

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 13 1986

date entered APR 10 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic MILLERSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Millersburg _____ vicinity of

state Kentucky code 021 county Bourbon code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bourbon County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Paris state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The **Millersburg Historic District** comprises the vast majority of the town's nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The district encompasses forty-one blocks and includes Main Street (U.S. 68), the major north-south corridor, Vimont Street, a secondary north-south road, and Second to Twelfth Streets, east-west routes.

Located near Hinkston Creek, one of the major waterways in Bourbon County, Millersburg is situated in the northernmost section of the county. With a population of 1,000, it is the second largest town in Bourbon County, an agrarian county in the fertile Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Eight miles to the south is Paris, the largest town and seat of government of the county. The large urban center of Lexington is thirty-three miles to the south, and sixty-five miles to the north is the major metropolis of Cincinnati.

Although ranging from the first decade of the nineteenth century to 1935, the majority of the buildings were constructed during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. Secondary building periods included both an equal number of antebellum structures and buildings constructed during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Of the one hundred-eighteen buildings included within the district boundaries, eighty-two are dwellings, twenty-seven are commercial structures, six are churches, two are warehouses, and one is a municipal building. Half of the buildings are of brick construction and fifty are of frame. The remaining resources include two log houses, three concrete block structures, three metal buildings and a single stone dwelling. Over half of the dwellings are of frame construction.

The Millersburg Historic District is very cohesive and there are only thirteen non-contributing structures within the boundaries. Non-contributing buildings are a recent modular house on the east side of Main Street at the corner of Second Street; the Sunoco Service Station on the west side of Main Street at the corner of Third Street; the Texaco Service Station on the east side of Main Street at the corner of Fourth Street; the Millersburg Post Office on the west side of Main Street at the corner of Fifth Street; the Stamler Company Building on the west side of Main Street at the corner of Sixth Street; a parking lot on the west side of Main street at the corner of Seventh Street; Millersburg Square, a public housing complex on the east side of Main Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets; the R. & S. Motel on the east side of Main street at the corner of Tenth Street; a concrete block house on the west side of Main Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets; a modern trailer on the east side of Vimont Street at the corner of Second Street; a ca. 1960 trailer on the west side of Vimont Street between Second and Third Street; a modern brick dwelling on the east side of Vimont Street at the corner of Third Street and a ca. 1950 frame house on the west side of Vimont Street at the corner of Fourth Street.

The relatively small number of non-contributing buildings within the district boundaries has greatly contributed to the preservation of the historic and architectural character of Millersburg. In all, the aesthetic quality of the historic townscape remains remarkably intact.

The Millersburg Historic District represents a diversity of architectural styles. One of the oldest structures is the **Padgett House** (BB-M-138), an impressive two-story log dwelling with flanking one-story wings on the east side of Vimont Street (Photo 1). This significant architectural resource features rusticated shiplapped siding on the facade elevation. There are several good examples of antebellum vernacular dwellings, such as the **Piper House** (BB-M-27) at the corner of Main and Eleventh Streets (Photo 2). Excellent examples of the Greek Revival style are found in the

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1800–1935	Builder/Architect	Unknown/Various
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The **Millersburg Historic District** is significant for its historical association with the cultural development of the town and Bourbon County, as well as the development of the community as an important commercial and cultural center in the county. The district is remarkably intact with a relatively small number of non-contributing buildings and an even smaller number of modern structures. As a result, the historical and architectural character of Millersburg has been preserved for future generations. The impressive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural resources of Millersburg greatly contributes to the aesthetic quality of the historic townscape.

Located near Hinkston Creek, Millersburg was founded in 1798 by John Miller, one of the first settlers in the area. Miller and his brothers emigrated to Kentucky as part of a group of eighteen men from Sherman's Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1778. Of this group, six established their land claims in this area. They made the necessary improvements of building a cabin and raising a crop of corn to substantiate their pre-emptions and returned to Pennsylvania for their families and provisions. The following year they travelled down the Ohio River to Limestone, now Maysville, but due to Indian hostilities were forced to disembark at the mouth of Beargrass Creek, now Louisville, where they sought refuge at the fort. It was not until 1784 that they were able to return to their original settlements.

Millersburg's advantageous location on the Lexington–Maysville Road, the major transportation corridor to the Ohio River, attributed to its early prosperity as a local manufacturing center. John and William Miller constructed the first mills on Hinkston Creek. These were followed by hemp factories, cotton factories and distilleries. In the early nineteenth century John Miller built the first distillery, and in 1817 William Baker established a fulling-mill.

Early merchants in the prosperous village were William McKee, Henry Savary and his ward, Louis Vimont, and Robert and Joseph Miller, sons of John Miller. McKee was responsible for the construction of an important stone and brick complex at the south end of Millersburg (BB-M-123). This impressive row consists of the McKee House and Shop, constructed at the same time, the Bank of Hinkston Building and a two-story brick townhouse. The McKee Row was later acquired by Louis Vimont.

