figure 3. USGS Topographic Map, showing Morehead in context.

District Site Characteristics and Previous National Register Work

The proposed Morehead Historic District is located in the downtown area accessible from Main Street, East First and Second Streets, and Wallace Wilkinson Boulevard/US 60/KY 32. These major community thoroughfares are connected by a grid of secondary streets and alleyways, such as Bridge Street, Carey Avenue, and Maggard Place. The district is located just west of the main campus of Morehead State University (MSU). The University is a major four-year public university with 142 undergraduate and 68 graduate programs.⁶ MSU has a service region of 22 counties in eastern Kentucky and a student population of nearly 10,000 from across Kentucky, 46 states, and 18 countries.⁷

The district's landscape is characterized, not only by a grid of roadways, but also by sidewalks and typical streetscape features, such as curbs, streetlamps, and fencing. Concrete sidewalks line Main Street, and as well, most sides of East First and Second Streets. Some of the buildings fronting East Main Street share party walls, specifically within the 100 block of Main Street, south of Wilson Avenue, and between Bridge Street and Maggard Place. The Rowan County Courthouse Square (NRIS 83002862, RWM-5) is located in the northern section of the district; this building has been adaptively reused as the Rowan County Arts Center. The square also includes open greenspace and landscaping, poured concrete walkways, and a monument honoring Rowan County veterans.

The district contains three previous National Register listings within its proposed boundaries: (1) The Rowan County Courthouse (NRIS 83002862); (2) the Rowan County Courthouse Square Boundary Increase, that includes two stone buildings on the courthouse square (NRIS 100000743); and (3) the 1880-81 C&O Freight Station (NRIS 1600013). The Morehead State University District (NRIS 94001381) is situated west and north of the proposed district and provides much vitality to the downtown core.

Morehead Historic District Evolution

The Morehead Historic District evolved from a small residential district with impermanent frame buildings to a major county seat town and the center of commerce and governance in the county and the region. When Morehead was first established in 1856, limited commercial activity occurred within Morehead's boundaries. This changed in the early 1880s when the Elizabethtown, Lexington, & Big Sandy Railroad established a line through the town, creating a commercial district, adjacent to the railroad and Triplett Creek.

Beginning in the first decade of the twentieth century, Morehead's commercial district began to expand from near the railroad depot on Railroad Street out towards Main Street, along the side roads, such as Corey Avenue and Fairbanks Street. According to the National Register

⁶ Morehead State University, "MSU AT-A-GLANCE" Accessed online in February 2022 at: <https://www.moreheadstate.edu/about-msu/at-a-glance>

⁷ Ibid.

nomination for the Morehead C&O Freight Station, the frame freight station served as a passenger depot as well as a freight depot until about 1910 and, at that time, the functions were separated. The brick passenger depot was built about 200 feet to the east.⁸ Several brick commercial buildings, such as the Morehead Grocery Building (FS 22/RWM-127) and an adjacent row of stores that included a drug store, barber shop, and the frame Colonial Hotel served residents and railroad travelers alike along Railroad Street. Main Street remained primarily residential with a few churches, as can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. Interestingly, the 1908 set of Sanborn maps also included the adjacent town of Farmers, which competed with Morehead for residents and industry. The 1914 Sanborn maps show continued development along Railroad Street that extended north toward Court Street. The Rowan County Courthouse was depicted on this map, whereas it was left out of the earlier set of maps. (Figure 5 - Figure 6). Commercial development had not yet begin flourishing on Main Street, which remained residential in nature in 1914, except for the courthouse and church facilities.

⁸ Gary D. Lewis, “Morehead Chesapeake and Ohio Freight Depot”, National Register #16000013, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2016), Section 7, 3.

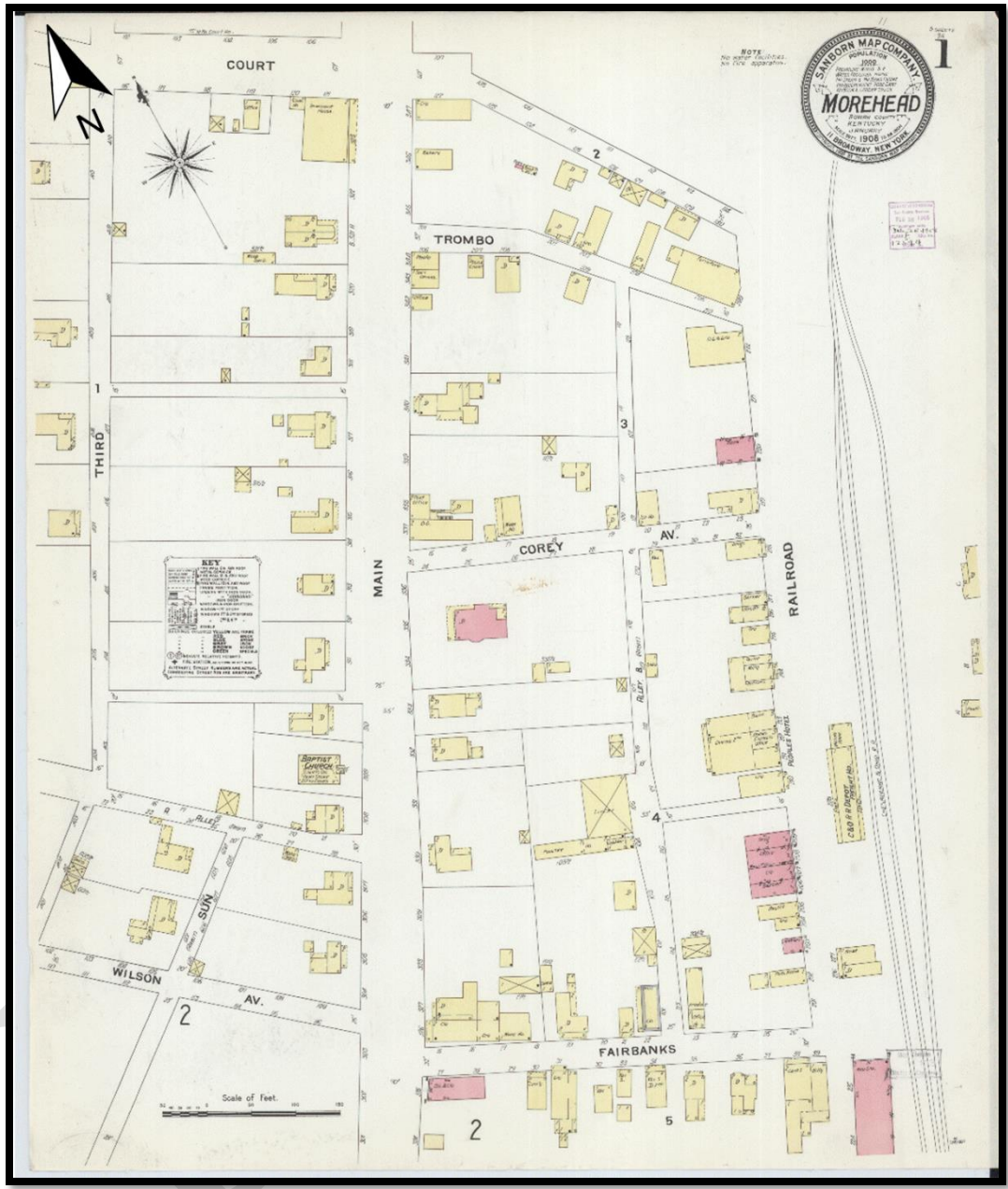


Figure 4. 1908 Sanborn Insurance Map, Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky.⁹

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., “Map of Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky,” Accessed online in February 2022 at: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3954mm.g032131908/?sp=1&r=0.321,0.349,0.896,0.569,0>

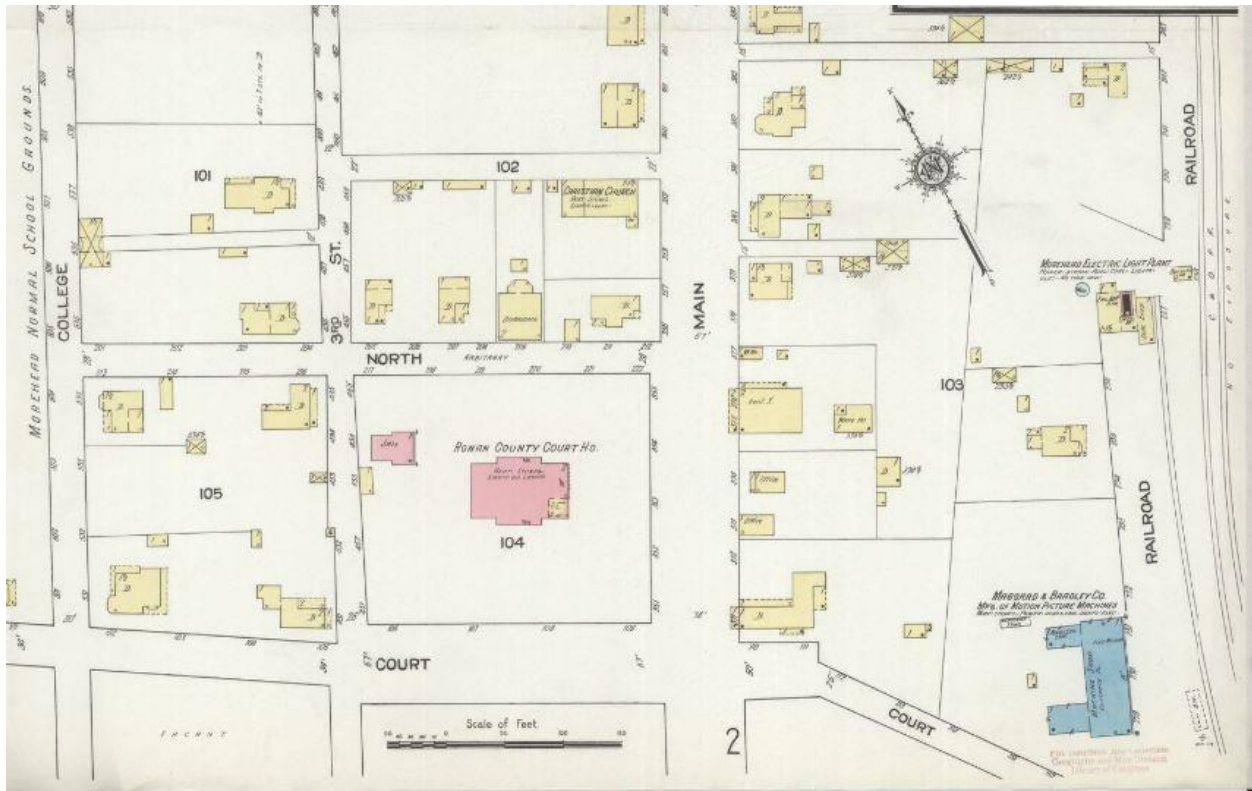


Figure 5. 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Morehead, showing the north ends of Railroad Street and Main Street.¹⁰

¹⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., “1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky,” Access online in February 2022 at: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3954mm.g032131914/?sp=1&r=-0.158,0.416,1.296,0.824,0>

