

KENTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

(KYSHPO Grant Agreement FY01-00-HP-203)



Prepared for

Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission
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and

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1. Survey Methodology

This Historic Resources Survey was the first ever undertaken by the Fort Wright-based Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission. As such, it marked the beginning of the development of a comprehensive database, which, if properly used, will enable leaders in both the public and the private sector to develop informed decisions regarding future development within the County. Historic preservation and cultural resource management should *always* be important components in the short- and long-range municipal and area-wide planning process. This survey, and those which will follow, will provide decision-makers with professionally compiled information regarding those properties in Kenton County whose preservation should be advocated.

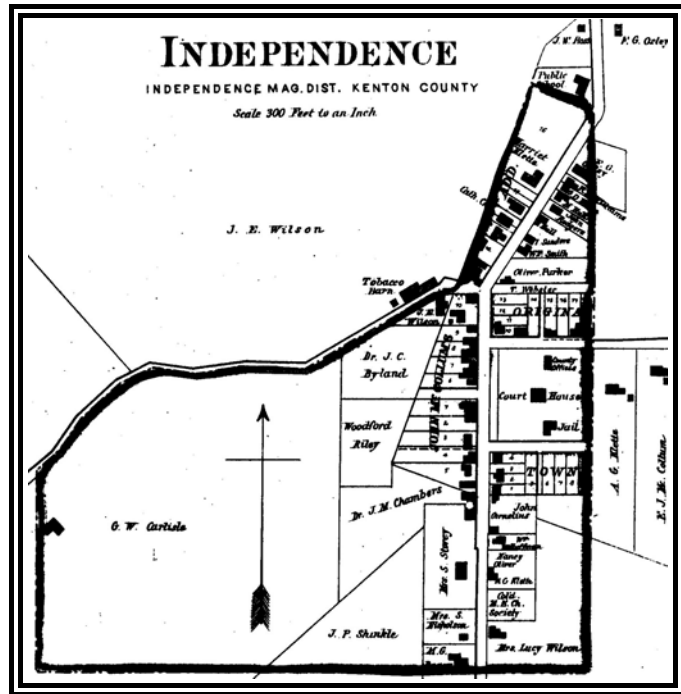


The Kenton County Court House at Independence was designed by the Cincinnati firm Of Fahrenstock & Robertson and was built by Northcut Brothers, a prominent Covington contractor. Shown here shortly after its completion in 1911, the property was re-surveyed as part of the 2000-2001 survey.

The survey project was instituted by the Commission using funds from the Kentucky Heritage Council-sponsored survey and planning grant program (KYSHPO Grant Agreement FY01-00-HP-203).¹ The project involved a professionally-prepared survey of significant historic architecture within a formerly rural, now largely suburban, area including the cities of Independence and Taylor Mill and the much smaller city of Fairview, along with a scattering of properties along Madison Pike in unincorporated portions of southern Kenton County.

¹The Kentucky Heritage Council serves as the Commonwealth's State Historic Preservation Office under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

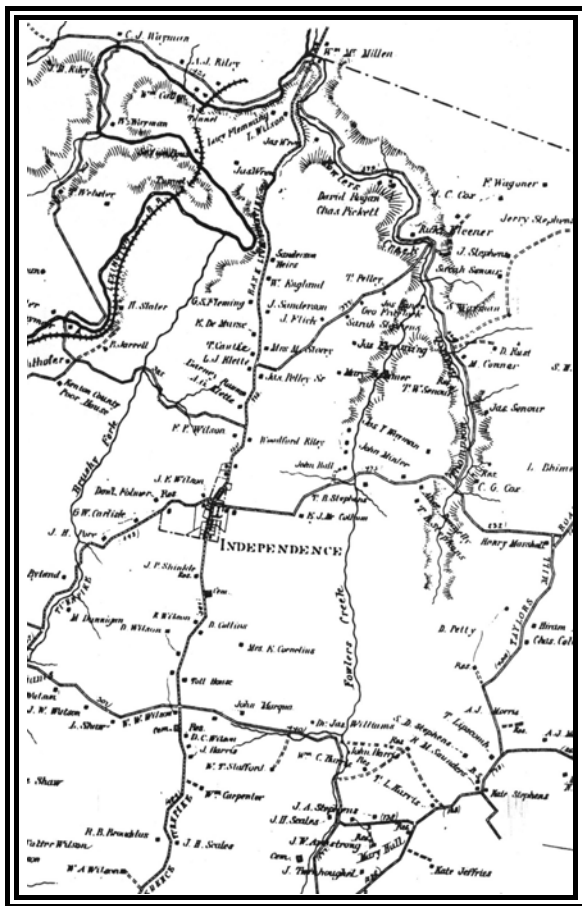
The Commission circulated Requests for Proposals in the summer of 2000 and selected Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., of Brookville, Pennsylvania, a 36 CFR 61-certified firm, to undertake the project. Taylor & Taylor firm was extremely familiar with the historic character of Northern Kentucky, having completed a survey of historic buildings in the Kenton County city of Erlanger in 1998 and a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form and a series of individual nominations for Boone County, immediately adjacent to and west of Kenton County, in 2000.



The seat of government in Kenton County is shared by Independence and Covington. Formerly, however, the county seat was at Independence, which is located near the geographical center of the county. The community is shown here in a map from the 1883 county atlas.

The initial meeting with David L. Taylor, principal of the firm of Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. occurred at the offices of the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission at Fort Mitchell on October 4, 2000. In attendance were NKAPC planners Larisa Keith and Keith Logsdon and GIS Applications Programmer Emily Nordloh. A telephone conference was held with Kentucky Heritage Council Survey Coordinator William Macintire who provides the SHPO oversight for the project but could not attend the meeting due to a scheduling conflict.

At the meeting, the scope of the survey was discussed at length and the general survey area was established and agreed upon, conforming to the City's Request for Proposals and to the quantities set forth in the contract with the consulting firm. Due to the overall character of the area, the survey included a high proportion of single-family residences, some farmsteads and individual agricultural properties, a small number of commercial and/or institutional buildings, and one historic commemorative object.



This excerpt from the 1883 Atlas of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, Kentucky, illustrates the general area of the 2000-2001 survey project. Independence, the county seat is near the middle of the image

The documentation involved the preparation of KHC-91-1 inventory forms for each property. Research included the perusal of public records, consultation with local historical sources, the study of the Kenton County Public Library's local history collection, and relevant items at the Frankfort-based Kentucky Historical Society, the investigation of historic photos, maps, and atlases, the study of city directories and newspaper files, and oral history interviews. The consultant was also provided with copies of the few relevant Kentucky Heritage Council files.

Unfortunately, a dearth of written material exists about the history of Kenton County in general; most of the written material deals with Covington. Privately published histories of Taylor Mill and Independence were consulted, as were institutional histories of some of the churches in the survey area. The D. J. Lake & Co. Atlas of

Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, Kentucky (1883) was published prior to any major development beyond Covington and Newport and thus, was of only limited usefulness in this survey. Conversations with representatives of the Map Division of the Library of Congress revealed that *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* were prepared only for Independence. Upon inquiry, the consultant was informed that the Kentucky



The eclectic Metcalf-Stevens House of 1887, located at 5241 Madison Pike in Independence, is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. In order to assure its integration into the database of the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission, the property was resurveyed as part of the project. This image is from a tinted post card that is part of the collection of the Greater Cincinnati Memory Project.

Heritage Council's bibliographic database contains no reference material relevant to the project. The major sources that were consulted in the course of the project appear in the Bibliography that is part of this *Report*.

It was the intent of the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission that this survey be the initial phase of a series of similar projects. Over time, such initiatives will provide better documentation of the diverse character of the cultural resources of the northern Kentucky environs, an area whose historic cultural geography is seriously threatened by rampant suburban sprawl which is occurring throughout the entire region.