Natives of France, Henry Savary and Louis Vimont came to Millersburg about 1795. Savary established a store, and also served as the first postmaster of the village. After Savary's death in 1815, Louis Vimont acquired his successful mercantile establishment and was appointed postmaster. Not only a successful merchant, Vimont was also a road contractor and was responsible for the macadamization of certain sections of the Lexington–Maysville Road in the 1830s.

The Criegler–Miller Row (BB-M-69) at the north end of town further illustrates the early prosperity of Millersburg. This important row is comprised of two brick townhouses, an early frame house, and a later Greek Revival commercial building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 47 acres

Quadrangle name Millersburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Gus Johnson, Architectural Historian

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date January, 1986

street & number 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower telephone 564-7005

city or town Frankfort state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L. Moya

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date March 6, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

<u>Jayne M. McPherson</u>	Entered in the National Register	date <u>4/10/86</u>
Keeper of the National Register		

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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community, and a significant illustration of the style is the **Nunn-Allen House** (BB-M-18), an impressive two-story brick dwelling with flanking one-story wings at the north end of Main Street (Photo 3). The **Andrew Egnew-Grand Union Order of Odd Fellows Building** (BB-M-117) is a rare example of a Greek Revival commercial buildings (Photo 4).

The Italinatate style is well illustrated by several impressive dwellings, such as the **John S. Vimont Houses** (BB-M-79 & 80) on the east side of Vimont Street. Italianate features as applied to commercial buildings are amply exemplified by the **Bryan Building** on the west side of Main Street (BB-M-99). Likewise, excellent representations of the Gothic Revival style, such as the **Savage House** (BB-M-35) at the corner of Main and Eleventh Streets, abound in the town (Photo 5).

As previously stated, a majority of the buildings in the district were constructed in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. A large number of the buildings constructed after the Civil War are of various vernacular architectural styles. One of the most popular vernacular styles was the one and two-story frame T-plan. Other vernacular renditions are well represented by two-story frame I-houses with interior gable-end chimneys and facades enhanced by center gables. Almost all employ a standard Greek Revival entrance.

Included within the district are several vernacular Queen Anne dwellings, primarily of frame construction. The **Fisher House** (BB-M-24) on the west side of Main Street provides an excellent illustration (Photo 6). In close proximity is the **Layson House** (BB-M-17), a two-story frame T-plan enhanced by a variety of features to create a "Queen Anne" character.

Early twentieth century architecture is well represented by several bungalows and Colonial Revival houses. Most are situated on Main Street and are primarily of brick construction.

The west side of Main Street between Second and Third Streets is comprised of a two-story frame T-plan and the **McKee-Vimont Complex** (BB-M-123), one of the most important architectural resources in the county and in the State. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 9, 1975, this row of early townhouses and commercial buildings of stone and brick construction displays exceptionally fine masonry and spectacular exterior and interior woodwork (Photos 7, 8, & 9).

In contrast, the east side of Main Street between Second and Third Streets consists of a frame T-plan, the former Baptist Church, and a non-contributing modular house of recent construction (Photos 10 & 11). Originally built as a church, this early nineteenth century brick structure has a Flemish bond facade with splayed jackarches over the openings. The nave-plan church originally had two entrances, one for men and one for women, and the use of separate entrances was a prevalent feature in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. About 1886 the church was converted into a dwelling. Side gables were added to the structure, as well as a one-story filigreed Victorian porch.

Proceeding in a northward direction, the west side of Main Street between Third and Fourth Streets is comprised of the Sunoco Service Station, a non-contributing structure, and and a row of one-story brick commercial buildings (Photo 12). Constructed in the early twentieth century, they delineate the beginning of the commercial core of Millersburg which comprises two-and-one-half blocks of the west side of Main Street.

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Situated on the east side of this block of Main Street are a two-story brick T-plan with a semi-octagonal bay window and an attractive one-story Italianate porch, and the **Hunt House**, an early brick dwelling (Photos 13 & 14). This two-story, five-bay, brick dwelling was constructed in several stages. Exhibiting a Flemish bond facade with jackarches over the openings, the original house was a three-bay structure on the side passage plan. A two-story, two-bay, brick wing was added on the north end, creating a symmetrical, central passage I-house. Interior gable-end chimneys anchor the main block.

A densely built row of two-story brick structures constructed in the last three decades of the nineteenth century comprise the west side of the Main Street commercial core (photos 15 & 16). Exhibiting facade fenestrations of three, four, and five bays, these impressive commercial buildings display pressed metal cornices, a variety of window treatments and castiron storefronts manufactured by McHose and Lyon of Dayton, Ohio. One of the more interesting buildings on this block is the former **Odd Fellows Hall** (Photo 17). Occupying a corner location, this distinctive two-story brick building is an outstanding representation of a post-Civil War lodge hall. A double round-arched window with a Classical surround enhances the upper level which is framed by rusticated stone-veneer pilasters. Completing the buildings is a bracketted metal cornice, embellished by a zigzag motif.