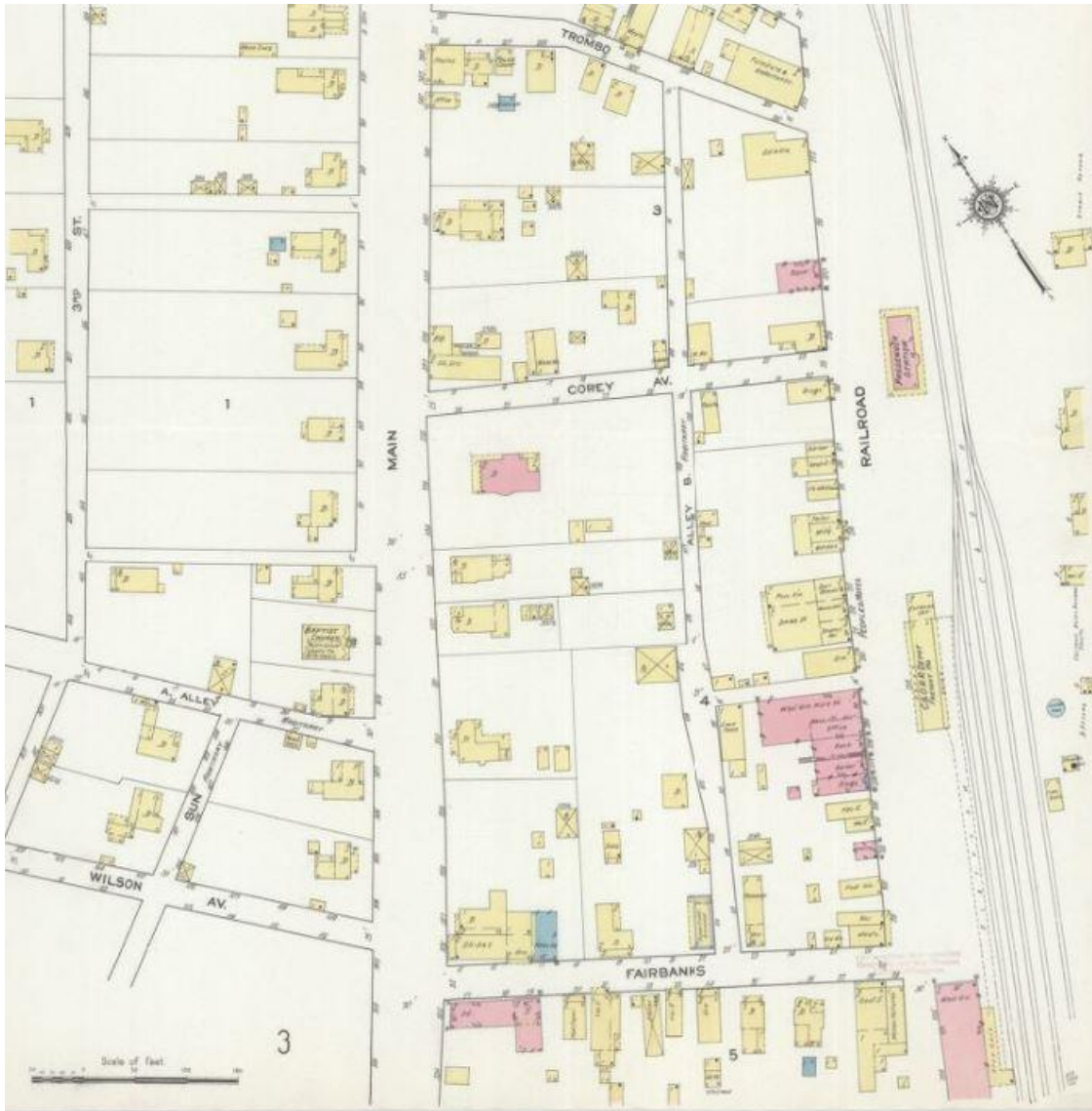


Figure 6. 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showing the southern end of Main Street and Railroad Street.

The 1928 Sanborn Maps show the beginnings of the primacy of Main Street, as an important automobile route known as the Midland Trail/US 60. While development remained strong near the railroad depots, Main Street had begun to develop with commercial buildings, especially between Hargis and Wilson Avenues, and between Carey and Bishop Avenues. Depicted on the 1928 Sanborn map, the brick courthouse shared the square with a single-story brick jail. Otherwise, development in Morehead directly adjacent to the courthouse square was limited to primarily frame single dwellings. On the blocks nearest the courthouse, commercial development was minimal, limited to just a few single-story and two-story frame stores and a brick movie theater along Main Street. The brick city hall/fire department, a frame post office, and multiple hardware stores were located approximately a block south of the courthouse square. Industrial development was located along the C&O Railroad Line and included Morehead Ice & Bottling Company, Inc., Morehead Lumber & Coal Co., Morehead Grocery Company, Inc., Standard Oil,

Morehead Feed & Milling Co., and two garages. As for religious institutions, nearest the courthouse was the First Christian Church and what appears to be its brick parsonage, shown in 1928 on the block to the northeast of the courthouse. Further south along Main Street was the brick M.E. Church South and its frame parsonage. The most concentrated area of development was not directly adjacent to the courthouse, but instead closer to Wilson Avenue, which was beginning to infill and included the two-story frame Midland Trail Hotel, brick commercial buildings labeled “City Hotel,” and Midland Trail Garage. With student dormitories rising to three stories as indicated by 1928, Morehead State Normal School included the tallest buildings in town at that time which would have drawn the eye from Main Street to some degree. (Figure 7 - Figure 8).

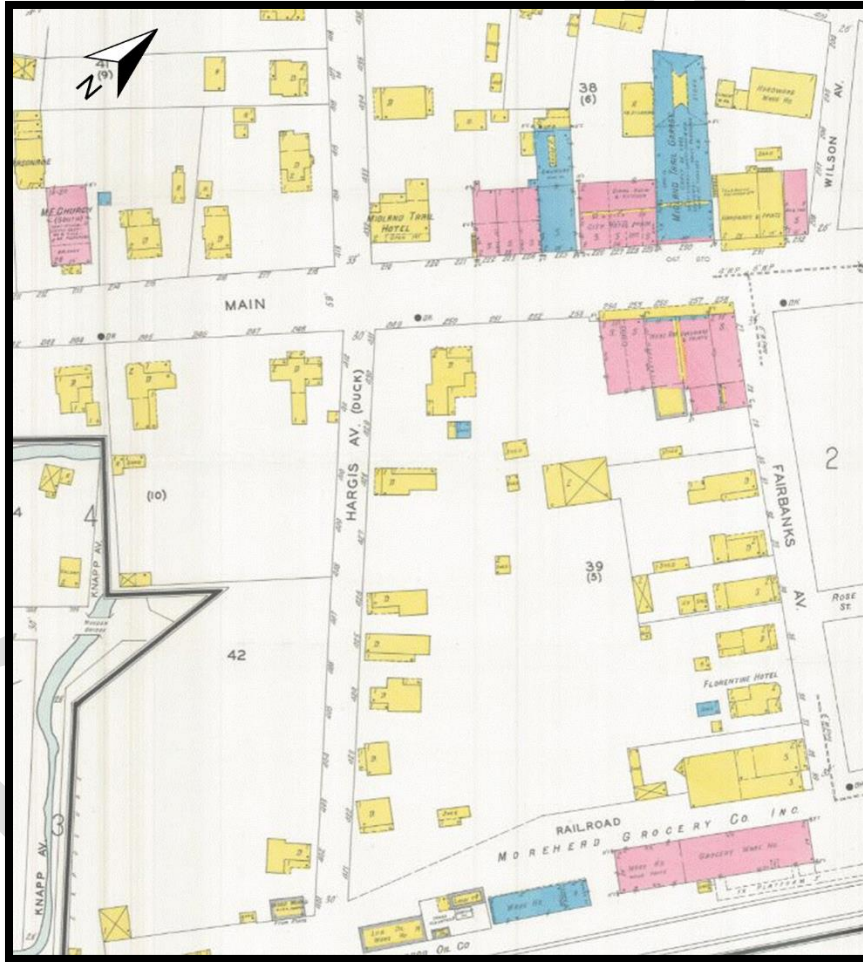


Figure 7. 1928 Sanborn Map of Morehead, showing South Main Street and the southern end of Railroad Street.¹¹

¹¹ Sanborn Map Co., “Fire Insurance Map of Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, 1928,” Copy courtesy of the University of Kentucky Science and Engineering Library.



Figure 8. 1928 Sanborn Map of Morehead, showing Main Street and Railroad Streets.¹²

Indicative of the development spurred by Morehead State University and US 60/the Midland Trail, the 1949 Sanborn maps reflect a greater density and variety of buildings. On the courthouse square, WPA-era construction is reflected in the previous brick jail having been rebuilt in stone and a new stone building labeled “Board of Education offices,” constructed on the western corner of the square. In 1949, along Main Street near the courthouse, there was a large brick bakery adjacent to a business selling and servicing automobiles. Closer to the railroad

¹² Ibid.

was a dry cleaner and laundry adjacent to an automobile repair shop. There were new frame stores and new restaurants. There was also a two-story brick grocery/warehouse. Further along Main Street were brick drug stores, a brick restaurant, a new brick post office, a new movie theater, blocks of brick stores, and multiple locations for auto sales and service. Main Street closest to Wilson Avenue continued to have the densest development and was nearly completely built up by this point with brick commercial buildings. The Midland Trail Hotel remained a fixture in this block. A detailed map depicted industries expanding along Main Street including the Carr Lumber Company and the Cowden Manufacturing Company. By 1949, Morehead State Normal School had encroached on the block directly the northwest of the courthouse and a corrected section had been glued onto the Sanborn to indicate a “Student Union” building had taken the place of what were shown as frame dwellings in 1928. The most substantial and developed portion of Morehead was then, and continues to be, Morehead State Normal School (in 1928 and 1949 Morehead State Normal Teachers College, now Morehead State University). (Figure 9).



Figure 9. 1949 Sanborn Insurance Map, Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky.¹³

The names selected for its buildings reflect Morehead’s association with its development patterns. For instance, the 1928 Sanborn reflects both the Midland Trail Hotel (shown also on the 1949 Sanborn) as well as the Midland Trail Garage, both named for Morehead’s development

¹³ Sanborn Map Co., “Fire Insurance Map of Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, 1949,” Copy courtesy of the University of Kentucky Science and Engineering Library.

along the Midland Trail, which eventually become a national automobile route. Historic street names reflected on Sanborn maps for Morehead, such as Normal Avenue and College Street (renamed as 3rd Street), continued to demonstrate the importance the community placed on Morehead State University. A current street name, Button Place, reflects the historic importance of the Button family, who founded Morehead Normal School in the late nineteenth century. During the early years of Morehead, Railroad Street/1st Street was the center of activity. After World War II, highways were improved and paved, the interstate was developed, and freight traffic moved to the highway. As a result, and due to the development and popularity of the automobile, larger cities drew populations away from smaller cities like Morehead.

Although Morehead had greatly expanded, its development had been naturally constrained in width and guided in a southwest-northeast linear fashion by the mountainous, forested topography (much of which is protected and federally managed as Daniel Boone National Forest land) as well as bounded by the railroad and creek to the east and Morehead State to the west. In the mid-twentieth century, subdivisions developed at the periphery of Morehead and suburban development extended out in a linear fashion along its connecting hollows. Within the district, the Rowan County Courthouse square, the depot and freight station remained important landmarks and nodes. By 1963, St. Claire Health Care, located in the southwestern portion of Morehead, outside the NRHP boundary, providing medical care to the region, joined the railroad and Morehead State Normal School as an important driver of local development. In 1981, a new courthouse was constructed in Morehead, and the 1899 Rowan County courthouse was abandoned for this purpose. Citizens rallied around the historic courthouse and, in 1983, the Rowan County Courthouse Preservation Committee was formed with the mission of encouraging and promoting the sensitive adaptive reuse of the historic courthouse building.¹⁴ The growth of St. Claire Health Care, as well as Morehead State University, accompanied by several fires, the construction of the bypass on the old railroad bed, and lingering real estate and building code issues led to a general increase in the economy of Morehead, but a decline of the buildings within downtown Morehead. Morehead has now become a “hub” city for the Gateway Region, which has encouraged new industries, a renewed interest in downtown, and fewer business vacancies. (Figure 10).

¹⁴ William Gus Johnson, “Rowan County Courthouse,” National Register #83002862, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), Section 8.

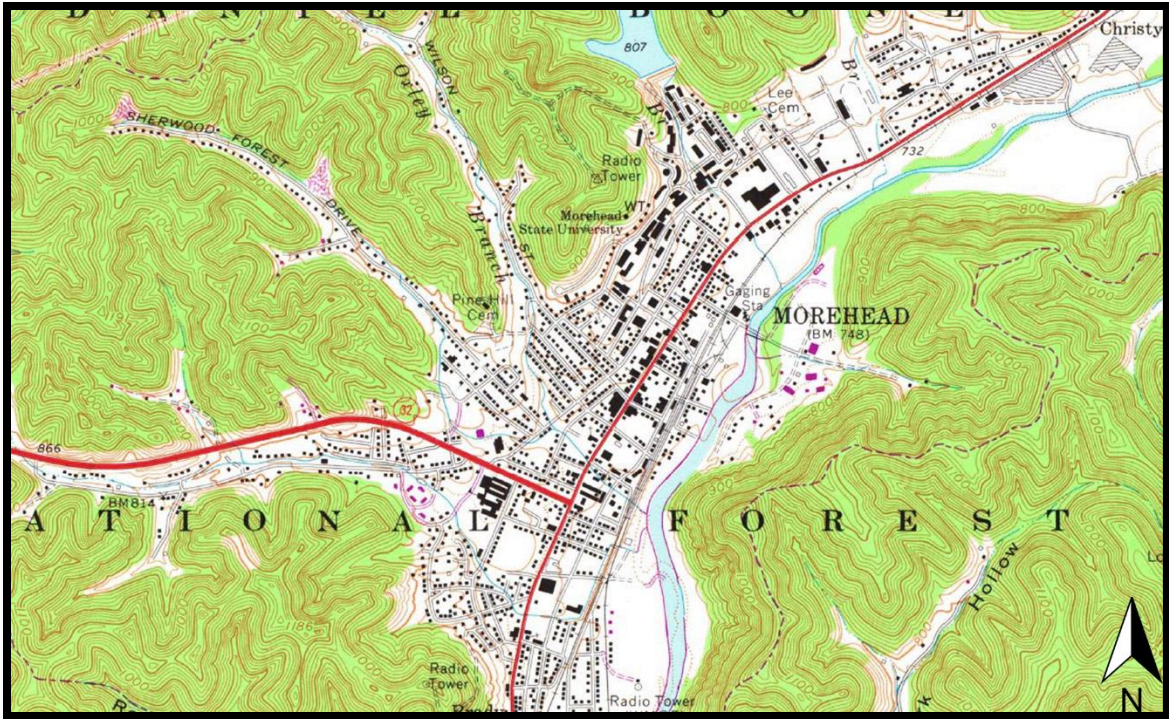


Figure 10. 1970 USGS topographic map, showing the Morehead District area and surroundings.¹⁵



¹⁵ US Geological Survey, “Morehead, KY Quadrangle, 1970, Photorevised in 1978” Accessed online at: <https://store.usgs.gov/map-locator>



Figure 11. Downtown Morehead Historic District, Field Survey Map. Contributing Status is marked as yellow dots, and Noncontributing is marked by purple dots.