In general terms, the 2000-2001 survey had as its principal goal the recordation of those properties in Independence, Taylor Mill, Fairview, and a limited area of unincorporated Kenton County which are over fifty years of age and which

- are most significant to the historic and/or architectural heritage of the region,
- retain integrity of design and setting, and/or

- conform to one or more of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (individually or as contributing components in a potential historic district)

Within the context of these criteria, the following items were examined for each of the subject properties:

Architectural Significance

- Evaluation of the building within the context of a period of construction, style of architecture, or particular method of construction and/or building type
- Examination of the defining physical characteristics of a building including its scale, massing, rhythm, texture, ornamentation, and overall craftsmanship
- The role of the building as the product of a prominent locally-, regionally-, or nationally-important architect or master builder

Historical Significance

- Assessment of the value of the building within the context of the region's cultural history, including its social, political, commercial, educational, and religious heritage
- Evaluation of the building within the framework of broad movements within American history as manifest in Kenton County
- Examination of a building which is associated with an individual important to the history of each city, the region, or the nation

Integrity

- Assessment of the building's ability to convey its own sense of time, place, or historic identity based upon considerations such as:

architectural integrity: the physical appearance of the building, including the retention of those character-defining features which enable a property to represent its historic identity²

integrity of setting: the effect of changes which have occurred to the setting of a property including alterations in land use, relocation of public rights-of-way, loss of documented character-defining historic vegetation and landscapes, new construction in close proximity, character of landscape features such as fences, waterways, etc.

The inventory forms were produced using a data base model developed by Commission GIS Programmer Emily Nordloh, allowing the inventory to be entered into the Commission's GIS database. Digital images were also be prepared for each surveyed property for integration into the database. Clearly, the development of this data base inventory format can serve as a model for other similar activities across the Commonwealth; the Taylor & Taylor project manager David Taylor and NKAPC Planner Larisa Keith Hughes have proposed to the Kentucky Heritage Council that they,

²Note: the actual condition of a property (e.g., serious deterioration, lack of maintenance, or building code deficiencies) is not sufficient reason for a property to be ineligible for designation of unworthy of recordation, unless the deterioration is so severe that the property's ability to convey its sense of history is irreparably compromised.

along with programmer Emily Nordloh, deliver a presentation on the project at the next biennial statewide historic preservation conference, which will occur in 2002.

Returning to the inventory process, contact prints made from black-and-white negatives were attached to the inventory forms using double-sided archival tape. It was hoped the historic photos would be found in the course of the project, but such was not the case. The few historic images which were discovered included a newspaper clipping from 1928 regarding the development of the Taylor Mill neighborhood of Winston Park, a streetscape view of Independence dating from the early 1920s, a turn-of-the-century tinted post card from Independence, and a view of the Court House at Independence. All of these have been integrated into this *Report*.

As part of the public participation phase of the project, the consultant spoke at three meetings regarding the survey. The first was a meeting of the Kenton County Historical Society, held in



In 1928, this new home was featured in the *Kentucky Post*. It is located in Winston Park, a carefully planned subdivision dating from the mid-1920's. The house appears in a poor quality microfilmed image from an issue of the *Kentucky Post*. Its present condition is illustrated on the cover of this *Report*

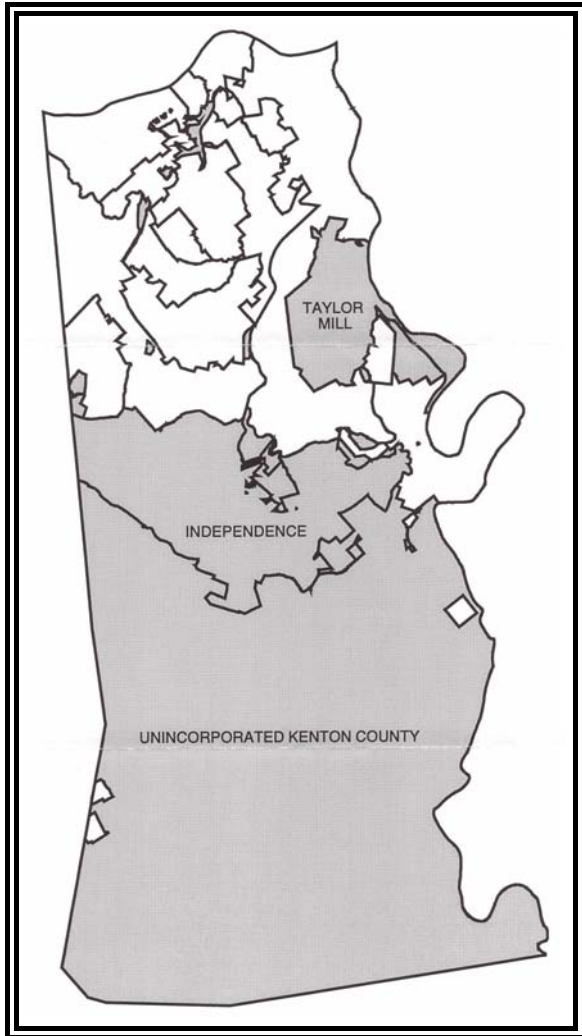
Covington on April 10, 2001 and the second was a historic preservation workshop held in Independence on June 26. David Taylor also addressed the annual meeting of the Kentucky Planning Council which was held on June 28. The historical society presentation dealt specifically with the project and generally with historic preservation, and included slides from the project as well as from other venues where Taylor & Taylor Associates had been involved. The Independence workshop included discussion of the project and also provided information about the benefits of historic

preservation, the National Register of Historic Places, techniques for successful historic rehabilitation

activities, and financial incentives available for the sensitive rehabilitation of historic buildings. The Planning Council meeting discussed the project in general and illustrated the range of properties which had been surveyed. Lively discussion regarding historic preservation occurred at all three of the meetings.

In the spring of 2001, the Commission received word from the Kentucky Heritage Council that a second phase of the survey had been funded in the amount of \$11,000 (compared to \$15,000 for the first phase). The second phase will concentrate on the cities of Elsmere and Ryland Heights, and perhaps upon additional portions of unincorporated Kenton County. It is hoped that such survey activities will encourage the preservation of the region's important landmark properties and historic districts. In July 2001, the Commission awarded the contract for this second phase to Taylor & Taylor Associates.

2. Extent of Survey Area



This map of the survey area was prepared by the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission. In addition to Taylor Mill and Independence, only a small portion of unincorporated Kenton County was surveyed.

The contract between the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission and Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. called for the survey of historic structures in the cities of Taylor Mill and Independence and in selected unincorporated areas of Kenton County. As a result of the above-referenced October, 2000 project meeting, a specific geographic area was confirmed as the principal focus of the survey; a map is included with this Report showing the extent of that area.

Based upon the initial investigation by the consultant, the *Research Design Report* prepared in October 2000 estimated that approximately eighty properties would be surveyed in the city of Independence and that approximately sixty would be surveyed in Taylor Mill. It was estimated that one property would be surveyed from the city of Fairview. At the conclusion of the survey, fifty-nine properties had been inventoried in Taylor Mill, none from Fairview, seventy-four from

Independence, and ten from unincorporated portions of Kenton County (all along Madison Pike in the southernmost reaches of the County).

3. Historic Contexts and Property Types

Based upon the survey of Independence, Taylor Mill, and a small section of unincorporated Kenton County, the following historic contexts were identified for the County in general; most of these are applicable to the individual communities in the county as well.

Historic Contexts for Kenton County, Kentucky
Settlement, Socioeconomic Growth, and Maturity of Kenton County, c. 1795-1951
Transportation in Kenton County, c. 1795-1951
Commerce and Industry in Kenton County, 1795-1951
Agriculture in Kenton County, c. 1795-1951
Domestic Architecture of Kenton County, c. 1795-1951
Kenton County Ethnic Heritage, c. 1795-1951
Religion in Kenton County, c. 1795-1951
Education in Kenton County, c. 1795-1951

Based upon the investigation of the surveyed properties, the following property types and subtypes were identified within the survey area:

Historic Property Types for Kenton County, Kentucky

Property Type 1: domestic architecture

Subtype 1A: nineteenth-century residential building

Subtype 1B: twentieth-century residential building

Property Type 2: commercial building

Subtype 2A: nineteenth-century commercial building

Subtype 2B: twentieth century commercial building

Property Type 3: cemetery

Property Type 4: institutional architecture

Subtype 4A: religious building

Subtype 4B: educational building

Subtype 4C: governmental building

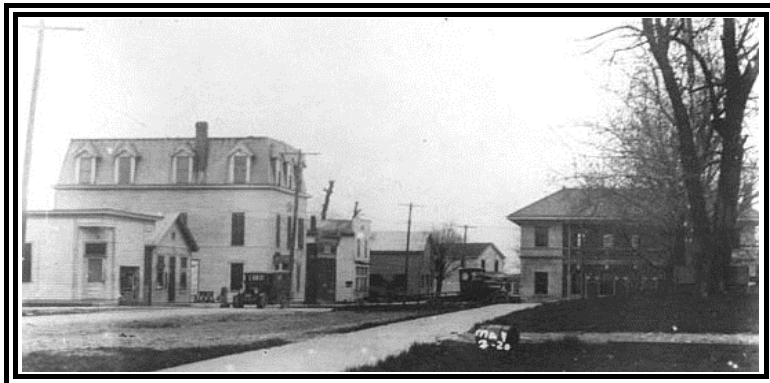
Property Type 6: farmstead

Property Type 7: agricultural building

Property Type 8: historic district

4. Specific Historic Context for Independence and Taylor Mill

The predominate historic context for the cities of Independence and Taylor Mill is that of once-rural northern Kentucky communities whose rural landscape has been altered drastically during the last quarter of the twentieth century in the advent of significant and broad-based Cincinnati-driven suburban sprawl.



