

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Millersburg Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Historic Resources)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Jackson, Clay, and Washington Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Millersburg N/A vicinity of

state Ohio code 039 county Holmes code 075

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name various—See List

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Holmes County Courthouse

street & number East Jackson Street

city, town Millersburg state Ohio

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ohio Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate July 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Ohio Historic Preservation Office

city, town Columbus state Ohio

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

This historic resources nomination consists of a large "L" shaped district of about 140 properties which extends east and south from the center of town along the principal streets, plus nine individual properties located in the northern and southeastern parts of town. The nominated properties are located within the commercial center and adjoining older residential areas of Millersburg, a small county seat town of about three thousand people. The buildings in the district consist of commercial buildings, public buildings, and residential buildings dating primarily from the late nineteenth century. Many of the buildings are Italianate in style and are of brick construction, while a number of residences are Queen Anne style wood frame structures. Victorian Gothic, Second Empire and Neoclassical styles are also represented. Three properties are already listed on the National Register.

The village of Millersburg is seated on a bluff one hundred feet above Killbuck Creek, a large stream flowing south along the town's west end. The town is laid out in a compact rectangular plan with Clay as the principal north-south street and Jackson the primary east-west street. The town site is constricted by Killbuck Creek and its broad flood plain on the west, small streams to the north and south and a fairly steep hill rising to the east about three hundred feet above pasturelands and woodland areas. Millersburg is the largest community and leading trading center of Holmes County, the nearest city being over twenty miles away. The intersection of Clay and Jackson Street is the heart of the district, and here are located the Holmes County Courthouse (1) and Jail (2). Dating from the mid-1880s, both were listed on the National Register in 1974. The courthouse grounds (3) with a granite 1887 Civil War monument serves as the central park for the community.

An impressive turn-of-the-century brick commercial row on the north side of Jackson faces the courthouse grounds. On the northwest corner of Jackson and Monroe is the Holmes County Farmer Building (4), built in 1902-4. A three-story steel frame building faced with buff brick and sandstone trim, it features a well preserved store front, second story bays, third story round arch arcade, and a projecting metal cornice. Near the center of the block is the four-bay and three-story Baughman Building (6), dating from about 1890 with a pair of projecting two-story wooden bays. At the northeast corner of Jackson and Clay is the American Hall (10) built in 1874. It is a large three-story brick building with segmental hoodmolds over the windows and a large-scale bracketed metal cornice. The intervening buildings in this block are two-story brick buildings (5,7,8,9) with flat window lintels and molded and corbeled cornices dating to the turn-of-the-century.

At the northwest corner of Jackson and Clay is the Koch Building (11), a two-story buff brick building dating from 1911. It has flat and 20/1 double hung windows and a molded cornice with a central ornamental parapet. To the west is the Lytny Building (12), a two-story Italianate commercial building which had large segmental arch three-bay windows added to the second floor near the turn of the century. Adjacent to it is the Gasche Building (13), a small two-story structure with oversized metal bracketed cornice built about 1870. The Excelsior Block (16) is at the northeast corner of Jackson and Washington. It dates from about 1875 and has a well preserved wooden storefront and a decorative bracketed metal cornice. Both buildings (14) and (16) are old commercial structures which have been covered with inappropriate modern materials.

A gas station (17) and wooden garage structure (18) intrusions are located at the northwest corner of Jackson and Washington. Adjacent to these to the west are two late 19th century (19 and 20) two-story brick commercial blocks with molded cornices. Further west is a small two-story frame (21) with gable-ended facade. Adjacent to it is a third late

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19th century brick⁽²²⁾ similar in design to (19) and (20). The next building⁽²³⁾ is an old structure covered by vertical wooden siding. The northeast corner of Jackson and Mad Anthony features a pair of small-scale two-story Italianate commercial buildings^(24 & 25). Mad Anthony provides the boundary on the north side of Jackson since a large parking lot and new fast food restaurant breaks up the historic continuity here.