Table 1. Downtown Morehead Historic District, Property Inventory¹⁶



The field sites inventoried below include the 77 properties associated with the important history of downtown Morehead. Please note that the 24 Noncontributing (NC) properties included in this chart were found NC due to a lack of sufficient age or a lack of sufficient integrity. Seventeen of this 24 NC properties are surface parking lots.




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 1/ RWM-154	 <p data-bbox="532 793 928 823">227 East Main St., looking northwest</p>	<p>This two-story church was constructed in 1925 and serves as the First Christian Church of Morehead. Its shallow pitched gable roof is surrounded by a brick parapet wall with false front, topped with formed concrete caps. The exterior of the building has a brick veneer. The façade features stained-glass windows. Two-story stained-glass windows are also present on the side elevations. The building rests on a stone foundation and features a two-story pedimented entry portico, supported by two large columns resting on stone piers. There are no additions or alterations to the original building. This building replaced the Union Church, built by Col. John Hargis, founder of Morehead, and housed all faiths during its tenure on this location. Contributing.</p>
FS 2/ RWM-162	 <p data-bbox="516 1591 945 1621">223 East Main Street, looking northwest</p>	<p>This landscape feature was constructed in 2015 by the First Christian Church of Morehead (RWM-154). This feature is forty-feet in diameter, has a path approximately 475 feet in length.¹⁷ Noncontributing</p>



¹⁶ Field survey was accomplished by Downtown Morehead, Inc under the supervision of Tony Pence.




¹⁷ “Labyrinth,” *First Christian Church of Morehead.* Accessed online February 2022 at <http://www.fccmorehead.org/labyrinth.html>.




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 3/ RWM-61	 <p data-bbox="545 606 915 632">206 East Main Street, looking east.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 254 1414 768">The Norman Wells House is a one-and-a-half-story 1927 brick Craftsman Style house. Its hipped roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering, and features roof dormers on three of the four roof slopes. A wraparound porch is present on the façade and south elevation, and is supported by wood columns that rest on stone piers. The first-story features wood sash windows. The upper sashes and the picture window transoms have a leaded glass in a diamond pattern. The brick used for this building's construction brought to Morehead via the C&O Railway. The building is currently home to Dehner & Ellis, Attorneys at Law.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 770 1192 798">Contributing</p>
FS 4/ RWM-185	 <p data-bbox="545 1207 915 1232">208 East Main Street, looking east.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 831 1414 1373">This single-story commercial building was constructed circa 1945. Three storefronts are present on the façade. The concrete block and clay fire block building has been parged on its northwest elevation. The roof is flat. The storefronts have a vinyl panel covering, and a half gable awning covers the main entries. The right and left bay storefronts are recessed and have metal frame doors, transoms, and display window. A large metal frame, three-pane picture window, located to the right of a storefront entry, is present at the central bay. Currently, this building is the location of a drugstore and a professional medical business.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1375 1192 1402">Contributing.</p>
FS 5/ RWM-194	 <p data-bbox="516 1785 948 1810">224 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1409 1414 1890">This two-story commercial building, constructed in 1940, and was the location of Caudill's Grocery and Elam and Wheeler Wholesale Grocery. The building is of common bond brick construction and the façade features a blonde brick veneer. Its roof features a stepped parapet wall capped with metal flashing. The windows are of metal sash construction with 8/8 light patterns. The facade features two storefronts with recessed entries, metal frame display windows, transoms, doors, and brick bulkheads. Canvas awnings cover the storefronts and side elevation</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>entries. The right bay storefront is currently the location of a barber shop. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 6/ RWM-5</p>	 <p data-bbox="500 1003 961 1031">204 East Second Street, looking northwest.</p>  <p data-bbox="524 1486 937 1514">240 East Second Street, looking north.</p>	<p>There are two buildings on this property, in addition to the adjacent Courthouse. The first building is a circa 1935, two-story, rectangular limestone stone building which served as the Rowan County Jail. Many of the window and door openings have been enclosed with limestone blocks, Louver vents are present within the second story windows openings. The roof features a crenelated cornice. A set of exterior metal stairs, which lead to the second floor, is present on the southwest elevation, and an ADA compliant ramp is present on the façade.</p> <p>The second building is the former Rowan County School Board Superintendent's building (1935-2005). Constructed in 1935, this limestone building is a single-story in height with a raised basement. The hipped roof has a metal covering and the windows throughout are of wood sash construction, with 9/9 light patterns. A set of poured concrete steps lead up to the façade's central entry with transom and 9-light, half-light wood panel door.</p> <p>This property was added to the NRHP in 2017 as the Rowan County Courthouse Expansion NRHP nomination, NRIS 100000743. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 7/ RWM-5	 <p data-bbox="537 548 922 575">205 East Main Street, looking north.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 247 1419 989">The Rowan County Courthouse was constructed in 1899 in the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style, a common style for civic buildings constructed in this era. The main architectural feature of this building is a three-story tower located on its southern corner. This two-story common bond brick building is supported by a carved limestone foundation and features limestone quoins on the southern corner of the tower. The cross gabled roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering. The windows are of sash construction with 2/2 light patterns, and have carved stone sills and lintels. The façade's central bay entry is flanked with stone surrounds and features a half-arched transom. This building was added to the National Register on 7/21/1983 (NRIS 83002862) and is the current location of the Rowan County Arts Center in the heart of the downtown Morehead.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 989 1198 1016">Contributing.</p>
FS 8/ RWM-176	 <p data-bbox="618 1423 841 1451">137 Virginia Avenue.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1071 1409 1182">This vacant gravel lot is currently, a surface parking lot used by the residents of 144 East Main Street.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1157 1239 1184">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 9/ RWM-129	 <p data-bbox="521 1808 938 1835">150 East First Street, looking northeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1455 1419 1894">Constructed circa 1910, the C&O Passenger Depot is of common bond brick construction and features a hipped roof, with an asphalt shingle roof covering, and metal roof cresting. Roof dormers, with paired windows, are preset on all roof slopes with the exception of the southeast slope. Large overhanging roof eaves cover all elevations. The windows are of sash construction with 1/1 light patterns and the original multi-light transoms have been retained, along with the carved stone lintels and sills. This building was a</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>former railroad passenger station and currently houses the tourism visitor's center and chamber office. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 10/ RWM-6</p>	 <p data-bbox="521 905 943 932">130 East First Street, looking northeast.</p>	<p>Built by the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, this freight station was constructed in 1880-81. The main section of this building is a single-story in height and has a gabled roof, with metal roof covering and elbow brackets support the overhanging roof eaves. The northern wing of the building is two-stories in height and has a front gable roof. The exterior is clad in board and batten siding. The windows are of wood sash construction with 6/6, 4/4, and 2/2 glazing patterns. A full-length loading dock, with three loading bays, is present on the west elevation. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2016 (NRIS 1600013), as the Morehead Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Freight Depot. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 11/ RWM-124</p>	 <p data-bbox="516 1535 948 1562">123 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>The First Baptist Church features a front gabled roof, with an asphalt shingle roof covering. A short belfry, topped with a steeple, is located on the southeast section of the roof. The building's exterior is clad in brick veneer. The central bay entry features a set of metal frame double doors, with metal frame transoms and sidelights. This entry is covered with a metal awning. Above the awning is a large set of metal frame triple windows with triangular transoms. Single pane windows, with simulated light dividers, line the side elevations of the church and a three-story concrete block wing is located on the northwest elevation. This section of the building matches the main congregational section of the building in materials. This location was the site of the original First Baptist Church building, which was constructed in the early 1900s. The current building replaced the original wood</p>

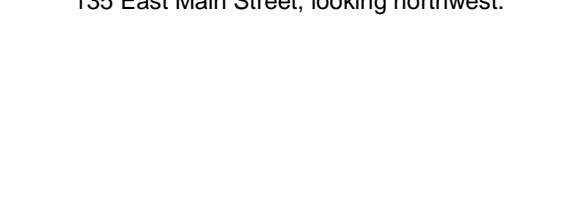



Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>frame church in 1958. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 12/ RWM-184</p>	 <p>123 Maggard Place</p>	<p>This partially paved and gravel vacant lot is used as parking for the First Baptist Church. Noncontributing.</p>
<p>FS 13/ RWM-95</p>	 <p>117 East Main Street, looking north</p>  <p>114 Council Street (upper rear entrance), looking southeast.</p>	<p>Built-in 1962, this concrete block commercial building, features a front gabled roof with a metal and asphalt shingle roof covering. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and the façade features a brick veneered storefront, with a recessed metal frame double entry, transoms, and sidelights. Large display windows fill out the rest of the storefront. A wood frame awning, with asphalt shingle covering, covers the full length of the storefront. Vertical wood panels are located on the awning's fascia and above the storefront. Currently, the main section of the building is the location of office space. Storage units are located on the rear second story section accessed from 114 Council Street. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 14/ RWM-191	 <p data-bbox="615 606 846 632">102 East Main Street.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 247 1417 384">This paved surface parking lot is the current site of the Morehead Conference Center Parking Area. A hotel is proposed to be constructed on the site.</p> <p data-bbox="1045 384 1240 409">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 15/ RWM-3	 <p data-bbox="516 961 945 987">105 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 632 1417 1346">This building was constructed in 1938 as a post office and is rectangular in form. This common bond brick building is a single-story in height and features a symmetrical façade with a W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern. A parapet wall is located at the roof's cornice line and a decorative cast concrete band encircles the upper section of the building. The central bay double entry is of metal frame construction and is covered by a large single-pane transom. The windows are of vinyl sash construction with 3/3 light patterns, and are supported by cast concrete lintels and sills. A two sets of poured concrete and sandstone steps lead to the main entry, and are flanked by stone and brick retention landscape walls and a set if light poles. This WPA era building is currently the location of Morehead City Hall and Morehead Police Station.</p> <p data-bbox="1045 1346 1198 1371">Contributing.</p>
FS 16/ RWM-175	 <p data-bbox="529 1801 932 1827">128 East Second Street, looking east.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 1375 1403 1459">This gravel surface parking lot is used by the residents of 120-122 Maggard Place.</p> <p data-bbox="1045 1459 1240 1484">Noncontributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 17/ RWM-180	 <p data-bbox="526 680 935 709">120-122 Maggard Place, looking north.</p>	<p>This circa 1940 frame residential duplex is a single-story in height, rectangular in form, and has a side gable and hip roof, with an asphalt shingle roof covering. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the windows are of vinyl sash construction with 1/1 light patterns. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and the façade features a recessed entry divided by a frame half-wall. A single-story addition is present on the northeast elevation; research indicates that a porch, located on the north corner, has been enclosed. Contributing.</p>
FS 18/ RWM-87	 <p data-bbox="526 1024 935 1054">151 East Main Street, looking northwest</p>	<p>This circa 1962, stacked bond, brick veneer commercial building, is two-stories in height, has a flat roof, and is the northeastern section of a larger commercial building with a series of four total storefronts. The façade's second-story of the building, supported by reverse conical metal support posts, create a portico which covers the recessed storefront and walkway. The second-story windows are of metal sash construction, with 1/1 light patterns. The storefront consists of a metal frame single entry door and full-length, vertically aligned, four-pane metal frame display windows. Contributing.</p>
FS 19/ RWM-86	 <p data-bbox="526 1566 935 1596">149 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>This circa 1962, stacked bond, brick veneered commercial building, is two-stories in height, has a flat roof, and is the central, northeastern section of a larger commercial building with a series of four total storefronts. The façade of the second-story of the building, supported by reverse conical metal support posts, create a portico which covers the recessed storefront and walkway. The second-story windows are of metal frame construction, with a lower, three-light, hopper transom. The storefront consists of a metal frame single entry door with transom, and full-length, vertically aligned, four-pane metal frame display windows. Contributing.</p>





Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 20/ RWM-170	 <p data-bbox="500 516 961 541">140 East Second Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 254 1404 390">Partial paved and gravel surface lots for 145-147 East Main Street. This lot is accessible from East Second Street, behind RMW-85, 86, and 125. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 21/ RWM-85 and RWM-125	 <p data-bbox="492 930 969 955">145-147 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 548 1421 1119">This circa 1962, stacked bond, brick veneered commercial building, is two-stories in height, has a flat roof, and is the southwestern section of a larger commercial building consisting of a series of four storefronts. The façade of the second-story of the building, supported by reverse conical metal support posts, create a portico which covers the recessed storefront and walkway. The second-story fixed windows are of metal frame construction. The two storefronts feature metal frame single and double entry doors with transoms, and full-length, vertically aligned, metal frame display windows. This building was originally Western Auto Store. Contributing.</p>
FS 22/ RWM-127	 <p data-bbox="537 1570 924 1596">102 West First Street, looking south.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1157 1421 1877">Constructed circa 1904, this common bond brick commercial building is two-stories in height and rectangular in form. This resource has a flat roof that gently slopes toward the rear of the building. The façade's cornice features brick brackets. A carved stone sign plate, which reads "Morehead Grocery Co.," flanked by small enclosed round windows, is present above the second-story windows. The fixed windows are vinyl with 2/2 simulated light dividers. The façade's second-story windows have a carved stone belt course lintels and sills. The storefront windows are surrounded by carved stones. This building was the former location of the Morehead Grocery Company and then Union Grocery, which operated at this location from 1907-1972. These businesses served 10-12 counties in eastern Kentucky and most goods were delivered via the C&O Railway, as</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>there was a rail spur on the south side of the building. This resource currently houses the Kentucky Folk Art Center. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 23/ RWM-83</p>	 <p>141-143 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1940, this two-story commercial building has two storefronts, originally used for retail, with residential units in the upper floor. The second-story windows are of wood sash construction with 1/1 glazing patterns. The two storefronts, which flank a central bay entry that leads to the upper floor, feature entries flanked by metal frame picture windows, and are covered by canvas awnings. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 24/ RWM-81</p>	 <p>139 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1940, this commercial building is two-stories at the northeast section and a single-story at its southwestern section. Its exterior is clad in a brick veneer and the façade features a decorative light brick veneer. The storefront features Beaux Arts elements including a cast concrete cornice line with end caps featuring a decorative sunburst motifs, and brick pilasters capped with cast concrete urns, which separate the store front windows and entry. The façade's upper level, multi-pane display transoms are of fixed metal construction. The second-story windows on the southwest elevation are infilled with brick. Originally constructed as a bank, this building is now the location of a retail business. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 25/ RWM-80</p>		<p>This concrete block commercial building is currently used as residential apartments. It is rectangular in form and features a flat roof. A brick veneer is present on its façade and features brick pilasters and a central bay entry. Small windows are located in the left and right bays of the façade. Second-story faux-window openings give the impression they were enclosed with bricks laid out</p>



Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
	<p>135 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p> 	<p>in a chevron pattern. The original use was 5 & 10 Store. Readapted for apartment living with some alterations. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 26/ RWM-136</p>	 <p>114 Maggard Place, looking northeast..</p>	<p>This single-story residential duplex was constructed circa 1965. Its side gabled roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering and its exterior is clad in a brick veneer. The windows throughout are of vinyl sash construction, with 1/1 light patterns. A shed roof entry covering is located at each unit's façade entries. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 27/ RWM-97</p>	 <p>129 East Main Street, looking north.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1966, this commercial building is clad in a brick veneer and the façade features a modern stucco finish. The façade windows are fixed with single or double panes of glass. No windows openings are present on the side elevations. Noncontributing</p>
<p>FS 28/ RWM-163</p>	 <p>515 Battson Oates Drive</p>	<p>This vacant lot is the former location of the Morehead State faculty house, which was demolished circa 2015.. Noncontributing.</p>



Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 29/ RWM-167	 <p data-bbox="527 682 933 703">150 East Second Street, looking east.</p>	<p>The building was constructed for General Telephone circa 1958-60 in the contemporary style. Two-stories in height, the building has a brick veneer and very little exterior decorative ornamentation. Its Second Street fronting façade features a recessed entry with an eight-light picture window with transoms and single full-glass entry. It has a flat roof and its paired second-story awning windows have metal frames. The first-story hopper windows have four, horizontally oriented, window panes. This building currently houses the centralized communication infrastructure for Northeast KY. Contributing.</p>
FS 30/ RWM-164	 <p data-bbox="592 997 868 1018">517 Battson Oates Drive.</p>	<p>Vacant lot. Former location of the law office of Allie Young. The previous building was demolished in 2014 due to neglect. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 31/ RWM-2	 <p data-bbox="511 1459 950 1480">173-175 East Main Street, looking west.</p>	<p>The "COZY" Building was built in 1915. Constructed of sawn limestone block, this site has the stone foundation and timbers from the original Judge Carey House (1856). This building is two stories in height, features a brick veneer, and has a flat roof with parapet wall. Limestone belt courses are preset at the cornice line and above and below the second-story windows. The second-story windows have 1/1 light patterns. The first story windows have fixed metal frames. The storefront features a right bay single, full-light, entry and full length display windows with fixed metal frames. An elevated concrete block walkway, with a stone veneer, surrounds the façade and northeast elevation of the resource. Rehabilitation was completed in 2019 adapting the building to accommodate a micro-brewery, returning this corner of Main St to its prominent status downtown. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 32/ RWM-126	 <p data-bbox="516 646 945 674">171 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>Part of the original “COZY” Building, this southwest side, constructed in 1915, originally was the location of the Cozy/Mill theater for many years. Like resource RWM-2A, this building is also constructed of sawn limestone with a cut limestone foundation, and features an exterior brick veneer. The façade’s original double entry has been infilled with brick and modern doors and windows. The façade’s second story window openings have been enlarged and sash windows with 1/1 light patterns are installed. A raised concrete block walkway, with stone veneer, is present on the façade elevation. The slanted floor of the theater can still be seen in the basement today. This building was adapted to upscale living, completed in the spring of 2019. Contributing.</p>
FS 33/ RWM 72	 <p data-bbox="516 1220 945 1247">169 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1956, this two-story commercial building is veneered in brick, and has a flat roof with a parapet wall, capped with cast concrete coping. The façade features two recessed storefronts that flank a single entry which leads to the second-story. The storefront’s picture windows have fixed metal frames. The second story windows are of wood sash construction with 8/1 glazing patterns. This building was originally designed and operated as a Hardware store for many years. Rehabilitated in the early 1990s for restaurant and entertainment business. Contributing.</p>
FS 34/ RWM 70	 <p data-bbox="493 1675 971 1703">163-165 East Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>This single-story, wood frame building has a brick veneer. Its shallow pitched side gable roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering, and a wood frame awning covers the façade. This building is set back significantly from Main Street and has a front parking lot. Currently it is the location of a professional medical office. Noncontributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 35/ RWM-88	 <p data-bbox="542 575 919 604">159 East Main Street, looking west.</p>	<p data-bbox="1042 247 1419 604">This 1968 building was the former location of the Morehead Cinema. A single-story in height this concrete block building has a stucco veneer. The façade features decorative cast concrete pilasters, metal frame picture windows, and two double entries. An awning runs the length of the façade and is topped with a marquee. This building has been adaptively reused as a coffee shop and book store in 2010.</p> <p data-bbox="1042 604 1198 632">Contributing.</p>
FS 36/ RWM-169	 <p data-bbox="613 947 847 974">157 East Main Street.</p>	<p data-bbox="1042 632 1419 827">This surface parking lot is on the western side of main street. Stone fence posts and a metal fence is located on the western, Main Street fronting side of the lot. Currently this parking area is dedicated to Windstream.</p> <p data-bbox="1042 827 1240 854">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 37/ RWM-165	 <p data-bbox="529 1304 932 1331">154 East Second Street, looking east.</p>	<p data-bbox="1042 968 1419 1058">This concrete paved surface parking lot is currently leased as a parking area for Windstream.</p> <p data-bbox="1042 1058 1240 1085">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 38/ RWM-94	 <p data-bbox="500 1709 964 1766">111-113-115 North Wilson Avenue, looking southwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1042 1331 1419 1881">This circa 1940 two-story, brick veneer commercial building has two storefronts, flanking a central bay entrance which leads to the second-floor units. It has a flat roof with a parapet wall, which has a false front on the façade's cornice. The right bay storefront entrance is recessed and both storefronts have a central storefront entrance with flanking display windows and full storefront transoms. All of the first-floor windows, not including the storefront, are infilled with wood panels and the second-floor windows are of sash construction with 1/1 light patterns. Metal awnings cover the façade second-story windows and central entrance. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 39/ RWM-93	 <p data-bbox="488 917 972 947">109 North Wilson Avenue, looking southwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 533 1401 915">Built-in 1928, this building constructed as the Midland Trail Theater, by municipal pioneer Ed Maggard, and operated into the late 1970s. This clay fire block building is two-stories in height and has a brick veneer on the façade. The façade's second-story, twelve-light windows have fixed frames, and are separated into pairs by four brick pilasters with end caps. This building has been converted into an entertainment venue in 2018.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 917 1195 947">Contributing.</p>
FS 40/ RWM-92	 <p data-bbox="488 1375 972 1402">107 North Wilson Avenue, looking southwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 949 1401 1247">This resource is a circa 1940, single-story, brick veneer commercial building. Its flat roof features a parapet wall with paired brick brackets on façade's cornice ends. The storefront features a central entry flanked by single-pane display windows. The storefront transoms are enclosed. Currently, this building is undergoing a renovation.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1249 1195 1278">Contributing.</p>
FS 41/ RWM-119	 <p data-bbox="511 1677 950 1707">101 West Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1404 1401 1898">Constructed circa 1940, this single-story commercial building's exterior is clad with a brick veneer. The flat roof features a corbeled cornice line on the façade which is divided into two sections by two end brick pilasters and a central brick pilaster. The façade features two commercial storefronts. Both storefronts have been modified and the right bay storefront is recessed, featuring a double entry and display window. It is unknown if this recessed storefront is a later modification. The left storefront has been enclosed and features three fixed windows and offset wood paneling. This storefront</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>modification is due to combining the two separate commercial units into a single commercial unit. This resource's use is historically associated with a family operated department store. Noncontributing.</p>
<p>FS 42/ RWM-90 and RWM-106</p>	 <p>103-105 West Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1939, this two-story commercial building is rectangular in form and features a false front. The building has a brick veneer. The building features two storefronts and a left bay entrance which leads to the second-story units. The façade's second-story has vinyl sash windows with 1/1 light patterns. The right bay storefront has a recessed entry, with enclosed transom, flanked by large single-pane display windows. The left bay storefront has a side entrance with pair of display windows. The bulkheads are enclosed with vertical vinyl siding. A wood frame shed awning covers the storefronts. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 43/ RWM 75 and RWM-117</p>	 <p>109-111 West Main Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p>This circa 1925 commercial building, is two-stories in height and features two commercial spaces. Evidence suggests this building may have had three commercial units, but the two right units have been combined into a single unit. This building has a brick veneer. Its façade has a stucco finish, and the southwest elevation is clad in vertical metal panels. The façade's second story windows are of vinyl sash construction with 6/6 light patterns, and feature arched transoms with sunburst light patterns and keystones. The southwest elevation windows are of vinyl sash construction, with 1/1 light patterns. The storefront's entries and display windows are of single-pane metal frame construction. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 44/ RWM-78	 <p data-bbox="516 636 945 663">182 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 247 1409 716">This 1964, two-story, concrete block commercial building has a brick veneer on its façade. This resource has a shallow pitched, front gabled roof addition. The storefront features a right bay entry and two metal frame display windows. The façade's second-story, single light, two sliding windows are of metal frame construction. A single small slider window is present on the second-story of the northeast elevation. Eight parking spaces on the northeast side. For 62 years, this has been the location of Pasquale's Restaurant.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 716 1198 741">Contributing.</p>
FS 45/ RWM-103	 <p data-bbox="516 1136 945 1163">110 West Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 741 1409 1318">Constructed in 1926 by J.A. Allen, this commercial building housed Allen's Meat Market and the first IGA grocery in town. The exterior of this building is clad in a brick veneer and features a flat roof. The façade features a single storefront with a central double entry, flanked by paired display windows. The storefront transoms, bulkheads, and cornice have a metal panel veneer, and are covered by a full metal frame awning. An entry, which leads up to the second-story units, is present on the façade's left bay. The second story windows throughout are of wood sash construction with 1/1 glazing patterns. Currently, the building is the location of a clothing boutique.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1318 1198 1348">Contributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 46/ RWM-104	 <p data-bbox="513 877 948 898">108 West Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1920, this two-story commercial building is of brick construction. The building features a flat roof. The façade's storefront has a recessed entry, flanked by single pane display windows. The bulkheads and pilasters have been veneered in brick. The storefront's exterior pilasters are of carved sandstone. The storefront transoms are covered with a wood storefront sign. A single entry, which leads up to the second-story units, is present on the façade's right bay. The façade's paired second-story windows are of wood sash construction, with 1/1 light patterns. Currently the building is the location of a beauty salon. Contributing.</p>
FS 47/ RWM-105	 <p data-bbox="488 1266 972 1287">104-106 West Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p>Built circa 1920, this two-story brick commercial building was originally a single-story. The second-story was added in the 1940s. Its flat roof features a parapet wall with central false front on the façade. The storefront surround features a carved sandstone veneer, and an offset single entry, flanked by two-light display windows with transoms. The façade's second-story windows are of vinyl sash construction with 12/12 light patterns and the cornice line features an inset decorative brick sign boarder, flanked by inset brick diamonds. This building was originally the location of a hardware and paint store. Contributing.</p>
FS 48/ RWM-60	 <p data-bbox="537 1770 924 1791">102 West Main Street, looking south.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1900, this two-story commercial building is one of Morehead's oldest extant commercial buildings. The building's brick framing is of common bond and features a flat roof with capped parapet wall. Its façade is framed by full length brick pilasters, and brick brackets are located on its cornice line. The storefront surround is of carved stone and has a recessed entry, flanked by single pane display windows with transoms. The second-story windows are of wood</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
		<p>sash construction with, 1/1 light patterns, and belt courses serve as lintels and sills. A pair of half-arched windows, with stone sills and louver vents, are located below the façade's cornice line. The northeast elevation features an additional storefront addition on the left bay, and an enclosed, arched, secondary entrance which possibly leads to the second-floor units. The second-story windows on this elevation match the façade's second-story windows in design and materials, and the first story windows are four light, single sash, wood casements. This building was originally occupied by the Blair Wholesale Company. Later housed Perry Hardware and Kentucky Food Stamp Offices. Currently, it is the location of an antique store. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 49/ RWM-121</p>	 <p data-bbox="492 1255 971 1283">121 South Wilson Avenue, looking northeast.</p>	<p>Built circa 1965, this professional office duplex is one-and-a-half stories in height and has a brick veneer. Its hipped roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering. The façade features two protruding flanking bays. The windows throughout are of sash construction with 6/6 light patterns. Vinyl siding is present on the central bay of the façade's second-story. Contributing.</p>
<p>FS 50/ RWM-122</p>	 <p data-bbox="508 1661 954 1696">125 South Wilson Avenue, looking, south.</p>	<p>This two-story American Foursquare residence was constructed circa 1930. It has a pyramidal roof with a metal covering, and its exterior is clad in asbestos tile siding. The windows are of wood sash construction with 2/2 glazing patterns, and the building rests on a brick foundation. The façade's full entry porch is supported by four wood posts. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 51/ RWM-123	 <p data-bbox="495 541 966 567">135 South Wilson Avenue, looking southwest</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 252 1421 546">This single-story building was constructed circa 1980. Its exterior is clad in a brick veneer, and features single pane windows throughout, with metal frames. A drive through/awning is present on its east corner, which is supported by stone veneered posts. This building is currently used as the Morehead Utility Plant Board Administrative Offices.</p> <p data-bbox="1047 552 1242 577">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 52/ RWM-77	 <p data-bbox="544 1014 917 1039">180 East Main Street, looking east.</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 583 1421 997">Constructed circa 1968, this concrete block commercial building is two-stories in height. The façade's second-story has vertical metal panel cladding. The recessed storefront features an off-centered entrance with sidelights and transoms. A left bay entrance leads to the upper level of the building, and the right bay has two display windows and a single transom. The commercial space was originally the location of a jewelry store. It is currently used as a restaurant. Contributing.</p>
FS 53/ RWM-76	 <p data-bbox="511 1381 950 1407">178 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 1035 1421 1522">Built circa 1940, this single-story commercial building is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer. This building is rectangular in form and had a flat roof with a parapet wall and a false front at the cornice of the façade. The storefront features a recessed double entry, flanked by pairs of metal framed display windows and transoms. The southwest elevation features two metal framed fixed windows and two secondary entrances. This building has served the city as the Greyhound Bus Stop and Restaurant for many years. Also as retail outlet and salon. Contributing.</p>



Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 54/ RWM-140	 <p data-bbox="548 680 915 709">115 Bishop Avenue, looking south.</p>	<p>This resource is a circa 1940, two-story frame residence. The façade has W-D-W fenestration pattern, and its roof is cross gabled, with an asphalt shingle roof covering. Two-story frame additions, with shed roofs, are located on the northwest and southwest elevations. The windows are of wood sash construction, with 3/1 light patterns, and it rests on a concrete block foundation. The façade features an entry porch with a hip roof, and rests on a concrete block foundation. This porch has decorative metal columns and a metal balustrade. A two-story concrete block garage is located to the rear of the property and appears to serve a commercial or residential function. Contributing.</p>
FS 55/ RWM-181	 <p data-bbox="532 1283 932 1312">128 Carey Avenue, looking northeast.</p>	<p>This resource is a circa 1940, one-and-a-half-story Bungalow. Its façade features a W-D-D-W fenestration pattern, and its side gabled roof has an asphalt shingle roof covering. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and a large, front gabled, roof dormer is present on the façade. Vinyl sash windows, with 1/1 light patterns, are present throughout. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. An entry porch is located in its façade. This porch has a shed roof, supported by wood posts and a wood balustrade. A single-story frame addition is present on its northeast elevation. This resource is currently used as a hair salon. Contributing.</p>
FS 56/ RWM-96	 <p data-bbox="539 1688 925 1717">122 East Main Street, looking south.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1957, this single-story commercial building is constructed of reinforced concrete with a brick veneer. The façade is lined with seven sets of fixed metal frame windows and vertical metal panels, separated by protruding reinforced concrete pilasters. A two-story, brick veneer addition is present on the southeast elevation, and two three-bay drive-thru, one freestanding, is present on the southeast elevation. Opened as The Peoples Bank in 1957, this building is currently used as a US Bank branch. Contributing.</p>




Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 57/ RWM-118	 <p data-bbox="545 653 915 678">134 East Main Street, looking east.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1940, this frame building is one-and-a-half-stories in height. Its roof is cross gabled, with a metal panel roof covering. Its exterior is clad in asbestos tile siding, and rests on a concrete block foundation. The façade features an enclosed entry porch with segmental arched opening, and a metal frame awning and patio. The windows are of wood sash construction, with 2/2 light patterns. This resource was converted from a residence to a doctor's office, and is currently used as commercial restaurant business. .</p> <p>Contributing.</p>
FS 58/ RWM-82	 <p data-bbox="537 1031 924 1056">140 East Main Street, looking south.</p>	<p>This two-story commercial building/professional office was constructed in 1985 on the former site of the historic William Young House. Constructed of concrete block, this building has a brick veneer. It hipped roof, with a gable cap, has an asphalt shingle covering. The façade features a central bay recessed entry, covered by a canvas metal frame awning, and the windows are of sash design, with 1/1 light patterns. Currently this building is the location of a financial institution. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 59/ RWM-37	 <p data-bbox="540 1507 920 1533">143 East First Street, looking south.</p>	<p>This 1967 commercial building is a single-story in height, and has a shallow pitched front gabled roof, with a metal roof covering. The exterior of the resource is clad in a brick veneer. The entry is located on the northeast corner of the building, and consists of a single entry and three display windows. Currently the building is used as office suites. Contributing.</p>


Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 60/ RWM-36	 <p data-bbox="548 636 912 661">137 East First Street, looking west.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 254 1414 636">This 1965 concrete block building is rectangular in form and has a front gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof covering. Single-story in height, its facade is clad in a brick veneer, and features vinyl siding within the roof gables. The storefront has a central entry flanked by pairs of display windows, with transoms. Its side elevations are void of window openings. Currently this building is used as a professional medical office. Contributing.</p>
FS 61/ RWM-187	 <p data-bbox="621 1020 841 1045">121 Virginia Avenue.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 667 1393 831">This resource is a paved surface parking lot. Currently this lot is owned by Whitaker Bank, and used as parking for their customers and employees. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 62/ RWM-188	 <p data-bbox="621 1404 841 1430">124 Virginia Avenue.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 1052 1398 1157">This resource is a paved surface parking lot for 133-135 East First Street. Currently owned by Steve Barker. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 63/ RWM-144	 <p data-bbox="496 1822 964 1848">133-135 East First Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1045 1430 1414 1787">Constructed in 1984, this office building features a front gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof covering. Its concrete block exterior is clad in a brick veneer on the facade. Its façade is symmetrical in form and features three sets of paired windows, with 1/1 light patterns, flanked by single entries with modern half-light doors. Its side elevations are void of window openings. Noncontributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 64/ RWM-142	 <p data-bbox="597 604 863 630">125-127 East First Street.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 247 1422 331">This resource is a paved surface parking lot owned by City of Morehead. Noncontributing.</p>
FS 65/ RWM-34	 <p data-bbox="521 1003 940 1029">123 East First Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 630 1422 961">This circa 1940, single-story, commercial building is of concrete block construction. It has a flat roof and its exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof's cornice is clad in metal flashing. The storefront features a recessed entry, flanked by single pane picture windows. A full-length metal awning covers the storefront. Currently, this resource is used as an office building. Contributing.</p>
FS 66/ RWM-128	 <p data-bbox="521 1276 940 1302">111 East First Street, looking northwest.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1029 1422 1690">Constructed in 2008, this resource serves as the Morehead Conference Center. This two-story building is of concrete block construction and its exterior is clad in a brick veneer. Its flat roof features a parapet wall and arched false front is located above the façade's main entry, which is covered by a metal frame awning. The roof's cornice features brick corbeling and stucco finishes. The façade and southwest elevation features a series of fixed metal frame windows, and the façade's full glass entry features transoms and single doorways, which flank a revolving door. Protruding sets of brick pilasters are symmetrically located throughout the façade and southwest elevation. The foundation of the resource has a rusticated block veneer, Noncontributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 67/ RWM-84	 <p data-bbox="511 514 950 546">146 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 252 1421 829">Constructed in 1969, this resource is two-stories and height, and its exterior is clad in a brick veneer. Its northeast elevation is clad in vertical metal panel siding. This building has a flat roof. Two storefronts are located on the first floor and residential units are on the second. The storefronts have single pane, metal picture windows and metal frame glazed entry doors. A full-length flat awning, supported by four brick veneered posts, create a covered portico. The second story features vinyl, single light, slider windows. An exterior stair well, leading to the basement level, is located on the southwest elevation. This resource's original use was a commercial department store.</p> <p data-bbox="1047 829 1193 850">Contributing.</p>
FS 68/ RWM-158	 <p data-bbox="609 1207 852 1239">148 East Main Street.</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 861 1421 997">This resource includes a gravel lot and the remnants of a below grade foundation of a former building. This property is currently owned by the City of Morehead.</p> <p data-bbox="1047 997 1242 1018">Noncontributing.</p>
FS 69/ RWM-157	 <p data-bbox="592 1627 868 1659">150-158 East Main Street.</p>	<p data-bbox="1047 1239 1404 1323">This resource is a paved surface parking lot owned by the City of Morehead.</p> <p data-bbox="1047 1323 1356 1344">Noncontributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 70/ RWM-89	 <p data-bbox="495 632 966 657">162-164 East Main Street, looking southeast</p>	<p>Constructed in 1959, this two-story, concrete block commercial building has an offset running bond brick veneer. Rectangular in form, the resource has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The façade features two storefronts. The left bay is a single commercial unit and features a side entrance with transom, and a full-length display window. The center and right bays are a single commercial unit with a double entry with transoms, flanked by full length display windows. The right bay of this storefront is covered by a canvas awning. The second story of the façade features a large vinyl picture windows flanked by vinyl slider windows. Vinyl slider windows are also present on the second floor of the southwest elevation. Contributing.</p>
FS 71/ RWM-71	 <p data-bbox="516 1394 945 1419">168 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p>Built in 1927 as Morehead's City Hall, Judge's Office, and Volunteer Fire Department, this building is of brick, common bond construction. The two-story building is rectangular in form and features a flat roof, with a parapet wall. The façade has a stepped false front with inset stone sign plate which reads "City Hall, 1927." A circa 1945 single-story concrete block addition is located on the rear elevation. Evidence suggests the façade's left bay garage, formerly used by the fire departments, has been enclosed with a metal frame storefront. A single-story vestibule is located on the façade's right bay, and provides access to the upper level units. The façade second-story windows are of sash construction, with 1/1 light patterns. The city sold this building in the 1990s after the municipal offices were relocated. Recently this building has been adaptively reused for residential units on the second floor and commercial units at the ground level. Contributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 72/ RWM-73	 <p data-bbox="516 632 945 659">170 East Main Street, looking southeast.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 247 1417 659">This resource is a circa 1935, single-story, brick and concrete block commercial building. The current building replaced an earlier single-story frame office building. Its flat roof has a parapet wall, with brick corbeling at the façade's cornice line. The storefront features a central bay entrance, flanked by two, fixed-frame, picture windows. This building has been previously used as a restaurant, antique shop, and now a specialty store after being adapted for re-use in 2011.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 659 1198 688">Contributing.</p>
FS 73/ RWM-74	 <p data-bbox="537 1073 922 1100">172 East Main Street, looking south.</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 688 1417 1373">This circa 1940, single-story, commercial building is constructed of concrete block, veneered with brick. The front gable roof has a metal panel roof covering, and features a stepped false front at the façade's cornice. The storefront design includes a central bay entry with transom, flanked by paired display windows. The right bay of the northeast elevation also has a set of paired display windows. A two-story frame addition is present on its northeast (rear) elevation. This addition has a side gable roof and is clad in asbestos tile siding. It is currently used as a residence. Research indicates it was originally used as a kitchen for the restaurant formerly located in the main building. The building was originally a photography studio. For many years the building housed the Dixie Grill.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1373 1198 1402">Contributing.</p>
FS 74/ RWM-171	 <p data-bbox="626 1759 836 1785">105 Bishop Avenue</p>	<p data-bbox="1044 1402 1417 1486">This resource is a paved surface parking lot currently owned by Charmed Enterprises.</p> <p data-bbox="1044 1486 1239 1516">Noncontributing.</p>