In May, 1920, this street scene was photographed in Independence, looking north from the area in front of the Court House. Most of the buildings appearing in the picture are extant. The large building with the mansard roof has been altered with the removal of its distinctive roof. This image is part of the collection of the Greater Cincinnati memory Project.

Politically, Kenton County lies in northern Kentucky, across the Ohio River and immediately south of Cincinnati. The County is in the Cincinnati Metropolitan Statistical Area and the Northern Kentucky Area Development District. The fifth-class city of Independence lies in the geographical center of the county at the junction

of Kentucky Routes 17 and 2045. Taylor Mill is a city of the fourth class, located in the northeastern quadrant of Kenton County, on Kentucky Route 16, immediately south of the city of Covington.

Kenton County in general is linked to the Middle Ordovician geological period and its principal tectonic feature is its location straddling the Cincinnati Arch, which extends in a southeasterly direction from Boone County, on the Ohio River, and then turns to the south until it

exits Kentucky in Monroe County. Richard Ulack's **Atlas of Kentucky** notes that known archaeological sites in Kenton County include fewer than twenty from each of the Archaic (9000 B.C.-1000 B.C.), Woodland (1000 B.C.-900 A.D.), and Late Prehistoric (900 A.D.-1750 A.D.) Periods.³ The 2000-2001 survey was not archaeology-oriented and thus did not result in the survey of any archaeological sites.

Initial settlement of the northern Kentucky area did not occur until a fort could be built on the present-day site of Cincinnati. Kentucky was originally part of Virginia, and its land ownership patterns were governed initially by Virginia's statutes. Kenton County, containing 163 square miles, was erected from Campbell County in 1840 and became the nineteenth Kentucky county in the order of formation. At the time of the formation of the county, the act of establishment required that a county seat be established as close to the geographical center of the county as was feasible. Land at a crossroads was donated by settler John McCullum, whose name is still borne by the east-west road which intersects Madison Pike at Court House in Independence. A Greek Revival-style courthouse was begun in 1840, but even before the new seat of government was completed three years later, residents and business leaders from the more settled northern reaches of the county began to clamor for a conveniently located county seat. Eventually, a second county seat was established at Covington; all of the principal county offices moved to Covington and the 1911 Independence Court House (the second such building on the site) maintains only auxiliary offices.

Taylor Mill was originally part of a 5,000-acre patent tract issued in 1790 to Raleigh Colston by

³Ulack, Richard, editor-in-chief **Atlas of Kentucky** (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1998), p. 50.

Virginia Governor Beverly Randolph. The area's earliest settlement dates from 1795, when Jacob Foster established a gristmill and sawmill on Banklick Creek. Fifteen years later, James Taylor, the founder of the city of Newport, acquired Foster's business and the road leading from his mill to Covington on the Ohio River became known as Taylor's Mill Road. The mills ceased operation at mid-century, by which time the name of the settlement was firmly established as Taylor Mill (the apostrophe and the "s" fell from use at an indeterminate time) and remains in use.

The Covington and Taylor Mill Turnpike Road Company was established in 1848 and operated a toll road between Covington and Pendleton County. Despite the opening of this roadway, settlement in the Taylor Mill area was slow until 1902, when a new subdivision, Forest Hills, was laid out near Banklick Creek near the southern reaches of the City of Covington. Soon other residential subdivisions were platted, and the Taylor Mill area began to assume the appearance of a residential subdivision of Covington and Cincinnati. By the 1920s, the settlement boasted a series of social and secular institutions including Forest Hills School, the St. Anthony Roman Catholic Church, and an eight-acre park. Forest Hills School and the historic properties associated with the St. Anthony Parish were surveyed in the course of this project.

Following the development of Forest Hills, other similar neighborhoods were created. These include Winston Park (1929) and Sunny Acres (1953). Taylor Mill and Sunny Acres merged in 1959 and Winston Park annexed Forest Hills in 1962, only to be annexed itself by Taylor Mill ten years later. Portions of Winston Park were surveyed as part of this project. The City of Taylor Mill annexed the lands extending to the Licking River in 1988, to create the municipal boundaries which exist at the time of the survey.

In the 1970s, Interstate 275, the Cincinnati outer belt, cut an east-to-west path through the

northern portion of Taylor Mill. The accessibility of the area was significantly heightened, resulting in a frenzy of residential development which remains unabated at the time of the survey. Large subdivisions with upper-income homes have replaced the formerly agricultural landscape of the area. The population of Taylor Mill was 3,253 in 1970, 4,509 in 1980, and 5,530 in 1990.

To avoid the powerful moves of annexation by Covington in the 1960s, Independence incorporated as a city and itself annexed the greater part of the central third of Kenton County. The City became one of the largest cities in the Commonwealth by area, extending from the Boone County line on the west to the banks of the Licking River on the east.

Like Taylor Mill, Independence has been significantly impacted by suburban residential sprawl, with farm after farm giving way to subdivision after subdivision. The unbridled growth of the area is apparent in the city's population which rose from 1,784 in 1970 to 9,310 in 1980 and 10,444 in 1990.

The historic contexts which are shared by both Taylor Mill and Independence are *nineteenth-century agrarian development*, *early-to-mid-twentieth-century suburbanization*, and *institutional growth and maturity of the area* (evident primarily in religious and educational architecture and, with respect to Independence, to its position as county seat).

5. National Register Registration Requirements

Resources within the Kenton County survey area which will likely be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places include individual properties and historic districts. The threshold requirements which must be met by those properties nominated to the National register of Historic Places are set forth below.

Property Type I: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Property Type I resources must exhibit readily identifiable features either of particular academic architectural styles or of traditional, vernacular house types based on form or plan. In order to qualify for National Register listing, these resources must also be associated with one of Kenton County's historic contexts, must have been constructed or otherwise acquired significance during the Period of Significance of the County, and must possess architectural features emblematic of the specific era of construction.



The Oxley House at Independence (KE-I-9) is one of the finest historic residential properties outside the Kenton County Ohio River communities.

In order to qualify for National Register designation, Property Type I resources must retain sufficient integrity to reflect the Period of Significance with which they are associated. Properties possessing integrity of *location* should have remained on their original site since the time of their construction or during the period that they

attained significance.⁴ Integrity of *setting* should be satisfied by the land surrounding a property not having been irretrievably compromised, for example, by modern development; if modern development has occurred in proximity to a nominated property, sufficient land must be included in the nominated acreage to enable the property to convey its individual historicity during the stated period of significance.⁵ The presence of historic landscape features will enhance a property's integrity of setting.



The preservation of distinctive historic architecture such as this board-and-batten house at 751 Stephens Road (KE-TM-5) should always be part of the planning process.

If Property Type I are nominated under Criterion C, at a minimum, integrity of *design*, *materials*, *workmanship*, and *feeling* should be present. Integrity of *design* will be maintained if the overall plan and detailing of a resource is essentially unimpaired. Original floor plans should be modified only to a minimum, and distinguishing architectural features (woodwork, exterior trim, etc.) should be intact.

⁴Thus, the integrity of location of a property that had been moved from its original site would be unimpaired if the period of significance of the property occurred after its relocation.

⁵Integrity of location and setting are not intractably linked with architectural significance as it relates to National Register eligibility. Indeed, 36 CFR 14 and 15 permit buildings which have been moved (sacrificing their integrity of both setting and location) to remain as listed properties.

Property Type I resources retain integrity of *materials* if the essential historic elements of the property's exterior finishes are unaltered. As with integrity of design, above, interior examples of



Historic architecture from the twentieth century is also an important element in the heritage of Kenton County. This Dutch Colonial Revival-style home at 201 Pelly Road (KE-I-60) may be the product of a mail-order catalog from the 1920's.

materials include woodwork, moldings, doors, wall surfaces, etc. Exterior surface treatments, including brick, stone, and wood, should be intact. Within the context of Kenton County residential architecture, the introduction of non-historic siding would not necessarily render a property ineligible for registration as long as the original fabric remains beneath the non-historic material and as long as other significant defining features have not been removed in the process of installing the new material. For example, a log house with little or no

architectural embellishment, which was first covered in clapboard and later clad in non-historic siding, may retain integrity, while a Queen Anne or Italianate home, originally graced by brackets, corbelled ornament, and elaborate window surrounds—all of which were removed in the course of applying non-historic siding—would fail to meet the test of integrity of materials.