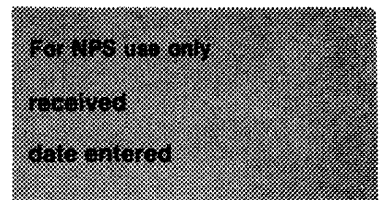
Also of interest is the **Miller Building** (Photo 18). Dated 1898 above the oriel window, this narrow, two-story, commercial building of pressed-brick construction provides an interesting contrast to the large-scale structures on this block. The facade is enhanced by a rusticated wood oriel window and textured brick panels. A bold denticulated cornice with central gable completes the building. Completing this block of Main Street is the former **Millersburg Opera House**, one of the most impressive late nineteenth century commercial buildings in the town. Distinctive castiron storefronts, manufactured by McHose and Lyon of Dayton, Ohio, divide the street facade into two store units. A central triple transom window flanked by paired side windows with sandstone lintels delineates the upper level. Above the central bay is a broad segmental-arched opening under a triangular parapet, which divides the pressed metal cornice.

Only two buildings are situated on the east side of Main Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Occupying a corner location is the First Christian Church which was constructed in two building periods (Photos 19 & 20). Now the rear section, the original sanctuary is a one-story brick, nave-plan edifice built in 1842 at a cost of \$3,000. It originally featured a three-bay facade with central entrance under a broad gable-pediment with returned cornices. Shortly after the Civil War, the church was remodelled in a Gothic Revival manner, and the rectangular openings were transformed to lancet windows, accented by advanced brick label molds. The entrance also received a pointed arch, and the corners were painted to suggest alternating stone quoins. In 1926 a two-story brick addition was built onto the front of the church. Constructed in the Collegiate Tudor style, it features the decorative use of brick for lintels, sills, end-parapets, and a watertable.

Completing the block is the **Farmer's Bank Building**, an impressive Classical Revival structure (Photo 21). Built in 1919, this substantial two-story building is distinguished by the rusticated sandstone facing of the first floor and the contrasting pressed brick surface of the upper level. The street level is divided into three storefronts, accented by neo-classical stone trim, and the main entrance is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns. A heavy metal cornice accentuates the roofline.

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The west side of the Main Street commercial section between Fifth and Sixth Streets is comprised of one and two-story brick buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century (Photo 22). Situated at the corner of Main and Fifth Streets is the **Farmers' Exchange Bank**, a distinctive Colonial Revival building (Photo 23). Exhibiting a red-pressed brick surface, this substantial two-story commercial building has a three-bay facade with a pedimented central entrance and round-arched windows with stone keystones, which continue along the Fifth Street facade. Colossal pilasters articulate the eight-bays of the Fifth Street facade, which faces the northern approach to Millersburg. The deep entablature-parapet of the roofline emphasizes the massiveness of the building.

To the north of the Farmers' Exchange Bank is the former **Millersburg Exchange Bank**. Constructed in 1906, this one-story pressed-brick commercial building is distinguished by a molded metal cornice with a raised parapet. The interior features an alluring mosaic-tile floor with geometric patterns and an exceptional pressed metal ceiling with Adamesque designs in relief. At the rear of the building is the vault, whose entrance is embellished by a Neo-classical frame with a broken pediment and Corinthian columns.

Adjacent to the former Exchange Bank is the **John S. Vimont Building** (Photo 24). Constructed after the Civil War, this impressive two-story brick commercial building originally had a castiron balcony stretching across the entire second story, indicated by the central entrance with transom and sidelights. Plank lintels accentuate the upper level entrance and windows, which retain original six over six pane sashes. Although the storefronts have been altered, fluted Doric pilasters with Italianate consoles remain intact and the entrances retain stylized consoles within their rectangular frames. A corbelled brick cornice completes the building.

Completing this block of Main Street is a substantial two-story brick, T-plan which has been converted into apartments. This impressive structure exhibits rusticated stone lintels and an attractive one-story porch.

On the east side of Main Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets is the Public Square, which encompasses one square block (Photos 25, 26, 27 & 28). Situated on the Lexington-Maysville Road (U.S. 68), the Public Square represents a significant element of the early town plan. The square was laid out during the early settlement of Millersburg in the 1790s. In the early nineteenth century, a Republican Church was constructed on the northeast corner of the square. Demolished after the Civil War, the church was used by all the denominations in the town until construction of their individual sanctuaries. About 1882 the square was enclosed by a handsome castiron fence, secured by octagonal posts with collonettes and florid tops.

Completing the commercial section of Millersburg is a densely built row of one and two-story brick and frame structures on Fifth Street (Photo 29). Facing the Public Square, most of the buildings are two and four-bays wide, and some exhibit pressed metal cornices. The **Butler Building**, a two-story, four-bay, brick structure retains its original wooden storefront and cornice.

To the north of the Main Street commercial section is the major residential area of the town. The west side of Main Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets is comprised mainly of an early and important row of brick and frame townhouses (Photos 30 & 31). Constructed in the first

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half of the nineteenth century, the **Miller-Crigler Row** represents a significant architectural resource of Millersburg (Photos 32 & 33). Occupying half a block, it evokes with unusual authenticity the scale and character of a thriving village in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The row consists of four sections, including two three-bay, two-story brick townhouses at the northern end. Executed in common bond brickwork, the brick dwellings exhibit Greek Revival details, including the entrance and stairhall facing Seventh Street. To the south of the brick sections is the earliest portion, a two-story frame structure with beaded weatherboarding. Completing the complex is a one-story brick commercial section, which features a Greek Revival storefront. There is a single non-contributing structure on the block, the **Stamler Company Building**. Constructed about 1970, this brick building is situated on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets.