Field Site No./KHC Number	Photo	Description
FS 75/ RWM-139	 <p data-bbox="548 642 911 669">113 Bishop Avenue, looking west.</p>	<p>Constructed circa 1940, this single-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block and clay fire block, this building features a brick veneer on its façade. This building is rectangular in form and has a flat roof with a stepped and capped parapet wall. The storefront design, retains many original elements, including is central recessed entry with transom, which is flanked by display windows with transoms. Research indicates this resource replaced an earlier frame building, and was formerly the location of a plumbing business. Contributing.</p>
FS 76/ RWM-38	 <p data-bbox="540 1094 919 1121">147 East First Street., looking west.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1950, this single-story commercial building is rectangular in form and of concrete block construction. Its flat roof has a stepped parapet wall, capped with metal flashing, The building has two storefronts, but a business currently occupies the entire building. The façade features two separate entrances flanked by display windows, some which have been boarded up. A metal frame awning, with fiberglass covering, spans the length of the storefronts. This side elevations have few window openings. Contributing.</p>
FS 77/ RWM-143	 <p data-bbox="618 1535 842 1562">149 East First Street,</p>	<p>This resource is a partially paved surface parking lot currently owned by Rick Stone. Noncontributing.</p>

Changes in the District since the Period of Significance

Post-1969, Interstate 64 was completed through Kentucky with several Morehead exits and further enhanced the ability for personal travel and commercial hauling via trucking. For the first time, the rail mode of moving freight was challenged, taking only fifteen years to have an impact in Morehead. The paradigm shift away from rail led to the closing of CSX Rail’s Lexington

Division, tying the north-south traffic through Russell to Lexington and markets west. CSX abandoned the Lexington Subdivision in 1985 between Coalton in Boyd County near the West Virginia border and Lexington in the central Bluegrass region, after losing passenger service in the early 1970s. The rail line abandonment through Morehead created a space for a bypass of the town, the Wallace Wilkinson Blvd. on what was the rail line. The only remaining visuals of the glory days of rail are the Freight station (RMW-6/FS 10) and Passenger Depot (RMW-129/FS 9), located on what is now referred to as 1st Street, rather than Railroad Street.

The physical characteristics of the downtown have also been greatly impacted by the growth of two large employers in downtown: Morehead State University's campus, bounding the district on the north and west, and St. Claire Healthcare, both with colorful histories of their own. Approximately 2,300 employees populate downtown daily from these two institutions. The very nature of this growth, accompanied by the bypass, the institutional purchase of properties from the private sector has the result of devaluing the tax base, being owned by non-taxpaying institutions. Restrictive building codes and availability of land tracts in downtown have challenged private investment. Recent inventories and comparison to the late 1990s inventory reveal many lost buildings either to fire or demolition have not been replaced. Since 1999, private investment has resulted in the construction of only two new properties in the district, both apartment buildings outside the NRHP district boundaries. However, historic properties have been renovated such as the old Union Grocery Building (RMW-127/FS 22) into the Kentucky Folk Art Center, the old City Hall (RMW-71/FS 71), the Cozy Building (RWM-2 and RWM-126/FS 31 and 32), and Midland Trail Theater (RMW-93/FS 39) as examples in recent years.

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

EDUCATION

TRANSPORATION

Period of Significance

1881-1969

Significant Dates

1881

1884-1887

1926

1939

1969

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Morehead Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for its association with events that have made contributions to broad patterns of local history. The district’s local significance is evaluated within the context, “Community Planning and Development in Rowan County, Kentucky, 1881-1969,” with relation to the three most important factors that led to Morehead’s growth: education, transportation, and industry. The current nomination will draw heavily upon the industrial, commercial, and institutional uses that resulted from planning and development decisions. Distinct periods of town planning and growth occurred before and after Morehead’s primary development events in the areas of transportation, industry, and education – the connection of the Elizabethtown, Lexington, & Big Sandy Railroad with Morehead in 1881 and the establishment of state-supported Morehead State Normal School in 1922. With its location chosen based upon its access to natural resources, its form dictated by its rugged topography, and its development spurred by the railroad and a state-supported educational institution, Morehead is an important example of the community development patterns of an Eastern Kentucky county seat.

The background research and context included in the following individual nominations appear to further support the argument for the significance of the Morehead Historic District: Morehead State University (approved 11/25/1994, NRIS# 94001381); Rowan County Courthouse (approved 7/21/1983, NRIS# 83002862) and its later Rowan County Courthouse Boundary Increase to include two WPA era buildings (approved 3/12/2017, NRIS# 100000743); and, most recently, Morehead Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Freight Depot (approved 2/12/2016, NRIS# 16000013).

Community Planning and Development in Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, 1881-1969

Background: Early Development in Morehead and Rowan County

In 1773, European settlers from Virginia first came to the area that is now Rowan County and, in 1856, Rowan County became Kentucky's 104th county, established from parts of Fleming and Morgan Counties. Kentuckians' approach to county creation was fairly unique, in that the establishment of counties was directly related to the time necessary to travel to the county seat. Round-trip travel of more than a single day, along rough nineteenth century roads, necessitated the development of a new county in the eyes of early Kentuckians.¹⁸ This was especially true in the eastern part of the state, where rural road travel remained rugged into the twentieth century.

The new county was named for John Rowan, who represented Kentucky in the U.S. House and Senate. Rowan County, which is primarily within Daniel Boone National Forest in the northeastern part of Kentucky, has both hilly and mountainous portions and straddles two physiographic regions, as described previously. Triplett Creek, extending through Morehead, is the major tributary of the Licking River, the principal water source in Rowan County.¹⁹ Morehead was founded as the county seat in the same year (1856), and a courthouse square was constructed in the town on the "Shelbyville" plan, which was utilized in Lexington, Winchester, and other adjacent Central Kentucky cities.²⁰ During the Civil War, the county courthouse in Morehead was burned by guerilla raiders, but was quickly rebuilt in the 1860s.

¹⁸ Robert Ireland, "Counties," in Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 229.

¹⁹ "Rowan County," Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 784.

²⁰ Edward T. Price, "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat," in Upton and Vlach, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 133-136.

Table 2. Rowan County and Morehead, Kentucky, Population Statistics, 1880 - 1970²¹

Census Year	Morehead Population	Rowan Co. Population
1880	163	4,420
1890	491	6,129
1900	1,100	8,277
1910	1,105	9,438
1920	981	9,467
1930	825	10,893
1940	1,901	12,734
1950	3,102	12,708
1960	4,170	12,808
1970	7,191	17,010

Industry and Community Development in Morehead and Rowan County, Kentucky

Prior to the coming of the railroad, Morehead's population remained small, as can be seen in Table 2 above. In the 1860s, Rowan County's dominant crop was corn, and its dominant industry was timber. Logs were floated down Triplett Creek into the Licking River toward their destination, mostly to the heavily-populated Bluegrass region.

Communities that pre-dated the railroad in Rowan County were small and scattered. These communities included but were not limited to Farmers (about seven miles west of Morehead), Clearfield, and Morehead, which were primarily settled due to their association with natural resource extraction and their proximity to the Licking River and Triplett Creek, which powered sawmills throughout the area.²² Although Farmers was larger and developed earlier, it declined as timber resources were exhausted circa 1920, and Morehead became the commercial and residential focal point of the county, in addition to being the center of governance. Other Rowan communities, including Rodburn, Easton, and Brady, were founded as lumber towns with a connection to the railroad. Rockville and Bluestone developed due to being locations of rock quarries.²³ The clay deposits in the county were extensive and gave rise to industrial development in the 1920s in Clearfield and Halderman, nearby Morehead - namely the Lee County Products Company (later Clearfield Supply Company) and the Louisville and Portsmouth Brickyard (later L.P. Halderman Fire Brick Company).²⁴ The Clearfield Supply Company and Halderman Fire Brick Company both provided jobs and stimulated development in Morehead.

²¹ No author, "Morehead, Kentucky: Historical Population," Wikipedia Entry. Accessed online in February 2022 at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morehead,_Kentucky

²² Kleber ed., "Rowan County," *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 784.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ E.C. Barker, *History of Morehead*, Morehead State University Archives, 4.

The third community settled in Rowan County in the mid-nineteenth century, Morehead was settled around a sawmill operated by local resident Jake Wilson. In 1856, Morehead became the Rowan County seat. Col. John Hargis purchased land in the area and founded the City of Morehead, named for James T. Morehead, Kentucky Governor from 1834-36.²⁵ The Oxley family had donated the land for the courthouse square. Morehead was incorporated in 1869 and, at that time, its population was 200. In the 18560s, there were two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a sawmill, a doctor, a lawyer, and two churches.²⁶ There are no remaining buildings associated with this time period. In general, Rowan County's communities developed due to their proximity to natural resources as well as some type of transportation source to get those raw materials to market.

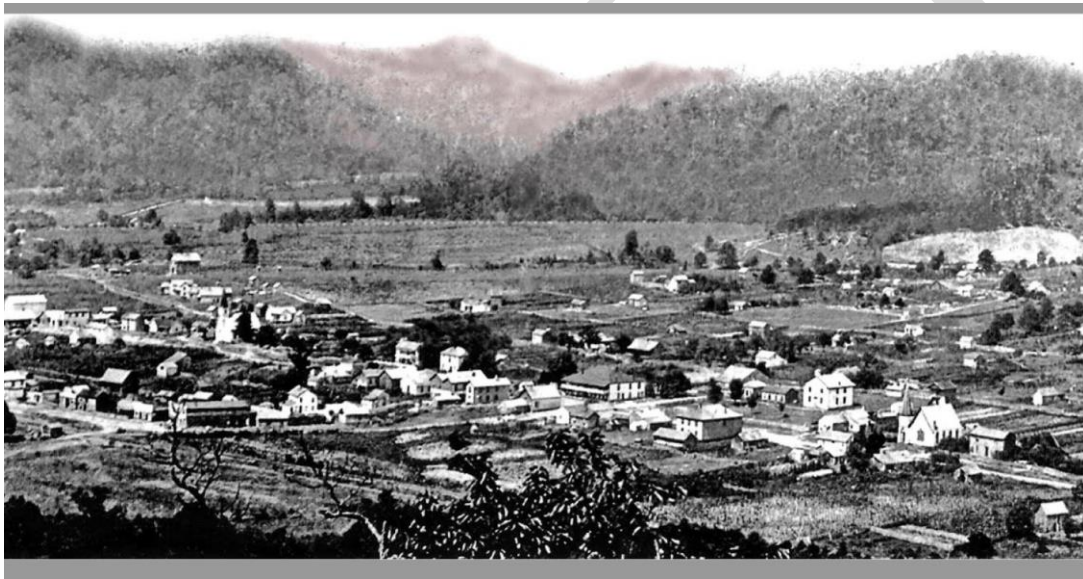


Figure 12. Late nineteenth-century photograph of Morehead. This image shows the town at its infancy, during its transformation into an important town in Rowan County.²⁷

Transportation and Community Development in Morehead and Rowan County, Kentucky
In 1881, the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad (later acquired by the C&O Railroad) connected to Rowan County. In 1908, the largest of the smaller railroad lines, the Morehead & North Fork Railroad (later to become a part of the C&O Railroad), serving the mining and logging industries, was connected to Morehead.²⁸ With the coming of the railroad, the county's stone, coal, and timber could reach new markets and, as a result, those resources were exploited.²⁹ In fact, the area's natural resources were the primary reason that railroad transit was extended to the area, as the population was too dispersed and too sparse for a rail line that

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Barker, *History of Morehead*, 3.