Integrity of *workmanship* for Property Type I resources is reflected in unaltered brickwork and the dressing of stone for foundations or for trim, and interior and exterior wood features such as siding and decorative elements, the fashioning of hewn logs, molded woodwork, wainscot, etc. Such workmanship is apparent throughout Kenton County and is indicative of the quality of craftsmanship which was available in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the area.

The integrity of *feeling* which must be retained by eligible Property Type I resources is expressed by the minimally altered character of the exterior of nominated properties, exhibiting a significant proportion of intact character-defining features. These elements include exterior finishes, fenestration patterns, roof form and appearance, porches, architectural ornament, etc., and may also be related to the integrity of location, discussed above. Integrity of feeling with respect to interiors is achieved by the general maintenance of the floor plan, original volumes, wall surfaces, trim, etc. An adaptive use for a Property Type I resource will not generally impair its integrity.

Property Type I resources nominated under Criteria A and B must also possess integrity of *association*, which may encompass association with a particular individual (under Criterion B) or with particular patterns of development in the county (under Criterion A). Integrity of association under Criterion A requires that the property retain its essential integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and materials, as described above. Integrity of association under Criterion B requires that the property appear essentially as it did during its period of association with the individual cited in Section 8 of the National Register document.

Additions to Property Type I resources will not necessarily seriously compromise their integrity, as long as such additions do not detract from a property's overall ability to convey its sense of history with respect to the elements of integrity detailed above. In order to result in a property's retention of integrity, additions should be sited on secondary elevations, and, if removed in the future, should have been constructed in a manner which would not impact adversely upon the overall historic character of the property.

Property Type II: COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Property Type II resources must be shown to be clearly reflective of the Criterion B pattern of



Rural areas of Kenton County do not exhibit a wide variety of historic commercial architecture. This diminutive building on McCullum Road in Independence (KE-I-32) dates from the 1920's and was built for an insurance company, which it continues to serve at the time of the survey.

mercantile and industrial development within Kenton County during the Period of Significance.

If significance is to be accorded under the terms of Criterion C, the property must exhibit readily identifiable characteristics of a particular architectural style (including “industrial vernacular”) or must be the product of a designer or builder whose role in the County or region is clearly definable. In order to qualify for National

Register listing, these resources must also be associated with one of County’s historic contexts, must have been constructed or otherwise acquired

significance during the Period of Significance, and must possess architectural features emblematic of the era of construction.

These properties must possess a high degree of integrity, retaining the form, massing, and detailing which define the individual style of architecture. Properties should possess integrity of *location* by having remained on their original site since the time of their construction or during the period that they attained significance (see footnote 4, page 18). Integrity of *setting* should be satisfied by the land surrounding a property not having been irretrievably compromised, for example, by modern development; if modern development has occurred in proximity to a nominated property, sufficient land must be included in the nominated acreage to enable the property to convey its individual historicity during the stated period of significance.

If Criterion C significance is claimed, integrity of *design* for Property Type II resources will be maintained if the overall plan and detailing of a resource is essentially unimpaired. Original floor plans may be modified but such modifications should not be so pervasive that the building's original character as an industrial or commercial facility is lost. Distinguishing architectural features (woodwork, exterior trim, fenestration patterns, massing, etc.) should be intact.

Property Type II resources retain integrity of *materials* if the essential historic elements of the property's exterior finishes are unaltered. Exterior surface treatments, including brick, stone, and wood, should be intact.

Integrity of *workmanship* for Property Type II resources is reflected in unaltered brickwork and the dressing of stone for foundations or for trim, and interior and exterior wood features such as siding and decorative elements, pressed metal ceilings, molded woodwork, wainscot, etc. Such workmanship appears throughout Kenton County and is indicative of the quality of craftsmanship which was available in the area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The integrity of *feeling* which must be retained by eligible Property Type II resources should be conveyed by the minimally altered character of the exterior of nominated properties, exhibiting a significant proportion of intact character-defining features. These elements include exterior finishes, fenestration patterns, roof form and appearance, architectural ornament, etc., and may also be related to the integrity of location, discussed above. Integrity of feeling with respect to interiors is achieved by the general maintenance of the floor plan, original volumes, wall surfaces, trim, etc. An adaptive use for a Property Type II resource will not generally impair its integrity.

Property Type II resources must also possess integrity of *association*, which may encompass Criterion B association with a particular individual or with particular Criterion A patterns of development in the county (commerce or industry, for example). Integrity of association under Criterion A requires that the property retain its essential integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and materials, as described above. Integrity of association under Criterion B requires that the property appear substantially as it did during its period of association with the individual cited in Section 8 of the National Register document.

Additions to Property Type II resources will not necessarily seriously compromise their integrity, as long as such additions do not detract from a property's overall ability to convey its sense of history with respect to the elements of integrity detailed above. In order to result in a property's retention of integrity, additions should be sited on secondary elevations, and should have been constructed in such a fashion that, if removed in the future, would not impact adversely upon the overall historic character of the property.

Property Type III: CEMETERIES

Burial grounds are significant as the reflection of society's approach to death. As a group,



Stone is an unusual building material in rural Kenton County. As such, this 1886 Gothic Revival style building, located in the Independence Cemetery (KE-I-12) assumes an even heightened significance.

cemeteries characterize the shift from family burials in close proximity to the homestead of an agrarian society, to church-related graveyards established along with individual congregations, to community cemeteries with non-sectarian associations. National Register Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, "Ordinarily cemeteries . . .

shall not be considered eligible for the National Register." Criteria Consideration D, however, states that a resource of this type will qualify for registration if it is "A cemetery which derives its

primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." ⁶ Viewing the overall landscape characteristics which define the character of a community, cemeteries can also be eligible as contributing elements in historic districts.

Property Type III resources must conform to the above-stated Criteria Considerations in order to be eligible for registration. They must retain integrity of *setting* (particularly in the wake of modern suburban sprawl development which all too regularly results in the relocation of cemeteries). They must also possess integrity of *feeling* and *association*, being clearly tied to a particular community,

⁶National Register Bulletin 16, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997).

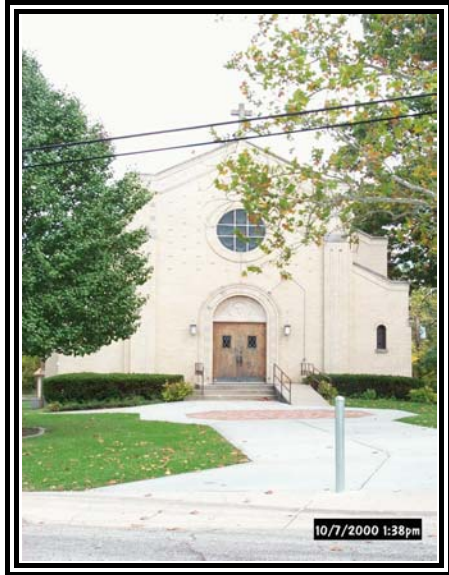
religious organization, or significant family associated with one of the historic contexts of Kenton County history. In order to be eligible, cemeteries must also exhibit integrity of *workmanship*, as reflected in the craftsmanship and artistry of the monuments found therein, be they the products of anonymous or identified traditional folk artisans⁷ or of industrial revolution-based cast iron foundries. Summarizing from the National Register publication, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, “a historic cemetery retains integrity if its plan, historic markers, fencing, landscaping, and any related building, structures, or other objects are substantially intact.”⁸

Property Type IV: INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Institutional buildings in Kenton County—religious and secular alike—represent important benchmarks in the socio-cultural development of the area, and are of transcendent importance to understanding the historical and architectural growth and maturity of the settlements across the County. Included within this property type are three subtypes, religious buildings, educational buildings, and governmental buildings. Property type 4A buildings are emblematic of the spiritual and ethnic orientation of their respective communities. Most nineteenth-century Kenton County religious architecture is simple in design and modest in ornamentation (only the Banklick Christian Church was identified in the 2000-2001 survey). Twentieth-century examples (including the St. Anthony and St. Cecilia’s Roman Catholic Churches are often well-executed, locally-distinctive representatives of the leading architectural styles which were popular for ecclesiastical design in the early years of the century.