Across Jackson Street on the south side the district is bordered by a small new garage and an older building which has a large new addition across its facade. The first building⁽²⁶⁾ in the district is a two-story square frame residence with Italianate detailing and a truncated hipped roof. The small Italianate style commercial block⁽²⁷⁾ at the southeast corner of Jackson and Mad Anthony mirrors those across the street. The middle of the block between Mad Anthony and Washington features four separate two-story brick buildings dating from about 1905.

Adjacent to this building to the east is a 1920s brick storefront⁽²⁸⁾ with large picture window. The middle of the block between Mad Anthony and Washington features four separate two-story brick buildings dating from the early 20th century^(29,30,31,32). All have molded cornices and several have projecting wooden bays. The two buildings at southwest corner of Jackson and Washington are landmark structures for the district. Both are three stories Italianate commercial buildings^(33 and 34) with original cast-iron storefronts and bracketed cornices and dates to 1873.

The building located at the southeast corner of Jackson and Washington⁽³⁵⁾ is among the earliest in the district. A ca.1840 two-story gable roofed brick structure, it has had Italianate cornice details applied on two sides of the building. Near the center of the block between Washington and Clay is the Fritz Building⁽³⁸⁾ built in 1873. It has an elaborate Italianate styled cornice and hoodmolds over the second-story windows. To the east of it is the Maxwell Building⁽³⁹⁾, an unusual Gothic styled commercial structure with a cut stone facade and lancet windows topped by a heavy bracketed cornice built in 1876. Adjacent to it is one of the major landmarks which has recently undergone extensive rehabilitation, the Hotel Millersburg. It has three stories, hoodmolds over the windows and a projecting metal cornice. The building at the southwest corner of Jackson and Clay⁽⁴²⁾ is another large scale three-story Italianate structure. Buildings (36) and (41) are early 20th century commercial blocks with projecting wooden bays. Building (37) is a small Italianate structure whose second floor has been covered with horizontal siding.

Several buildings are located on North Washington and North Clay adjacent to several blocks of surface parking lots and new drive-in banks which mark the northern boundary of the historic district in the central portion of the city. The Better Building⁽⁴³⁾ is a two-story commercial block with a corbeled cornice much like several of the buildings on West Jackson (29,30,32,32). The Masonic Temple⁽⁴⁴⁾ is a 1911 three-story buff brick building with a molded cornice and decorative central parapet wall. Adjacent to it is the Castle Theatre⁽⁴⁵⁾, a 1930s movie theatre, with central ticket booth and overhanging canopy. Across Clay Street is the Beegle Building, (46) an early 20th century narrow 2-story commercial block.

On East Jackson the block east of the Courthouse has a number of intrusive elements including a parking lot, gas station⁽⁴⁷⁾, new single-story office building⁽⁴⁸⁾, and ca.1950 single-story brick commercial building.⁽⁵¹⁾ The block is important however, for the early (ca.1835) three bay two-story brick residence⁽⁴⁹⁾, among the earliest houses remaining in the community, which is located in the center of the south side.

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The houses along North Crawford are late 19th century brick structures. Two in particular are worthy of special mention. The Robinson House⁽⁵³⁾ is a well preserved Italianate residence with narrow paired windows with segmental stone lintels, an elaborate central portico, and scroll shaped brackets supporting the projecting cornice. The Leadbetter House⁽⁵⁸⁾ is a 1½ story brick residence with steeply pitched gable, a wide raking cornice board and flat window lintels and sills. The district boundaries are marked here by a new ranch style residence and a wide vacant lot.