²⁷ Unknown, "1880s Photograph of Morehead" (1880). *Rowan County War Collection*. 231. https://scholarworks.moreheadstate.edu/rowan_county_war/231

²⁸ "Rowan County," ed. John Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 783.

²⁹ Ibid.

focused primarily on passenger service or on freight to serve a sizeable local population. The primary rationale for rail service was to extract natural resources for the burgeoning, and mostly out-of-state Gilded Age economy that required timber, clay, and limestone for constructing the new America.³⁰

Travel through Rowan County began with a pre-Civil War path westward through the heart of the county. This path would later become a portion of the Midland Trail and, subsequently, the Roosevelt-Midland Trail. The Midland Trail, in place by at least 1916, was one of the first national transcontinental automobile routes in the United States and grew out of the 1911 National Highways Association movement to promote the development and maintenance of a network of federal highways. In 1921, the Midland Trail and the Roosevelt National Highway were formally combined into the Midland-Roosevelt National Highway.³¹ A 1924 map, produced by the National Highways Association, referred to the newly combined Midland-Roosevelt National Highway as “the Main Street of America.”³² By 1929, the road received the highly-coveted US 60 designation, and was paved through Morehead with concrete.³³ (Figure 13 and Figure 14).

US 60 is a major east-west highway that connects 2,655 miles between Virginia Beach, Virginia to southwestern Arizona.³⁴ The road enters Kentucky on the east in Catlettsburg, Boyd County, and traverses through the middle of the state, eventually turning slightly northeast to parallel the Ohio River through Louisville, Jefferson County, and finally exiting the Commonwealth near Cairo, Illinois. Prior to the advent of interstate travel in the 1960s and 1970s, this federal highway was among the most important and the oldest east-west routes, connecting California to Virginia. As with many of Kentucky’s oldest roads, US 60 began as a well-worn buffalo trace used by settlers and Native Americans alike. By the 1820s, the road became one of the major state-chartered turnpike roads, intended to provide efficient transit between towns in the Commonwealth, as well as a method of purveying agricultural goods to market.

The early twentieth century “Good Roads” movement spurred the desire for evenly paved roads across the Commonwealth but especially in the eastern part of the state, where travel could be difficult outside of railroad transit. Good Roads advocates, along with progressive reformers and developers, promoted state and federal investments into road infrastructure as well as actual

³⁰ Barker, “History of Morehead, Undated Manuscript, circa 1954 Accessed from MSU Archives in February 2022 at: https://scholarworks.moreheadstate.edu/kentucky_county_histories/64/

³¹ “National Trails Combined: Will Be Known as Roosevelt-Midland Trail – is 2,934 Miles Long,” *New York Times*, May 7, 1921, TimesMachine, <https://www.nytimes.com/1921/05/07/archives/national-trails-combined-will-be-known-as-rooseveltmidland-trailis.html>.

³² National Highways Association, “Map of the National Roosevelt-Midland Trail,” American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries, accessed online February 2022 at: <https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/7467/>.

³³ Kleber, ed., 649.

³⁴ No author, “US Route 60,” Entry in Wikipedia, accessed in December 2021 at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Route_60

routes themselves. The establishment of the Kentucky Highway Department in 1912 and the 1916 Federal Aid Road Act was among this alliance's early victories.³⁵ Prior to the inauguration of the federal numbering system in the mid-1920s, private highway associations, such as the Midland Trail (US 60) Association, promoted auto tourism and development along routes they marked themselves. As might be imagined, the routes were not well-marked and create confusion among the traveling public. By 1925, a standardized system of highway markers was developed with east-west routes given even numbers and north-south routes assigned odd numbers. For important east-west routes, two-digit numbers ended in zero. It was the goal of every governor to get at least one major federal highway designated in their state. Such was the case in Kentucky, when Governor William Fields lobbied for the designation of US 60, on portions of the Old Midland Trail, through the state.³⁶ Fields eventually emerged victorious in 1926 after many meetings with the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO).



Figure 13. United States Post Office (RWM-3/FS 15), 105 East Main Street (Constructed 1938). Note the automobiles and smooth, evenly paved Main Street (US 60) through Morehead.

³⁵ Rachel Kennedy and Bill Macintire, "Roadside Architecture of Kentucky's Dixie Highways: A Tour Down Routes 31E and 31W," 5. Accessed online at: <https://heritage.ky.gov/Documents/DixieHwyTour.pdf>

³⁶ No author, "US Route 60 in Kentucky," Wikipedia Entry, Accessed online in December 2021 at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Route_60_in_Kentucky



Figure 14. 1947 postcard of Main Street (US 60), Morehead, Kentucky.

The federal interstate highway system was developed as a national security effort as well as an effort to accommodate the increasing popularity of auto and truck transit. Beginning in the late 1950s, the federal government constructed limited-access highways; many of which ran parallel to the old turnpike routes. From the mid-1960s into the mid-1970s, Interstate 64 was developed, largely traveling adjacent to US 60 in Kentucky. The interstate removed much of the heavy truck travel and through tourist traffic from US 60, and it became a heavily-traveled local-regional thoroughfare. Interstate 64 was extended just north of Morehead and through Rowan County circa 1969.³⁷

Adult Education in Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, 1887 -1970

The town of Morehead's development is closely related to educational efforts in the county and in the region. The development of the county, as discussed above, was tied to the extraction of natural resources. Whether it was newcomers to the county or families with historic ties in the region is unknown, but there was a serious issue with illiteracy and ensuing violence as demonstrated with the Rowan County War.

The Tolliver-Martin Feud, also known as the Rowan County War, stunted the growth of Morehead and Rowan County. The so-called feud had its impetus in a brawl turned battle at the time of the 1874 election that pitted two families and their supporters against each other. Some historians credit the disruptive atmosphere created in this boom town, which attracted male

³⁷ Kleber, ed., "Morehead," 649.

workers from all over the state and the country.³⁸ In any case, the Rowan County War began in August 1884 and came to a bloody end on June 22, 1887, leaving twenty men dead and sixteen wounded.³⁹ According to local folklore, nearly half the population in the county moved during the time of the feud but returned by 1890 when the U.S. Census reports a county population of 6,129 and an increase in the city of Morehead from 163 inhabitants in 1880 to 491 residents in 1890.⁴⁰ (Table 2).

In response to this atmosphere, a donor from Central Kentucky gave \$500 to help establish a school in Morehead to help alleviate the illiteracy and violent culture that had been forged in the area in the late nineteenth century.⁴¹ Morehead Normal School, later to develop into one of the largest economic, educational, and development drivers in Rowan County, was founded by Phoebe and Frank Button, and opened on October 3, 1887. The school was operated at first by the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society, intended to provide a guiding and stabilizing influence on the residents of the county after the Rowan County War, and indeed was considered the primary way to stop the senseless violence enveloping the town.⁴² The school transferred ownership in 1900 from the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society to the Christian Women's Board of Missions. After Phoebe Button died, her son Frank ran the school until 1911. Several principals operated the school after Frank Button; however, the school closed in 1922 and reopened as the state-supported Morehead State Normal School.

Morehead State Normal School was among two teacher-training colleges (for white elementary school teachers) specified for the state of Kentucky by a commission appointed by Governor Edwin Morrow in 1922.⁴³ The commission recommended a state-sponsored school in western and eastern Kentucky. Murray, Calloway County, was chosen as the location for the western Kentucky college, while Morehead was selected for the Eastern teacher's school. The Morehead State Normal School registered its first students on September 23, 1923, and Frank Button, who had been involved the start of the original school, became its first president. During Button's tenure (1923-1929), five new buildings were constructed on the campus. In 1926, Morehead State Normal School became Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College (shown on maps as Morehead State Normal Teachers College). In 1929, along with a new president, the

³⁸ Kleber, ed., "Morehead," in *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 649.

³⁹ Kleber, ed., "Rowan County War," 784.

⁴⁰ No author, "Morehead, Kentucky: Historical Population," Wikipedia Entry. Accessed online in February 2022 at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morehead,_Kentucky

⁴¹ It is outside the scope of this study to analyze the feud's origins, but it should be noted that while illiteracy was a problem, stereotypes of feuding mountaineers must be avoided. There have been no studies to our knowledge that place this "war" in the context of the extractive corporate entities in the Gilded Age and their impact on local culture. Ron Eller's seminal 1982 study, *Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers*, would be a great starting point on such an examination into Morehead's past.

⁴² "Morehead State University," ed. John Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 649.

⁴³ Ibid.

name changed again to Morehead State Teachers College. Even during the Great Depression, Morehead State continued to grow, roughly doubling the number of students and faculty, and constructing four new buildings.⁴⁴ Between the mid-1950s and mid-1960s, Morehead State College grew tenfold, likely due to the effects of the federal GI Bill of 1944 and the subsequent desire to find high-paying employment. During this era, the college constructed numerous buildings and increased its faculty to 160 members.⁴⁵ By 1966, the Kentucky General Assembly recognized this growth and gave the college a university status. At this time, Morehead State University was reorganized into five academic departments and a graduate division.⁴⁶ By the 1990s, Morehead State University was the leading employer in Rowan County.⁴⁷ At present day, MSU maintains a student body of approximately 9,300 with 68 graduate programs and 142 undergraduate programs. The university is a major employer and a regional leader in education in Eastern Kentucky.

While the university was educating adults on a college level, the Moonlight Schools were tackling another pressing issue in Appalachia. Cora Wilson Stewart, who grew up in Farmers (Rowan County) in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, led an effort to educate working adults in Rowan County, who were not college bound with basic skills, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic⁴⁸. Recognizing the need to hold schools at convenient times and location, Stewart organized a loose cooperative of volunteer teachers who gave their time to educate adults at night. Moonlit nights were preferred, as the locations for some of these schools was remote and without streetlights and urban amenities. Stewart published lesson plans in a newspaper format, called the *Rowan County Messenger*, to help participants avoid the stigma of illiteracy. Approximately 150 pupils were expected for the first round of Moonlight Schools in 1911; however, 1,500 students attended in 50 school houses across the county.⁴⁹ Growth was so exponential in Rowan County, that other eastern and central Kentucky counties followed suit. By 1913, Boyle, Mercer, Carter, Martin, and Lawrence County residents benefited from this novel approach.⁵⁰ Stewart's work in this field led to the development of a curricula for statewide literacy programs in 1914 and replication all over the rural south in the early twentieth century. One of Stewart's moonlight schools was moved to Morehead State University Campus as a tribute to her work and its association with the school. This resource was moved again circa 2000, to near the railroad depots on West 1st Street. The building is not located within the proposed boundaries of this NRHP district at the present time.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 650.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ "Rowan County," ed. John Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 784.

⁴⁸ Kleber, ed., "Moonlight Schools," in *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 646; James M. Gifford, "Cora Wilson Stewart," in *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 855.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.



Figure 14. “Seven Moonlight School Pupils at the blackboard, others drilling”⁵¹

Growth in the Mid-Twentieth Century

The town of Morehead grew exponentially from the 1920s onward, as can be seen in Table 2. As discussed in Section 7 and the historic context developed above, changes in transportation, such as the development of US 60/Midland Trail, through the town and the growth of Morehead State University spurred construction and development in the town. The majority of the buildings in the historic district were built between 1920 and 1969 with only six extant buildings being constructed prior to the 1910s, as can be seen through perusal of Table 1. These six buildings are strongly associated with the industrial development and the railroad’s presence in the town. The remaining buildings are associated with the growth of mid-century industry, such as the expansion of the college and the development of the clay-mining industry. Responding to changes in the overall American transportation system, the railroad declined in importance as truck and automobile travel ascended. The development of the interstate highway near the town in 1969, and the decline in importance of US 60/Midland Trail marks the end of the period of significance for downtown Morehead, and the start of a new phase of decline that has been addressed most recently through the efforts of the local Main Street program, Downtown Morehead, Inc.

⁵¹ University of Kentucky Special Collections, “Moonlight Schools,” Accessed online in February 2022 at: <http://www.uky.edu/Education/EPE/Angelo/photohis03.html>

Evaluation of the Significance of the Morehead Historic District within the Context of Community Planning and Development in Rowan County, Kentucky 1881-1969

The Downtown Morehead Historic District is an important example of an eastern Kentucky county seat town that developed in this location as a result of its bountiful natural resources, and efforts to extract those to benefit a growing American economy and society in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Industry developed around these resources and a small population was attracted to the county, but it wasn't until modern efficient transportation arrived in the 1880s, in the form of a railroad, that these industries and the associated population matured. At the same time, efforts were made to ameliorate the rather rough conditions created by resource extraction efforts (by out-of-state capital) through the uplifting influence of education in the form of a school in Morehead that evolved into a teacher-training college and then into a major university. This college/university provided the backbone of the local economy and the majority of the growth from the mid-twentieth century onward, in partnership with the local health-care industry.