⁷See Taylor, David L. and Mary Helen Weldy, “Gone But Not Forgotten: The Life and Work of a Traditional Tombstone Carver,” *Keystone Folklore* (21: 1976-1977), 14-33.

⁸*How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1982), p.. 57.



Saint Anthony Roman Catholic Church at Taylor Mill (KE-TM-10) represents the suburban development of northern Kenton County.

Examples of Property Type IVA architecture will be eligible under National Register Criterion A, as tangible examples of the patterns of religious maturity of a particular settlement, and/or under Criterion C for their architectural importance. These buildings must retain integrity of *location*, *setting*, *association*, and *feeling* by occupying their original site and by exhibiting those physical characteristics which convey their historic appearance. Integrity of *design* is achieved by Property Type IVA buildings whose essential form is maintained, including elements such as fenestration and other significant features such as towers, plan, etc. The retention of historic art glass windows in Property Type IVA buildings is preferred, but their removal will not alone preclude a property

from being eligible for registration. Property Type IVA buildings may be vernacular products of anonymous builders, may be locally-distinctive examples of a particular architectural style, or may clearly represent the work of an important designer or builder. Criteria Consideration A must be satisfied by religious properties, which must demonstrate broad architectural or historical significance, should retain a high level of integrity on the interior as well as the exterior, and “should be evaluated within the local context and specifically in comparison to other properties of its type, period, method

of construction, etc.”⁹

Kenton County’s historic educational architecture, Property Type 4B, includes one-room school buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth century as well as buildings erected after the Commonwealth’s 1908 legislation requiring school consolidation. No log schools have been identified as yet in the survey process. Extant early school buildings are generally of wood construction, one story in height and rectilinear in form, with a gabled roof and multi-light window

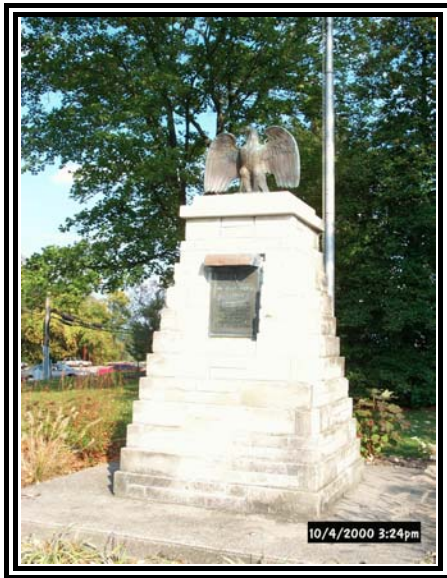


Although significantly altered from its original appearance, the Forest Hills School (KE-TM-13) is nonetheless an important component in Kenton County’s educational history.

sash. Schools built following the consolidation act are generally of masonry construction, two and three stories in height. In order to qualify for registration, Property Type IVB buildings must possess sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and materials to reflect their position as educational resources within the context of Kenton County’s architectural heritage. Integrity of *location* is achieved by a school’s being located on its original site on property specifically acquired for educational purposes. Integrity of *setting* is gained by the retention of the school’s relationship to its location, including features such as setback from the street, the incorporation of a schoolyard, the presence of mature vegetation, etc. The absence of integrity of *location* and *setting* will not preclude a property’s being eligible for registration (see footnote 4, page 18).

⁹ Ibid., pp. 47-48.

Property Type IVB buildings retain integrity of *materials* if their original exterior surfaces (brick or wood) are intact and if significant proportions of their interiors (plan, detailing, etc.) have been retained. Integrity of *design* is achieved if a school possesses those essential design features (massing, fenestration, roof form, etc.) which define the building type. Integrity of *workmanship* is attained by



The Veterans' Memorial on the ground of the Kenton County Courthouse at Independence (KE-I-1) is a significant commemorative object within the context of local military history.

those buildings which display elements of craftsmanship and artistry typical of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the laying up of masonry and stone, the crafting of woodwork, stair building, etc. While they need not serve their original function, Property Type IVB resources should retain a substantial proportion of their original finishes, fenestration pattern, and a significant portion of their original floor plan.

Governmental buildings in Kenton County constitute Property Type IVC. These properties are limited to a very few examples, the most notable of which is the Kenton County Court House at Independence. Property Type IVC building must retain integrity of location, design, setting, work-

manship, and materials to reflect their position as governmental resources within the context of Kenton County's architectural heritage. Integrity of *location* is achieved by a government building's location on its original site on property specifically acquired for public purposes. Integrity of *setting* is gained by the retention of the government building's relationship to its location, including features such as setback from the street, the incorporation of a schoolyard, the presence of mature vegetation, etc. The absence of integrity of *location* and *setting* will not preclude a property's being eligible for registration (see footnote 4, page 18). Property Type IVB buildings retain integrity of *materials* if their

original exterior surfaces (brick or wood) are intact and if significant proportions of their interiors (plan, detailing, etc.) have been retained. Integrity of *design* is achieved if a school possesses those essential design features (massing, fenestration, roof form, etc.) which define the building type. Integrity of *workmanship* is attained by those buildings which display elements of craftsmanship and artistry typical of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the laying up of masonry and stone, the crafting of woodwork, stair building, etc. While they need not serve their original function, Property Type IVB resources should retain a substantial proportion of their original finishes, fenestration pattern, and a significant portion of their original floor plan.

Property Type V: FARMSTEADS

Farmsteads consist of a house and a series of various associated dependencies. Among these are privies, smokehouses, sheds, cribs, barns, and fences (including those of stone, metal, and wood). Due to the rampant development of much of rural Kenton County, farmsteads have become a particularly endangered resource.

In order to qualify for registration, Property Type V resources must possess sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and materials to reflect their history as an agricultural resource within the context of Kenton County's developmental heritage. Integrity of *location* is achieved by a farm's existence on its original site, while integrity of *setting* is gained by the retention of the complex's relationship to its location, including features such as setback from a roadway, the retention of a variety of agricultural buildings of diverse scales and functions, etc. Property Type V buildings retain integrity of *materials* if their original exterior surfaces (brick or wood) are intact and, in the case of farmhouses, if significant proportions of their interiors (plan, detailing, etc.) have been retained. Integrity of *design* is achieved if a farmstead possesses those essential physical and landscape



Agricultural outbuildings such as this dairy barn on Stephens Road (KE-TM-4) provide important reminders of Kenton County's former agrarian character.

features (existence of a farmhouse with intact historic architectural features and associated dependencies) which define the farmstead.

Integrity of *workmanship* is attained by those farm complexes buildings which display elements of craftsmanship and, in the case of high-style homes, artistry, typical of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the laying up of masonry and stone, the crafting of woodwork, stair building, etc.

Farmsteads should retain their original function, in order to be eligible for registration.

Property Type VII: AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

Property Type VII buildings must exhibit readily identifiable features of particular building types and/or must be associated with agricultural development patterns within Kenton County. In order to qualify for National Register listing—individually or as part of a complex—buildings must be directly associated with one of County's historic contexts, must have been constructed during the Period of Significance, and must possess physical features emblematic of the era of construction.

Property Type VII resources are typically eligible under Criterion A and C, for their association with patterns of settlement and maturity of the County (linked to the development of Kenton County's historic agricultural economy for example) and for their architectural significance. Integrity of *design* for Property Type VII resources will be present if the overall form and plan of a resource is essentially unimpaired. In order for a property to be eligible for registration, original spatial arrangements should be modified only minimally.

Property Type VII resources retain integrity of *materials* if the essential historic elements of the property's exterior finishes are unaltered. Where non-historic materials have been introduced (electricity, replacement roof material, etc.), such modifications must not have destroyed the significant character-defining features of the buildings. Exterior surface treatments, including brick, stone, and wood, should be intact. Since little architectural embellishment is typically present on such buildings, the historic character of Property Type VII resources is heavily dependent upon the maintenance of their exterior finishes. The introduction of non-historic siding renders an individual property ineligible for registration.

Integrity of *workmanship* for Property Type VII resources is reflected in unaltered masonry, the dressing and laying of stone for foundations, and the craftsmanship required to assemble the buildings themselves (i.e., the hewing of logs, the mortise-and-tenon assembly of timber frame buildings, etc.) Such workmanship is apparent throughout Kenton County and is indicative of the level of skill available in the area in the Period of Significance.