On the east side of Main Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets is a collection of brick and frame dwellings and the Millersburg Baptist Church (Photos 34 & 35). The **Joseph Miller House** is an interesting vernacular version of the Gothic Revival style. Built before the Civil War, this one and a-half story frame cottage features an acute gable over the central entrance and Gothic bargeboards accent the facade cornice and gable ends. Interior gable-end chimneys anchor the three-bay, central passage house.

Adjacent to the Miller House is the **Millersburg Baptist Church**, constructed ca. 1883. Exhibiting elements of several Victorian styles, this interesting brick church has a nave plan with a projecting vestibule and a corner tower with a pyramidal roof. The tripartite facade is articulated by rusticated stone quoins, and the gables are augmented by stone copings and peaks. Stone moldings accent the large pointed arch window of the central section and the flanking Tudor-arched entrances. Louvered openings, framed by shallow arches with stylized scrolls, pierce the upper level of the tower.

A series of brick and frame houses occupy the west side of Main Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets (Photos 36 & 37). Primarily vernacular housing stock, this block features a two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling, a one-and a-half story brick bungalow and a frame T-plan with a bay window placement and a hipped dormer. A parking lot at the corner of Main and Seventh Streets is the only non-contributing structure on the block.

The east side of this block of Main Street is comprised of vernacular frame dwellings (Photos 38 & 39). Of interest is the **J. S. Vimont House**, a modest one-and a-half story frame cottage with a mixture of Greek and Gothic Revival elements. The facade of the three-bay, central passage dwelling is broken by an acute gable, accented by scalloped bargeboards and a simple pinnacle, over a rectangular Greek Revival entrance with sidelights and pilasters.

Adjacent to the Vimont House is the **J. T. Batson House**, a simple one-story frame dwelling which is distinguished by the rusticated flat wood siding of the facade and gable ends. It is one of four houses in Millersburg with this unique architectural feature.

Two-story frame, T-plan houses with Italianate features, and the **First Presbyterian Church** are situated on the west side of Main Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets (Photos 40 & 41). Constructed in 1870, the Presbyterian Church is one of the best illustrations of a Gothic Revival

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ecclesiastical structure in Bourbon County (Photo 42). The brick church with stone trim has a nave-plan with apse and a tall central tower. Stepped buttresses articulate the tripartite facade, as well as the square base of the tower, which features an octagonal lantern and spire. Pilaster strips delineate the large lancet bays of the sides and overscaled brick dentils accentuate the facade and side cornices, as well as the square base of the tower.

On the opposite side of this block of Main Street is Millersburg Square, a public housing complex of brick construction (Photo 43). Built on the grounds of the former Millersburg Female College, this non-contributing entity encompasses one block of Main, Eighth, Ninth and Vimont Streets.

Proceeding northward, the west side of Main Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets consists of dwellings primarily constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century (Photo 44). Situated on the corner of Main and Ninth Streets is the **Trigg House**. Like the Batson House (BB-M-60), the facade of this five-bay, one-story frame house is accentuated by rusticated flat wood siding. The central-passage dwelling has a typical Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. A later board and batten ell was built on the foundation of the original one.

At the northern end of this block of Main Street is an impressive single-story brick Greek Revival dwelling, which exhibits plank lintels over the openings, a plain but bold cornice, and a pedimented Doric portico over the entrance. Adjacent to this house is a single non-contributing building, a one-story concrete block dwelling.

A non-contributing brick building, the R & S Motel and a large, two-story vernacular dwelling of frame construction comprise the east side of Main Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets (Photo 45). Constructed in the late nineteenth century, this substantial house is distinguished by a central gable, which is pierced by a now truncated entrance with transom and sidelights.

Only two houses are situated on the west side of Main Street between Tenth and Eleventh Streets (Photo 46). At the south end of the block is the **James Batterson House**, a significant representation of a Greek Revival dwelling in Millersburg. This large two-story brick house with two-story ell exhibits a five-bay facade, articulated by colossal Doric pilasters. Like several other houses of its style in the county, the facade is executed in Flemish bond brickwork and the openings are accented by sandstone lintels and sills. Interior gable-end chimneys anchor the central-passage house and a returned cornice distinguishes the roofline. An exceptional feature is the main entrance whose rectangular frame features an entablature supported by pilasters and further accentuated by engaged Ionic columns. Interior appointments reveal a delicate spiral stairway and bold frames with entablatures supported by Doric pilasters in the hall and parlor.

At the opposite end of this block is the **Henry Batterson House**, one of the most significant architectural resources in Millersburg. Built about 1832, this unique frame dwelling is the best representation of the Roman Classical style, popularized by Thomas Jefferson, in Millersburg. The tripartite massing consists of a two-story central block, flanked by one-story wings. Like the Trigg House (BB-M-45), rusticated flat siding distinguishes the symmetrical facade. The pediment of the gabled central block is articulated by delicate multiple moldings and an applied Gothic trefoil beneath the peak. Fluted pilasters emphasize the central block which has a rectangular Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. Although the three-bay Tuscan porch with a central outward curve is not original, it complements the symmetry of the house. The well-executed interior features Greek Revival woodwork, derived from a pattern book.