Overall, the patterns of development in Morehead – its location chosen based upon its access to natural resources, its form dictated by its rugged topography, and its development spurred by the railroad and a state-supported educational institution, makes it an important example of the development patterns of an Eastern Kentucky county seat.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Morehead Historic District

This nomination aims to distinguish the section of downtown Morehead that retains the strongest evidence of community development efforts during the historic period of 1881- 1968. The proposed boundary of the Downtown Morehead Historic District defines such an area. With this district meeting Criterion A, the integrity evaluation focuses on how the district maintains associations with the basic themes of community development. The factors which reinforce this sense of the district's significance will be integrity of location, setting, materials, design, and association. The district retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, then it will have the core integrity-integrity of association-by its physical presence today and become eligible for listing.

The district retains the integrity of **location** within the commercial core along US 60/Midland Trail adjacent to Morehead State University. There have been no relocations into the district boundaries. This is not a minor preservation accomplishment, as already discussed in the historic context narrative how modes of transportation, primarily the early roads and railway altered other Rowan County locations. Town plats and road patterns in the county changed dramatically with the introduction of the railroad and highway transportation systems. Morehead was chosen as the county seat due to its centrality within the county, and easier for all residents in the county able to better access it. Morehead is a town where the town's commercial core was not altered by the arrival of the railroad from its pre-railroad location. Morehead's development potential was enhanced by the railroad but did not relocate the town's commercial core. US Highway 60 being the main thoroughfare east-west certainly playing a role maintaining that structure.

Certainly, the paving and expansion of streets, along with the addition of sidewalks altered parcel sizes over time, without rendering the overall look of the downtown district. With density and

parcel size remaining stable over time indicates community development and planning decisions revolving around commerce established sufficient integrity of **setting**. The main alteration of setting is the removal of the railroad tracks for the establishment of a bypass road in the late twentieth century. As the depot area and Railroad Street (1st Street) are extant, this change is not as significant as it might have been, were there no remaining buildings. Being the county seat of Rowan County offered Morehead offered more opportunities, as merchants and attorneys open in the business district supporting the core activity around the functions of the courthouse as other businesses settle in to meet the demand of services required by residents of both the city and the county. Much of the building stock in today's downtown commercial district was constructed in the late 1930s and 1940s, post-World War II, with some of the most recent built stock in the late 1950s and 1960s. Downtown Morehead, before rail service to this day, has been the center of commerce in Rowan County. The strong integrity of setting formed in downtown Morehead solidified by the fact these same buildings house commerce, buildings having been preserved and still being utilized today. While there have been changes in certain buildings in the commercial area of the district, but not to the degree of leaving the district unable to demonstrate its basic significance.

The retention of overall preserved historic character and recognizable design within the district's structures reveal the integrity of **design** in the proposed historic district. These buildings from the Period of Significance illustrate the lives and community values of its residents. The earliest form and configuration in downtown Morehead has been well preserved and used today. The district as an individual entity, the sum of all its parts, remains a vibrant sense of its overall design identity and integrity housings institutions, commerce, some residences, and a mixed-use area. Very few vacancies plague the downtown area, however, there are structures in need of major rehabilitation and repair, while some have been removed, the quality of design remains sufficiently present, giving a strong sense of the historic community having thrived for one hundred sixty-four years.

There are parts of the Downtown Morehead Historic District possessing lower integrity of **materials/workmanship** than design. There has been a great effort to preserve some of the buildings, preserving the original appearance of the buildings while others have had new materials applied, some covering the entire facades. There are historic commercial buildings within the district that require some restoration and new materials added for support and infrastructure needs, Morehead residents have long embraced both the past and current fashions.

The integrity of **feeling** names how one can sense the historic nature of the commercial built environment encompassing them when standing in the heart of the district. A feeling strong and alive as Rowan County has no other comparable incorporated or unincorporated city or area. As been stated before, very few new privately constructed buildings have been erected in the past fifty-plus years. Standing within the Downtown Morehead Historic District one would experience very much the same feeling as in 1969, the end of the Period of Significance.

Since the Downtown Morehead Historic District exhibits integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and feeling, it, therefore, contains integrity of **association**. This strong link to an association with events in community development and significant contribution to the patterns of

history in Rowan County have been made, thus concluded that the Downtown Morehead Historic District is eligible for the National Register listing.

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Johnson, William Gus. “Rowan County Courthouse,” National Register #83002862, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), Section 8.

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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
 - Morehead State University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): See Property Chart in Section 7

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21.84 Acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.184969 | Longitude: -83.433894 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.185026 | Longitude: -83.432977 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.184443 | Longitude: -83.432402 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.183047 | Longitude: -83.433222 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.182214 | Longitude: -83.432629 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.180314 | Longitude: -83.434057 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.181599 | Longitude: -83.436478 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.182843 | Longitude: -83.435592 |
| 9. Latitude: 38.183592 | Longitude: -83.434982 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The Downtown Morehead Historic District boundaries are shown graphically in Figure 15 below.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to include all properties with sufficient age and integrity historically associated with the Downtown Morehead Historic District between 1881 and

1969. Boundaries were drawn so as to exclude areas in which demolition has occurred or no important development occurred historically.

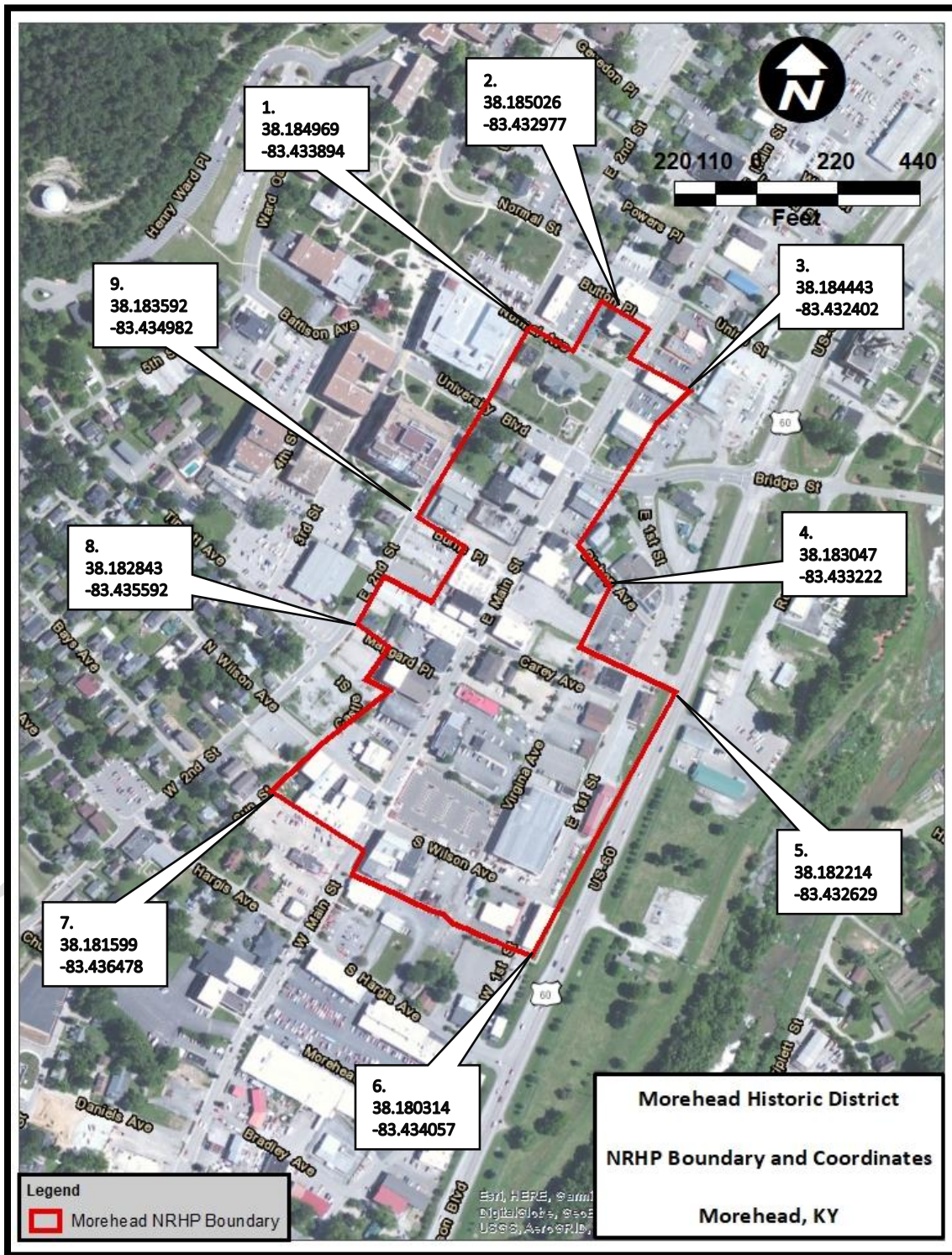


Figure 15. Aerial Map showing NRHP boundaries and Latitude Longitude Coordinates for the Downtown Morehead Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Tony Pence – Executive Director with assistance from Rachel M Kennedy, Jennifer Ryall, Heather Doerge, and Christopher Harris

Organization: Downtown Morehead, Inc.

Street & number: PO Box 946 – 149 East Main St

City or town: Morehead State: KY zip code: 40351

E-mail: tonypence@gmail.com

Telephone: 606-548-1073

Date: January-June 2020; Revisions in January 2022 -February 2022

Additional Documentation

- **Maps:** Indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. All photographs keyed to this map.

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

1 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/13/2020

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

View of the Rowan County Arts Center looking north from the intersection of Main St & Bridge St

2 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking east at East 1st Street from South Wilson Ave.

3 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking west at the north-side of Main Street from the intersection of Burns Place.

4 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking north at 169-175 East Main Street

5 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking south at 102 East Main Street toward 1st Street.

6 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking south from Main St. Building on left is 134 E Main-Right is 122 E Main. In the background is the historic C&O Freight Station on 1st Street.

7 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking west at West 1st Street from South Wilson Ave. The Old Union Grocery Building (Kentucky Folk Art Center-102 W 1st. St) at the left.

8 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking west from South Wilson Ave at West Main Street at the 102-110 Block of West Main.

9 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed:

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

Looking southeast at the Wells House (206 E Main) - Bridge St. to the right. The Wells House is one of the oldest structures in the city.

10 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking southeast at E 2nd Street- Calvert Square and 1st Baptist Church seen in the center of the photograph (123 E Main St)

11 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking south at Calvert Square from 2nd Street. North Wilson to the right. Morehead Conference Center in distance, while the Old Post Office (Current Police Station) in center.

12 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking West at East Main St from Battson Oates intersection.

13 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking southwest at block of 162-172 E Main St. Bishop Ave is to the left in center of photograph.

14 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking southeast at E 2nd St to the left and back-side of Main Street buildings from Maggard Place intersection of E 2nd St.

15 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed:

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

Looking southwest at the south-side of E Main St. at 164 E Main St. Carey Ave is to the left past the building in the distance (144 E Main St.)

16 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking southwest at the south-side of E Main St. from Battson Oates Dr. intersection of E Main. 182 E Main west to 164 E Main pictured.

17 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking northwest at West Main Street block of 101 – 111 West Main to the left and North Wilson Ave.

18 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed: 6/15/2020

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

Looking west at East Main St from the Carey Ave intersection.

19 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed:

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

Looking northeast with Battson Oates Dr to the left-rowan County Arts Center and 1st Christian Church to the right.

20 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed:

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

Looking southwest from Carey Ave. intersection with Virginia St. C&O Passenger Depot is to the left-the rear of the Morehead Conference Center to far right at west end of Virginia St.

21 of 21

Name of Property: Downtown Morehead Historic District

City or Vicinity: Morehead

County: Rowan **State:** KY

Photographer: Tony Pence

Date Photographed:

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

Looking north at block of North Wilson Ave. from Main Street. The old Midland Trail Theater can be seen upper center of photograph at 109 N Wilson.



Figure 16. Photo Log 1 of 21



Figure 17. Photo Log 2 of 21



Figure 18. Photo Log 3 of 21



Figure 11 1--Photo Log 4 of 21



Figure 12 1--Photo Log 5 of 21



Figure 13 1--Photo Log 6 of 21



Figure 14 1--Photo Log 7 of 21



Figure 15 1--Photo Log 8 of 21



Figure 16 1--Photo Log 9 of 21



Figure 17 1--Photo Log 10 of 21



Figure 18 1--Photo Log 11 of 21



Figure 19 1--Photo Log 12 of 21



Figure 19.—Photo Log 13 of 21



Figure 21 1--Photo Log 14 of 21



Figure 22 1--Photo Log 15 of 21



Figure 23 1--Photo Log 16 of 21



Figure 24 1--Photo Log 17 of 21



Figure 25 1--Photo Log 18 of 21



Figure 26 1--Photo Log 19 of 21



Figure 27 1--Photo Log 20 of 21



Figure 28 1--Photo Log 21 of 21

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