The two blocks at the east end of Jackson Street are predominantly frame residences dating from the late 19th century. They are all two-story structures and have projecting gable ended bays. Gables frequently have Eastlake-type bracketing and most have elaborate porches with late-Victorian or classical detailing. The Wolgamott House⁽⁶⁶⁾ is one of the earliest residences in this part of the district. It features an elaborate Greek Revival style wooden pilasters on either side of the central doorway. It has decorative cut-out brackets supporting the cornice. One intrusive structure is the new Mennonite Church⁽⁶⁴⁾, a single story brick structure. The eastern boundary is marked on the north side of Jackson by a large Queen Anne residence⁽⁷⁰⁾, and on the south side by a mid-century gable ended brick residence⁽⁷¹⁾. Beyond the boundary is non-distinctive frame housing dating from about the 1920s. Also located at the east end of the district is the High School⁽⁶⁹⁾. The front block is a 1920s buff brick structure and the rear a 19teens brick school^(69b). They are joined at the west by a 1960s addition^(69c).

Four houses face the courthouse block on the east side of South Monroe. Adjacent to the gas station is a large turn-of-the-century rectangular brick with tile roof⁽⁸⁷⁾. The other three are small scale frame houses from the mid-19th century^(88,89,90). The Cameron House⁽⁸⁸⁾ is distinctive in the grouping for its elaborate Italianate styled porch. The remainder of the block has relatively simple and unadorned frame houses from the first decades of the 20th century. The sense of a historic district is partially lost here because of the new office building and parking lot on the west side of S. Monroe.

Because of the large Amish population in the eastern part of the county, the east side of the courthouse block is frequently lined with horses and buggies. Hitching posts are provided here by the city to accomodate the large need. The county has in fact, one of the largest Amish populace in the state.

South Clay and South Washington are the two primary southern legs of the historic district. Modern commercial pressures have resulted in the demolition of most of the historic buildings in the blocks between Jackson and Adams and their replacement with parking lots and one new bank⁽⁹¹⁾. On both streets however, major historic buildings have remained to help tie this area with the historic residential area to the south. Both sides of the street have therefore been included to emphasize the idea of the significance of the entire street despite these intrusive elements.

The east side of Clay Street south of Adams contains a large late 19th century Queen Anne frame house, with a corner tower and gable detailing⁽⁹²⁾. Adjacent to this is a new buff brick apartment building⁽⁹³⁾. The district stops on this side of the street with the Lutheran Church⁽⁹⁵⁾, an 1894 brick building that features a square corner tower with rusticated stone beltcourses, corner pinnacles and conical roof. Beyond the district boundaries are the church parking lot and a new city park.

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The west side of Clay Street south of Jackson begins with the Bird Nest Two⁽⁹⁶⁾, which although in an old building has been remodeled beyond the point of recognizing its antiquity or historic characteristics and should, along with the adjacent parking lot, be considered an intrusion. The northwest corner of Clay and Adams has the First Presbyterian Church⁽⁹⁷⁾, an 1874 Gothic Revival structure with lancet tracery windows, buttresses and a square corner tower. To the south across Adams is the Brown House⁽⁹⁸⁾, a two-story frame with mansard roof dating from the last half of the 19th century. Adjacent to it to the south is a gabled ended frame from the middle of the century⁽⁹⁹⁾ and the Rendrew House, a square Italianate brick⁽¹⁰⁰⁾. Further to the south is a new ranch style intrusion⁽¹⁰¹⁾ and a three-bay frame from about 1870⁽¹⁰²⁾. The corner of S. Clay and Newton is anchored by the two-story brick Newton House dating to the middle of the century⁽¹⁰³⁾ that features several half-octagonal projecting bays with Italianate detailing. The house across Newton Street was also a Newton House⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ and was built about 1875 with a steep pitched gable roofed frame. Next to it are two-story frame Italianate residences of similar vintage. The block is completed with a 1929 Georgian Revival house, the Patrick House⁽¹⁰⁷⁾.

The houses on the west side of Clay south of Engel are from the early 20th century, including two classical revival frame houses^(108,109) and two low frame bungalows^(110,111). At this point, the street grade falls rapidly as it turns to the southwest, thus visually marking the end of district.