The integrity of *feeling* which must be retained by eligible Property Type VII resources is expressed by the minimally-altered character of the exterior of properties, exhibiting a significant proportion of intact character-defining features. These elements include exterior finishes, fenestration patterns, and roof form and appearance, and may also be related to the integrity of location, discussed above. Integrity of feeling with respect to interiors is achieved by the general maintenance of the original plan, volumes, wall surfaces, trim, etc. An adaptive use for a Property Type VII resource will not generally impair its integrity.

Property Type VII resources must also possess integrity of *association*, which, as noted above,

typically involves association with particular Criterion A patterns of development in the county.

Integrity of *location* may be absent with Property Type VII resources, since such buildings may have been relocated from their original sites as their situation changed (additions were built onto main houses, land holdings increased and outbuildings were relocated, etc.).

Additions to Property Type VII resources will not necessarily seriously compromise their integrity, as long as such additions do not detract from a property's overall ability to convey its sense of history with respect to each of the elements of integrity detailed above. In order to assure that a property retains integrity, additions should be sited on secondary elevations, and, if removed in the future, should not have been constructed in a manner which impacts negatively upon the overall historic character of the property.

Property Type VIII: HISTORIC DISTRICTS

In order to be eligible for registration, Property Type VIII resources must retain integrity of *location, setting, design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling*, by occupying their original locus and by being unimpacted by compromising alterations to their cultural landscape or to a majority of the individual resources found within. Public rights-of-way should retain their historic character, including, in some cases, the presence of historic paving materials, street lighting, and landscape features. With respect to integrity of *association*, districts must be associated with specific patterns in the development of Kenton County, i.e., commercial development, the rise of residential neighborhoods, industry, etc. Integrity of *workmanship* is achieved in districts by their exhibition of the abilities of the master builders, architects, and anonymous contractors which are evident on the buildings contained within. Districts must contain a significant majority of properties at least fifty

years old and a minimum of non-contributing elements should be present, both in scale and number. Buildings in districts must retain much of their original, character-defining, physical attributes in order to be classified as “contributing.” Due to the rapid acceleration of technology, districts are often subjected to evolutionary and trend-driven alterations, but should nonetheless retain the aforementioned elements of integrity in order to be eligible. The presence of non-historic siding, replacement windows, or unobtrusive additions will not alone render a building “non-contributing” within the context of a district. However, major modifications, such as the removal of defining features such as porches and cornices, the alteration of rooflines, or the introduction of large-scale, prominent additions may result in buildings’ being designated “non-contributing” within the context of this property type as a whole.

6. Project Schedule

The following schedule was in effect for this project:

Time	Task(s)
September-October 2000	Initial site visits, preparation of <i>Research Design Report</i> , commencement of research, photography, etc.
October-December 2000	Research continued, including preparation of draft survey forms for review and approval by KHC and Commission
January- May 2001	Ongoing preparation of forms, submissions to Commission, development of draft reporting documents; Kenton County Historical Society presentation
June, 2001	Submission of survey forms and Survey Summary Report, final reviews, revisions, Independence workshop; Kentucky Planning Council presentation; Independence workshop
September, 2001	Final approvals, project close-out

7. Bibliography

Centennial Celebration Saint Anthony Church, 1878-1978. n. p., 1978.

Collins, Lewis. **History of Kentucky**, revised by Richard H. Collins. Covington, Kentucky: Collins and Co., 1882.

Federal Writers Project. **Kentucky: A Guide to the Bluegrass State.** New York, 1939.

Hammons, Michael J. **History of Taylor Mill, Kentucky.** n. p., n. d.

Lake, D.J. **An Atlas of Boone. Kenton and Campbell Counties.** Philadelphia: D.J. Lake and Co., 1883.

Montell, William Lynwood and Michael Lynn Morse. **Kentucky Folk Architecture**, The Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976.

Prindle, Marge. *A History of Independence, Kentucky.* 1992.

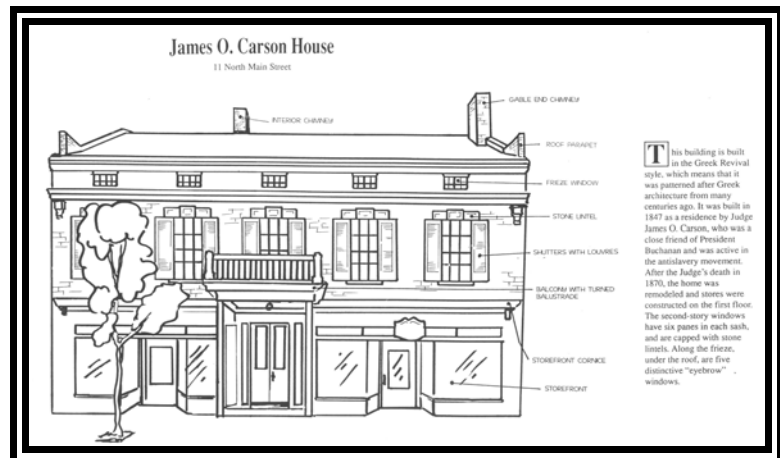
Ryan, Rev. Paul E. **History of the Diocese of Covington, Kentucky.** Covington: Diocese of Covington, 1953.

8. Recommended Historic Preservation Activities

Developing any sort of historic preservation awareness and ethic is not generally a swift process. It requires the development of a community awareness which recognizes the importance of preservation and which sets in motion activities to encourage the maintenance and improvement of those character-defining features of historic Kenton County.

It is recommended that discussions begin with those individuals in the target communities who could best be groomed to **develop leadership in a local preservation initiatives**. The Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission could take the lead in such dialogue, and could be assisted by the Kenton County Historical Society. Elected local officials and their staff members should be a part of this process as well.

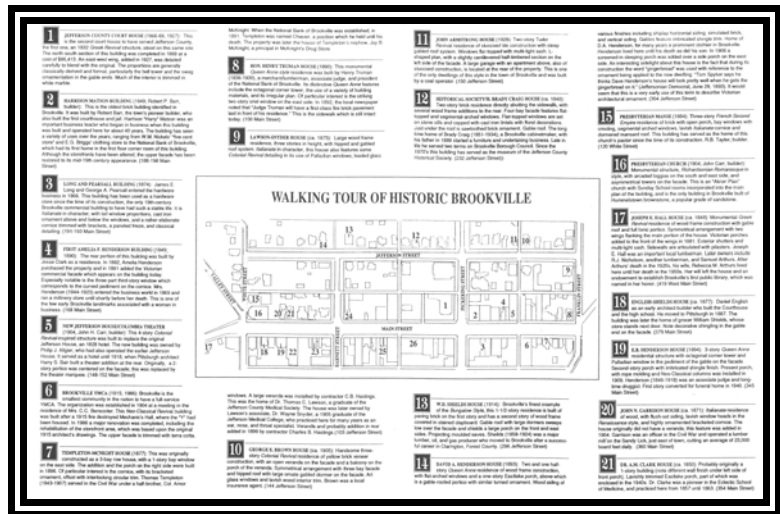
Community education is always important to the success of any preservation/community improvement program and it is suggested that a school-age heritage education program be investigated. One technique which has proved effective in other communities is the development of a historic architecture coloring book which can



This elementary school-age coloring book includes a history of the property as well as the identification of significant architectural details.

be integrated into elementary school-level studies of Kentucky history. Ideally, a study guide would be produced along with the coloring books, enabling teachers to be trained in the development of an awareness of local architectural heritage.

Another effective community education tool which many communities have adopted is the **self-guided walking tour**. This would likely be most applicable to Independence and to the residential neighborhood in the Winston Park development. Such a project is closely associated with the “Main Street” initiative in Independence which was in the planning stages at time of the survey. The data from the survey could be incorporated into such publications, which could be financed through limited advertising, through philanthropic contributions (to the Historical Society, for example which, as a charitable organization would be a natural conduit for donations), or through grants.



Self-guided published walking tours assist the local resident and the visitor alike to develop a sense of history and an appreciation for the architectural heritage of a particular area.

With respect to **future historic preservation documentation projects**, it is recommended that additional attention be focused upon surveying the other cities of Kenton County and the county's unincorporated areas. Attention should be paid to the development of a National Register historic district for Independence, in conjunction with that community's status as a Renaissance city. The Winston Park neighborhood of Taylor Mill, too, offers possibilities for historic district designation.

The 2001-2002 survey in Elsmere and Ryland Heights may identify additional areas with district potential. Also, additional relationships should be developed with other Northern Kentucky counties where survey activity could occur.