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Vernacular houses constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are situated on the east side of this block of Main Street (Photo 47). All are of frame construction, and are good illustrations of single-story T-plan house types, bungalows and I-houses.

The west side of the last block of Main Street within the district is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular houses, as well as an important example of early nineteenth century vernacular architecture (Photo 48 & 49). With the exception of a brick bungalow and a brick Colonial Revival dwelling all of the houses are of frame construction. One of the earliest dwellings on the block is the **Piper House**, situated on the corner of Main and Eleventh Streets (Photo 2). Exhibiting exterior gable-end slope-shouldered brick chimneys, this two-story frame house with two-story ell was probably built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The three-bay dwelling has a central passage plan and is completed by plain Greek Revival woodwork on the interior. The attractive Eastlake porch was probably added in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

To the north of the Piper House is one of the most attractive late nineteenth century cottages in Millersburg and Bourbon County (Photo 6). Situated on a slight rise, this one and a-half story frame house has an elaborate Queen Anne porch. The projecting, almost semi-circular, supports of the gabled entrance canopy create an intriguing visual element of the house. A triangular dormer above the entrance augments the aesthetic quality of the porch, which is an integral element of the structure, and not merely a detached appendage. Completing the house is an active roofline, which combines pyramidal and gable forms in a cohesive manner.

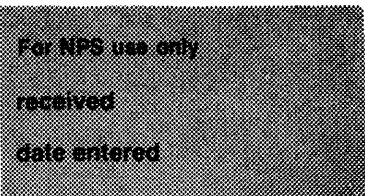
Adjacent to this house is an interesting Italianate frame dwelling. This one and a-half story house is enhanced by a bracketted gabled over the north half of the facade. The two-bay dwelling with a side entrance is accentuated by wooden quoins and a delicate one-story porch which was added at the turn of the century. Somewhat resembling a truncated T-plan, this interesting house was built after the Civil War.

Completing the west side of this block of Main Street is a trio of vernacular houses built in the last decade of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century (Photo 50). One of the more interesting is the **Layson House** (Photo 74). This picturesque two-story frame house is basically a T-plan enhanced by a variety of features to create a "Queen Anne" character. A square tower with pyramidal roof cuts obliquely across the southeast corner over the L-shaped porch, which has a pedimented entrance. The facade windows are accented by flat volutes and consoles, similar to the Dr. Miller House. Clipped gables with returns and denticulated cornices enliven the quaint appearance of the house, which provides an impressive terminus to the continuous residential development at the north end of Main Street.

A densely built row of one and two-story frame vernacular houses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century comprise the east side of this final block of Main Street (Photo 51). With the exception of the Millersburg Military Institute and the Reverend Savage House, all are of frame construction. The most common houseplan on this block is the one-story T-plan. One of the more interesting dwellings is the **Reverend Savage House** on the corner of Main and Eleventh Street (Photo 5). One of several Gothic cottages in Millersburg, this three-bay, one and a-half story brick dwelling is distinguished by an acute central gable, pierced by a lancet window with

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sidelights. Built on a central passage plan, the cornices of the main block and ell are accented by triangular bargeboards. A one-story porch with chamfered posts and a T-shaped frieze stretches across the front. To the north of the Reverend Savage House is the former **Associated Reform Presbyterian Church**. Now used as a house, this one and a-half story frame structure was originally built as a church. The church has a simple cross-plan with three gables which emphasize the massing (Photo 75).

Completing the east side is the **Millersburg Military Institute Complex** (Photos 3, 52, 53, 54 & 55). Situated on a rise at the northern end of town, this excellent representation of a Greek Revival dwelling now serves as the Administration Building and President's Home of the Millersburg Military Institute, founded in 1893. It is the focal point of the campus and is surrounded by landscaped and well-maintained grounds. Flanking the house are several compatible school facilities, which were constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century.

This impressive brick dwelling consists of a two-story, five-bay, main block, flanked by slightly recessed one-story wings. Like several other Greek Revival houses in the county, the facade of the main block is executed in Flemish bond brickwork. The symmetrical core is delineated by rectangular windows with wooden lintels, and a slightly recessed entrance, framed by a pair of fluted Ionic columns. Interior gable-end chimneys anchor the main block, which has a plain but heavy cornice. Tripartite windows with blind shuttered sidelights pierce the wings, which are executed in unbroken bond brickwork. The well-executed interior features a graceful spiral staircase with minimal stringers, and pedimented and raked frames in the entrance hall and north double parlors. The heavy woodwork remains unpainted and the plain Greek Revival wooden mantels with deep lintels survive intact. A circular plaster chandelier medallion with stylized Grecian "leaves" and an egg-and-dart molding enhances the entrance hall.