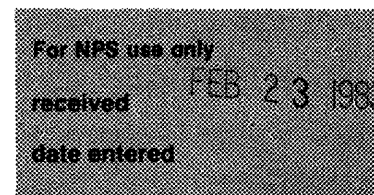
The northern end of Washington Street on the western side is anchored by the 1931 James Wetmore-designed Post Office⁽¹¹²⁾ in a subdued Beaux Arts classicism styling. Adjacent to it are three houses, the first an Eastlake frame⁽¹¹³⁾ and the next two mid-century Italianates^(114,115).

The houses along the west side of Washington south of Adams are brick and frame Italianate houses dating from the middle of the 19th century. Characteristic are mansard or hipped roofs, bracketed and projecting cornices.

The east side of Washington begins with a small barn converted into a storefront⁽¹²⁹⁾. The streetscape is interrupted by the parking lot that stretches east to Clay Street. Adjacent to it is a turn-of-the-century frame⁽¹³⁰⁾ and the c.1825 Mayers House, a 2-story brick with stepped gables⁽¹³¹⁾. Across Adams Street is another early two-story brick⁽¹³²⁾. Adjacent to it is an early 1½ story brick with high sandstone foundation⁽¹³³⁾ and a two-story brick with projecting bay from the middle of the century. South of this is a two-story mid-century frame⁽¹³⁵⁾, a 1½ story brick⁽¹³⁶⁾ and a two-story Italianate frame⁽¹³⁷⁾.

The Frey House⁽¹³⁸⁾ is a remnant from the mid-19th century when the neighborhood was on the outskirts of the city and faced onto an open rural vista. Dating from 1860, it has a two-story upright block with a single story wing forming an L shape. Located near the rear of its lot it has a much larger set back than its neighbors and is shown in the 1875 atlas with a fenced and landscaped lot.

The last three houses in the district are late 19th century frame residences^(139,140,141) with steeply sloped roofs and lattice work porches. South of this both the age and quality of the housing diminish as the hillside slope increases rapidly. Several small

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newer ranch style houses are located on the side streets between Clay and Washington.

Most of the individual properties nominated are located several blocks north of Jackson Street. The extent of the intrusions in the block north of Jackson destroyed all sense of a historic district so these buildings are nominated separately even though they are physically adjacent to one another.

Historic Resources Outside District Boundaries

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>
	#1 Disciples/Christian Church	100 N. Clay Street	Christian Church, same
delete	#2 St. Peters Catholic Church	Crawford and Douglas St.	Bishop, Columbus Diocese
	#3 United Methodist Church	N. Washington Street	United Methodist Church, same
	#4 Hiram W. Cary House	101 N. Clay Street	R. B. Cary, East Jackson Street
	#5 G. Adams House	103 North Clay	Paul Miller, same
	#6 Louis Farlow House	104 North Clay	Wagner Badger, same
	#7 G.W. Cary	200 North Washington	James Alexander, same
	#8 John Koch House	107 North Washington	Blanche Putnam, same
delete	#9 N.P. McCormick House	103 North Washington	Joe Norman, same

Properties currently listed on the National Register

Holmes County Courthouse and Jail (1974)
Brightman House (1974)

The initial inventory work on which this nomination is based was done by Chris Lang, an Ohio State University intern, during the summer of 1981. Mr. Lang took up residency in the city for several months in order to complete the survey. Although no formalized mechanism existed for community input into the project, Mr. Lang utilized oral history sources from local residents whenever possible and maintained close contact with the county historical society. Steve McQuillin, then regional preservation officer at the Mansfield Campus of The Ohio State University for north central Ohio, prepared the first drafts of the nomination form. The present form is the result of additional research and rewriting by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office staff.