The process of National Register designation in Kenton County could be streamlined significantly by the **development of a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form** for the entire county. Such a document would identify historic contexts within Kenton County and would describe the County's historic property types and set forth registration requirements for each. Such a document would make the nomination of additional properties, districts, etc. a far easier undertaking. If the federal-level Historic Homeownership Assistance Act and similar state-level legislation were to become law, the financial benefits of such designations (a 20% investment tax credit or a mortgage credit certificate in the case of the federal program) should make the endeavor particularly popular.⁶

⁶At the time of preparation of this *Project Report*, the fate of both federal and state legislative proposals was unsure. However the wide bi-partisan co-sponsorship of the original legislation suggests that the legislation, in one form or another, will be re-introduced.

9. Résumé of Project Personnel

DAVID LEWIS TAYLOR
9 Walnut Street
Brookville, Pennsylvania 15825

RELATED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 1992- Principal, Taylor and Taylor Associates, Inc., Brookville, Pennsylvania
- 1986-1992 Borough Manager, Borough of Brookville, Pennsylvania
- 1984-1996 Community Development Consultant, Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, specializing in municipal management and the issues related to downtown revitalization
- 1983-1986 Main Street Project Manager, Historic Brookville, Inc., Brookville, Pennsylvania
- 1981-1983 Executive Director, Columbus Landmarks Foundation, Columbus, Ohio
- 1976-1981 Director, Southeastern Ohio Regional Historic Preservation Office, Zanesville, Ohio
- 1979-1981 Instructor of Architecture (part-time), Muskingum Area Technical College, Zanesville, Ohio
- 1979 Adjunct Instructor of History, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- 1979 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: Graduate studies in Public Administration
- 1977-1979 The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Graduate studies in American architectural history, historic preservation planning and administration, Graduate School of Architecture
- 1978 Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky: Master of Arts, Center for Intercultural Studies
- 1970 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Bachelor of Arts

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

- 36 CFR 61-certified for architectural history by the State Historic Preservation Offices of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Maryland, and Ohio
- 2000 Policies and Procedures Committee, Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Board, Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- 1999- Governor's Sound Land Use Advisory Committee, Office of Governor Tom Ridge, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

- 1998-1999 Steering Committee for the development of a Historic Preservation Plan for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
- 1995- Board of Directors, Preservation Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (Treasurer, 1996-1997; President, 1998-present)
- 1994 Steering Committee, International Countryside Stewardship Exchange in Pennsylvania, Center for Rural Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- 1993 Rural Tourism Roundtable, Center for Rural Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- 1993 Project Planner Status, Bureau of Community Planning, Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs
- 1988-1992 Member, Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board (Chairman, 1991-1992)
- 1985 Steering Committee, 8th Annual Pennsylvania Conference on Historic Preservation, State College, Pennsylvania
- 1984-1986 Resource Teams, National Main Street Center, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
- 1984-1990 Board of Directors, Brookville Area Chamber of Commerce (President, 1984-1985)
- 1984- Jefferson County Redevelopment Authority (Chairman, 1988-present)
- 1983-1986 Brookville Planning Commission (Secretary, 1985-1986)
- 1984-1998 Jefferson County Development Council (Vice President, 1984-1987; President, 1987-1989)
- 1983-1998 Brookville Industrial Foundation (Vice President, 1984-1987)
- 1982-1983 Downtown Council Columbus [Ohio] Chamber of Commerce
- 1978-1981 Architecture and Building Trades Advisory Board, Muskingum Area Technical College, Zanesville, Ohio
- 1979-1980 Grants and Policy Committees, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio
- 1976-1980 Editor, *Journal of the Ohio Folklore Society*
- 1978-1983 Grants Advisory Board, Joint Programs in Human Values and the Built Environment, Ohio Arts Council and Ohio Program in the Humanities (Chair, 1982-1983)

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND RELATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Brookville, Pennsylvania: A Case Study in Historic Preservation," Oil Region Heritage Park Conference on Victorian Architecture, Franklin, Pennsylvania, 2000.

"Erlanger, Kentucky: Portrait of a Railroad Suburb," Kentucky Historic Preservation Conference, Louisville, Kentucky, 2000.

Brookville, Pennsylvania: A Historic Architecture Coloring Book, 1996.

"Design Among the Derricks: The Architecture of Oil City and Emlenton, Pennsylvania," Sixth Annual Oil Heritage Conference, Oil City, Pennsylvania, 1996.

Mercersburg, Pennsylvania: A Historic Architecture Coloring Book [with Study Guide], 1995.

"Historic Preservation as an Economic Development Tool," keynote address, and "Design Assistance as a Catalyst to Historic Preservation," presented at the annual meeting of Downtown Ohio, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, 1994.

"Economic Development Strategies," presented as part of a statewide workshop series, "Rural Pennsylvania: Lost, Rediscovered, Sustained," The Center for Rural Pennsylvania, 1993.

"Stemming the Decline in Small-Town Downtowns," Annual Conference of the Ohio Preservation Alliance, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, May, 1993.

"Revitalizing Main Street: A Conference for Leaders in Business," two nationwide teleconferences sponsored by the Edward D. Jones Company, St. Louis, Missouri, 1993.

"A Pennsylvania Community Keeps Its Water The Best," *The Authority* [Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association], February, 1992 (with Terry J. Rhinehart, P.E.).

"The Rehabilitation and Reuse of Upper-Story Space in Historic Commercial Buildings," Pennsylvania Downtown Center, First Annual Statewide Downtown Conference, State College, Pennsylvania, 1991.

"Walking Tour of Historic Brookville," Historic Brookville, Inc., 1991.

"Organizing for Effective Downtown Design," Annual Ohio Historic Preservation Conference, Columbus, Ohio, May, 1990.

"General Guidelines for Sensitive Facade Rehabilitation in Older Commercial Areas," *Centerpiece* [Pennsylvania Downtown Center], Vol. 1, No 3, March-April, 1989 (with William L. Snyder, Jr., R. A.).

"Preserving Small-Town Main Streets," presented as part of a conference, "Historic Preservation--New Views and Old Values," West Chester University, West Chester, Pennsylvania, November, 1988.

Keynote Speaker, Iowa Conference on Downtown Development, Marshalltown, Iowa, September, 1987.

"Brookville, Pennsylvania: A Town on the Move," *The Authority* [Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association], April, 1987, pp. 1-7 (with Terry J. Rhinehart, P.E.).

"The Role of the Project Manager in Downtown Revitalization," National Main Street Town Meeting, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, September, 1986.

"The New Main Streets in Pennsylvania Communities," *Pennsylvanian* [Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs], August, 1986, p. 4 ff.

Moderator, Seminar on Downtown Revitalization, Eighth Annual Pennsylvania Conference on Historic Preservation, State College, Pennsylvania, April, 1986.

"Brookville's Looking Great," *Main Street News* [National Main Street Center of the National Trust for Historic Preservation], July, 1985.

Keynote Address on Downtown Revitalization, Ohio Preservation Alliance, Annual Meeting, Hillsboro, Ohio, 1985.

Panelist, Muskingum College Summer Symposium on Historic Preservation, New Concord, Ohio, 1985.

"Effective Design for the Older Downtown," Sixth Annual Pennsylvania Conference on Historic Preservation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1984.

Panelist on Downtown Revitalization, Pennsylvania Association of Housing and Redevelopment Agencies, Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1983.

Walking Tour of Zanesville's McIntire Terrace Historic District, funded and published through a grant from the Taylor-McHenry Foundation, Zanesville, Ohio, 1981.

"They Like to Sing the Old Songs: An Introduction to the A. L. Phipps Family and to Their Music," *John Edwards Memorial Foundation Quarterly* [published at U.C.L.A.], Vol. 13, No. 45, pp. 29-37.

"Gone But Not Forgotten: The Life and Work of a Traditional Tombstone Carver," *Keystone Folklore*, Vol. 21 (1976-1977), pp. 14-33 (with Mary Helen Weldy).

"Architectural Conservation and Small-Town Identity," Community College Social Science Association of America, Annual Meeting, Louisville, Kentucky, 1979.

AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRANTS

2000 Keystone Historic Preservation Grants for the Rehabilitation of the Brockwayville Depot, Brockway, Pennsylvania as a senior citizens' service center and of the Edleblute-Pearsall Building, Brookville, Pennsylvania as a local history museum; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (\$168,750)

2000 Historic Preservation Grant for the preparation of a National Register Multiple Property

Documentation Form and a historic district nomination, City of Erlanger, Kentucky; Kentucky Heritage Council (\$10,000)

- 1999 Keystone Historic Preservation Grant for the rehabilitation of the Herpel Brothers Foundry, Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania as a senior citizens' social service center; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (\$80,000)
- 1999 Honor Award for "Rediscovering Lancaster: A Central Business District Strategy," American Society of Landscape Architects, New York Chapter (with Peter J. Smith & Co.)
- 1999 Achievement Award for "Rediscovering Lancaster: A Central Business District Strategy," American Planning Association, New York Chapter (with Peter J. Smith & Co.)
- 1999 Community Revitalization Award for the rehabilitation of the Sylvan Heights Mansion, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (with Kramer/Marks Architects)
- 1997 Keystone Recreation Fund Grant for the rehabilitation of the Dr. Walter Dick Memorial Park, Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (\$26,000)
- 1996 Keystone Historic Preservation Grant for the rehabilitation of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Freight Depot, Beaver Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (\$60,000)
- 1996 Institutional Award for *Mercersburg, Pennsylvania: A Historic Architecture Coloring Book and Study Guide*; Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations
- 1995 Keystone Historic Preservation Grant for the rehabilitation of the P. P. Blood Block, Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (\$60,250)
- 1994 Main Street Project Grant for the City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, (\$35,000)
- 1993 Recycling Equipment Grant for the Borough of Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, (\$36,000)
- 1992 "Tree City USA" Award, for the Borough of Brookville; National Arbor Day Foundation
- 1990 Outstanding Downtown Project Award for the Brookville Main Street Project; Pennsylvania Downtown Center
- 1990 Housing and Community Development Grant for Commercial Facade Improvements, Housing Rehabilitation, and Public Improvements in the Brookville Historic District; Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (\$115,000) [with Mullen and Lonegran Associates]
- 1989 Local History Grant for archival consulting services; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (\$3,500) [with Carole A. Briggs]
- 1989 Recycling Grant for the Borough of Brookville's Brookville Recycling Initiative; Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, (\$9,000)
- 1989 Economic Development Grant for the Borough of Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (\$50,000)
- 1988-92 Arts-programming grants for the Brookville Arts Council, Vira Heinz Foundation, Pittsburgh (\$15,000)
- 1987 "Great American Design Award," for the rehabilitation of the Philip Taylor House, Brookville, Pennsylvania; The Pennsylvania State University
- 1986 "Outstanding Pennsylvania Community of the Year" Award for Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry
- 1986 Recreational Improvement and Rehabilitation Grant for the development of Northside Park, Brookville, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (\$23,000)
- 1986 Preservation Initiative First Place Award for the Brookville Main Street Project; Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation

- 1985 First Place Award for Innovations in Local Government Competition for the Brookville Main Street Project; Governor's Rural Economic Development Committee
- 1983-86 Downtown revitalization grants for the Borough of Brookville; Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (\$78,000)
- 1978 Fellowship for Summer Seminar on Victorian Architecture, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts; Victorian Society in America

10. Survey Index

KENTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY, 2000-2001

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-I-1	Kenton County Court House, 5278 Madison Pike	Y	D
KE-I-3	Metcalf-Stevens House, 5241 Madison Pike	Y	D (listed 11/12/98)
KE-I-9	Oxley-Webster House, 5234 Madison Pike	Y	D
KE-I-10	11247 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-11	11224 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-I-12	Dependency, Independence Cemetery, 5368 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-13	5310 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-I-14	5306 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-15	5304 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-16	5302 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-17	5293 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-18	5286 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-19	5262 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-20	5257 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-21	5233 Madison Pike	N	N

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-I-22	5232 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-23	5235 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-24	5228 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-25	5220 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-26	5263 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-27	5275 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-28	5289 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-29	5301 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-30	5303 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-31	5313 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-32	8 McCullum Road	N	D
KE-I-33	5313 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-34	5333 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-35	5373 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I-36	5377 Madison Pike	N	N
KE-I-37	11730 Madison Pike	N	U
KE-I-38	11748 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-I-39	north side, Harris Pike, opp. 2059 Harris Pike	N	S

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-I40	2107 Harris Pike	N	D
KE-I41	47 McCullum Road	N	D
KE-I42	56 McMillan Drive	N	D
KE-I43	548 McMillan Drive	N	S
KE-I44		N	
KE-I45	32 McKim Drive	N	D
KE-I46	4970 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I47	5133 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-I48	5139 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-I49	188 Independence Station Road	N	D
KE-I50	246 Independence Station Road	N	D
KE-I51	355 Independence Station Road	N	S
KE-I52	850 Bristow Road	N	S
KE-I53	850 Bristow Road	N	S
KE-I54	702 Bristow Road	N	S (demolished)
KE-I55	651 Bristow Road	N	S
KE-I56	460 Bristow Road	N	N (demolished)
KE-I57	Williams-Cain Farmstead, 445 Bristow Road	N	D
KE-I58	1818 Independence Road	N	D

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-I-59	5328 Cody Road	N	S
KE-I-60	201 Pelly Road	N	D
KE-I-61			
KE-I-62-	793 Cox Road	N	S
KE-I-63	781 Stevens Road	N	D
KE-I-64	5767 Fowler Creek Road	N	S
KE-I-65	6382 Taylor Mill Road	N	D
KE-I-66	5788 Taylor Mill Road	N	D
KE-I-67	869 Stevens Road	N	S
KE-I-68	11565 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-I-69	11398 Staffordsburg Road	N	D
KE-I-70	11151 Staffordsburg Road	N	S
KE-I-71	10428 Marshall Road	N	U
KE-I-72	130 McCullum Road	N	D
KE-I-73	3525 Richardson Road	N	S
KE-I-74	9655 Marshall Road	N	S
KE-I-75	3229 Mills Road	N	S
KE-I-76	3490 Mills Road	N	U

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-I-77	5573 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-I-78	5334 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-I-79	5529 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-I-80	Hightower Mausoleum, independence Cemetery, 5368 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-I-81	10428 Marshall Road	N	D
KE-TM-1	10659 Taylor Mill Road	N	D
KE-TM-2	10957 Taylor Mill Road	N	D
KE-TM-3	11432 Taylor Mill Road	N	D
KE-TM-4	751 Stevens Road (barn)	N	D
KE-TM-5	751 Stevens Road	N	D
KE-TM-6	5330 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-TM-7	5160 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-TM-8	5029 Sandman Road	N	D
KE-TM-9	738 Honeysuckle Drive	N	N
KE-TM-10	485 Grand Avenue (Church)	N	D
KE-TM-11	485 Grand Avenue (Rectory)	N	D
KE-TM-12	485 Grand Avenue (Convent)	N	D
KE-TM-13	110 Grand Avenue	N	S
KE-TM-14	8666 Decoursey Pike	N	D

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-TM-15	8950 Locust Pike	N	D
KE-TM-16	7500 Decoursey Pike	N	D
KE-TM-17	4 Grand Avenue	N	D
KE-TM-18	4790 Bud's Way	N	D
KE-TM-19	4923 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-20	4919 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-21	4920 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-22	4912 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-23	4911 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-24	4910 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-25	4908 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-26	4902 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-27	4809 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-28	4801 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-29	4802 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-30	4714 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-31	4505 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-32	4409 Church Street	N	N

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-TM-33	4410 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-34	4408 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-35	4406 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-36	4405 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-37	4402 Church Street	N	N
KE-TM-38	102 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-39	100 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-40	21 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-41	20 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-42	18 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-43	19 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-44	17 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-45	15 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-46	12 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-47	9 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-TM-48	4503 Valley View Lane	N	N
KE-TM-49	4505 Valley View Lane	N	N
KE-TM-50	4511 Valley View Lane	N	N
KE-TM-51	707 West Grand Avenue	N	N

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-TM-52	709 West Grand Avenue	N	N
KE-TM-53	551 Mason Road	N	S
KE-TM-54	204 Fairview Drive	N	D
KE-TM-55	652 Cardinal Drive (Webb Family Cemetery)	N	S
KE-TM-56	5301 Old Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-TM-57	4514 Valley View Lane	N	N
KE-TM-58		N	
KE-TM-59		N	
KE-TM-60	52 Primrose Drive	N	N
KE-TM-61	5454 Taylor Mill Road	N	S
KE-TM-62	104 Sunset Place	N	N
KE-231	15955 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-232	15807 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-233	15681 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-234	15386 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-235	15362 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-236	15283 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-237	15254 Madison Pike	N	D

Number of Resource	Location	Re-Survey?	Evaluation
KE-238	15211 Madison Pike	N	S
KE-239	15090 Madison Pike	N	D
KE-240			
KE-241	4150 Madison Pike	N	D