This impressive house was built in 1852 for William Nunn (1808-1871), a prominent citizen of Millersburg and a charter member and officer of Amity Lodge No. 40, organized in 1850. An active member of the Millersburg Methodist Church and a staunch supporter of the Millersburg Male and Female Institute, established under the auspices of the local church and supported by prominent citizens of the community, Nunn was on the building committee which raised the necessary funding and purchased the lot for the construction of an education building for the institution in 1858. The same year the Kentucky Methodist Conference assumed control of the educational facility, and founded Kentucky Wesleyan College, a male school, with an endowment of \$100,000.

In 1893 Colonel C. M. Best, a native of Virginia, established the Millersburg Training School. The school was first located in the former Kentucky Wesleyan College Building on the opposite side of Main Street, which was replaced by the present Millersburg Elementary School. In 1898 Colonel Best purchased the grounds and buildings of Kentucky Wesleyan College, which had relocated in Winchester in 1890 due to financial difficulties, from the Kentucky Methodist Conference. He immediately converted it into a military boarding school and changed the name to Millersburg Military Institute.

In 1920 Colonel Best sold the property to the Bourbon County Board of Education. Dismayed by the closing of the school, the citizens of Millersburg established a corporation to continue the military school and purchased this impressive Greek Revival dwelling from Sanford Allen,

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whose father had acquired it from the Nunn family. The school was reorganized with Colonel Walton R. Nelson as Superintendent, and several additional buildings were constructed in the following years. To the south of the Nunn-Allen House is **Moffett Hall**, a two-story brick structure with applied pilasters on the center of the front constructed in 1921. Behind it is a brick-veneered gymnasium, built in 1916. Adjacent to Moffett Hall is **Rankin Hall**, a two-story brick building constructed as a combined classroom and dormitory facility. At the north end of the campus is the chapel, a handsome forward gable building of brick construction.

Parallel to Main Street is Vimont Street, the secondary north-south corridor in the town. Although sparsely developed, there are several significant illustrations of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles on Vimont Street. Situated on the corner of Vimont and Second Streets is the **Woods Chapel Methodist Church**, an impressive brick edifice (Photo 56). Exhibiting Gothic features, this brick church has a cross-plan with high gables flanking a corner tower with battlements. The structure is articulated by lancet windows with label molds, advanced brick corbels and corner piers.

Proceeding in a northward direction, the west side of Vimont Street between Second and Third Streets consists of late nineteenth century vernacular houses of frame construction (Photo 57). There is one non-contributing building on the block, a ca. 1950 trailer.

The east side of this block of Vimont Street is comprised of only two buildings, the former Methodist Church and a non-contributing modern trailer (1985). Set back from the road, the former Methodist Church was constructed in 1847 (Photo 58). A significant illustration of a Greek Revival church building, this formerly impressive brick structure has a nave plan. The pedimented forward gable is defined by a continuous brick entablature and supported by flat Doric pilasters which articulate the separate entrances for men and women. Four large rectangular bays with flat window heads puncture the sides of the building. In a poor state of repair, the brick building is used as a lumber storage warehouse.

Only five houses are situated on the block of Vimont Street between Third and Fourth Streets (Photo 59). Two, a modern brick house on the east side and a ca. 1950 frame house on the west side of the block, are considered non-contributing buildings in the district. The most architecturally significant structure on the block is the **Vimont House**, one of several constructed for this family (Photo 60). Like other Gothic houses in Millersburg, this impressive brick dwelling is distinguished by an acute center gable. Lancet windows with flanking sidelights pierce the front and side gables. Unlike other Gothic cottages in the town, this one has a side passage plan. Attractive bargeboards enhance the acute gables. This substantial residence was built for the Vimont family, shown here on the 1877 map.

Some of the most architecturally significant houses in Millersburg are situated on Vimont Street between Fifth and Eleventh Streets. Situated on the east side of Vimont Street and facing the Public Square are important illustrations of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles (Photo 61). At one corner is the **Corrington House**, built about 1898 (Photo 62). A pleasing contrast to its Greek Revival and Italianate neighbors, this one and a half story Queen Anne dwelling has a picturesque composition and variegated exterior trim. The gambrelled gables are balanced by an octagonal tower over the sloping porch roof. An attractive porch with lattice-work trim is

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augmented by the entrance canopy, which is delineated by checkerboard panels. The roofscape is effectively distinguished by panelled chimneys. Emphasizing the assymetrical massing are bay windows with canted corners, embellished by curvaceous brackets.

At the other end of this block of Vimont Street is the **Taylor House**, constructed after the Civil War (Photo 63). With a pleasant view of the Public Square, this two-story brick Italianate dwelling with a two-story ell originally had a low central gable which was not replaced after a fire in 1982. Exhibiting a three-bay facade, the house was built on a central passage plan. The facade bays are accentuated by brick segmental-arched hoodmolds. Interior gable-end chimneys anchor the main block, which is enhanced by an attractive three-bay porch.