The survey originally evaluated buildings in Millersburg primarily on architectural significance, but as further research showed the pivotal role of commercial activities in the town the area was re-evaluated in relation to the commercial significance. The resulting resources (a district and 9 individual properties) thus include the significant architectural and historic resources of Millersburg.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates a.1825-1930 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria A and C

The Millersburg Historic District and related historic resources are significant as the commercial center of this north central Ohio county. Dating predominantly from the second half of the 19th century and early decades of the 20th century, virtually all the downtown business blocks and residences were a part of or associated directly through ownership with the commercial heritage of the community and surrounding rural county. The churches and school provide a typical companion to the residences of the businessmen of the community.

The nominated buildings also represent several important architectural periods in the commercial and residential development of the village, in particular from the 1870s and the turn-of-the-century.

Millersburg has always been the commercial center for Holmes County. Both the city and the county were established in 1824 and Millersburg was designated the county seat the following year. Its early political importance fostered and later reinforced its position in the commercial life of the county. Several scattered residences exist in the village from this era (131,132,133, and 49), and at least four commercial buildings which pre-date the Civil War era are concentrated along West Jackson Street (24,25,27, and 35). All of these buildings are small scale brick buildings displaying the symmetry, low pitched roofs and flat lintels typical of early 19th century architecture. One example in particular, the Mayers House (131), stands out because of its impressive stepped gables.

Holmes County was predominantly agricultural throughout the 19th century. The 1880 census revealed over 95% of its 267,000 acres as part of active farms. Because the railroads were relatively late in being constructed to the city, a large industrial base never really developed. The agricultural orientation of the county was interrupted at the turn-of-the-century with a large oil boom that is still extremely active. Since the city historically provided commercial services to such a large area, every aspect of late 19th and early 20th century commercial activity is represented in the nominated properties from music merchandising to agricultural implement sales.

Three periods of major building activity can be defined in Millersburg's history: 1874-76, 1896-7, and 1905-7; and all these periods are generously represented in the nominated properties.

The Holmes County Republican, one of two Millersburg newspapers at the time commented in May 7, 1874 that "quite a number of new buildings...are now being erected in this place. A number of improvements are being made, and on every hand is evidence of prosperity notwithstanding the hard times." This boom period followed closely after the railroad line which was built to the village from Columbus in 1873. More than one third of the existing historic commercial buildings in the village date to the 1870s (see Building Dates map, in particular the block of Jackson between Clay and Washington). This commercial growth was clearly tied to the agricultural prosperity of the county. While the 1870s saw diversification of commercial activities and growth in the types of professional enterprises over previous decades, the village commerce catered to the grain farmers of the county. The year of 1874 was especially strong for the oats crop in the county with more than a 100% increase

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over the previous year. Millersburg merchants supplied the farm machinery and hardware and other necessities for the county farmers, and the construction of a new flour mill on the railroad at the west end of the village in the later part of the decade ensured an enhanced marketability for the county grain. The two hotels in the village (34 and 40) were built in 1873, and although both were subsequently "modernized" at the turn-of-the-century, they exemplify the commercial growth in Millersburg during this decade. M. Shoup typifies the pervasiveness of the commercial theme throughout the residential and commercial properties dating to this period in the village. He operated a stove and tinware shop in the 1873 commercial storefront of Building 33 and lived nearby in a brick house on South Washington (115) that was also built in the 1870s.

Architecturally three distinctive forms can be identified in the buildings constructed during the 1870s in Millersburg. The residential buildings from this era are generally two-story hipped roof square houses with heavily bracketed cornices that are Italianate in stylistic derivation. The commercial buildings fall into two categories: a small scale two-story structure with frequently exuberant cornice detailing; and a multi-bay 3-story multi-use "commercial block" with bracketed cornice. While fairly typical of the architecture throughout the state at this time, it nonetheless represents an important building and stylistic period within the local context.

In the 1890s a few new commercial blocks were constructed in the village, but it was in residential properties that the largest expansion occurred. In fact a quarter of the existing historic residences in the nomination date to this era. Again this growth seems to be linked with the agricultural wealth of the surrounding county. The wheat and oat crops in 1895 and 1897 in the county both produced harvests far in excess of the preceeding years. In Millersburg a farm machinery dealer made news by selling 12 mowers and binders in a single week of April 1897. Merchants in the village dealing in the shipping of crops such as grain, eggs, and wool increased during this period. Some light manufacturing was established in Millersburg at this time, a brick and tile company and the Brightman Manufacturing Company, an iron and steel shafting company. (The Brightman House is already listed on the National Register, 10/29/74). This combination of commercial and light industry fostered the construction of a significant number of new residences. In fact the village built a municipal waterworks and the local lumber company expanded their facilities to accommodate the increased building activity. The Alfred Peters House (86) and William Rudy House (59) on East Jackson represent this 1890s building trend. Both were merchants operating stores in the downtown, that again served the farm populace, the former a harness maker and the latter a hardware dealer.

The commercial buildings constructed in Millersburg in the 1890s are generally fairly simple two-story brick structures with projecting bay windows and decorative brick work on the upper levels. The residential properties are more elaborate with the assymmetrically placed projecting gable bays, classical detailing and molded chimneys. Some construction of this era was on earlier structures remodeled or "modernized" in the 1890s, such as the Dr. Joseph Ablett House (98), an 1870s residence to which a mansard was added in 1897 that the newspaper commented "added much to its appearance."

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Perhaps the most significant building boom from the standpoint of extant structures was in 1905-06. A quarter of the current historic commercial buildings and 30% of the residential properties date to the first decade of the 20th century. The largest percentage of these buildings were erected on E. Jackson and S. Washington in the village. The Empire Flour Mill continued its dominance in the processing of agricultural products and an expansion built in 1904 to house new equipment coincided with a major wheat crop in the county in the same year. Three bottling works however, were new manifestations of the agricultural-commercial ties of Millersburg, and several employees of these firms lived in the new houses along Jackson and Washington streets. One of the most significant changes in the type of agricultural activity prevalent in the county was a new emphasis on live-stock raising, trading, and shipping. The growth in this area was so large, particularly in horses, that animal breeder association were formed around the county and one local newspaper in 1904 characterized Holmes County as "the Greatest Horse County in America." Six livestock or horse dealers were shown in the 1910 census living on E. Jackson and South Washington. A significant oil and gas boom also began in Holmes County at this time, especially in the southwestern section, and it seems to have had a major impact on the area economy. At least one gas company "tooldresser" was living on E. Jackson in 1910.

Buff brick was predominantly used for the commercial architecture of this era in Millersburg probably supplied by the local brick and tile company. Almost all upper floors feature either tripartite arched windows or projecting bays and some form of elaborate brick patterning, most notably at the cornice level.

This strong period of residential growth was preceded by a weekly column in The Holmes County Farmer, the second of Millersburg's two newspapers at this time, of new house designs and plans. It ran for more than a year and was produced by the New York architects Dennis & Gastmeyer. The majority of houses built in the village at this time were frame with gable ends facing the street and classical or Eastlake - type porch detailing. Few were as sophisticated as the 1905-06 Hiram W. Cary House (OHI #4) which The Holmes County Farmer characterized as the "equal if not superior to any house in the town." Its 3-story round corner tower distinguishes it from most other residences of this era in the village.

No analysis of a 19th century commercial center would be complete without an assessment of its churches, since they formed an important element in the lives of the business people of the community. The historic churches of Millersburg provide an interesting cross section of religious life in a small Ohio community at the turn-of-the-century. The ostentatious character of the Methodist Church (OHI #3) is indicative of the numerical strength and wealth of this faith over others in the area. The Presbyterian Church (97), while more modest structurally, is still a major facility and reflects the solidity of this Protestant faith in the city. Similarly, the large Disciples Church (OHI #1) demonstrates the remarkable growth and strength of this Midwest-born religion in Ohio by 1900. The English First Lutheran Church (95) illustrates the dichotomy within the German immigrant population (Holmes County had a large percentage) between those who resisted adopting American "ways" and those who embraced it more enthusiastically as did this congregation.