Adjacent to the Taylor House is the **Thomas T. Vimont House**, an outstanding Greek Revival-Italianate dwelling (Photos 64 & 65). One of the most important architectural resources of Millersburg, this two-story brick house with a one-story ell has a distinctive design. The three-bay facade with a recessed central bay is articulated by pilaster strips. Augmenting the recessed entrance bay is a square monitor embellished with castiron cresting at the peak of the hipped roof. Above the standard Greek Revival rectangular entrance with transom and sidelights is an Italianate round-arched bay, which has a Rococo balcony railing. Double windows with plank lintels pierce the facade and paired brackets accent the cornice.

This impressive dwelling was built by Thomas T. Vimont, a self-labelled Millersburg antebellum architect. The common bond brickwork with occasional Flemish bond courses confirms a mid-nineteenth century construction date. Vimont was a son of John S. Vimont and a grandson of prominent early merchant Lewis Vimont (BB-M-123). Indicated at this location in 1861, he was also listed in the business directory on the Hewitt map as "grocer, architect, and builder." In addition to his own house, he was probably responsible for several other Vimont family dwellings in the area, such as the Vimont-Layson House (BB-197).

In close proximity to the Vimont House and also situated on the east side of Vimont Street are two important Italianate dwellings (Photo 66). Both were constructed for John S. Vimont, oldest son of prominent merchant Lewis Vimont. Dated 1880 on a sandstone plaque on the front, this two-story brick Italianate house with two-story ell is distinguished by a low central gable (Photo 67). The facade openings of the three-bay, central passage dwelling are accented by sandstone lintels and sills. Paired brackets enrich the cornice and an attractive one-story porch augments the aesthetic quality of the house.

Adjacent to the aforementioned house is the second Vimont dwelling, built about 1884 (Photo 68). One of the most distinctive houses in Millersburg, this substantial two-story brick Italianate dwelling with one-story ell features a corbelled parapet. Constructed on a side-passage plan the openings of the three-bay structure are accentuated by sandstone lintels and sills. The remnants of a brick herringbone sidewalk lead to the attractive porch, which stretches across the front of the house.

Situated on the east side of Vimont Street and near the John S. Vimont House, is the **Second Christian Church** (Photo 69). One of three churches constructed for the black population of Millersburg, this frame structure has a simple nave plan. The forward gable is defined by returned

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cornices, and is punctured by a double doorway with semi-circular transom. Tall round-arched windows articulate the sides of the structure. Completing the church is a centered square cupola, augmented by a pyramidal steeple. Constructed after the Civil War, this plain but dignified church was erected for the black Christian congregation of Millersburg.

The final blocks of Vimont Street are comprised of modest vernacular dwellings, primarily one and one-and-a-half story frame T-plan houses (Photo 70). Completing the last blocks of Vimont Street are the former **Millersburg Graded School**, a plain single-story frame building (Photo 71) and the **Padgett House**, an important log dwelling (Photo 1). Non-contributing buildings at the north end of the street include sections of the Millersburg Square Public House Complex between Eighth and Ninth Streets and the rear section of the R & S Motel between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

At the north end of Vimont Street is the **Padgett House**, one of the most architecturally significant dwellings in Millersburg (Photo 1). One of the earliest dwellings in Millersburg, the Padgett House has a tripartite composition, consisting of a two-story weatherboarded log main block flanked by one-story wings of log or frame construction. The rectangular log core has a two-bay facade with side entrance, and an interior gable-end chimney, and the wings exhibit rebuilt exterior end chimneys. Like several other houses in Millersburg, the facade has rusticated shiplapped siding. The main entrance is distinguished by a pediment, embellished and supported by fluted Ionic pilasters. An exceptional feature is the panelled frames with stylized dogwood medallions in the cornerblocks which accentuate the first floor facade windows.

The overwhelming number of buildings included in the Millersburg Historic District are located on Main or Vimont Streets. Only a few structures are situated on the east-west corridors, which are named in numerical order from Second to Twelfth Streets. Of interest and an exceptional architectural resource of the community is the **Andrew Egnew-G.U.O.O.F. Building**, situated on the south side of Fourth Street (Photo 64). A rare example of a Greek Revival commercial building, this large two-story frame structure retains its original storefront, articulated by brick piers with Doric capitals and a plain entablature. The broad forward gable is defined by returned cornices, and nine-over-nine pane sash windows delineate the second story. A side entrance with two-pane transom leads to the upper floor.

Constructed before the Civil War, this building and another structure on the corner to the east were indicated as stores on the 1861 map. In 1877 Andrew J. Egnew purchased both buildings and built a connecting frame addition forming a large complex. A black merchant, he was listed as a dealer of stoves, tinware and groceries in the 1875-76 and 1879-80 directories. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the building was sold to the Grand Union Order of Odd Fellows, a black fraternal organization. Both the 1909 and 1920 Sanborn maps label this site as a "Colored Lodge."

Situated on the north side of Sixth Street and facing the Public Square are a two-story frame T-plan house and the **Millersburg Methodist Church** (Photos 72 & 73). A significant architectural resource in the district, this elaborate brick church has a cross-plan with three corner towers emphasizing the broad gables of the sanctuary. Round-arched openings pierce the towers and a one-story stone porch with paired columns link the towers facing the Public Square. The gables are articulated by large Palladian windows complementing the rhythmic quality of the rounded openings.

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Constructed about 1896, this substantial complex replaced the important Greek Revival Church on Vimont Street. The Methodist congregation was one of the earliest churches organized in Millersburg, and first met at the interdenominational Republic Meetinghouse on the Public Square.

The boundaries have been determined so as to encompass all of Millersburg's nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial, residential and religious buildings which comprise a historic entity and an architectural unity.

The historic sites survey of Millersburg in Bourbon County was conducted by William G. Johnson and Walter Langsam. The survey is part of a ten-year project of the Kentucky Heritage Council to survey the State's architectural, historical and archaeological resources on a county-by-county basis.

National Register criteria were applied to all structures surveyed in Millersburg. Those sites meeting National Register criteria are included in this nomination and those not meeting the necessary criteria are omitted from the nomination. The survey process involved examining every standing structure in the town. To supplement the visual survey of Millersburg, published histories of the area were consulted, historical research was conducted in local and state depositories, and local historians and owners of properties were interviewed to identify properties possessing local significance. City and USGS maps were used for Millersburg. Individual structures that met minimum standards of architectural or historical significance were described, documented, mapped, photographed, site plans drawn and given a site identification number consisting of the Smithsonian designation for Bourbon County, BB, M for Millersburg and a number. All of this information was recorded on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms.

Following the completion of the field survey, interviews, and historical research, each site was evaluated and placed in one of three categories: National Register (those sites meeting National Register criteria individually), Kentucky Survey and Inventory. The Millersburg Historic District nomination includes all sites which individually qualified for the National Register as well as sites which contributed to a cohesive district.

Note: There are no street numbers for individual blocks and, therefore, buildings do not have individual street numbers.

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In the early nineteenth century a Republican or Union Church was built in the Public Square and served as a common meetinghouse for the various denominations of the town. About 1827 the Methodist sect constructed a brick church at the corner of Vimont and Sixth Streets. The modest sanctuary was replaced by a handsome Greek Revival building in 1847 (BB-M-133).

Around 1830 the Baptists erected a brick church on Main Street (BB-M-138). This traditional gable-forward sanctuary was shared with the Christian Society, organized by former members of the Baptist congregation in 1831, until the construction of their church in 1842.

The Presbyterians were the last to build their own church, an impressive Gothic Revival sanctuary on Main Street (BB-M-55). Constructed in 1870 at a cost of \$14,000, it is an outstanding representation of a Gothic Revival ecclesiastical structure in the county.

Coinciding with the organization of various religious denominations in the town was the founding of a local chapter of the Masonic Order, chartered on August 27, 1817, as Amity Lodge No. 40, F & A. M. Among the first officers were John Sanders, William Bowles and Allen Trigg.

Throughout the antebellum period Millersburg continued to thrive and remained a viable trade center. Its location on the important Lexington-Maysville Road, and the abundance of local manufacturies provided economic stability for the town. In 1852 the Reverend John Miller of the Methodist Church founded the Millersburg Male and Female Seminary. He was succeeded by the Reverend George Savage, who re-organized the school as the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute in 1856. Two years later the Kentucky Methodist Conference assumed control of the institution and established Kentucky Wesleyan College, a male school, with an endowment of \$100,000. The female branch of the institute continued as a separate school known as the Millersburg Female College. In 1858-60 land was purchased and a handsome brick building was erected at the north end of town, but the outbreak of the Civil War delayed the opening of Kentucky Wesleyan College until 1866. The college remained a viable institution until 1890 when financial difficulties forced the Methodist Conference to relocate the school in Winchester.

A major factor in the post-Civil War growth and prosperity of the town was the completion of the Covington and Lexington Railroad to Millersburg. Financially beset in its early years, the Covington and Lexington Railroad was reorganized as the Kentucky Central Railroad, which was acquired by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1890. The significant economic impact of the railroad to the community is amply illustrated by the impressive commercial section and the large number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings.

In 1893 Colonel C. M. Best, a native of Virginia, rented the Kentucky Wesleyan Building and established the Millersburg Training School. Five years later he purchased the grounds and buildings of the former Methodist College and founded the Millersburg Military Institute, which continues today as the only military school in Kentucky.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at **Point A**, approximately 200 feet from the east rear corner of the Millersburg Military Institute Chapel Building, proceed 650 feet in a southwestward direction; thence 200 feet in a northwestward direction; thence 2,660 feet in a southwestward direction along the rear property lines of buildings on the east side of Vimont Street; thence 120 feet in a northwestward direction; thence 100 feet in a northwestward direction along the east side of Vimont Street; thence 400 feet in a northwestward direction along the north side of Second Street; thence 2,600 feet in a northeastward direction along the rear property lines of buildings on the west side of Main Street; thence approximately 100 feet in a southeastward direction; thence 400 feet in a northeastward direction along the west side of Main Street; thence 180 feet in a northwestward direction; thence 375 feet in a northeastward direction along the rear property lines of houses on the west side of Main Street; thence 700 feet in a southeastward direction to the point of origin, **Point A**.

The boundaries have been determined so as to encompass all of Millersburg's nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial, religious, and residential buildings which comprise a historic entity and an architectural unity.