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The architecture of the churches makes them exceptional in the context of Millersburg and the two individually nominated churches (OHI #1) and (OHI #3) are among the most architecturally significant properties in the entire village. The construction dates of the churches correspond with the three periods of Millersburg's growth and thus serve as yet another manifestation of the economic growth which occurred at these times. The 1871 Methodist Church (OHI #3) is outstanding for the quality of its Romanesque styling. The elaborate character of the brickwork surrounding the round arch windows and multi-sided bell tower are indicative of a highly-skilled craftsman. Even though it is the earliest of the existing Millersburg churches it is unquestionably the most impressive. The 1874 Presbyterian Church (97) is included within the boundaries of the historic district, but is a handsome example of Gothic architecture with lancet windows and buttresses. The 1894 English First Lutheran Church (95) is also within the boundaries of the historic district. Although less elaborate than either the Methodist or Presbyterian churches, it nonetheless displays the round arched opening and corner spires on the tower characteristic of Romanesque styling. The polychromatic treatment of the brickwork on the 1904 Disciples of Christ (Christian) church sets it apart from the other Millersburg churches and is reminiscent of some of the commercial architecture built in the city at the same time. Although built 30 years later than the Presbyterian Church its Gothic architecture is basically similar to the Presbyterian Church, but the mixture of brick colors and techniques used in creating the brickwork surrounding the openings displays an even higher level of craftsmanship. The brick work was completed by a S. L. Arnold from Orrville in neighboring Wayne County.
(OHI #3)

Taken as a whole this historic district and individual properties represent the commercial and architectural heritage of this northeastern Ohio agricultural community.

Owners Objecting to Listing

Name	Address	Property	Location
Rachel L. Badger	104 N. Clay, Millersburg	Forlow House	104 N. Clay (OHI #6)

Bibliography Continued, Item # 9

Commemorative Biographical Record of Wayne and Holmes Co., Ohio (1889)

General Business Review of Holmes County, Ohio (1888)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Almendinger, Fred, An Historical Study of Holmes County, Ohio. (1949)
Atlas of Holmes County, Ohio, 1861, 1875, and 1907.
Millersburg Centennial Committee, Millersburg History--Centennial Issue, (1924)
Sanborn Insurance Co. maps for 1887, 1892, 1898, 1907, 1914 & 1924
The Holmes Co. Republican 1873-77; The Holmes County Farmer 1894-97, 1903-05

10. Geographical Data Ohio Secretary of State, Ohio Statistics (1869-1915)

Acreeage of nominated property about 35

Quadrangle name Millersburg, Ohio

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	7
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4	2	2	8	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	5	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	8	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	3	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	2	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	1	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	0	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	4	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G

1	7
---	---

4	2	2	1	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	8	9	5	2	0
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H

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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
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven McQuillin and David A. Simmons

organization Ohio Historic Preservation Office

date July 1981 and May 1984

street & number 1985 Velma Avenue

telephone (614) 466-1500

city or town Columbus

state Ohio 43211

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 W. Ray Jones

title SHPO

date 5/23/84

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for listing
Keeper of the National Register

date listing

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Millersburg Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

Nomination/Type of Review

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Determined Eligible

1. Farlow, Louis, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

2. Adams, G., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

3. Cary, Hiram W., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

4. McCormick, N. P., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

5. Millersburg Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

6. Disciple/Christian Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

7. St. Peters Catholic Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

8. Koch, John E., Jr., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

9. Cary, G. W., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Thomas L. Dwyer 7/17/84

10. United Methodist Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest