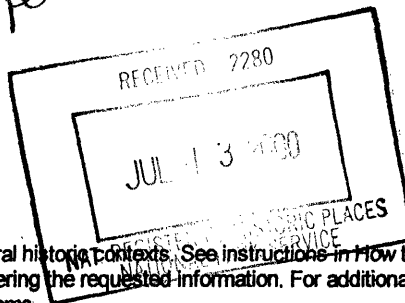


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.



☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

- I. Settlement, Socioeconomic Growth, and Maturity of Boone County, 1789-1950
- II. Transportation in Boone County, 1789-1950
- III. Commerce and Industry in Boone County, 1789-1950
- IV. Agriculture in Boone County, 1789-1950
- V. Domestic Architecture of Boone County, 1789-1950
- VI. Recreation in Boone County, 1789-1950
- VII. Boone County Ethnic Heritage, 1789-1950
- VIII. Religion in Boone County, 1789-1950
- IX. Education in Boone County, 1789-1950

C. Form Prepared by

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.

date December, 1999

street & number 9 Walnut Street

telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA

zip code 15825

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan Signature and title of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director, KHC

6-5-2000 Date

State or federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper

6/24/00 Date

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	E-1 through E-26
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	F-1 through F-56
G. Geographical Data	G-1
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	H-1 through H-4
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	I-1 through I-4

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Introduction This Multiple Property Documentation Form was developed in 1999 and presents nine historic contexts which are associated with the historical development and architectural heritage of Boone County, Kentucky. The Period of Significance for the County begins with John Tanner's settlement at Petersburg in 1789 and ends in 1950, corresponding to the National Register fifty-year guideline for registration. This MPDF supercedes an earlier Multiple Resource Area nomination which was prepared in 1988 and was listed in the National Register in 1989.

General Physical Landscape Boone County is the northernmost county in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and lies along forty-two miles of the south shore of the Ohio River, approximately five miles southwest of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. Except for Boone County's northeastern quadrant, which includes the City of Florence and the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, most of the county is rural in character. The area's physical landscape is characteristic of rural northern Kentucky in general. Like its neighbors, Boone is divided between two geological zones: the Outer Bluegrass to the east and the Hills of the Bluegrass to the west.¹ The landscape of the Outer Bluegrass varies between rolling and undulating, encouraging agricultural productivity, while the area known as the Hills of the Bluegrass is dominated by steeper slopes with significantly less productive soil. The Ohio River floodplain is essentially flat and varies in dimension between the riverbank and the foot of the hills which overlook the river. Not surprisingly, Boone County's topography was a significant factor which influenced its destiny. The Outer Bluegrass landscape historically enjoyed the advantages of more productive land, giving rise to larger farms served by better transportation routes. As often is the case, this area's physical characteristics and subsequent development encouraged urban sprawl and large-scale development, particularly in the area of the Airport. Conversely, the more rugged Hills region, with poorer-quality farmland and a significantly less-developed land transportation network, remains largely isolated and thus less threatened by development pressures. The County's best farm land lies along the River at the base of the hills.

General Cultural Landscape Boone County shares a common cultural landscape with other northern Kentucky river counties, including Kenton, Pendleton, Gallatin, Grant, and the southern portions of Campbell County. The tradition of building throughout much of the county's Period of

¹Preliminary Survey Report [undated], Boone County, Kentucky (MSS on file with the Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board, Burlington, Kentucky).

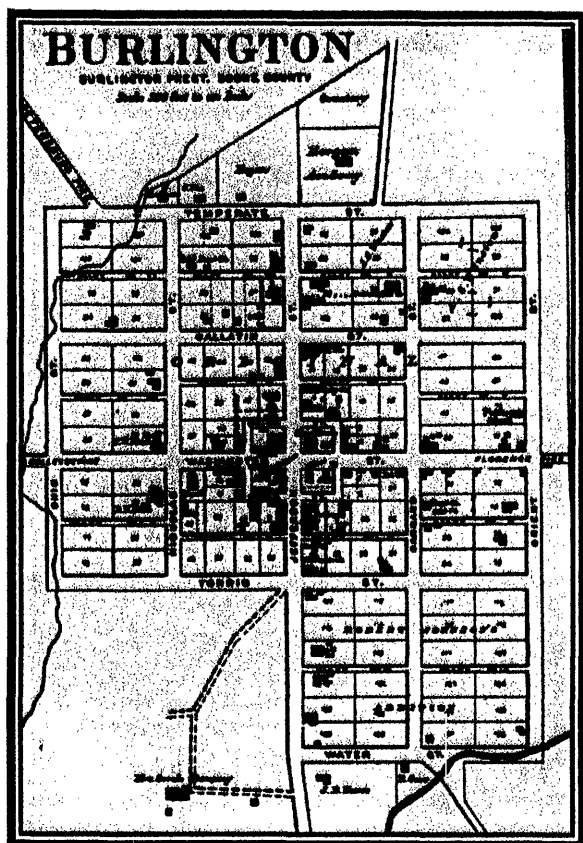
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residents. Between 1600 and 1800, the last two centuries of Native American control prior to Euro-American domination of the area, the indigenous population was reduced by nearly 90%.

Boone County was originally part of Woodford County, Virginia, and was created by being split off from Campbell County, Kentucky, in 1798. The county was not officially recognized until the following year, when the seat of government was established at Burlington (then called Wilmington). Typical of most northern Kentucky settlers, pioneers came from the Middle Atlantic states in search

of plentiful, fertile, and inexpensive land. The first recorded settlement party arrived from Pennsylvania in 1789, soon to be followed by homesteaders from Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, and the Carolinas. Many also migrated from other parts of Kentucky, including large groups from the counties of Woodford and Scott. Settlement began on the banks of the Ohio, at Tanner's Station (renamed Petersburg in 1814), which was named initially for the Baptist lay preacher John Tanner, who had led the first settlers from Pennsylvania. Initially, the settlers clustered together, venturing outward only after they felt secure from Indian attack.



D. J. Lake's 1883 *Atlas* shows the county seat of Burlington to be sparsely populated. At that time the entire county's population was about 12,000.

Following the first settlement at Tanner's Station, additional migrations inland saw Boone County settlers ranging across the hills and creek valleys to establish homesteads. In 1794, twelve central Kentucky families from Scott and Woodford Counties established settlements along the Ohio River in the area of the North Bend Bottoms, east of Tanner's Station.

Marginally reliable road networks developed slowly and communities were eventually established inland on the hitherto less-accessible hill tops. Mercantile and financial establishments were born and as the roads were improved, development was hastened both in the case of crossroads communities such as Idlewild or Union and linear "stringtowns" such as Florence. The most sophisticated example of community planning during the early period of the county is seen in the Court House square at Burlington, listed in the National Register as part of

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the Burlington Historic District (NR 6/18/79).

As indicated below, Boone County's population increased in the late nineteenth century but declined following the turn of the twentieth century.

Boone County Population, 1800-1990³

1800	1534	1900	11170
1820	3608	1910	9420
1820	6542	1920	9572
1830	9075	1930	9595
1840	10034	1940	10820
1850	11185	1950	13015
1860	11196	1960	21940
1870	10696	1970	32812
1880	11996	1980	45842
1890	12246	1990	57589

The above statistics also confirm that since World War II, and concomitant with the development of the Airport and associated industrial development, rapid suburbanization has brought about significant increases both in the population and in attendant development pressures.

II. Transportation in Boone County, 1789-1950

Two major highways, the Covington-Lexington Turnpike and the Old Louisville Road, provided historic connectors between the interior of Boone County and central Kentucky. In 1817, the Kentucky Legislature passed enabling legislation which permitted private-sector entrepreneurs to construct toll roads and to charge the users a fee to travel the roads. Numerous toll roads were built in Boone County, some even operating into the twentieth century. The Covington-Lexington Turnpike dated from the early nineteenth century and was popularly known as the Lexington Pike. The major toll road accessing Cincinnati, northern Kentucky, and the Bluegrass region, the Lexington Pike traversed the eastern border of Boone County, following a geological formation variously labeled the Dry Ridge Divide or the Great Ridge. With the creation of a numbered federal highway system in the 1920s, the Lexington Pike

³ Androit, John L., ed. And comp. **Property Abstract of the United States** (McLean, Virginia: Androit Associates, 1980).

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was designated U. S. Route 25; christened the Dixie Highway, Route 25 links Chicago and the Midwest with Miami and the Deep South. The Old Louisville Road, eventually U.S. Routes 42 and 127, bisected the settlement at Union, and some suggest that the town's name derived from the joining of the Louisville Road with a local unnamed thoroughfare. A web of lesser roadways and pikes connected towns



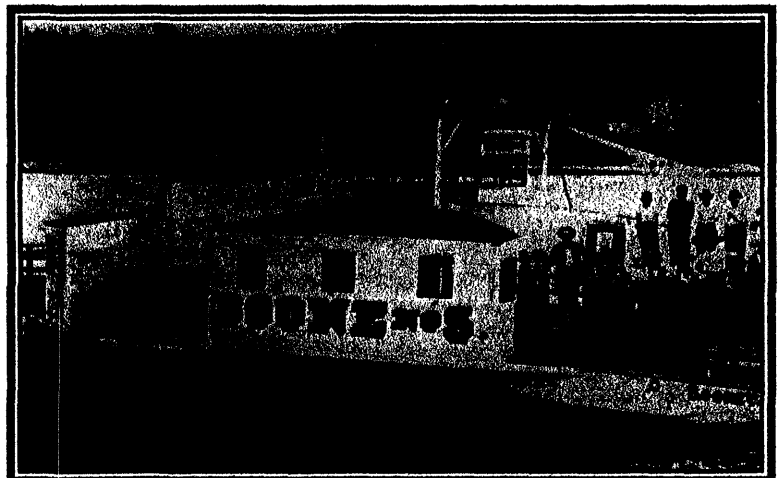
This toll gate in Florence on the muddy Covington-Lexington Turnpike, was typical of the early roads in Boone County. Several tollhouses remain, in varying conditions.

within the county; some road alignments were altered over time, while others remained unchanged. Along both the Lexington and Louisville Roads and on the secondary byways, stage coach lines connected the interior of Boone County with nearby cities, foremost among which were Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville.

Following the Civil War, rail lines connected southern Boone County with the outside world. The Kentucky Central Railroad, whose right-of-way was eventually acquired

by the Louisville and Nashville, laid trackage across southeastern Boone County in the late 1860s, and served the communities of Walton and Verona. In the mid-1870s, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad (CNO&TF) began service through the county, stopping at Walton and Richwood.

This line, which eventually became part of the Southern system, ran parallel to the Dry Ridge Divide, a transportation corridor that nearly a century later would become the Interstate 75 corridor. Goods shipped by rail were delivered by wagon to Union, Burlington, Florence, and Hebron via the shipping points at Richwood and after the 1880s, at Erlanger, across the county line in Kenton County.



Transportation on the water is a major link in Boone County's heritage. The Anderson Ferry has operated continuously since 1817, providing an easy link between Boone County and southwestern Ohio.

With its more than forty miles of Ohio River shoreline, Boone County's transporta-

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tion heritage is also linked inextricably to water, and the river was a vital component in the county's transportation network throughout the nineteenth century. Riverboats carried farm produce upriver to Cincinnati, ferries offered trans-river access to cities in Ohio and Indiana, and steamboats brought goods, passengers and newspapers to Boone County river towns from as far away as Pittsburgh and New Orleans. During the Victorian era, Boone Countians regularly traveled by steamboat to riverside picnic grounds and resorts, long since vanished. River traffic declined significantly after the turn of the century as rail and highway transportation systems matured. The great majority of the ferries ceased operation as new highways diverted traffic onto newly-paved thoroughfares and as high-level dams widened the Ohio River. The ferry at Rabbit Hash was discontinued in the 1940s as was the one at Aurora in the 1970s; only the Anderson Ferry remains in operation at the time of writing.

The dawn of the twentieth century coincided with the advent of the automobile, bringing with it additional changes to the landscape of Boone County. Communities which lay adjacent to highways grew and flourished, and road improvements and business development enabled people to commute for non-agrarian employment opportunities in nearby towns or even in Cincinnati. With the improvements to the Dixie Highway in eastern Boone County, new neighborhoods were developed in Walton and Florence, giving rise to a repertoire of Bungalows and Tudor Revival-style homes in these two communities.

In the post-World War II years, two significant transportation-related developments pushed Boone County into the modern age. Lunken Field, which served the region from eastern Cincinnati, was a low-lying, flood- and fog-prone airport which dated from 1930. In 1942, the Kenton County Fiscal Court approved the acquisition of property east of the county seat of Burlington for the creation of a new metropolitan airport-lands which formerly has been occupied by the largest still ever seized in



The Administration Building (destroyed) at the new Greater Cincinnati Airport, dedicated in 1946.

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northern Kentucky.⁴ Following the 1946 dedication of the airport, its presence accounted for the gradual emergence of the northeastern section of the county as a choice office/industrial park site serving the entire region. Vast areas of farmland were converted for new commercial, office, and industrial developments beside which housing subdivisions grew from the 1950s to the time of writing. Beginning in the 1950s, outside the Period of Significance, the development of the National Defense Highway System (better known as the Interstate Highway System) had an impact on Boone County along with the growth of the area as an air transportation passenger and freight hub. In the early 1960s, Interstate 75 was constructed on a north-south axis in the eastern reaches of the county. This major route was joined in the 1970s by Interstate 275, the Cincinnati Outerbelt, which crosses the Ohio River from Indiana approximately two miles upstream from Petersburg and exits the county immediately east of the Airport. At the turn of the twenty-first century, the highways and the Airport together have made Boone County the transportation center of the Greater Cincinnati area.

At the present, transportation arteries in Boone County include the more than forty miles of the Ohio River, which provides the county's northern and northwestern border and serves as a recreational waterway and as a commercial artery both for barge traffic and for Anderson's Ferry, which has been in continuous operation from the village of Constance since 1817. As noted above, a series of interstate and secondary highways intersect the county in various directions. Moving southward from the Ohio River, Interstate highways 71 and 75 run concurrently until the vicinity of Walton, where I-71 turns southwest toward Louisville. I-275 (the Cincinnati outerbelt) crosses the Ohio River into Boone County from southern Indiana and traverses the northern section of the county. U. S. Routes 42 and 127 run concurrently from Florence southward. U. S. Route 25, the "Dixie Highway," enters the county at Florence and runs southward through Walton. Other secondary highways include the east-to-west State Route 18, which connects Florence, Burlington, and the Belleview/McVille settlements, and State Route 338, which begins at the Idlewild settlement in northwestern Boone County and meanders through the county in a circular route, extending southerly and southwesterly through Burlington to the East Bend Power Plant and easterly past the Big Bone Lick State Park toward Walton.

⁴Onkst, Wayne, ed. *From Buffalo Trails to the Twenty-First Century: A Centennial History of Erlanger, Kentucky* (Erlanger: Erlanger Historical Society, 1996), p. 163.

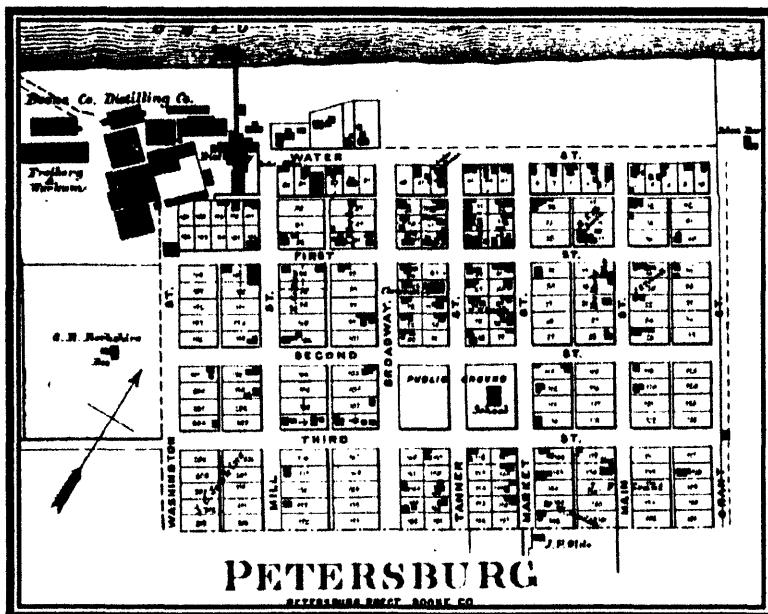
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III. Commerce and Industry in Boone County, 1789-1950

Boone County's historic commercial enterprises befitted a rural, isolated county. These endeavors were small in scale, few in number, and were generally clustered in the small farming communities and hamlets scattered across the landscape. Typical of these businesses were general stores and small businesses serving a purely local clientele, including the Kottmyer Store (BE-114), the Normansville Store (BE-391), the Conner-Arnold and Hempfling Grocery Stores (BE-723 and 801, respectively), the Bellevue Store (BE-1168), and the Rabbit Hash General Store (BE-330), the latter of which has been in operation since 1831 and was listed in the National Register as part of the Boone County Multiple Resource Area in 1989. These operations apparently were informal at times, since an advertisement for one Mrs. Conley, a Union Precinct purveyor of dry goods and general merchandise, affirmed that "Produce taken in exchange for goods." The commercial complexion of most larger towns also contained at least one hotel or tavern--Burlington, for example, boasted no fewer than five. Farm implement dealers, wagonmakers, saddlers, harnessmakers and the ubiquitous blacksmiths also claimed

a lively trade. By the early years of the twentieth century most larger communities had established private banks with modest capital reserves; prior to that time, residents did business with the financial institutions of nearby cities. The Boone County Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination (NR 2/6/89) identified only three pre-1870 commercial buildings. These are former inns, two located in Petersburg and also associated with the Ohio River transportation heritage of the county and the third on the Cincinnati-Lexington Pike. Nineteen other commercial buildings were identified from the period 1870-1930, a sixty-year span which also witnessed the maturity of many of Boone County's crossroads communities and string-towns including Petersburg, Walton, Florence,



The Boone County distillery, shown at the upper left corner of this 1883 Atlas map of Petersburg, was one of the county's leading nineteenth-century industries. Only a small number of historic industrial resources remain in the county.

and Burlington. In each of these communities mixed-use buildings were built which incorporated

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that have a loamy to clayey [sic] subsoil; on ridgetops and side slopes of the limestone and shale uplands"; covering about one-fifth of the county, this association occurs in large rolling areas in southeastern Boone, and is best suited for the production of hay, pasture and tobacco. The final soil type in Boone County is the Rossmoyne-Jessup association, which occurs "nearly level to moderately steep soils that have a loamy to clayey [sic] subsoil; on ridgetops and side slopes of the glaciated uplands"; composing somewhat less than half of Boone County, this association occupies broad, nearly level to sloping ridges in the northern part of the county. It is planted extensively with tobacco, corn, soy beans, pasture and hay.⁵

Census data indicate that during the nineteenth century, land values in Boone County were comparable to the statewide average and were roughly equal to those of other Outer Bluegrass counties such as Clark and Montgomery. The Boone County values were generally higher than those of other rural Ohio River counties with comparable soils and topography. Land values per acre climbed gradually throughout the nineteenth century, primarily according to the percentage of "improved" land and the total value invested in the farm implements.



Boone County's agricultural landscape includes hundreds of outbuildings, large and small, including imposing examples such as the B. F. Rogers English barn, located between Petersburg and Bellevue.

Throughout its history, Boone County has been characterized by comparatively small farms, and the average farm size has remained fairly steady. During the mid-nineteenth century the typical farm contained about eighty acres. Farming on a relatively small scale--on plots of less than fifty acres--was found predominately in the more hilly reaches of the county above the flood plain of the Ohio River. These farms were typified by a dependence upon the major crops of tobacco, hay, and corn; most livestock kept on these farms served domestic use. Larger farming operations--between ninety and one

⁵This analysis of Boone County's soils and productivity was drawn from preliminary historic context statements contained in an undated and unsigned survey MSS of file with the Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board.

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hundred twenty acres—involved larger production of livestock for sale, and, with the turn of the twentieth century, involved the raising of milk cows and the construction of specialized dairy barns. In addition to a residence, the cultural landscape of small farmsteads typically included a barn, corn crib, smokehouse, a scattering of miscellaneous sheds, and, in some cases, a cellar built into the ground and covered with earth for insulation. More ambitious farm operations added one or more stock barns, along with a tobacco barn and other dependencies including ice houses, meal houses or granaries. A carriage house or machinery shop often completed the picture, and, as a remnant of pre-Civil War days, occasionally slave quarters. The average farm size rose from the eighty acres of the nineteenth century to about ninety-five acres at the time of the Second World War. At the time of writing the average is slightly in excess of one hundred acres.

A dearth of documentation exists regarding the farming practices of the settlement era in northern Kentucky. Settlers were likely subsistence farmers who produced for home consumption, raising livestock and growing corn. As a by-product of the land-clearing process, they may have supplemented their meager income by logging. By the middle years of the nineteenth century, a farm economy developed, as river, rail and highway transportation offered farmers ready access to markets and product diversity grew. This trend is illustrated by an 1883 shipper's guide which stated that farmers in Union shipped "hogs, corn, hay, tobacco and poultry." Most farm products were shipped to nearby markets at Cincinnati and Covington; grains such as flour and corn were converted into more durable products e.g., flour and whiskey, for transport over greater distances.

Available agricultural census data from 1850 to 1945 offer insight into the variety of crops produced in Boone County, and indicate subtle shifts in production over time. Major crops have included burley tobacco, corn, wheat (which declined in the late nineteenth century), and hay (which increased during the same period). Hay was generally transported overland to baling facilities near the Ohio River and was then transported to Cincinnati for use in livery stables. Although hemp was a popular cash crop in antebellum Kentucky, the 1850 census shows only a negligible amount produced in Boone County. The number of cattle raised in the county doubled after 1870; hogs and pigs remained steady while horses declined, perhaps due to the gradual mechanization of farm labor. Chickens increased prior to 1925, then declined, while milk cows, raised for the Cincinnati area market, increased in numbers as dairying became one of the mainstays of the agricultural economy. In general, larger farms included proportionately more livestock raised for sale rather than home consumption. At the time of writing, hay, corn and tobacco are the prime cash crops, along with beef and dairy cattle,

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hogs and sheep. The improved agricultural economy allowed farmers to erect larger, more substantial homes and dependencies which remain on the cultural landscape of the county.

Geographical and cultural factors alike contributed to the dominance of tobacco in Boone County's economy. Settlers who came to Boone from the Carolinas and Virginia were accustomed to tobacco-growing, and the county's major soil types were found to be well-suited to the cultivation of leaf tobacco. In addition, in the days before rail transportation, the proximity of the Ohio River facilitated the shipment of the heavy, cumbersome tobacco hogsheads and all of the Kentucky river counties from Trimble in the west to Mason in the east became large tobacco producers.

The buildings associated with this historic context are generally of wood construction and are exclusively rectilinear in form. Residences, one and two stories in height, include modest cottages, vernacular two-story I-houses, and more formally-derived homes of successful farming families. Dependencies erected on the landscape of farmsteads include unornamented outbuildings of log and wood construction, often with gable roofs, stone foundations, and vertical siding, occasionally with a board-and-batten finish. Smaller dependencies are typically of wood, and less often of brick or stone construction and include privies, smokehouses, stock pens, and root cellars. Bank barns are not common in Boone County, since the siting of such buildings on flat land was preferred.

Agriculture remained a mainstay in the Boone County economy throughout the Period of Significance. In the last three decades of the twentieth century, however, agriculture has fallen into decline in the county, with the number of farms dropping steadily as some of the area's most productive agricultural land falls victim to urban sprawl and is redeveloped for other uses. Hastening the loss of farm land in northern Boone County was the 1940s construction of the Airport, along with the related burgeoning of office and residential development, and several runway extensions. The farming culture itself is changing as well, reflecting nationwide trends. Many farmers must hold second, non-farm jobs, and the average age of those involved in farming is on the rise as high land prices, driven upward by speculation, make it difficult for younger farming families to acquire acreage. Prospective farmers often choose to relocate to nearby counties where land is less expensive than it is in suburbanized Boone County.

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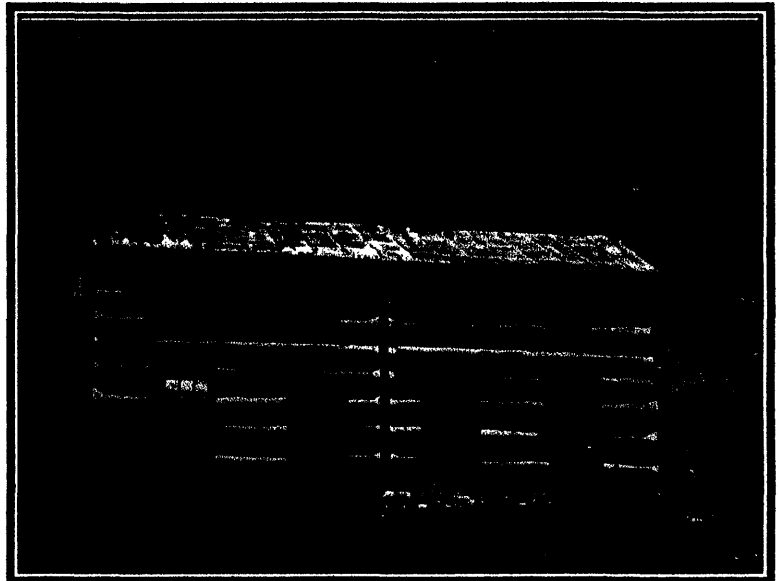
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V. Domestic Architecture in Boone County, 1789-1950

Like other rural counties of northern Kentucky, Boone developed a restrained domestic building tradition. In general, dwellings were simple in design and execution, and many can best be classified by plan rather than style; stylistic references, when present, are often muted. Buildings were conservative both in plan and style, with the most popular arrangements remaining in use for decades. Builders and owners seem to have been less influenced by the fluctuation of public preference than were their urban counterparts.

Many of the oldest extant buildings in Boone County are of log construction. Earlier historic resource survey findings identified numerous log dwellings throughout the county, most commonly in creek valleys. Many of these residences have been substantially altered. Some were enlarged considerably during their Period of Significance, and while the integrity of such buildings may not have been seriously compromised by such alterations, dwellings enlarged in such a fashion may not be initially recognizable as log buildings. With the development of synthetic replacement materials and the myth of the "maintenance free" building, many others have been altered by the installation of replacement windows and other similar replacement features and the application of modern siding.

As in other areas of the state, stone construction occurred contemporaneous with log construction in Boone County; most stone buildings in the northern counties of the Commonwealth lie near the Ohio River or in creek valleys. Of the numerous stone buildings documented in Boone County, only one is located in the interior of the county, the Benjamin Piatt Fowler House, located on U.S. 42-127 near Union, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic nomination of settlement-era stone build-



Boone County's earliest architecture was of log construction. Many examples of this building tradition have been lost, but some remain in general use and still others have been handsomely rehabilitated. Shown here is the J. Clore House, on East Bend Road, whose siding was removed and the exterior log finish restored.

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ings in the state.⁶

Popular plans of the settlement era of Boone County include the hall-and-parlor (ten examples were identified in surveys and four in the National Register nomination) and the double-cell (thirty found in surveys). Both hall-and-parlor and double-cell plans remained in vogue throughout the nineteenth century and the resource surveys uncovered examples of both plans dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Other traditional plans which occur in the County include the double pen and the dogtrot.

The construction of sawmills toward the end of the settlement era led to the popularity of timber-framed and balloon-framed dwellings. Since the local clay soil was suitable for brick-making, brick homes appeared by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The decorative Flemish bond sometimes appeared on the facades of brick residences, while common bond was used for the less-visible secondary elevations.

Like much of the Upland South, the most common house type of antebellum Boone County was the two-story, center-passage, side-gabled I-house with interior gable-end chimneys.⁷ Kniffen notes

The "I" house varied in construction material from brick and stone to frame and logs. Chimneys might be central, inside end, outside end, or paired on the ridges, with regional dominance of specific practices. The floor plan was found to be highly variable. Lateral and rear appendages, front and rear porches, galleries, even classical columns appeared in great variety. But these qualities all "I" houses had in common: gables to the side, at least two rooms in length, one room deep, and two full stories in height.⁸

In Boone County, three-bay examples seem to be the most numerous, although five- and (less common) four-bay examples can also be found. Many I-houses were built with two-story rear ells,

⁶"Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Outer Bluegrass and Pennyrile," listed 1/8/87.

⁷Much of the early scholarship associated with the "I-house" came from the work of Louisiana State University cultural geographer Fred Kniffen; the house type was first named in 1936 to reflect the Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois origin of many of those who had erected these homes in Louisiana.

⁸Kniffen, Fred, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55:4 (December, 1965), 553-554.

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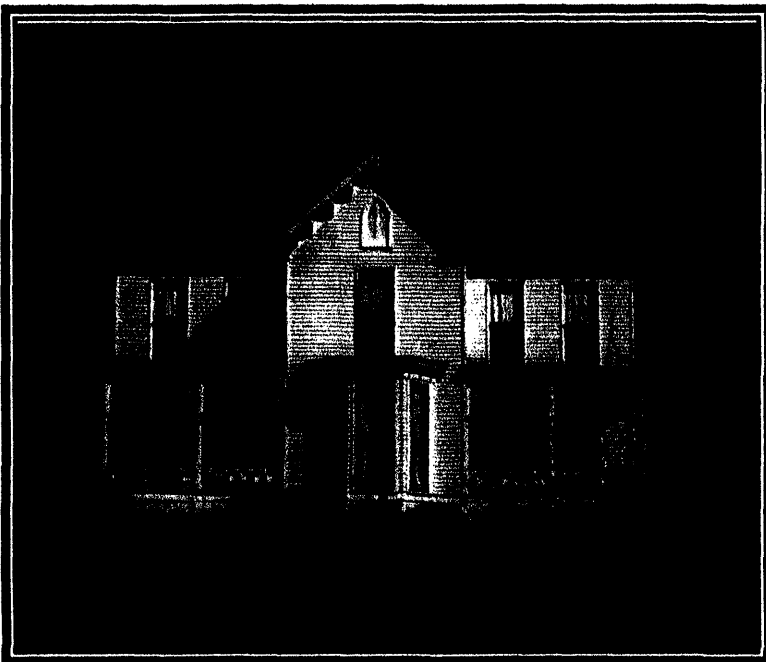
While I-houses continued to be built throughout the century, the T-plan or gable-front-and-wing house gained prominence both in town and countryside. The T-plan form was used for one- and two-story construction, and remained a popular building type well into the twentieth century.

Versatility of plan led to a greater variety of roof forms. Roofs of post-Civil War homes are front- or side-gabled, generally with steep pitch; some are cross-gabled, pyramidal or hipped, or hipped with lower cross gables. Original historic roofing materials likely included wood shingle, standing-seam metal, metal shingles, and, less common, slate.

The ascendance of the romantic Gothic Revival and Italianate styles in the middle decades of the nineteenth century ushered in a new emphasis on the picturesque. The Gothic Revival style is distinguished by lancet-arched window openings and sash, tall, center gables, and lacy



This 1860s G. R. Berkshire House in Petersburg is among Boone County's finest Gothic Revival-style cottages, employing the lacy bargeboard and lancet arched window form while retaining the trabeated entry with sidelights, a holdover from the Greek Revival.



The eclectic exuberance of the Italianate and Eastlake styles is evident in this T-plan house in the Big Bone area.

bargeboard, which is occasionally repeated on outbuildings as well. Although much of Boone County's Gothic Revival-style architecture is concentrated in settlement areas along the Ohio River, examples of the style appear occasionally in the county's interior. The tall central gable, derived from the Gothic Revival, appears on a number of modest, more vernacular-derived dwellings in the center of the county. The most common characteristic of the Italianate style in Boone County is the

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use of "sandwich" brackets, set along the cornice either singly or in pairs. Italianate dwellings appear to be well distributed throughout the county, confirming the popularity of that design mode throughout the county's growth years of the nineteenth century. The exuberant, individualistic ornament of the High Victorian era found a more restrained expression in Boone County. The front doorways and cornice lines of many mid-to-late-nineteenth century buildings are ornamented with wood or pressed-metal ornamentation. Some dwellings dating from this era are graced by Eastlake-style porches, one to three bays in width, with a decorative frieze, corner braces and turned posts and balusters. More pretentious residences may feature an expansive veranda, or even an upper-story balcony.

The Queen Anne style, so prevalent elsewhere in America in the 1880s and 1890s, rarely appears in its fullest manifestation in central Boone County. Those few dwellings which represent the style feature the picturesque plans and asymmetrical massing and fenestration characteristic of the late nineteenth century. Isolated, more elaborate examples include polygonal bays, canted corners and decorative bargeboard.

The early twentieth century brought to Boone County's repertoire of domestic architecture a continued emphasis on domestic practicality and livability, along with symmetry. Characteristic of this new sensibility were a horizontality of massing, the use of compact rather than rambling plans, and a general simplification of detailing. Model home plans were available through builders' guides, mail

order catalogs, and farming publications, and may have influenced local builders and homebuyers. In addition to wood frame construction, builders utilized newer materials, including structural tile block (clad with stucco or with a veneer of brick), hollow-core concrete block (with smooth-dressed, rock-faced, or rusticated profiles), and concrete stucco applied over frame or masonry. Boone County reflected the tastes of much of middle-class American in that the most popular early twentieth-century house types were the bungalow, the American Foursquare and the gabled ell. Bungalows are most common in settled towns, but occasionally appear in rural areas. Roof types of the era included the gable; hip;



Across Boone County, small-scale dwellings were built during the 1920s. Some of these likely came from mail-order catalogs, such as this front-facing Bungalow from the "Better-Built, Ready-Cut Bennett Homes" catalog of 1920.

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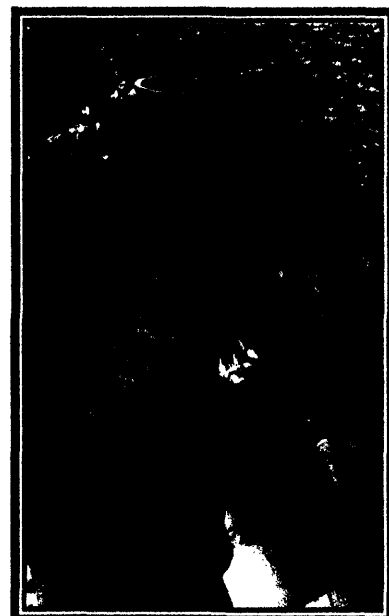
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pyramidal; and hip with lower cross gables, Roofs were finished with composition shingles or, less common, with tile or slate. Formal stylistic modes included the Craftsman and the Colonial Revival style.

Secondary structures and objects which appear on the cultural landscape of Boone County and which add visual interest to historic residential properties include early twentieth-century garages, pumps and cisterns, and a variety of fences.

VI. Recreation in Boone County, 1789-1950

Leisure activity is a critical element in the life of any community. During the early years of Boone County, the most often-visited recreational facility was the Big Bone spa in the southwestern section of the county. Like other mineral springs, tourists and local citizens alike flocked to Big Bone to avail themselves of the noxious sulfurous waters which contained supposed medicinal value. The heyday of the spa was short-lived, and its popularity was on the wane even before the Civil War. The hotel associated with the spa was demolished in 1950, and at the time of writing, only the nearby home of physician John E. Stevenson (BE-295) stands as testimony to the former glory of the mineral springs. The 1883 D. J. Lake **Atlas** identified Dr. Stevenson as the proprietor of a "hotel for invalids" at Big Bone, who guaranteed "special attention to all who visit [the] springs for cures." The hotel was also praised as a "pleasant resort for those desiring sport."



Even features as mundane as this hand pump at 111 North Main Street in Walton, add to the historic character of the Boone County cultural landscape.

Near Taylorsport, "Parlor Grove" was once a popular picnic ground to which partygoers came by steamboat. It closed after new attractions began to lure away visitors, and liquor sales were banned by local option. Its abandoned grounds eventually reverted to farmland, and its potential National Register eligibility would be confined to its status as a site.

Domestic architecture of a more seasonal (non-year-round) character occupies a place within the context of recreational history in Boone County. During the decades between the World Wars, urban families erected a number of homes and camps in Boone County, which offered a rural setting in close proximity to the city. The Harmeyer family of Newport, for example, maintained a lakeside

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summer residence on Camp Ernst Road (BE-446). In the 1930s inventor George Sperti and his sister Mildred purchased a farm on Gunpowder Creek south of Burlington, where local tradition says Sperti and his father used to fish; originally a summer home, the Sperti property (BE-1042) eventually became a year-round residence and diversified farm. The Standard Club, a Covington men's organization, established a clubhouse (BE-576) on the Crigler farm on Pleasant Valley Road ca. 1940.

On Hathaway Road west of the settlement of Union, Camp Michaels (BE-1037) was established in 1947 by the Daniel Beard Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Originally christened Camp Powderhorn in reference to its location on Gunpowder Creek, the camp was renamed in honor of the Michaels family, donors of the land. Since the time its construction, it has been maintained as a primitive, wilderness camp. The camp's recreation building, a rustic style building of wood and stone, dates from the late 1940s. The significance of its local presence is linked to its association with the Boy Scouts.

Agricultural fairs and exhibitions have long been an important part of Boone County's social and recreational, and one of the county's most important social institutions is the Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fair (BE-348). The fair is a joint effort of the two groups, which together represent the entire age spectrum of county residents. The 4-H Club dates from 1925 in Boone County and is open to youth less than 19 years of age. The Utopia Club, a statewide organization, was organized in the county in 1930 and is targeted to men and women 19 years or older interested in countywide agriculture and home improvement. In 1942 the 4-H and Utopia Club Council moved to a permanent location on Idlewild Road near Burlington. The first building constructed was a cattle barn, followed by the construction of a three-acre lake in 1948 near the entrance. The entrance gate was rebuilt in 1995 and while many fair buildings date from outside the Period of Significance, the grounds retain a core of historic frame structures.

VII. Boone County Ethnic Heritage, 1789-1950

African-American. The history of African-Americans in the county is largely unwritten and must be pieced together from various sources, primarily oral history. The 1840 census, the first to count the Black population, reported a total of 2,183 slaves, comprising approximately twenty percent of the population. Local tradition asserts that slaves were treated badly, perhaps because the proximity of Ohio River--and, thus, the possibility of escape--justified and rationalized harsh treatment in the

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minds of the owners. Some slaves did make their way to freedom; the *Loder Diary* includes many references to runaway slaves and slave hunters in pursuit. As the underpinnings of the slavery system collapsed across northern Kentucky after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, the enslaved population in Boone began to decline as well. The 1860 census, for example, recorded 1,745 slaves remaining in the county, about fifteen percent of the total population.

The Reconstruction era brought the birth of the Ku Klux Klan and a newly-hostile environment with respect to African-Americans. Boone County was identified as center for "Regulator" activity in Ross Webb's **Kentucky in the Reconstruction Era**.

Webb also notes the closing of many Freedmen's Bureaus in northern Kentucky and the resultant spread of abuse of Blacks.

Many former slaves emigrated from Boone County after the Civil War, departing for communities with sizable African-American communities such as Covington and Elsmere in neighboring Kenton County. Due to this pattern of out-migration, African-Americans never founded freestanding communities as they did in other regions of the state. Instead, if the various notations of "colored" on Lake's **Atlas** are accurate, they apparently scattered across the county. Walton, alone, had a small African-American community in close proximity to the Southern Railroad tracks.



Slave houses, such as this one on the Huey Farm on Big Bone Road, represent a less positive side of Boone County's architectural heritage, but are nonetheless significant components in the area's ethnic history.

Slave houses are extant on several farms. Among these are the Duncan Farm (BE-79), the Winston-Gaines property (BE-128), the Surface-Noel Farm (BE-387), the Hughes Farm (BE-413), and the T. A. Huey farm (BE-1033). Typically, slave quarters are one-story in height, and may be rectangular with lateral gable roofs, or square with a gable-end orientation. In all cases, the doors are oriented to the main house, but the windows are not; all examples are in plain view of the main house. Boone County slave houses are constructed variously of log, frame, brick or stone construction. Local tradition maintains that slaves were responsible for the construction of many houses and barns in the county, but this has not been definitively corroborated. Among the buildings attributed to African-Americans are the large timber-framed bank barn on the McFee-Riddell Farm (BE-1238) and the

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Gaines Tavern (BE-350).

Census data and oral tradition suggest that many African-Americans became tenant farmers and comparatively few owned their own farms. For example, in 1940, the Census indicated that only 2.6% of Boone County farms were owned by blacks.

Several schools served African-Americans from the late nineteenth century through the years of integration in the mid-twentieth century. The best-known of these was perhaps a ten-pupil school in Idlewild which operated early in the twentieth century and even provided bus service to students. Several other schools are depicted in Lake's *Atlas*, but none is known to have survived. Schools founded by African-Americans are also associated with Historic Context X.

Other properties associated with Boone County's African-American heritage include the Adam Seymour Farm (BE-583), the First Baptist Church (BE-983), the Sand Run Baptist Church and Cemetery (BE-365), and the Zion Baptist Church (BE-1248)

German During the early nineteenth century, many German immigrants relocated to Boone County from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Originally from northern Germany, they had been part of the Germanna colony in Madison and Culpeper counties.⁹ Many settled in the vicinity of present-day Hopeful and Hebron, the latter of which they named after their former home in Virginia. Others established homesteads in Hopeful Heights, west of Florence. In both communities they founded Lutheran churches associated with Historic Context VIII. German immigrants included members of the Tanner, Aylor, Rouse, Blankenbeker, Zimmerman and Crigler families, whose homes remain within the county.

Other families emigrated from southwestern Germany, making their homes in northeastern Boone County. Local historian William Conrad noted

The Ohio River, with its steep, forested hills on either side, no doubt reminded these early German immigrants of their homes in the Rhine Valley . . . With so many of the inhabitants coming from Baden and Wurttemberg, provinces of old Germany, in the early

⁹Fitzgerald, William A. "The German Colony of Virginia," paper read before the Christopher Gist Historical Society, February 23, 1954. MSS on file at Boone County Public Library, Florence, Kentucky.

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1800s, there is no question why they chose Constance as the name for their village and post office. Constance, spelled K-o-n-s-t-a-n-z in Germany, is a town on the Rhine river in the West German state of Baden-Wurttemberg . . . ¹⁰

Immigrants from southwestern Germany included the Kottmyer and Hempfling families of Constance (associated with sites BE-769, -743, and -744).

Other properties associated with Germanic settlement include the Aylor House (BE-497), a double-pen log dwelling near Hebron, and the nearby William Rouse House (BE-480), a two-story log dwelling of double-pen plan. In hilly northeastern Boone County, German immigrants accommodated sloping sites by building banked houses. An excellent example of a banked house can be seen at 4114 River Road in Constance (BE-748).

Irish Irish immigrants first arrived in the county ca. 1850, in the wake of the Great Famine of the 1840s. The first to arrive came to work on the farm of a Mr. Hudson near Richwood (BE-209, -210). As others joined them, a sizeable community formed in the vicinity of Verona; Lake's 1883 atlas depicts a preponderance of Irish-Americans in the town and surrounding countryside, bearing surnames such as McGinniss, Farrall, Dempsey, and McCormick. The heart of the community was St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Verona (BE-235), also associated with Historic Context VII.

Local traditional history maintains that many roads in southern Boone County were formerly lined with dry-laid rock fences constructed by Irish-Americans. As in the Inner Bluegrass, these were later pulverized for fertilizer or were displaced to permit the widenings of the roadbeds. Only a small section of turnpike fence remains, marking the southern property line of the Beaverlick Baptist Church. A well-preserved ensemble of rock fence, largely rebuilt and expanded in the early twentieth century, is extant on the grounds of the Richwood Presbyterian Church.

Irish-related properties in Boone County include the homes of P. M. McGinnis (BE-831), Patrick E. Farrall (BE-946), and the McCormick family (BE-238). One the Carr Homestead (BE-705) is a long-abandoned dogtrot house along with the original St. Patrick's cemetery. Other such properties include

¹⁰Conrad, William *The Top of Kentucky: An Educational and Historical Tour Through Northern Boone County* (author: 1985), p. 18.

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the Marsh-Farrall House (BE-244), the Stephenson House (BE-681), and the Marsh-Eggleston House (BE-1070).

VIII. Religion in Boone County, 1789-1950

Popular history describes Boone County as a county of many churches.¹¹ The first houses of worship established in the county were founded by Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Methodist congregations, followed by the Disciples of Christ and the Episcopalians. In the nineteenth century, German immigrants established Lutheran churches, and both "Famine Irish" settlers and German immigrants were responsible for the creation of Boone County's Roman Catholic congregations.



The Bullittsburg Baptist Church is the progenitor of all Baptist congregations in Boone County. This c. 1919 photo shows the 1819 church, which incorporated the characteristic two-door gable-end-oriented facade with Italianate-style bracketry, likely added at a much later time.

Historic photos suggest that the earliest church buildings were modest and meager log sanctuaries, which were replaced by somewhat larger edifices of frame or brick as soon as the fortunes of the congregation permitted such expansion. The most common plan involved a rectangular brick or frame building with a gable roof oriented to the direction from which the parishioners would approach the building. The exterior was sparsely ornamented, with the facade containing one or two doors which opened directly into the sanctuary, through which members would enter facing the congregation. Occasionally, a church design would feature two ranks of windows corresponding to two levels of seating within; such a design was associated with a "preaching church," rather than a liturgical or sacramental church.¹² Some church buildings incorporated restrained Greek Revival detailing, including pilasters, fanlights or pediments.

In the post- Civil War decades, several new churches were constructed in Boone County and at least one older church was remodeled to reflect changes in taste. Although these newer buildings

¹¹Survey Overview, MSS, *Op. Cit.*

¹²*Ibid.*

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retained the modest scale of their earlier counterparts, they shared in the love of ornament, complexity and variety which typified the Gilded Age. Church buildings of the late nineteenth century often presented asymmetrical facades, with entrances in corner towers; cupolas, belfries and stained glass windows were popular features. The Greek Revival style remained popular well into the nineteenth century. Stylistic newcomers included the Stick and Gothic Revival style. Some churches have adjacent cemeteries surrounded by decorative cast and wrought iron fencing or low stone walls.

There appears to be no relationship between architectural design and theological orientation in Boone County. No evidence exists to suggest that the rectilinear, sparsely-ornamented houses of worship which were superceded by more asymmetrical buildings early in the twentieth century fell victim to anything except architectural vogue and not theological doctrine.

IX: Education in Boone County, 1789-1950

The earliest schools in the county were private academies. Among these, the best-known were the Morgan Academy in Burlington and the White Haven Academy south of Union. None of the academies are extant. In 1840, Boone County was divided into



The Hebron School formerly stood on Linaburg Road, near the town of Hebron. The building was eventually separated into two sections.

twenty-six "common school districts"¹³ Typically a one-or two-room school house served each of these geographically constricted and decentralized districts. Most school houses accommodated grades one through four. In 1849, Kentucky counties were mandated to fund public education, but the law at first had negligible impact. By 1882, Boone County had forty-six districts with one school building serving each.¹⁴ Lake's 1883 *Atlas* depicts numerous small school buildings scattered across the county.

Characteristic of the archetypical rural school building, Boone County's are one-story, front-gabled edifices, with centered doorways and side elevations punctuated by a row of tall, flat-topped

¹³ Boone County Records, Book N, Page 265, quoted in Conrad, William. *The Top of Kentucky: An Educational and Historical Tour through Northern Boone County* (author: 1985), p. 8.

¹⁴ *Boone County Recorder*, December 10, 1882.

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sash. Many are still extant. The best-preserved example is the Burlington School (BE-1934). Others, not as intact, include the Locust Grove School (BE-1044), the Bullittsville School (BE-1090), the Limaburg School (BE-499), and School No. 39 (BE-655), located near Beaverlick. All of these examples have been adaptively reused as residences, while others have been converted to function as haymows (Big Bone School; BE-1039) or as storage buildings (Garrison Creek School; BE-1087). With the exception of the brick Bullittsville School, all surviving schoolhouses are of wood construction.

Beginning in 1908, the Kentucky Legislature instituted a series of educational reforms which altered forever the character of Boone County's rural educational patterns and resulted in an overall elevation of educational standards. Local school districts began to consolidate into larger bodies which delivered educational services to wider geographical areas. The physical result of these reforms was that one- and two-room schools were replaced by larger, new buildings.¹⁵ The initial school consolida-

tion in Boone County occurred shortly after the Legislature passed its first reform edict, with the 1908 merger of Florence District No. 8 and Pleasant Ridge No. 9.¹⁶ Throughout the county, new buildings were constructed to house grades one through twelve under one roof with primary and secondary classes occupying separate floors. Typically, these innovative buildings were vernacular in character and of brick, two or three stories in height and rectangular or cruciform in plan, set on raised stone foundations and capped with flat or hipped roofs. Several have survived to the time of writing, although all have been converted from educational use. By far,



The 1910 Petersburg Graded School is one of the County's most important educational landmarks and reflects the pattern in education development following the passage of educational reform legislation in 1908.

the best-preserved of these early twentieth-century consolidated schools--and thus, a building of transcendent importance to the education heritage of the county--is the 1910 Petersburg Graded

¹⁵Clark, Thomas *Agrarian Kentucky* (Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1977), p. 111.

¹⁶Conrad, William *The History of Boone County Schools* [Florence, Kentucky: Boone County Community Education Council, 1982], p. 41).

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School (BE-51). The Petersburg School is cruciform in plan, with a tall, narrow main block balanced by short, projecting wings. The building is roofed with standing seam metal and includes projecting eaves with box gutters. Other examples include the Walton Graded School (BE-872), which opened in 1903, the 1914 Verona High School (BE-838) and the Belleview Graded School (BE-5), dating from 1909.

Boone County's next flurry of school construction occurred in the 1930s with the construction of new buildings at Burlington (BE-590), New Haven (BE-416), Florence (BE-968), and Hamilton (BR-375; demolished 1990). All the extant schools from this period employ a symmetrical, rectangular design, with an overall horizontality of emphasis and modest Art Moderne detailing. The entrances are enframed in a shallow projecting pavilion rising to the height of the buildings, and enhanced by fluted concrete surrounds and low-relief frontispieces with pilasters bearing distinctive fret motifs. The double-hung, multi-light wooden sash are arranged in groups of three. Roofs are flat and are concealed behind low parapets. The New Haven School has been altered with the installation of replacement windows, and the Burlington School has received numerous additions, but its historic core has remained intact. The Florence School is the best-preserved of the 1930s generation of school architecture, including a 1954 lateral addition which is sympathetic and deferential to the original structure in scale, materials and detailing. Additions to the rear of the Florence building are not visible from the street. All three schools are presently still in use but scheduled for replacement at the time of writing.

As Boone County's population has continued to grow in the post-World War Two decades, the consolidated schools are being replaced by larger, modern facilities arranged in campus-like settings more akin to industrial/office parks than to traditional schools. The accessibility of these new campuses is assured by the school bussing program, multiple-car ownership within families, and improved roadways.

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The following property types have been identified within the context of this Multiple Property Documentation Form for the County of Boone:

Property Type I: Domestic Architecture

Description Much of Boone County's built environment is derived from traditions of the Upland South. As a result, the hall-and-parlor house and the I-house remained the county's dominant house types throughout the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth.

From the county's earliest beginnings, wood has been the favored building material. Boone County's first houses were built of logs in specific traditional plans; log architecture gave way to timber-frame construction (sometimes with brick nogging), which, in turn, was supplanted by the balloon frame consisting of light-weight, dimensional sawn lumber. A small number of dry-laid stone houses were built during the early nineteenth century, and brick construction had become a relatively common practice by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Boone County's architecture is stylistically conservative and restrained, and while many buildings feature some elements suggesting formal national styles, examples drawn purely from such styles are relatively rare. The greatest diversity in building stock and style-consciousness is found in the communities which developed along the Ohio River, along the leading transportation routes, and on the perimeter of the county seat of Burlington. The most popular formal styles were the Greek Revival and Italianate, both of which saw a long period of use. Specific designers and builders of most of the homes in the county remain largely unidentified.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, traditional plans were superseded by popular house types promoted nationwide by builder's guides, and the availability of mass-produced trim gave impetus to individualistic designs. By the 1920s, house types such as the American Foursquare and the Bungalow, popularized by mail-order catalogs, had achieved great popularity in Boone County. The Bungalow remained a highly popular house type until the outbreak of World War II called a halt to new residential construction. While some houses closely resemble products offered by mail-order houses, none has been clearly identified as such.

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The reasons behind the shift from traditional, less ornamented forms to more elite, designed architecture are open to speculation. Perhaps the rural residents of Boone County underwent a change of heart and became enamored with decorative, complex designs. On the other hand, complex, more fanciful architecture may have always held an appeal but was unavailable until the advent of tradesmen with access to pattern books and sources of manufactured detailing.

TRADITIONAL NINETEENTH-CENTURY PROPERTY TYPES

Property Type 1A: Log Architecture

Boone County's settlers brought a familiarity with the tradition of log construction and harvested virgin timber to erect their first homes. While many of these homesteads were replaced or abandoned and subsequently demolished, a sampling has survived. Widely distributed throughout Boone County, log houses are most frequently encountered in isolated areas, little affected by development pressures. Log houses are defined by their form and floor plan, and are distinguished further by the method with which their corners are joined. Several types of corner notching are used, which alone are "one of the most distinguishing constructional aspect of the American log house."¹⁷



This single-pen log house on the John J. Walton Farm has a one-story addition at the rear and, typical of most, has been clad in non-historic siding.

Diminutive log houses were incorporated as appendages of larger dwellings by the mid-nineteenth century. Many log homes were clad in weatherboard originally or early in their history, and some exhibit at least one additional layer of non-historic siding. The date of construction for log houses is often a matter of conjecture; most were likely built during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, or shortly thereafter. One of the few log houses with a documented construction date is the James Ryle House (BE-335), which is said to have been built in 1843; it has been moved from its original site and reconstructed.

A variety of log houses lie in the Eden Shale area in the southern party of the county, near

¹⁷Montell, W. Lynwood and Michael Lynn Morse **Kentucky Folk Architecture** (Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1976), p. 104.

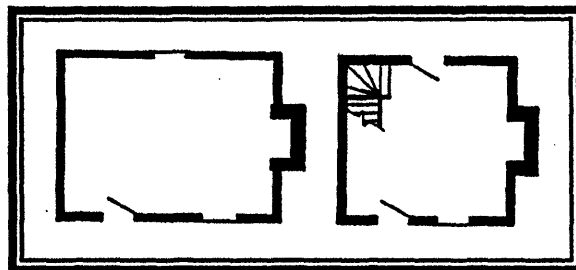
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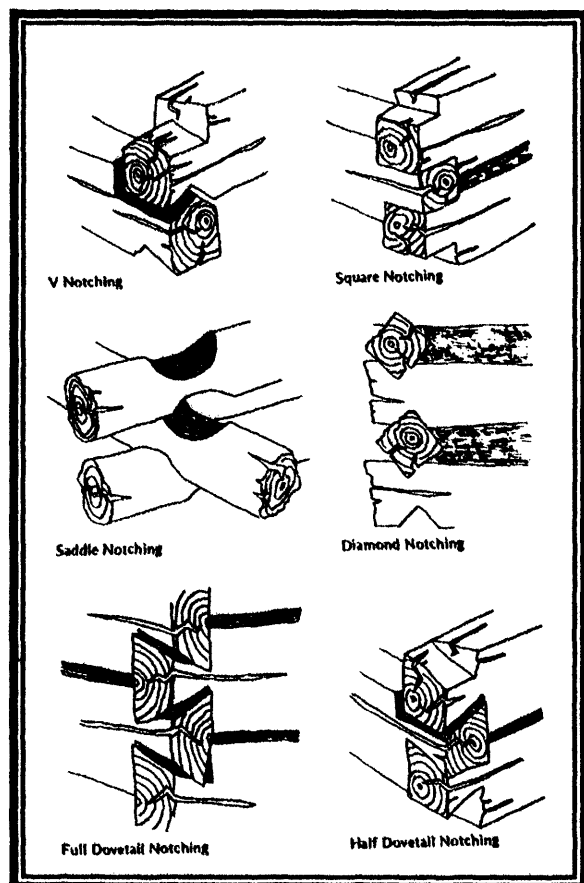
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Beaverlick, Verona, and Hume. Among these are the homes of William Riley (BE-263) and John Dempsey (BE-1019). Other log homes are scattered along early river settlements from Hebron west to Francisville and Idlewild. Four log homes are found south of Hebron, near Limaburg and Conner Roads; among these are the homes of J. Aylor (BE-497), Joel Garrett (BE-376), William Rouse (BE-480), and Jacob Crigler (BE-478).



Two types of single-pen floor plans are shown, one rectangular and one square (from *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual*, hereafter KHRSM)



This drawing illustrates the variety of corner notching that can be found on log architecture across Kentucky. Boone County's most common forms are the steeple notch and the half dovetail. (From Montell and Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture*, p. 10).

The two most prevalent types of Boone County log dwellings are the *single pen house* [Property Type 1A(1)] and the *double pen house* [Property Type 1A(2)]. With reference to the single pen house, across the Commonwealth, both square and rectangular forms are common; in Boone County, most are rectangular. The most common manifestation of the single pen log house is the hall-and-parlor house. Hall-and-parlor log homes consist of a single pen divided by a board wall into two units of unequal size. One to two stories in height, these dwellings have two- or three-bay facades with the door occupying the end or center bay position. A heavy slope-shouldered chimney often anchors one of the end walls.

The double pen log house also appears with regularity on the cultural landscape of Boone County. This property type incorporates two cells of approximately equal size with exterior gable-end chimneys. Particularly when a house has been clad in siding, it becomes difficult to judge whether both units were built at the same time. Most double-pen houses have four-bay facades and include a door on the facade opening into each room. Fenestration rhythm includes window-door-door-window or may alternate windows and doors. Many double pen houses may have been expanded from single pens, but

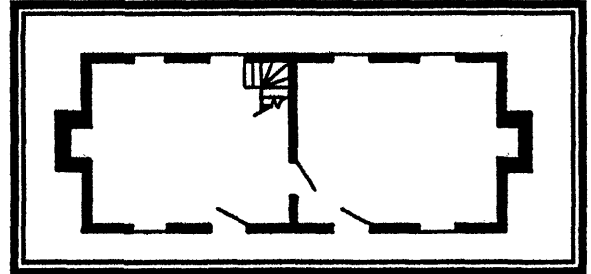
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such a process is usually difficult to substantiate since most logs houses have been sided, obscuring their corner notching and other features of their joinery. Discrepancies in size, height, or roof pitch suggest a two-stage building process.



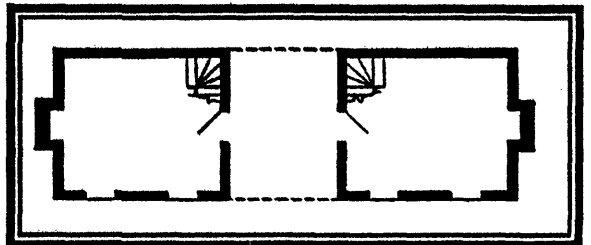
A typical double-pen floor plan with exterior gable-end chimneys (KHRSM)

Examples of the double-pen log house found within Boone County include:

BE-20: Caroline Williams House (believed to have been moved to present site)
BE-716: Nick Farrall House, 13310 Poole
BE-107: Francisville log house
BE-157: Craven-Stephens House
BE-167: R.T. Blankenbeker House
BE-169: E.D. Crigler House
BE-257: Sheets House
BE-331: James H. Lawell House
BE-332: J. Clore House
BE-333: Jonas Clore House

BE-335: James Ryle House
BE-353: Sullivan Homestead, Sullivan Road
BE-427: Weaver House
BE-478: Jacob Crigler House
BE-480: William A. Rouse house
BE-497: J. Aylor House
BE-538: Adam Senour House
BE-565: Simeon Tanner House
BE-582: 10490 Dixie Highway
BE-741: Wolford House
BE-1199: Alexandria Log house (reconstructed)

A less frequently seen house type is the *dogtrot*, Property Type 1A(3). The dogtrot house consists of two pens separated by a broad open passage, which was usually enclosed shortly after construction. Dogtrot houses include three- or five-bay facades with end chimneys and may be one or two stories high. Survey activity has identified only a few examples of this property type in Boone County. These are the Joseph Meyer House (BE-276), the Ryle Homestead (BE-318), the Carr Homestead (BE-706), and the Andrew Dolph House (BE-324).



This plan of the typical dogtrot house shows the distinctive open passage between the two outer pens (KHRSM)

Two types of corner notching have been observed in Boone County's log dwellings: the steeple or V-notch and the half-dovetail. Of the two, the steeple notch is by far the more common of the two.

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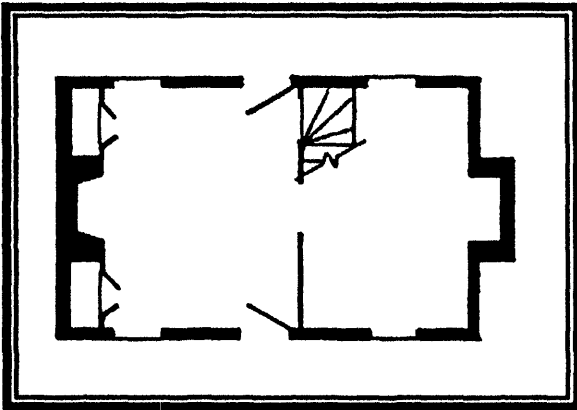
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Property Type 1B: Hall-and-Parlor House

The vernacular house type most commonly encountered in Boone County is the hall-and-parlor house. This property type originated in medieval England and was imported to the Virginia Tidewater region before being carried westward. Hall-and-parlor houses are one or one-and-one-half stories in height and have a laterally-oriented gable roof. Facades are of three or four bays and the placement of the front door is generally asymmetrical. The location of chimneys varies; one or more chimneys may rise from the interior or from the exterior gable ends or they may be centered along the ridge line.

Likewise, they may be placed randomly within the roof surface. The interior of the hall-and-parlor house consists of two rooms of unequal size (thus, the "hall," or larger multi-purpose room--not a hallway--and a more private "parlor" space). The rooms are arranged side-by-side and are separated by a board wall. The hall-and-parlor house type was in vogue throughout the nineteenth century and into the early years of the twentieth century, and examples are found in all parts of Boone County.



This plan of this 3-bay hall-and-parlor house illustrates the asymmetrical arrangement of the building and shows a thin board wall separating the two units (KHRSM)

One of the more distinctive hall-and-parlor house subtypes incorporates a projecting rear ell, with a "salt-box" sloping rear elevation. It is usually difficult to discern

if this shape was original or resulted from a series of additions, particularly if the building has been re-sided recently with non-historic materials. A Boone County example of this variant is the D. Clements House (BE-1034).

Hall-and-parlor houses of log construction in Boone County are the Y. Johnson House (BE-64), the Farrall-Marsh House (BE-244), the William Riley House (BE-263), the Joel Garrett House (BE-376), the house on the Stephenson Farm (BE-681), the Jonathan S. Moore House (BE-733), the John Dempsey House (BE-1019), the Walton House (BE-1024), the J. Kenney House (BE-1094), the Nathan Allen House (BE-1241), and the William Allen House (BE-1242).

As noted above, the hall-and-parlor house is ubiquitous across Boone County. Those erected in the county following the early use of log construction include:

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BE-I: Benjamin Rice House
BB-33: 3057 Front Street
BE-34: 3053 Front Street
BE-41: 2976 Front Street
BE-61: John W. Berkshire House
BE-64: Y. Johnson House
BE-83: George Gaines House
BE-85: E. M. Gaines House
BE-86: W. Whitaker House
BE-88: John Barnard, Jr. House (demolished)
BE-91: Charles Riley House
BE-109: William Watts House
BE-100: W. Whittaker House
BE-227: Stephenson log house
BE-337: Wesley Rice House
BE-338: Cobb House
BE-355: J. F. Kilgour House
BE-389: Mt. Zion Road
BE-395: L. J. Riley House
BE-404: W. H. Riley House
BE-455: 1902 Petersburg Road
BE-521: 2325 Burlington Pike
BE-533: Judith Rice House
BE-658: 3700 Beaver Road
BE-692: 5578 Glencoe-Verona Road
BB-700: Kannady House
BE-722: 1887 Beaver Road
BE-733: Jonathan S. Moore House
BE-734: 14909 South Fork Church Road
BE-786: 6362 Taylorsport Road
BE-796: 6456 Taylorsport Drive
BE-749: D. Masters House
BE-753: 4156 River Road
BE-764: Constance Toll House
BE-772: Abandoned house on River Road
BE-817: Graves tenant house
BE-818: F. E. Fisher House
BE-822: --- Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-823: 2132 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-836: 2015 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-844: 15025 Glencoc-Verona Road
BE-1024: Walton House
BE-1034: D. Clernents House

BE-1038: 11284 Big Bone Church Road
BE-1043: J. J. Huey House
BE-1045: Mrs. D. Hogan House
BE-1052: Loudon House
BE-1053: Kelly House
BE-1055: Walton Tenant House
BE-1065: Smith Farm
BE-1066: James A. Bons House
BE-1073: Robert Smith House
BE-1083: T.S. Whitaker House
BE-1084: 4109 Easton
BE-1089: Stevens Road
BE-1091: Sutton House:
BE-1094: J. Kermey House
BE-1098: Vesper Tenant House
BE-1111: 3067 Third Street
BE-1114: 6509 Mill Street
BE-1116: 6541 Broadway
BE-1117: 6557 Broadway
BE-1118: 3660 First Street
BE-1119: J.H. Snyder House
BE-1123: 6582 Tanner Street
BE-1131: 6540 Main Street
BE-1133: 6555 Main Street
BE-1136: 6583 Main Street
BE-1143: 2913 Second Street
BE-1145: 2778 First Street
BE-1146: 2888 First Street
BE-1148: 2901 First Street
BE-1149: 3028 Front Street
BE-1152: 3004 Front Street
BE-1154: 2888 Front Street
BE-1164: 6255 Burlington Pike
BE-1165: 6642 Fourth Street
BE-1169: 6280 Main Street
BE-1171: 6679 Seventh Street
BE-1178: 6675 Second Street
BE-1190: 5536 Scoff Street
BE-1198: Mrs. Canton House
BE-1200: Lower River Road
BE-1202: Thomas Marshall House
BE-1221: Laynhart House
BE-1216: 6583 Main Street

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BE-1206: 938 North Bend Road
BE-1234: 13170 Service Road

BE-1241 Nathan Allen House
BE-1242: William Allen House
BE-1245: Earl Locke House

A distinctive variant on the theme of the hall-and-parlor house is the *double cell house*, Property Type 1B(1), which was popular in Boone County during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Double cell houses are one or two stories in height and have a lateral-gabled roof. These properties have a symmetrical four-bay facade with a door opening into each room and interior gable-end chimneys. The principal portion contains two rooms of equal size, without a dividing passage. Access to the upper story may be gained by a stairway located in the corner of one of the principal rooms or in an ell or in a corner of one room. The county's most outstanding example of this property type is the c.1820 Utz House (BE-125, listed in the National Register in 1988).

Examples of this property type in Boone County include:

BE-123: Jacob Crigler House
BE-767: Kimmick House
BE-795: 6411 Taylorsport Drive
BE-803: James Chambers House
BE-826: Rosenstiel House
BE-831: P.M. McGinniss House
BE-1105: Walton House
BE-1112: Klopp House
BE-1120: 6559 Tanner Street
BE-1132: 2971 Second Street
BE-1163: A. Corbin House
BE-345: Rice House
BE-456: 1870 Petersburg Road
BE-461: 1778 Petersburg Road

BE-1184: Scoff House
BE-600: 6090 Rogers Lane
BE-611: Cowan-Riddle House
BE-641: Eli Carpenter House
BE-511: 2976 Watts Road
BE-1215: 13776 Service Road
BE-674: Elijah Hodge House
BE-750: 4130 River Road
BE-176: Souther House
BE-246: Roberts House
BE-258: 2918 Beaver Road
BE-317: Hogan Ryle House
BE-344: 4962 Waterloo Road

Property Type 1C: Saddlebag House

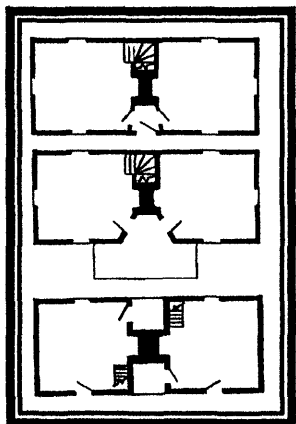
Property Type 1C, the *saddlebag house*, is less common than the hall-and-parlor house, but is still a regular feature on Boone County's cultural landscape. This domestic property type is one or one-and-one-half stories high and has a symmetrical facade punctuated by three or four bays and a single chimney centered on the ridgeline. Unlike the hall-and-parlor house which appears with several variants, saddlebag houses exhibit a reasonably uniform appearance. Primarily a rural house type, saddlebags were popular as tenant houses on large farms and also served as main houses on smaller

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operations. They are most commonly encountered in the southern half of Boone County and in Ohio River communities such as McVille and Bellevue. This house type dates from the second half of the nineteenth century into the first quarter of the twentieth; the date of construction brings with it little differentiation in exterior proportions and fenestration arrangement, although interior arrangements may vary with the age of the house.



Three variant forms of the saddlebag house are shown above: from top to bottom, the *single-door*, the *lobby*, and the *double door* plan (KHRSM)

Two saddlebag house subtypes have been identified in Boone County. Most common is Property Type 1C(1), the *two-door saddlebag house*, which has a four-bay facade with doors occupying the second and third bay positions. Less widely represented is the Property Type 1C(2), the *saddlebag lobby house*. Saddlebag lobby houses have three-bay facades with a central doorway that opens to an angled vestibule, from which doorways open into the two main rooms of the house. Property Type 1C(1) may exist in greater numbers than have been identified, since, without close inspection, these houses are often difficult to distinguish from central chimney hall-and-parlor houses.

Saddlebag houses identified in Boone County cultural resource surveys include:

BE-124: J. W. Crigler House
BE-311: Nathan Clements House
BE-340: Bradford-Portwood House
BE-385: Dunn House
BE-474: W. W. Tanner House
BE-554: 5939 Zig Zag Road (lobby plan)
BE-249: B. B. Alpin House
BE-807: Watts House
BE-1058: Snelling House
BE-1079: Gaines tenant house (single-door)
BE-1172: 6695 Seventh Street
BE-1185: 5491 Waterloo Road
BE-1187: Harry Bachelor House
BE-1191: 5523 Scott Street
BE-1247: 25 Church Street

BE-839: 14949 Walton-Verona Road
BE-937: 18 Chambers Street
BE-1018: Huff House
BE-1023: Lustenberg House
BE-555: 5546 Zig Zag Road (lobby plan)
BE-666: John Hartman Farm
BE-698: McPherson-Waller Farm
BE-748: 4114 River Road
BE-772: Peeno House
BE-773: 4725 River Road
BE-1192: Elmer Jarrell House
BE-799: 6459 Taylorsport Drive
BE-1026: Coad House (lobby plan)
BE-1050: 8755 East Bend Road

Property Type 1D: I-House

The ubiquitous I-house, like the hall-and-parlor house, is a traditional British house type

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transplanted to the Tidewater region and brought westward by settlers. The I-house is a two-story, laterally-gabled, single-pile dwelling containing two rooms on each floor. Facades of this property type contain three, four or five bays which may be arranged symmetrically or, as in some of the earliest examples, in a more casual fashion. Many, but not all, include a center hall that historically offered an enclosed, unheated space to greet guests before inviting them into family quarters. I-houses were built in large numbers in town and country alike. Like the hall-and-parlor house, the I-house proved a durable feature of the landscape and enjoyed a long period of popularity in Boone County, with examples identified from ca. 1800-1910.

Many I-houses have gable-end chimneys. Some of the earliest surviving examples incorporate massive stone chimneys anchoring one or both end walls. A few I-houses of the middle years of the nineteenth century feature a single, large central chimney. Rare examples exhibit paired chimneys flanking the central passage.

An early I-house subtype in Boone County is Property Subtype 1D(1), sometimes known as the "pre-classic I-house," which is a hall-and-parlor house raised to two stories. Pre-classic I-houses, built ca. 1800-1850, exhibit facades punctuated by three, four or five bays. The earliest examples exhibit the irregular fenestration often found in settlement-era dwellings, suggesting the unequal division of space within as well as the placement of staircases.

By the mid-nineteenth century, I-houses gained a more formal appearance as bilateral symmetry and enclosed center passages, reflected in symmetrical facades, became the norm.

Boone County I-houses include the following properties identified in the survey process:

BE-3: Clore Farm
BE-11: Rogers Farm, Burlington Pike
BE-15: Botts House, Botts Lane (3-bay)
BE-21: E.H. Baker House
BE-65: George Walton House
BE-67: Rev. James A. Kirtley Farm
BE-73: P. Rucker Farm
BE-79: Duncan House
BE-80: Arnold-Gaines House
BE-81: Gabriel Gaines House
BE-84: J. C. Duncan House

BE-92: Phelps-Crisler House
BE-94: Stewart House (Peckerwood)
BE-117: Harper-Rucker House (demolished)
BE-126: Oscar Gaines Farm
BE-170: Henry Ingram House (3-bay)
BE-181: Joshua Tanner House
BE-185: Mrs. Conner House
BE-198: James Blackburn House
BE-200: Marion Grubbs House
BE-226: Thomas Vest House
BE-228: 2212 Stephenson Mill Road

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BE-231: Jackson Bass Farm
BE-238: McCormick House
BE-240: Jones House
BE-242: John Powers Farm
BE-243: 14285 Brown Road
BE-252: John Cleek House
BE-275: Perry House
BE-278: Charles Phillips Baker House
BE-285: Robert Blankenknecht House
BE-288: 9315 Camp Ernst Road
BE-292: Gatewood House (3-bay)
BE-293: F. H. Howlen House
BE-295: John Stevenson House
BE-300: Miller House: Beaver Road
BE-304: William Grimsley House
BE-305: Oscar Huey House
BE-307: J. S. Mason House
BE-312: Omar Hathaway Adams House
BE-334: J.H. Walton House
BE-339: J.S. Huey House
BE-343: W. Clore House
BE-347: Berkshire House
BE-357: Platt House
BE-399: Hugh Frazier Farm
BE-406: R. T. Clements House (3-bay)
BE-407: Bannister House
BE-413: Joseph C. Hughes Farm
BE-422: 2840 Longbranch Road
BE-434: 1070 Frogtown Road
BE-453: 1924 Petersburg Road (3-bay)
BE-479: Kitty Smith House
BE-503: 2420 Petersburg Road
BE-504: 2294 Petersburg Road
BE-505: Lystra Aylor House
BE-506: 2294 Petersburg Road
BE-534: 1937 Richwood Road
BE-552: 11270 Old Lexington Road
BE-553: 1113 Boone Aire Road
BE-556: Eli Tanner House
BE-563: Cowen House (3-bay)
BE-579: Glacken House (3-bay)
BE-596: 3024 West Washington Street
BE-602: 6064 South Jefferson Street

BE-628: Buckner House
BE-639: Maddox House
BE-675: Hodges House
BE-686: Sleet-Webster House
BE-703: 3006 Glencoe-Verona Road
BE-727: 1391 Beaver Road
BE-731: Baker House
BE-746: 3160 Bluebird Lane
BE-756: Prable House
BE-780: George Wilson House
BE-781: McGlasson House
BE-783: Hempfling House
BE-784: 6346 Taylorsport Drive
BE-806: N. Brown House
BE-725: Mrs. E. B. Ossman House
BE-727: 1391 Beaver Road
BE-778: 5850 River Road
BE-746: 3160 Bluebird Lane
BE-891: 60 High Street
BE-917: A. Mott Rouse House
BE-922: 22 High Street
BE-1092: Stevens Farm
BE-1097: Levi F. Jackson House
BE-1101: Baker House
BE-1102: Arnold House
BE-1104: Rogers House
BE-1134: 6562 Main Street
BE-1137: 6584 Main Street
BE-1173: Charles Ernest McNeely House
BE-1174: 6694 Third Street
BE-1177: 6697 Second Street
BE-1182: Scott Farm
BE-1189: Scott House
BE-1121: Rogers House
BE-1228: T. Gaines House
BE-1144: 2904 Second Street
BE-1036: Pinkney P. Neal House (3-bay)
BE-778: 5850 River Road
BE-1041: 4534 Dale Williamson Road (3-bay)
BE-1048: Howe House
BE-1068: James W. Gaines House
BE-1076: Carpenter House
BE-1082: 3094 Martin Road

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BE-1088: Stevens Farm
BE-1170: 6250 Main Street
BE-746: 3160 Bluebird Lane
BE-891: 60 High Street
BE-917: A. Mott Rouse House

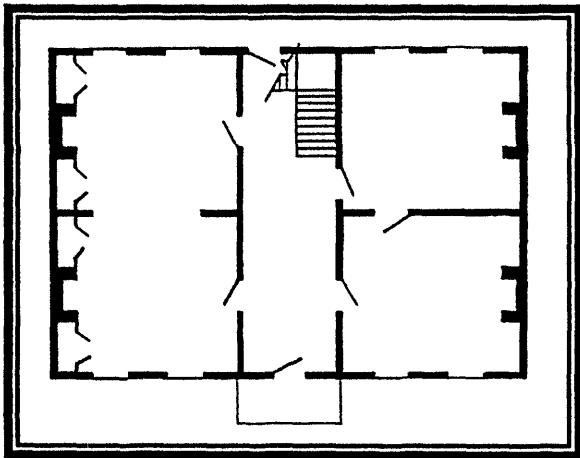
BE-922: 22 High Street
BE-966: 8 Gibbons Street
BE-1020: Tucker House
BE-1027: 3044 Dry Creek Road
BE-1030: 2155 North Bend Road

Property Type 1E: Central Passage Double Pile House

The vast majority of central passage houses in Boone County are organized around single-pile plans. Some, however, were built with double-pile or "massed" plans, some of imposing scale. The

massed plan was also used by Gothic Revival houses of the Downing Cottage variety; such dwellings incorporate designs likely derived from pattern book models rather than folk traditions. Nearly all Boone County double-pile houses have side- or cross-gabled roofs; occasional variants on this form include hipped or pyramidal roof plans.

In Boone County's cultural resource surveys, the following Property Type 1E buildings were identified:



Typical appearance of the plan of the central passage double pile house type (KHRSM)

BE-2: 7247 East Bend Road (1-story)
BE-44: Crisler House (pyramidal roof)
BE-174: Beermon House
BE-211 William A- Seanour House
BE-283: Joseph A- Huey House
BE-294: William Glore House
BF-327: Lower River Road
BE-336: Clore-Kite House
BE-378: Henderson Hightower House
BE-522: 2715 Burlington Pike
BE-621: Virginia Goodridge House
BE-671: Gregory House

BE-814: 1297 North Bend Road
BE-827: 2105 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-853: Bedinger House
BE-958: House associated with motel
BE-965: 7420 U. S. Route 42
BE-757: 4189 River Road
BE-1033: T. A. Huey House
BE-1203: 10870 Lower River Road
BE-1233: Nicholson House
BE-1042: George Sperti Farm
BE-1130: Parker House

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Property Type 1F: Square Plan House

More commonly encountered in Boone County than central-passage double-pile houses are *square plan houses*, which employ a double pile of rooms devoid of a central hallway and assembled under a lateral-gabled roof. Property Type 1G buildings were built in large numbers from ca. 1850 until ca. 1930.

Survey activity in Boone County identified the following Property Type 1F resources:

BE-186: Lindsay House	BE-842: 15064 Lebanon-Crittenden Road
BE-341: 8089 East Bend Road	BE-1049: 3760 Green Road
BE-405: 9868 U.S. Route 42	BE-1060: Walton tenant house
BE-468: Sadie Rieman House	BE-1078: 3719 Idlewild Road
BE-498: Oberjohnn House	BE-1103: Sutton House
BE-500: 5926 Limaburg Road	BE-1121: W. W. Smith house
BE-593: 2961 Gallatin Street	BE-1188: 7174 Main Street
BE-670: 4824 Beaver Road	BE-1205: 3989 Belleview Road
BE-673: 5515 Beaver Road	BE-1225: 7321 U. S. Route 42
BE-704: 3368 Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1237: 859 North Bend Road
BE-738: 14779 U. S. Route 42	BE-1238: McFee-Riddle House
BE-748: 4114 River Road	BE-1239: 1314 North Bend Road
BE-816: 1270 North Bend Road	BE-1243: Burlington Pike
BE-822: 2127 Verona-Mud Lick Road	

Property Type 1G: Side-Passage House

During the 1880s, an alternative to the symmetrical, balanced house plan was provided by the *side-passage*, or "two-thirds Georgian" house. Although often observed as an urban house form, the side-passage house was also popular as a rural house type during the second half of the nineteenth century. Side-passage houses are of two stories, with gently-pitched gabled or hipped roofs. Facades on Property Type 1G buildings are punctuated by two or three bays, with the doorway in the outermost bay. Most rural examples can be found in southern Boone County, near Richwood and Verona and several resemble one another, suggesting the possibility of a common, hitherto-unidentified builder.

The following side-passage houses have been identified in Boone County:

BE-4: White House: East Bend Road	BE-96: Lucretia Souther Gaines House
BE-19: T. D. Goodridge House (demolished)	BE-108: Marietta Gaines House

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BE-118: Alonzo Gaines House
BE-190: E. Bedinger House (demolished)
BE-209: Samuel Hudson House
BE-224: Finnell House
BE-230: Nathan Hind Farm
BE-315: Craig House
BE-396: Riley House
BE-464: 1743 Petersburg Road
BE-536: Richard Chambers House
BE-545: 11842 Old Lexington Road
BE-549: William Dixon House
BE-550: 11456 Old Lexington Road
BE-591: 6031 South Orient Street
BE-605: 6047 South Jefferson Street
BE-613: Rice House

BE-614: Baker House
BE-632: 272 Main Street
BE-688: James Breeden House
BE-718: Dr. Robert L. Finnell House
BE-871: Dudley House
BE-902: Brittenham House
BE-931: 110 South Main Street
BE-933: 109 South Main Street
BE-984: Schram House
BE-995: 6614 Dixie Highway
BE-1002: 51 Goodridge
BE-1057: Thomas Zane Roberts House
BE-1151: Andrew Donaldson House
BE-589: Lewis Aylor House (demolished)

Property Type 1H: Cruciform House

One of Boone County's least prevalent house types is the *cruciform house*. Built with a floor plan approximating the form of a Greek cross, Property Type 1H buildings are one or two stories in height and feature a steeply-pitched, intersecting gable roof. The earliest surviving examples, dating from the decade following the Civil War, exhibit Gothic Revival or Italianate styling.

Only eight examples of this property type were identified in Boone County:

BE-254: Hughes House
BE-303: J. L. Johnson House
BE-561: Smith House
BE-829: Lizzie Roberts House

BE-841: Patrick Farrall House
BE-907: Baptist Parsonage
BE-950: Menty House
BE-1195: 9947 Lower River Road

Property Type 1I: Shotgun House

It is thought that the *shotgun house* has origins in the Caribbean, specifically on the island of Haiti. The house form was carried throughout the American South by African-Americans who ultimately brought the form to Ohio River valley¹⁸ Shotgun houses provided inexpensive housing in

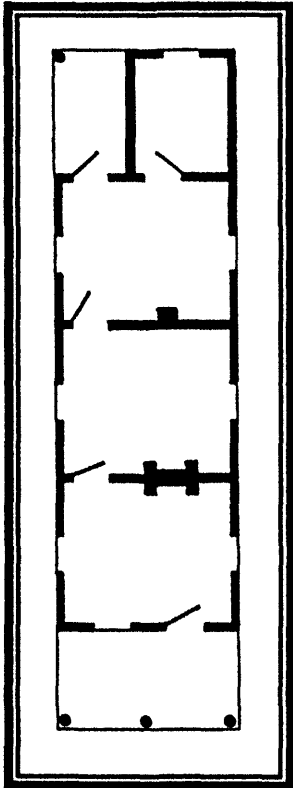
¹⁸See Vlach, John Michael, "The Shotgun House: An African Architectural Legacy," in Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. **Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture** (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986).

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This illustration depicts the distinctive stacked plan of the shotgun house (KHRSM)

working-class urban neighborhoods and in company towns; their rectangular footprints and narrow facades were perfectly suited for small lots. Boone County shotgun houses are one or one-and-one-half stories in height, with a front-facing gable roof and a two-bay facade punctuated by a window and a door. All appear to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and most are located in river towns. A series of repetitive shotguns, likely built as housing for rail workers, is found near the Southern Railroad tracks in Walton.

In Boone County, the following examples of this property type have been identified:

BE-017: Fairview Court, Walton
BE-751: 4140 River Road
BE-752: 4150 River Road
BE-758: 4208 River Road
BE-789: 6365 Taylorsport Drive
BE-1054: Kelly tenant house

BE-1147: 2902 First Street
BE-1150: John G. Gaines House
BE-1152: 2992 Front Street
BE-1179: 6661 Second Street
BE-1214: 13119 Service Road

*POPULAR HOUSE TYPES OF THE LATE NINETEENTH
THROUGH MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY*

Property Type 1J: T-Plan

A revolution in building occurred in the mid-nineteenth century with the widespread acceptance of the lightweight, adaptable balloon frame, the use of mass-produced, inexpensive iron nails, and the availability of affordable dimensional lumber. Builders were no longer limited to square and rectangular forms and simple gabled or hipped roofs, but could experiment with irregular floor plans, shapes, and complex roof profiles. One local result of these technological advances was the T-plan house, built in large numbers in Boone County between ca. 1885 and ca. 1920. Sometimes labeled "gabled ell" houses, Property Type 1J buildings are shaped like an "L" or a "T" set on its end. Intersecting gable roofs are most common, with some larger or more stylish examples exhibiting hipped or pyramidal roofs with lower cross gables.

A heightened impulse to live in more complex houses was aided by improvements both to the transportation and distribution systems late in the nineteenth century. The increased availability of building materials by mail order or by rail made possible a wide range of ornament to embellish dwellings and create individualistic designs. As a result, most T-plan houses include one or more entry

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porches with turned posts, decorative friezes and spindled balustrades, set in the angles of the wings. Gables are often clad with shingles and bands of shingles or decorative vertical siding may also encircle facades. Projecting bays which are chamfered, boxed, or, less common, cutaway are also used. Gables may also be arrayed with pierced or incised bargeboard, or spindled braces.

Houses of this property type include the following examples:

BE-17: Huey House
BE-32: Lyons House
BE-45: Noble Rouse
BE-48: Stott House
BE-69: 5070 Petersburg Road
BE-70: A. E. Chambers House
BB-90: 3837 Petersburg Road
BE-97: Benjamin Clore House
BE-99: Merrell House
BE-195: 268 Main Street
BE-213: J. G. Tomlin House
BE-269: J. C Hughes House
BE-290: 12376 Big Bone Union Road
BE-326: Emma Craig House
BE-377: 1982 Mt. Zion Road
BE-378: Anderson House
BE-381: 1882 Mt. Zion Road
BE-393: McHatton-Huey House
BE-394: 2824 Hathaway Road
BE-397: 2688 Hathaway Road
BE-410: Toll house
BE-411: Baker tenant house
BE-415: 11977 U.S. Route 42
BB-419: 2859 Longbranch Road
BE-431: Smith Farm
BE-437: Fowler's Creek Road
BE-491: 3115 Limaburg Road
BE-493: Garnett Knitcher House
BE-507: 2212 Petersburg Road
BE-508: 3097 Petersburg Road
BE-543: 11490 Old Lexington
BE-551: 11285 Old Lexington Road
BE-574: Bonar Farm
BE-595: Gulley House

BE-618: 215 Main Street
BE-654: 11841 U. S. Route 42
BE-660: Beaver Road
BE-662: 12822 Ryle Road
BE-669: 13429 Boat Dock Road
BE-677: Turner Farm
BE-679: Flynn Farm
BE-682: Cotton Farm
BE-684: Kemper Farm
BE-708: 14428 Walton-Verona Road
BE-724: 1911 Beaver Road
BE-726: Kenney Farm
BE-732: Moore House
BE-740: Verona-Mud Lick Road
BB-760: 4215 River Road
BE-762: 4357 River Road
BE-763: 4363 River Road
BE-777: Terrill Reeves House
BE-779: Kottmyer House
BE-791: 6388 Taylorsport Drive
BE-793: 6395 Taylorsport Drive
BE-798: 6455 Taylorsport Drive
BE-824: 2128 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-825: 2123 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-830: 2079 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-837: 14985 Walton-Verona Road
BE-840: Littoral House
BE-1181: 6322 Pike Street
BE-1204: Petersburg Road
BE-1250: 43 South Main Street
BE-833: St. Patrick's Rectory
BE-843: 15033 Lebanon-Crittenden Road
BE-845: Tuttle House
BE-849: 174 North Main Street

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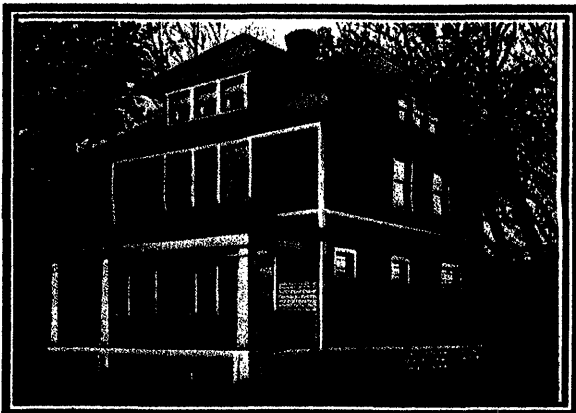
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BE-864: 120 North Main Street
BE-866: 10 Stephenson Mill Road
BE-868: 22 Stephenson Mill Road
BE-875: 27 Locust Street
BE-919: 81 South Main Street
BE-951: Behymer House
BE-1029: 3059 Dry Creek Road
BE-1056: 11934 Big Bone Church Road
BE-1059: John E. Walton House
BE-1063: W. Rouse House
BE-1087: 4849 Idlewild Road
BE-1100: E. Parker Farm

BE-1107: John Perry Olds House
BE-1140: 2946 First Street
BE-1175: 6681 Third Street
BE-1176: 6625 Third Street
BE-876: 33 Locust Street
BE-879: 60 North Main Street
BE-884: Warren Stephenson House
BE-894: 53 High Street
BE-903: 15 Depot Street
BE-911: Wilford Rice House
BE-912: 60 South Main Street

Property Type 1K: American Foursquare

The early twentieth century introduced to the national scene practical and comfortable house types that left behind Victorian-era design and ornamentation in favor of straightforward design and "natural" materials. Among the building types of this period was the American Foursquare, which became popular in Boone County in the 1920s. American Foursquares are two or two-and-one-half stories in height, and incorporate rectilinear massing and a nearly square floor plan. The name of the house type refers to the typical arrangement of four rooms on the first and second floors. Roofs are generally hipped or pyramidal, generally with dormers; some employ front-facing gables. Foursquares are found in town and countryside alike; the more stylish examples, are usually found in urban settings, while their rural counterparts tend to be of more modest and utilitarian design.



The American Foursquare, likely the most popular house type of the first third of the twentieth century appears throughout Boone County. This 1920 drawing shows the typical Foursquare, with side entry, varied surface treatment, hipped roof with dormers, and concrete block foundation.

Nearly all American Foursquares in Boone County employ a modified side-hall plan, with a front entrance opening into a short hallway terminating in an open staircase. Hipped or gabled dormers on one or more elevations are a nearly universal feature of hipped-roof examples; front-gabled versions may include a Palladian window centered in the gable. Roofs often include extended eaves with Craftsman-inspired exposed rafter tails or Adirondack-styled knee braces. Front porches, usually extending the entire width of the facade, are another defining feature; they may be supported by stout brick piers, battered wooden posts

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resting on brick pedestals, or square columns. Decorative elements may derive from the Craftsman or Colonial Revival traditions, or may incorporate an eclectic mix of both. Doors generally include long, glazed panels and are framed by single-light sidelights of plain or, less common, leaded glass. Occasionally, windows feature Craftsman-style sash with three-over-one lights, or Colonial Revival-inspired multi-light upper sash over lower single-light units. A representative collection of Boone County Foursquares is found in Walton.

Examples of this property type include:

BE-392: Samuel C. Hicks House
BB-445: 6724 Camp Ernst Road
BE-550: 11456 Old Lexington Road
BE-559: 1031 Cayton Road
BE-606: 6065 South Jefferson Street
BE-616: 1612 Richwood Road
BE-624: 220 Main Street
BE-694: 2569 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-710: 1469 Eads Road
BE-828: Powers House
BE-850: 162 North Main Street
BB-851: Stella Cluster House
BE-860: Wallace Grubbs House

BE-880: Rev. DeMoisey House
BE-899: Professor Gordon House
BE-908: D.B. Wallace House
BE-910: Robert W. Jones House
BE-927: George Nicholson House
BE-928: 104 South Main Street
BE-932: Emma Jane Miller House
BE-939: Bill Kraus House
BE-940: 117 South Main Street
BE-953: Vernon James House
BE-957: 7816 Dixie Highway
BE-1021: Lancaster Farm
BE-1219: Arnold House
BE-1227: 7207 Dixie Highway

Property Type 1L: Homestead House

Like the American Foursquare, the *Homestead House* became regionally popular in the post-Victorian era. Narrow and rectangular in form, Property Type 1L buildings are two or two-and-one-half stories high, with front-facing gabled roof systems. The facades may include two windows, or a door and a window. Unlike T-plan houses, which also remained popular in Boone County into the late 1920s, Homestead Houses do not have projecting ells. Ideally suited to compact city lots, Boone County's Homestead Houses are exclusively found in settled communities. Only twenty have been identified countywide:

BE-744: Kottmyer House
BE-759: 4214 River Road
BE-769: Adam Hempfling House
BE-775: Terrill Reeves House

BE-791: 6404 Taylorsport Drive
BE-915: 8 Needmore Street
BE-925: 10 Nicholson Street
BE-926: 12 Nicholson Street

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and have gently-pitched, lateral-gabled roofs. The facades usually are of three bays, arranged more or less symmetrically, with centered doorways.

A second popular Bungalow subtype identified by Lancaster is the *box bungalow*,²⁰ Property Type 1O(2). These houses are usually more compact than are Property Type 1O(1) houses, with single-story plans and two- or three-bay facades. Roofs are most often gabled; a few examples, however, feature hipped roofs.

Front-gabled bungalows, Property Type 1O(3) are identified by their roof form and are of one or one-and-one-half stories high and two to three bays in width. Facades of Property Type 1O(3) buildings are usually punctuated by three bays and are most often sheltered by a full-width porch. Shed dormers may be present on side elevations.



These semi-bungalows are side-by-side on Walton's South Main Street.

Within the general framework of this building type and its three subtypes, individual details vary. Prominent roof dormers projecting from the front roof slope are a nearly universal feature of semi- and box bungalows; these may be gabled, hipped, shed-roofed or even jerkin-headed, and may be found singly or in pairs. Porches, another defining feature, may extend across the facade or merely shelter the entrance. The porch may be set under the front slope of the roof, or the roof may change pitch as it extends over the porch; alternatively, the porch may have its own,

front-facing gabled roof. Porches may be constructed of wood, brick or concrete block, or of a combination of materials. Brickwork of contrasting colors and textures is sometimes employed for a polychromic, multi-finished effect. Chimneys, if present, stand at the gable ends and are often flanked by small, square sash that may contain art glass.

Many American Foursquares and Bungalows were prefabricated and sold by mail-order catalogs, but none have been conclusively linked to a particular producer. In the course of previous historic resource surveys, several houses strongly resemble designs marketed by Sears, Roebuck &

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 179.

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The pervasiveness of Bungalows in Boone County is illustrated by the following long list of examples identified in the course of survey activity:

BE-018: High School Court	BE-560: 1045 Burlington Pike
BE-020: Sanders Drive	BE-562: 5425 Idlewild Road
BE-025: Worker housing at Lock & Dam 38	BE-570: 1531 Youell Road
BE-380: 1890 Mt. Zion Road	BE-573: 2676 Conrad Lane
BE-382: Mt. Zion Road	BE-580: 10486 Dixie Highway
BE-386: 1427 Mt. Zion Road	BE-583: 10537 Dixie Highway
BE-390: 305 Mt. Zion Road	BE-586: 11385 Dixie Highway
BE-408: 10015 U.S. Route 42	BE-592: 2936 Temperate Street
BE-435: 763 Frogtown Road	BE-594: 2983 Washington Street
BE-450: Stephens-Smith House	BE-597: 3032 West Washington Street
BE-451: 9686 Gunpowder Road	BE-598: 3109 Burlington Pike
BE-458: 1836 Petersburg Road	BE-599: 6022 Rogers Lane
BE-459: 1826 Petersburg Road	BE-601: 6020 South Jefferson Street
BE-462: 1791 Petersburg Road	BE-603: 6084 South Jefferson Street
BE-463: 1735 Petersburg Road	BE-604: 6027 South Jefferson Street
BE-465: 1863 Petersburg Road	BE-607: 6071 South Jefferson Street
BE-466: 470 Petersburg Road	BE-608: 6079 South Jefferson Street
BE-470: 1965 Petersburg Road	BE-609: 6083 South Jefferson Street
BE-471: 1940 Elijah Creek Road	BE-610: 6093 South Jefferson Street
BE-473: Watts House	BE-615: Richwood Road
BE-476: 3057 Hetzel Drive	BE-620: 245 Main Street
BE-481: 2872 Limaburg Road	BE-622: 261 Main Street
BE-482: 2882 Limaburg Road	BE-623: 263 Main Street
BE-485: 2960 Limaburg Road	BE-625: 222 Main Street
BE-486: 3030 Limaburg Road (jerkinhead gable)	BE-626: 226 Main Street
BE-502: 2962 Petersburg Road	BE-635: 8153 Dixie Highway
BE-513: 3183 Bullittsville Road	BE-636: 8310 Dixie Highway
BE-515: Hollis House	BE-638: 8319 Dixie Highway
BE-517: Hollis Farm	BE-640: Maddox House
BE-519: 1898 Old Florence Pike	BE-642: 8461 Dixie Highway
BE-524: 517 Richwood Road	BE-643: 8450 Dixie Highway
BE-525: 1535 Richwood Road	BE-645: Cliff Fisk House
BE-528: Richwood Presbyterian Parsonage	BE-646: Enda Farm
BE-530: 840 Richwood Road	BE-647: 8505 Dixie Highway
BE-532: 517 Richwood Road	BE-648: 8535 Dixie Highway
BE-540: Gaines farm worker House	BE-662: Rosenstiel House

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BE-665: Tom Huff House	BE-1013: 522 Kentoboo
BE-678: Pennington House	BE-1014: 12 Ridgeway
BE-680: George Flynn Farm	BE-1015: McHendrix House
BE-689: Dr. Mackenzie House	BE-1017: 22 Russell
BE-697: Webster House	BE-1032: 8527 U.S. Route 42
BE-695: 15717 Glencoe-Verona Rd. (gambrel roof)	BE-820: 7138 Price Pike
BE-696: Boyer Farm	BE-847: 98 Walton-Nicholson Road
BE-712: Stephenson Farm	BE-848: 88 Walton-Nicholson Road
BE-713: 1645 Eads Road	BE-854: 16 Bedinger Avenue
BE-735: 14888 South Fork Church Road	BE-855: Bedinger House
BE-761: 4333 River Road	BE-856: 129 North Main Street
BE-770: Peeno-Frank House	BE-857: Clements rental house
BE-771: 4664 River Road	BE-858: Richey House
BE-782: McGlasson Bungalow	BE-859: Methodist Parsonage
BE-783: 6327 Taylorsport Drive	BE-861: C. Scott Chambers House
BE-785: 6352 Taylorsport Drive	BE-862: Tomlin rental house
BE-786: 6352 Taylorsport Drive	BE-874: 30 Locust Street
BE-788: 6361 Taylorsport Drive	BE-881: Vallandingham House
BE-789: 6361 Taylorsport Drive	BE-906: Fannie Brittenham House
BE-790: 6365 Taylorsport Drive	BE-924: Bob Conrad House
BE-804: 8041 River Road	BE-929: 106 South Main Street
BE-982: 9 Girard Street	BE-930: 108 South Main Street
BE-985: 10 Lloyd Avenue	BE-935: 15 Chambers Street
BE-986: Eli Surface House	BE-938: 18 Chambers Street
BE-987: 9 Banklick Street	BE-941: Charles Carlisle House
BE-988: 6 Dortha Street	BE-942: 121 South Main Street
BE-989: 8 Dortha Street	BE-944: Webster House
BE-990: 12 Dortha Street	BE-946: 15 Edwards Avenue
BE-992: 6615 Dixie Highway BE-808: 272 Sycamore Lane	BE-948: Mullins House (bungaloid)
BE-993: 6423 Dixie Highway	BE-952: 38 Edwards Avenue
BE-994: 6421 Dixie Highway	BE-955: Jack Johnson House
BE-996: 6504 Dixie Highway	BE-959: 7403 Dixie Highway
BE-998: 8 Goodridge	BE-960: 7309 Dixie Highway
BE-999: 22 Goodridge	BE-961: 18 Banklick Street
BE 1000: 26 Goodridge	BE-962: 15 Dortha Street
BE 1001: 31 Goodridge	BE-963: 17 Dortha Street
BE-1005: 10 Sanders Drive	BE-964: 31 Dortha Street
BE-1006: 28 Sanders Drive	BE-967: 17 Circle Drive
BE-1007: 3 Lexington	BE-970: 3 Shelby Street
BE-1009: 34 Kentoboo	BE-971: 5 Shelby Street
BE-1010: 410 Kentoboo	BE-972: 13 Shelby Street
	BE-976: 12 Shelby Street
	BE-977: 14 Shelby Street

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BE-978: 16 Shelby Street
BE-979: 36 Shelby Street
BE-980: 38 Shelby Street
BE-981: 3 Girard Street
BE-1138: 6540 Grant Street (front-gable)
BE-1141: 2947 First Street
BE-1156: Weisickie House
BE-1158: Robert Grant Farm
BE-1230: Jamison Aylor House
BE-1231: Elwood Street
BE-1232: Elwood Street
BE-1240: 1573 North Bend Road
BE-1167: 6627 Fourth Street

BE-1047: 4612 Waterloo Road
BE-1061: 4708 Burlington Pike
BE-1220: Kohrs House (1930s; hipped roof)
BE-1223: Dinsmore Farm Manager's House
BE-1226: U. S. 25, Florence
BE-I 229: 2941 Bullittsburg Church Road
BE-1108: 6475 Petersburg Road (cross-gable)
BE-1109: 8481 Petersburg Road (cross gable)
BE-1180: 6319 Pike Street (hipped roof)
BE-1194: 6283 Riverside Drive
BE-1212: 1007 Burlington Pike
BE-1213: Dance Farm: Walton

Architectural styles represented within the range of Property Type I include:

Federal The Federal style was significant to Boone County between the last years of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, coinciding with the major settlement era in the county's history. Federal-style architecture adopted a diversity of building materials, including brick, stone, wood frame and log, as well as plans (central passage, double-cell, hall-parlor, single-pen). Federal-style traits in Boone County include delicately-proportioned and slender surrounds for door and window openings, attenuated opening shapes, minimal eave overhangs, jack arches over the openings in masonry construction, windows with double-hung sash of six, nine, or twelve lights; and fanlights or small transom sash over doorways. Interior features include chair rails and mantels either of three-part design with slender pilasters or of a more modest shelf-and-frame form. The Federal style is significant to Boone County as a local manifestation of an early national architectural style.

Examples of Federal-style residences include:

BE-91: Charles Riley Farm
BE-109: William Watts House
BE-117: Harper-Rucker House
BE-264: Hutton House
BE-305: Oscar Huey House (transitional toward
Greek Revival)
BE-346: Thomas Sutton House

BE-355: Kilgour House
BE-577: Sanford Pope House
BE-1027: 3044 Dry Creek Road
BE-13: Dinsmore Homestead (transitional
toward Greek Revival)
BE-350: Gaines House
BE-136: Tousey House (transitional toward
Greek Revival)

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Greek Revival: The Greek Revival style flourished across America in the years between ca. 1820 and 1860. The most purely-designed Greek Revival style homes incorporate some derivative of the temple form, with a front-facing gable-end orientation, partial or full returns on the cornices, and trabeated entrances flanked by glazed sidelights and topped with a transom sash. Windows are exclusively flat-topped, often with multi-light double-hung sash; first-story windows may extend completely to the level of the floor.

The single most prevalent architectural style in Boone County, Greek Revival-style design is found in formally-styled houses of the 1840s and 1850s and in simple vernacular farmhouses of the 1870s. It is the design mode most closely associated with the heyday of Boone County's agricultural economy, between 1840 and 1860. Localized attributes of the style include symmetrical facades (typically of three or five bays), the use of Greek orders, usually Doric or Ionic, in doorways and mantels, crossette opening surrounds, window sash of six or fewer lights, trabeated mantels, gabled or hipped roofs of medium to low pitch, and trabeated porches or porticos, usually one bay wide but also appearing as full-width double galleries. The most fundamental indication of the style is the use of flat lintels, either of wood or stone. Two-story houses typify the style, with the I-house form predominating. The preferred building materials are wood and brick. Greek Revival architecture appears in both urban and rural areas in domestic architecture of the wealthy and of those of less than average means.

Survey work in Boone County identified the following Greek Revival homes:

BE-1: Benjamin Rice House	BE-226: Thomas Vest House
BE-15: Botts House	BE-230: Nathan Hind Farm
BE-67: Kirtley House	BE-283: Joseph Huey House
BE-73: P. Rucker House	BE-285: Robert Blankenbeker House
BE-79: Duncan House	BE-292: Rice-Gatewood House
BE-81: Gabriel Gaines House	BE-293: F.M. Howlett House
BE-84: Duncan House (Italianate transitional)	BE-297: Jonathan Slater House
BE-96: Lucretia Souther Gaines House	BE-300: Miller House: Beaver Road
BE-126: Oscar Gaines House	BE-305: Oscar Huey House (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-190: E. Bedinger House	BE-628: Buckner House
BE-191: Adam Finch House	BE-780: George Wilson House
BE-198: James Blackburn House	BE-1048: Howe House
BE-209: Samuel W. Hudson House	BE-1075: E. Cropper Hose
BE-212: Percival Southgate House (transitional toward Italianate)	BE-1069: 2924 Hathaway Road

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(transitional toward Italianate)
BE-1116: 6541 Broadway

BE-1121: W. W. Smith House
BE-1151: Andrew Donaldson House

Italianate The Italianate style was popular in America during the years immediately following the Civil War through the late 1890s. Its form and detail were based upon vernacular farmhouse designs of northern Italy and characteristic features included low-pitched roofs and broadly overhanging cornices with brackets under the eaves. The Italianate style was a viable stylistic alternative in nineteenth-century Boone County, although it appears in fewer numbers than does the Greek Revival. Elements of the style appeared in high style residential architecture, commercial buildings, churches, and simple houses in both urban and rural areas. The most elemental device of the style as it was used in Boone County was the "sandwich" eave bracket, highly developed in more formally-derived examples and simply cut in vernacular examples. The overall massing of the Italianate house was varied, sometimes employing projecting gable-ends, as in the T-form house plan, or projecting semi-octagonal bays. The Italianate style typically involves corbeled chimneys, openings with one or more arch forms, and hoodmolds, modest or ornate, to lend a more varied texture to openings. Both gabled and hipped roofs appear, as do examples of wood and brick construction.

Italianate houses include:

BE-21: E.H. Baker House
BE-61: J.W. Berkshire House
BE-67: Rev. James A. Kirtley (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-94: Peckerwood
BE-111: Dr. James T. Grubbs House
BE-152: Henry Buckner House
BE-170: Henry Ingram House
BE-181: Joshua Tanner House
BE-185: Mrs. Conner House
BE-194: Odd Fellows Hall
BE-212: Percival Southgate House (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-214: W.L. Norman House
BE-228: 2212 Stephenson Road
BE-238: McCormick House
BE-242: John Powers House

BE-243: 14285 Brown Road
BE-252: John Cleek House
BE-275: Perry House
BE-285: Robert Blankenbeker House (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-303: J.L. Johnson House (Gothic Revival influence)
BE-311: Nathan Clements House
BE-312: Omar Hathaway Adams House
BE-334: J.H. Walton House
BE-336: Clore-Kite House
BE-339: J. S. Huey House
BE-345: Rice House
BE-347: Berkshire House
BE-357: Piatt House
BE-400: William Tanner House
BE-406: R. T. Clements House

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BE-628: Buckner House (Greek Revival
transitional)
BE-1069: 3924 Hathaway Road (Greek
Revival transitional)
BE-1076: Carpenter House

BE-995: 6614 Dixie Highway
BE-1020: Tucker House
BE-1068: J. W. Gaines House
BE-1088: Stevens Farm

Gothic Revival: The Gothic Revival style as it was applied to residential architecture in Boone County included small cottages as well as larger estate-scale suburban homes. Gothic Revival-style residential design incorporates steeply-pitched roofs, lancet-arched motifs, and finials and sawn barge-board in the eaves of the gable ends. Boone County Gothic Revival-style houses are seldom pure examples of the style, and often incorporate Greek Revival- and Italianate-style elements.

Gothic Revival-style domestic architecture in Boone County includes:

BE-2: 7247 East Bend Road
BE-28: Berkshire House
BE-63: Sidney Gaines House
BE-65: Randall House
BE-270: Tucker House
BE-294: William Glore House

BE-671: Gregory House
BE-907: Baptist Church Parsonage
BE-1033: T. A. Huey House
BE-1038: 11284 Big Bone Road
BE-1144: 2904 Second Street

Eastlake: Rather than a style of architecture, this term refers to a form of architectural decoration which was applied to homes dating from the 1880s and 1890s. Named for English furniture designer Charles Locke Eastlake, the decorative elements include wood turnings which range from the simple to the elaborate and are generally found on porches and balconies. Eastlake-style ornament is typically found on ornate Queen Anne- and Italianate-style homes,. But may also adorn otherwise-modest cottages without any other formal antecedents.

Queen Anne: The Queen Anne style is a generally eclectic mode of design christened in Britain when country manor houses were built using classical motifs applied to medieval forms. In America, the style gained popularity as one which employed diverse forms, materials, massing, roof types, and color. Queen Anne-style buildings also use varied materials or the same material (wood, for example) prepared with a variety of surface textures to simulate a multitude of materials or finishes. Roof lines are often complex, incorporating gables, gablets, dormers, eyebrow windows, and projecting profiles. Balconies and porches are typical of the style, as is varied fenestration, including art glass and multi-

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light "Queen Anne" window sash. The Queen Anne style appears in Boone County beginning ca. 1880 and continues to about the time of World War One as a local illustration of a popular national architectural style.

BE-17: Huey House
BE-32: Lyons House
BE-45: Noble House
BE-48: Stott House
BE-213: J. G. Tomlin House
BE-269: J. C Hughes House
BE-326: Emma Craig House
BE-614: Baker House (Colonial Revival
transitional)
BE-841: Patrick Farrall House
BE-845: Tuttle House

BE-864: 120 North Main Street
BE-865: 110 North Main Street
BE-869: Alan Gaines House
BE-870: Berry Johnson House
BE-873: 18 Locust Street
BE-879: 60 North Main Street
BE-903: 15 Depot Street
BE-1059: John E. Walton House
BE-1063: 4371 Burlington Pike
BE-1181: 6322 Pike Street
BE-1250: 43 South Main Street

Eclectic Design: Architectural eclecticism occurs in Boone County in two variant forms. In some cases, a combination of architectural styles appears on a single residence without a blurring of the distinction among each style. In other instances, styles merge to create an almost "new" style. Eclectic architecture is significant to Boone County between 1850 and 1910 because it illustrates the localization of a pervasive design trend in late nineteenth-century America.

Late Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Revivals: Just as the Greek war for independence ushered in the Greek Revival style in the second decade of nineteenth century, the Centennial of 1876 awakened a nationwide interest in the American Colonial era, including the architecture of the period. The Colonial Revival adapted seventeenth- and eighteenth-century design to contemporary use, sometimes matching closely their antecedents, but more often borrowing forms and details and adapting them to new design. Architecturally, the American Colonial Revival includes buildings executed in the Georgian Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival, with widespread adaptation within and among each. The Georgian Revival style was significant to Boone County as a local illustration of a national architectural style. Although the style appears less frequently in Boone County than the Craftsman/Bungalow style (see below), elements of the Colonial Revival style appear over a far longer period, from the beginnings of the twentieth century until the end of World War Two. The style as employed in Boone County features simple rectangular forms and balanced plans, with gabled or hipped roofs of medium pitch, accented front doors, and Georgian decorative features including

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quoins, fanlights, heavy cornices, and multi-light, double-hung windows.

Colonial Revival-style homes include:

BE-118: Alonzo Gaines House
BE-402: Henderson Hightower House
BE-403: Hightower Cottage
BE-433: 1139 Frogtown Road
BE-436: 440 Frogtown Road
BE-457: 1844 Petersburg Road
BE-523: Ellis House
BE-534: 1937 Richwood Road

BE-565: Simeon Tanner House (log core)
BE-614: Baker House (Queen Anne
transitional)
BE-910: Robert W. Jones House
BE-942: 121 South Main Street
BE-965: 7420 U.S. Route 42
BE-1023: Lustenberg House
BE-1042: George Sperti House
BE-1233: Nicholson House

Bungalow/Craftsman: In its purest form, the Bungalow is a modestly-scaled one-and-one-half-story home which in Boone County appears in wood, brick, stone, stuccoed tile, etc. Bungalows generally feature a laterally-oriented gable roof system with a broadly-sweeping integral roof which extends forward over a recessed front porch. Most Bungalows feature a dormer (gabled, shed, hipped, etc.) on the facade, providing additional light and floor space for an otherwise sparse upper story. In Boone County, the Bungalow became one of the favorite styles of design during the years between the World Wars. The Bungalow/Craftsman style is significant to Boone County as a local illustration of a national style which was produced in great numbers in most American cities and towns. This particular style also symbolizes rapid changes in the building industry in the first thirty years of the twentieth century. Bungalows in Boone County are nearly limited to the towns of Florence and Walton, communities which achieved economic growth early in the twentieth century by virtue of their key locations on leading rail and highway linkages near the eastern edge of the county. Craftsman/Bungalow style buildings also reflect the growing role of professional designers and architects, particularly from Cincinnati and from suburban Kenton and Campbell Counties to the east. The rise of this mode is also attributable to remote architectural currents, particularly those appearing in publications which contained plans promoting the style. Boone County examples of this style were listed in Section F, pages 20-22.

Tudor Revival: This twentieth-century residential style harkened back to English folk traditions and royal houses of the late Medieval period and came into fashion as part of Boone County's architectural legacy beginning c. 1910. Although the most significant examples date from between 1915 and

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1930, elements of the style continued to appear on homes built through the 1930s. In Boone County, Tudor Revival-style domestic architecture was executed more often in brick than in wood and it was characterized by steep roofs, usually gabled, and an asymmetrical profile and plan. The style employed varied fenestration, frequently incorporating at least one window with diamond-shaped lights, and openings capped with ogee or Tudor arches.

Surveyed example of this style include:

BE-372: Wallace House
BE-409: 10033 U.S. Route 42
BE-451: 9686 Gunpowder Road
BE-503: Dr. Nunley House
BE-584: Dueffel House and Office

BE-852: Jones House
BE-969: Faulconer-McHenry House
BE-991: 6711 Dixie Highway
BE-1225: 7321 U. S. Route 42

American Foursquare: Likely the most ubiquitous residential house form in America, the American Foursquare is almost more of a house type than an architectural style, but since it reflects conscious design efforts, it is included here with other formal styles of design. Foursquares were built continuously for the first forty years of the twentieth century and are found in nearly every community in the nation. Basically square in form, these houses occur in brick, wood, stuccoed tile, and stone. When built of wood, Foursquares may be finished with decorative siding incorporating clapboard, shiplap, and shingling on the same surface. Foursquares are generally two or three bays in width and have flat-topped fenestration and double-hung sash trimmed with modest molded heads. More lavish examples may incorporate art glass at conspicuous places. The hipped roof is most commonly used on the Foursquare, and often includes at least one dormer. American Foursquares usually have a one-story front porch, which is generally hipped-roofed, but may employ gabled or shed forms.

Significance: Eligible Property Type I buildings within Boone County fall under National Register Criterion C and typically are significant with reference to Historic Contexts I and V. Some may be eligible under Criterion A because of their significance to the County's settlement patterns and early development. In a limited number of cases, Criterion B eligibility may be derived from the association of a residence with individuals whose contribution to broader historical and cultural development patterns is of demonstrable consequence. In most cases however, these properties meet requirements for Criterion C as intact, representative examples of specific styles, which reflect construction practices and stylistic influences throughout the Period of Significance. Subsequent investigations may identify

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individually-eligible homes which are important as the work of regionally-prominent architects (such as Chester Disque of Covington) or prolific master builders or contractors (such as James McIntyre, William Batterson, George Nicholson, or John Clifton Mayhugh) or as examples of mass-produced houses drawn from mail-order catalog sources such as Sears Roebuck, Aladdin, or Montgomery Ward.

Many residential properties throughout the County retain a high degree of integrity and exhibit distinctive craftsmanship and ornamentation from their period of construction.

Registration Requirements: 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 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.

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.²¹ 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.²² Clearly, the presence of historic landscape features will enhance a property's integrity of setting.

If Property Type I are nominated under Criterion C, integrity of *design, materials, workmanship, and feeling* should be present, at a minimum. 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

²¹Thus, 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.

²²Integrity 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.

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a minimum and distinguishing architectural features (woodwork, exterior trim, etc.) should be intact.

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 materials include woodwork, moldings, doors, wall surfaces, etc. Exterior surface treatments, including brick, stone, and wood, should be intact. Within the context of Boone County residential architecture, the introduction of non-historic siding may not necessarily render a property ineligible for registration as long as the original fabric remains beneath the non-historic material, 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 and which was first covered in clapboard which was later clad in non-historic siding, may retain integrity, while a Queen Anne or Italianate home, originally graced by brackets, corbeled ornament, elaborate window surrounds—all of which were removed in the course of 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 Boone 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

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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 impacts adversely upon the overall historic character of the property.

Property Type II: Domestic Outbuildings

Description Throughout Boone County, on rural farmland, in crossroads settlement, and in village or city, domestic outbuildings are found in clear and identifiable association with a main house, either extant or destroyed. Most often seen in the field are smokehouses, cellars, privies, garages and tenant houses. Less often encountered are kitchens, wash houses, wood or coal houses, and buggy houses.

Property Subtype IIA: Kitchens/Wash Houses

Kitchens and wash houses are often difficult to distinguish from one another. They are typically one-story in height and have either lateral or front-facing gable roofs, with one or more windows and a single door. Entrances face the main house and the roof line is pierced by a single chimney. Boone County examples are almost always of wood construction. Kitchens were often incorporated into the main house at a later date. Excellent examples of kitchens can be found at the Phelps-Crisler Farm (BE-92), at BE- 1181 in Belleview, and on the Robert Grant Farm (BE- 1158). A smokehouse of unusually large scale, located on the J. Clore Farm (BE-332), is said to have been a community smokehouse where neighbors brought meat to be preserved. Kitchens incorporated into the main house well after their dates of construction include the Robert Blankenbeker House (BE-285) and the R. T. Clements House (BE-404). Wash houses can be found at the J. W. Crigler Farm (BE- 124), the Craven-Stephens Farm (BE-157) and the William A. Rouse House (BE-480).

Property Subtype IIB: Smokehouses

Smokehouses are one-story buildings constructed for the preserving and storing of meat. They are usually taller than they are wide and roofs are typically front-gabled, although a few Boone County

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examples have hipped roofs. A function of their use, smokehouses are tightly sealed to retain the curing smoke. Openings into smokehouses are generally confined to a single door and a gable vent. Some examples have extended front gables; the overhanging gable type harkens back to medieval Europe²³ Most smokehouses are of wood, although several larger Boone County farms retain brick smokehouses and one stone smokehouse was identified in the survey process.

Examples include the brick smokehouse adjacent to the Alonzo Gaines House (BE-118) in Hebron, which bears a distinctive signature in that bricks have been removed in a diamond-shaped pattern to provide ventilation. One of the few stone smokehouses in the county can be seen on the John Hartman Farm (BE-666) near Hamilton; another can be found on the B P. Fowler farm (BE-284) near Union. A comparatively urban example is found in Burlington at the Tousey House (BE-136).

Property Subtype IIC: Cellars

Root or fruit cellars were used in association with the keeping of produce or canned goods, providing underground storage protected from extreme fluctuations in temperature. Cellars are generally built of fieldstone or quarried limestone. The few Boone County cellars constructed during the mid-twentieth century--before the advent of rural electrification rendered such structures nonessential--are generally of concrete block. Three major types have been identified in the county. *Hillside cellars* are cut into a slope with the outward-facing wall buttressed for stability; examples are found at the Crisler Farm (BE-162) and at BE-513. Also found in Boone County is the *circular stone cellar*, built of precisely-fitted quarried limestone, with a domical roof covered with earth and pierced by a vent pipe. These distinctive structures are found primarily on Irish-American farmsteads in the vicinity of Verona, but are also found elsewhere in the county on farms associated with the Irish or Scots-Irish. An example is found in association with the Marsh-Eggleston House (BE-1070). The third type, more rarely encountered, is the *combination* or *two-level cellar*. The upper portion of these structures, built of wood with a gabled roof, encloses a stairway leading down to the underground storage area. In some cases, the upper portion of a combination cellar may house a smokehouse or other domestic utility. Examples of this third sub-type are found on the J. A. Smith Farm (BE-423) on Longbranch Road and at the McFee-Riddell Farm (BE-1238), in Francisville.

²³See Glassie, Henry *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1971).

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Property Subtype IID: Privies

The humblest, yet one of the most essential of domestic outbuildings, the privy was a universal feature of Boone County farms and towns alike before indoor plumbing became almost universally available in the late twentieth century. Privies are of wood frame construction with gabled or shed roofs and are usually clad in vertical wood siding. Virtually all those identified in surveys are single, one-hole structures; one three-hole example is a notable exception. While nearly all privies in the county are of purely utilitarian design, they may employ some sort of high-style ornament, such as decorative window treatments. Many privies are extant throughout Boone County, but many more have been destroyed with the advent of community or on-lot sewerage systems. Both privies and their former sites may also contain significant archaeological deposits. The most distinctive privy found in Boone County is at BE-591; it is Gothic Revival-inspired from building, with paired lancet-arched windows.

Property Subtype IIE: Garages

As automobiles gained widespread use in the second through fourth decade of the twentieth century, garages became a familiar feature of the Boone County cultural landscape. Typically, garages are of one-story, rectilinear in form, and purely utilitarian in design. The majority are of wood frame construction, with front-facing gabled roofs. Some more substantial garages are of concrete block, with hipped roofs. In a few cases, garages may have been designed in concert with their main houses. The majority of garages are freestanding buildings, sited at varying distances from the main house. Bungalows of the 1920s and 30s may incorporate integral basement-level garages with access gained from a driveway that winds around the rear of the house. A few large farms of the early- to mid-twentieth century include two-story garages with living space for farm workers on the upper level.

Examples of this property type include the Robert Jones Garage in Walton, which harmonizes in its design with the main house and a particularly significant example at Rosegate (BE-200).

Property Subtype IIF: Tenant Houses

Many large farms of the nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century included one or more houses for tenants or farmworkers. Tenant houses are modest dwellings, almost always of wood, standing one story high with facades of two to four bays; a single chimney or stovepipe punctuates the roofline. Most have pier foundations of stone or concrete block, which may have been infilled with block or concrete at a later date. Nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century tenant houses usually have hall-and-parlor or saddlebag plans. Some include a privy or smokehouse in the rear yard. Tenant

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houses are typically located adjacent to the lane leading to the main farm or in fields remote from the main residence. Tenant houses remained in widespread use until the era of World War Two. While many examples of this property subtype are still extant, others have been converted to new uses (such as tobacco stripping rooms), some are used for storage, and many others are vacant. A few became primary residences after farms were subdivided, or after the main house was demolished.

Examples of this subtype include the buildings at 1139 Frogtown Road (BE-433) and the 1888 building on the Hastings property (BE-323).

Property Type IIG: Agricultural Outbuildings

Dotting the cultural landscape of rural Boone County is a rich collection of outbuildings associated with the county's historic and present agricultural heritage. These buildings running the gamut from small-scale corn cribs and milkhouses to imposing English barns and bank barns. Property Type IIF buildings are of generally of wood construction, and include examples in log, timber framing and lighter balloon frame. Some rest on continuous stone foundations, while others are supported on stone piers.

The physical arrangement of farm outbuildings differs according to their use, the topography of the farm, the size of the farmstead and the disposition of the farmer. The most common arrangement for farm buildings is an approximate U-shape around a driveway. In such cases the primary barn is often located at the end of the drive (Marietta Gaines Farm, BE-108). Some farms, however, feature buildings are aligned in neat rows parallel to the road, with the primary barn at the end farthest from the house (Nathan Hind Farm, BE-230). On some farm complexes, the house and primary barn are placed on axis, both facing the road (Nathan Clements Farm, BE-311). On steep, hilly land, buildings may be grouped closely together on level ground, either directly behind the main house (D. Clements Farm, BE-1034) or in a neat row beside it (John J. Walton Farm, BE-14).

The siting of barns also is a function of their use. Tobacco barns are built on level ground; they may be grouped among other buildings, set beside the road, or placed in cultivated fields. On larger farms with more than one tobacco barn, at least one is usually found in a field at a distance from--and often out of sight of--other structures. Dairy barns are usually surrounded by supporting structures such as milkhouses or silos. On hilly farms they may be banked against a slope. Large farms generally contain one or more discrete clusters of outbuildings (White Farm, BE-4).

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Property Subtype IIG(1): Log Barns

Like their homes, the earliest barns built by settlers were of log construction. These simple, single-pen enclosures for livestock and grain storage were built of unhewn logs, or rough-hewn timbers secured by V-notching. Later, many of these rudimentary structures were enclosed within a larger barn of timber-frame or light-frame construction. Because of this somewhat protective arrangement, several of these venerable log structures have survived. On the William Riley farm near Beaverlick (BE-253) is a single-crib barn, built of unhewn logs, enveloped in the mid-nineteenth century within a massive, timber-frame bank barn built into the slope of a hill. Another single-crib structure, this one of hewn logs, can be found inside a mid-nineteenth-century timber-frame barn on Bullittsville Road (BE-514; demolished). The Glore log barn (BE-294), another illustration of the use of unhewn logs, is the only double-crib barn identified in the county. Carefully preserved within a new, wooden super-structure, the barn is protected from the elements and remains in good condition.

Property Subtype IIG(2): English Barns

One of the most common barn types from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries is the English or side-entry barn. As the name implies, it originated in England and was "diffused westward from such points as Puritan New England, southwestern Pennsylvania, and the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of the South Atlantic states. It then entered Kentucky during the earliest days of settlement, but was not accepted."²⁴ The entrance is centered in the long side and opens to a driveway extending through the center of the barn, flanked by stabling areas. "There is an open hay loft at the second level at each side. The driveway is generally closed off at each end by large double doors, while smaller doors lead from the driveway into the livestock stables."²⁵

Mid-nineteenth-century English barns are often built of hewn timbers secured by mortise and tenon. Post-Civil War English barns are generally built of timbers sawn either by vertical or circular saws, although some, like the Omar Hathaway Adams House (BE-312) incorporate hewn beams salvaged from earlier structures. In barns built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the primary timbers may be secured by mortise and tenon and pegged while the secondary supports are nailed. Those built in the 1920s and 1930s are of light-frame construction, with supports nailed together. The three-part configuration of the English barn, with a center drive extending from side to side and flanked by stabling areas, remained constant over time; later examples, however, are generally taller and are smaller in scale, such as that found on the Dance Farm (BE-1213). Foundations are of drylaid fieldstone on the earliest examples; they may consist of piers under the outer corners and

²⁴Montell and Morse, *op. cit.* p. 76.

²⁵*Ibid.*

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main supports, or may be continuous along perimeter walls. By the early years of the twentieth century, concrete block or poured concrete were in widespread use (see the Jamison Aylor Farm, BE-1230). The oldest drive doors are hinged, although these have often been replaced with newer doors hung on sliding metal tracks.

One of the best-preserved English barns in the county is the B. F. Rogers Barn (BE-1244), built c. 1840 as a livestock barn and still in active use. Carefully maintained by the same family since construction, it retains its original framing system, three-part interior arrangement, poplar siding (never painted or stained), roof boards, and wood flooring. Sheds added to either side and to the rear do not significantly diminish its integrity. Two other well-preserved English barns can be found on the John J. Walton Farm (BE-I 4) on Burlington Pike.

Property Subtype 2G(3): Aisled Barns

Aisled barns were built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century to house livestock. Built on an impressive scale, they are among the most imposing features of the Boone County agricultural landscape. Narrow and rectangular in plan, they are built of heavy timber frame construction and rest on raised stone foundations. Entrance is through the gable end, with the center drive extending from gable and gable. The drive is flanked by stabling areas and by cribs for feed storage, raised on stone piers. The steeply-pitched roof is sometimes crowned by a cupola. The manner in which such barns were used is suggested by that of the Riley Farm (BE-396), which housed sheep on one side and horses on another. Aisled barns are most commonly found on large farms in the western river corridor. One of the best examples, built in the late nineteenth century, is the Nathan Walton Barn (BE-66) on Petersburg Road, which has recently been restored. Another well-preserved example can be seen on the nearby Kirtley Farm (BE-67).

Property Subtype IIG(4): Bank Barns

While uncommon in the gentler terrain of eastern Boone County, bank barns are a common feature of the farms of the hilly western river corridor. Bank barns, as the name suggests, are built into a slope or banked into a side hill, with entrances at both levels. On upper level is "a spacious area designed solely for the storage of hay. The expanse is broken only by support poles interspersed throughout. . ."²⁶ Cattle are housed on the lower level. Some bank barns, including the Surface-Noel Barn (BE-387), incorporate an earthen access ramp leading to the upper level. "The access ramp may be elevated at the proper angle by making a rock or concrete fill or by literally positioning the barn against a mound of earth, thus making a natural entrance to the second level a reality"²⁷

²⁶*Ibid.*

²⁷*Ibid.*

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A representative example of a bank barn of the early 20th century can be found on the Oscar Huey Farm (BE-305) on Setter Road. The upper level serves as is a large, open hayloft, while the lower story, built into the hillside, is partitioned into stalls for cattle. The barn is built on a deep stone foundation, some sections of which have been replaced by concrete block, and exhibits pegged primary supports and light-framed secondary members. Part of a farm established in the early nineteenth century, the Huey Barn is said to be a replacement for an earlier barn on the same site.²⁸ Another timber frame bank barn of similar configuration is the Robert Grant stock barn (BE-1 158) on Petersburg Road, also dating from the early twentieth century.

Property Subtype IIG(5): Tobacco Barns

Perhaps the most common barn type in all of Boone County is the tobacco barn, intended for the air-curing of burley tobacco. Tobacco barns are rectangular in form, with forward-facing gables. They feature tall, narrow, hinged panels in side walls for adjustable ventilation to regulate the passage and evaporation of moisture in the curing process. On most examples, the center drive extends from gable to gable; a few feature side drives. The earliest examples were of timber-frame construction, with later examples constructed of light wood frame. Near the end of the Period of Significance, in the 1940s, a barn plan with continuous roofline "monitor" ventilator was promoted by the Kentucky Agricultural Department.²⁹ This design became very popular in the county and numerous representations were found during survey, including barns on the Flynn Farm (BE-679), as well as also BE-532, -533, -460. Tobacco barns often had attached, single-story tobacco stripping sheds, with shed roofs and small windows; sometimes these were added at a later date.

Many well-preserved tobacco barns are found in Boone County. Among the best examples are those on the Webster Farm (BE-697) near Verona, the Baker Farm (BE-731) near Hume, and the White Farm (BE-4) on East Bend Road. All date from the early twentieth century and utilize timber frame construction. A sheep shed was later appended to the Baker barn. The White barn is the only one known to be associated with a specific builder; it was built for the owner's father by a contractor named Tanner from Williamstown, about whom nothing else has been learned.³⁰

Property Subtype IIG(6): Dairy Barns

The former importance of dairying in Boone County is attested by the many surviving dairy barns, silos and milkhouses extant throughout the county. The English form proved most popular for

²⁸Warminski, *op. cit.*, p. 72

²⁹*Ibid.*

³⁰Personal communication from Betsy Maurer Ligon, cited in Warminski, p. 72.

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nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century dairy barns. The ground floor is devoted to cow stalls, with a large hayloft above. One of the finest and best-preserved examples is the E.M. Gaines barn (BE-85), built during the late nineteenth century. The barn's use of painted siding with decorative notched trim displays a concern for aesthetics that sets it apart from most other examples. An excellent example of a somewhat later period is the J. E. Morris Barn on Turfway Road (BE-578), dated 1910. Another English dairy barn of the early twentieth century, utilizing timber frame construction, is on the Kelly Farm (BE-027).

The gambrel roof barn, which allowed for more storage of hay, gained popularity in the 1920s. Entry is through the gable end, and leads to a center drive. Gambrel barns are generally of hybrid construction, with primary supports pegged together and secondary framing members nailed. Some examples have hipped hay hoods. Good examples of gambrel-roofed barns include the Terrill Barn (BE-1159) on Petersburg Road and the Andrews Barn (BE-442) on Camp Ernst Road. The gambrel form remained popular through the 1940s; later examples may have a steeper, more angular roof pitch and utilize light frame construction. Good examples of 1940s gambrel barns can be seen on the property of Eaton Sand and Gravel near Belleview (BE-1162) and on the Kirtley Farm (BE-67).

The middle years of the twentieth century saw the development of an innovative new barn type: the "hoop" or "rainbow"-roof barn. Hoop-roof barns are characterized by a wide, arched roof of distinctive, semicircular form. The roof is supported by laminated wooden trusswork that eliminated the need for internal supports. While uncommon in the county, hoop roof barns are a distinctive feature of the landscape. A good example, built as a dairy barn in the 1940s, is BE-53 1. Inside, cow stanchions (since removed) flanked the central runway; a ladder offers access to the haymow above, which has a floor of tongue-and-groove hardwood. A concrete block milk shed adjoins the south elevation. Cow weathervanes crown the roof and hint at the original use. Other hoop roof barns can be found on the Turner Farm (BE-677) and at 2155 North Bend Road (BE-1030).

Some barns defy easy categorization. The large, combination stock/tobacco barn found on the Frazier Farm (BE-399) exhibits a broad front gable and stone foundation. The barn is composed of five distinct sections, each with its own doorway. From left to right, these include a milking parlor, with concrete stalls and floor; two low-ceilinged equipment storage areas, set under a central haymow); a central driveway, with stalls and haymow on either side; and a tobacco stripping shed, apparently added some years later. The exterior is covered in vertical siding.

Property Type IIF buildings other than those on farm complexes include the following:

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BE-66: Nathan Walton Barn (aisled plan)
BE-421: Longbranch Road (timber frame stock barn)
BE-442: Andrews Barn (early twentieth-century gambrel barn)
BE-443: Tobacco barn(small timber frame tobacco/stock barn)
BE-514: Log barn in timber frame enclosure
BE-516: English barn (timber frame)
BE-531: Hoop-roof dairy barn
BE-567: English stock barn
BE-663: Emerson Bam (mid-twentieth century dairy barn)
BE-685: timber frame tobacco barn
BE-717: timber frame stock barn
BE-737: timber frame stock barn
BE-805: timber frame English barn
BE-819: Cluster barn (timber frame stock barn)
BE-846: Tuemler Barn (timber frame stock/dairy barn)
BE-1040: Huey Barn, Setter Road
BE-1072: English barn, Woolper Road
BE-1106: Mail Pouch barn, South Fork Church Road
BE-1159: Terrell Barn, Petersburg Road (stock barn)
BE-1160: Terrell Dairy Barn, Petersburg Road (gambrel roof)
BE-1161: stock barn, corner Petersburg and Lawrenceburg Ferry Roads
BE-1162: barn on Belleview Road, Eaton Sand property (1940s, with gambrel roof)
BE-1183: Scott Barn, Waterloo Road (gambrel roof)
BE-1207: Louden Tobacco Barn, Kentucky Route 18 (mid-twentieth century)
BE-1208: horse barn, Rabbit Hash Road
BE-1209: stock barn, Hathaway Road
BE-1217: stock barn at Belleview Sand & Gravel property
BE-1218: dairy barn, Belleview Sand & Gravel property (gambrel roof)
BE-1222: Rector Barn, East Bend Road
BE-1224: Pope Barn, Green Road

Other Agricultural Outbuildings

Milkhouses Milkhouses stored milk before the arrival of the milk wagon or truck. They are modestly-scaled diminutive buildings with front-gabled or hipped roofs and while they are most often built of durable, easy-to-clean concrete block, they may also be of frame construction. Milkhouses may feature forward-facing gables or, in the case of some concrete block examples, hipped roofs. They often retain the concrete tubs used for milk storage and to comply with health department regulations, interior walls are whitewashed. Most date from the 1930s through the 1950s. Milkhouses are generally located adjacent to the dairy barn, near the farm drive or facing the road (BE-3); large farms may have more than one (Harper-Rucker Farm, BE-117). a one-story, concrete-block milkhouse with hipped roof

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(BE-388) or gabled roof. The former milk shed, dating from the 1950s, outside the Period of Significance, is of a type commonly seen in the area; it is of concrete block with a gabled roof and shingled gables front and rear (BE-394).

Silos Silos are tall, upright structures designed to store green fodder. The oldest examples found in the field, dating from the early to mid-twentieth century, are of concrete tiles banded with adjustable metal staves (BE-388, -460). These examples are relatively uncommon and are usually found in poor condition. Metal silos post-dating the period of Significance (dating from the 1950s and 1960s) are most often encountered in Boone County. Silos often stand adjacent to their associated dairy barns, but may also be located at some distance away; they are often placed in pairs.

Corncribs Corncribs are designed for dry storage of corn, to protect it from the elements and provide air circulation. To discourage rodents, they are elevated on piers of stone, block or clay tile (BE-399). Corncribs are typically narrow, rectangular structures, with gabled or backward-sloping shed roofs and are usually built of wood, with vertical or horizontal slats for ventilation. Because log construction allowed for air circulation, this building mode proved ideal for corncribs and continued to be used for that purpose into the twentieth century.³¹ The log corncrib on the Hodges Farm (BE-675), for example, was built by the owners' father ca. 1910-20.

A common feature of larger farms is the drive-through corncrib with open passage for wagon or tractor, and additional space for implement storage. Both center-drive and side-drive examples can be found in the county, with the former more numerous. Drive-through corncribs were built from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, with oldest examples, seen on the White Farm (BE-4) and the Rogers Farm (BE-I 1), of timber-frame construction. Later examples such as that on the Sperti Farm (BE-1042) employ light wood framing.

More than any other agricultural outbuilding, corncribs differ according to the practices of the farmer and the materials at hand, and as a group exhibit considerable variety. The crib on the John J. Walton Farm (BE-14) breaks with the traditional, rectangular or boxlike form by utilizing inwardly-sloping sides. One of the corncribs on the aforementioned White Farm (BE-4) was built by the owners from snow fencing.

Chicken houses Chicken houses are low, rectangular structures with shed roofs and are almost always of frame construction and usually include a row of south-facing windows to maximize

³¹Hutslar, Donald A. **The Architecture of Migration: Log Construction in the Ohio Country, 1750-1850** (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1986), p. 144.

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heat and light during the winter (T. Gaines Farm, BE-1228). Most chicken houses date from the early to mid-twentieth century, when the raising of chickens was an important part of the agricultural economy.

Significance: Modest and stylistically conservative as they are, Property Type II buildings are nonetheless National Register-eligible under Criterion C, as examples of particular architectural types and the reflection of specific methods of construction. These properties may also be eligible under Criterion A, when they provide identifiable links to settlement patterns or to specific ethnic groups whose contribution to the cultural history of the County can be substantiated. These properties are generally associated with Historic Contexts I and IV. Beyond individual eligibility, most Property Type II buildings will be treated as contributing features within the context of a nomination a farmstead or complex of related agricultural buildings.

Registration requirements: Property Type II buildings must exhibit readily identifiable features of particular building types and/or must be associated with particular development patterns within the 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 II 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 Boone County's agricultural economy for example) and for their architectural significance. Integrity of *design* for Property Type II 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 II 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 the historic character of Property Type II resources is heavily dependent upon the maintenance of their exterior finishes (little architectural embellishment is typically present on such buildings), the introduction of non-historic siding renders a property ineligible for registration.

Integrity of *workmanship* for Property Type II 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.)

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Such workmanship is apparent throughout Boone 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 II 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 II resource will not generally impair its integrity.

Property Type II 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 II 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 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 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 III: Fences and Walls

Description: Dotting the cultural landscape of Boone County is a diverse collection of fences and walls, in varying condition. Most of these small-scale structures originally served a purely functional, rather than decorative, role. With the passage of time, however, fences have become recognized as aesthetic features which exhibit distinctive craftsmanship and, in the case of iron fences, artistry, and provide an overall "softening" of the landscape while retaining their earlier utilitarian function. Dating individual examples of this property type is nearly impossible, since record-keeping associated with such mundane landscape features is rare; only factory-produced iron fences offer any dependable method of dating, if designs can be linked with dated production catalogs.

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Property Subtype IIIA: Dry-Laid Stone Walls or Rock Fences

These appear in various reaches of the county, but are most plentiful in the southern portion of the area, in the vicinity of Verona--a hilly region with an abundance of stone. This particular section of Boone County was settled in the mid-nineteenth century by Irish immigrants and anecdotal oral tradition suggests the rock fences were built by stonemasons of Irish descent. During the twentieth century, rock was crushed for the construction of roadbeds and some walls may also have been pulverized for fertilizer. At the time of writing, sections of rock fencing can be found--albeit often in a dilapidated state--in remote or wooded sites, along meandering creekbeds, or as the last vestiges of lost homesteads.

Property Subtype IIIB: Plank Fences

Painted wooden plank fencing was one of the most popular materials for enclosing pastures during the nineteenth century and through the middle years of the twentieth. These traditional landscape features have been supplanted by barbed wire, creosote- or pressure-treated wood or even vinyl.

Property Subtype IIIC: Iron Fencing

Wrought- and cast iron fencing once enclosed the front lawns of many properties in Boone County. Scrap drives during both World Wars took heavy tolls on such decorative elements, as did neglect, damage by motorized vehicles, and the ravages of continuous exposure to the elements. Very few examples of these fences remain in the county; extant examples typically include straight runs of vertical members affixed to horizontal rails which are set into the ground either in concrete or by "leading" into stone footers. Gates are usually set at the point where a sidewalk leads from the main or secondary entrances to the house. Gates typically bear a cast plaque identifying the manufacturer of the fence.

Intact iron fences are found at the Riley Farm (BE-396), at the Duncan Farm (BE-79), at the Hughes Farm (BE-254) and at the McGlasson House (BE-782).

Property Subtype IIID: Picket Fences

Historic photographs from Boone County suggest that picket fences were once a common sight in rural and town settings alike; few historic examples of this fence type have survived. Where picket fences do survive, they are of wood, with narrow vertical "pickets" attached to the front sides of horizontal rails. The horizontal rails are mounted onto larger vertical posts which are set into the ground and provide stability to the overall structure. Hinged gates are typically found at entrance points leading to the associated house.

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Significance: Property Type III resources constitute distinctive landscape features associated with other property types in Boone County. These structures reflect not only the skill and craftsmanship of master builders (in the laying-up of a stone wall, for example), but also artistic qualities reflected in the design and fabrication of an iron fence. These resources could be eligible individually under Criterion C, or, more likely, would be considered to be contributing features which appear in association with other eligible property types.

Registration requirements: Property Type III resources may be eligible under Criterion C. In order to be eligible, they must exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship or artistry and must be shown to retain a high proportion of historic material. In the majority of cases, their eligibility will be as a contributing element within the context of an eligible or contributing property with associated landscape features (outbuildings, fences, etc.).

Integrity of *design* for Property Type III resources will be present if the overall form of a resource is essentially unimpaired.

Property Type III resources retain integrity of *materials* if the essential historic elements of the resource are unaltered. Where non-historic materials have been introduced (replacement components, for example), such modifications must not have destroyed the significant character-defining features of the resource. A high proportion of historic materials (stone, brick, wood, metal, etc.) should be intact.

Integrity of *workmanship* for Property Type III resources is reflected in the presence of essentially unaltered masonry, wood, or metal, reflecting the craftsmanship required to assemble the objects themselves. Such workmanship is apparent throughout Boone County and is indicative of the level of skill available in the area throughout the Period of Significance.

The integrity of *feeling* which must be retained by eligible Property Type III resources is expressed by the minimally-altered character of the objects, exhibiting a significant proportion of intact historic character-defining features.

Integrity of *association* needs not be present in order for a Property Type II resource to be eligible for registration.

Property Type IV: Cemeteries

Description: During the antebellum era, most burials occurred in family graveyards. This practice

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was one of the mainstays of Southern cultural tradition identified by John Stilgoe, who noted, "Southern colonists buried their loved ones in private plots consecrated sometimes by clergymen but more often by lay prayer."³² Beginning in the 1860s and following national trends, a number of Boone County churches and communities established cemeteries. Nonetheless, the long-held custom of family graveyards persisted well into the twentieth century. Cemeteries can still be found on many farms; they are usually surrounded by mature trees, often cedars, and may be enclosed by a plank, woven wire, stone or (most rarely) an iron fence.³³ Church and community cemeteries tend to be better maintained than many of the family cemeteries, which often fall into disrepair as families die or leave the area.

Significance: Burial grounds are significant as the reflection of society's approach to death. As a group, 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."³⁴ Viewing the overall landscape characteristics which define the character of a community, cemeteries can also be eligible as contributing elements in historic districts.

Registration Requirements: Property Type IV 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 in Boone County). They must also possess integrity of *feeling* and *association*, being clearly tied to a particular community, religious organization, or significant family associated with one of the historic contexts of Boone 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

³² Stilgoe, John R. *Common Landscape of America 1580-1845* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982), p. 229.

³³ A necrogeographical study of Boone County could further elucidate the various traditional funerary practices which were current during the Period of Significance. See, for example, Kniffen, Fred, "Necrogeography in the United States," *Geographical Review* 57 (1967), pp. 426-427 or Taylor, David L., "Necrogeography of the Allen Springs, Kentucky Quadrangle," unpublished MSS, Western Kentucky University, 1977.

³⁴ National Register Bulletin 16, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997).

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therein, be they the products of anonymous or identified traditional folk artisans³⁵ 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."³⁶

Property Type V: Historic Districts

Description: As defined in National Register Bulletin 16A, historic districts are collections of historic resources which possess "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.." Within Boone County, two types of historic districts occur, residential and commercial. Each of these two sub-types contain physically-cohesive collections of individual buildings of diverse, similar, or identical function (historic and current), which are located within a geographical area whose boundaries can be readily defined by the character of the properties found within.

Boone County historic districts include portions of the county seat at Burlington (NR, 1989) as well as eligible areas of South Main Street in Walton, portions of Verona, and much of the villages of Petersburg and Belleview.

Property Subtype VA: Residential Historic Districts

These districts contain domestic architecture built throughout the Period of Significance of the County. Styles found within these district run the gamut from vernacular cottages and I-houses to American Foursquares and Bungalows. Residential neighborhoods often are characterized by tree-lined streets and generous front- side- and rear-yard setback. The scale of design is generally confined to two stories, with some one-story and story-and-one-half cottages interspersed with more ostentatious dwellings. Residential districts also include members of other associated property types, including religious and educational architecture, outbuildings, fences, etc.

Property Subtype VB: Commercial Historic Districts

These historic district include the traditional central and neighborhood business districts of communities throughout Boone County. Since Boone County was never a major commercial center, resources of this subtype are small in scale, and generally serve only the population with which they

³⁵See 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.

³⁶*How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1982), p.. 57.

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are immediately associated. Buildings are built one, two, and three stories in height. Construction within commercial historic districts is usually dense with some buildings built flush with one another, with little or no setback from the public right-of-way. Commercial districts may also contain small-scale industrial buildings as well as institutional properties including churches, meeting halls, and school buildings, along with a small proportion of domestic architecture, often converted to commercial use. The Burlington Historic District is a mixed-use district listed in the National Register in 1979.

Significance: Historic districts are significant under National Register Criterion A, or C, or both. With reference to Criterion A, these resources reflect the course of residential and commercial development of nearly two centuries in Boone County. Historic districts are clearly representative of the patterns of land use, subdivision, residential development, and/or commerce in the county during the Period of Significance. Additional significance is derived if districts retain clear linkages to individuals of transcendent importance in Boone County's history. Districts may be significant for their reflection of cultural patterns associated with commerce—a collection of workers' housing, for example. Districts qualify in terms of Criterion C significance by representing specific examples styles of design or methods of construction or which are the product of a designer or builder whose role in the county is clearly definable.

Registration requirements: In order to be eligible for registration, Property Type V 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 and landscape features. With respect to integrity of *association*, districts must be associated with specific patterns in the development of Boone County, i.e., commercial development, the rise of residential neighborhoods, industry, etc. Integrity of *workmanship* is achieved in districts by their exhibition of the skills and abilities of the master builders, architects, and anonymous contractors evident on the buildings erected the buildings contained therein. 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

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the context of this property type as a whole.

Property Type VI: Commercial and Industrial Architecture

Description: The majority of the historic commercial and industrial architecture within Boone County lies within the settled communities such as Burlington, Florence, Walton, etc.

Commercial/industrial buildings vary in height between one and three stories. Multi-story commercial buildings typically have retail space on the first story and residential or office space above. Construction materials vary between wood and brick. Fenestration on Property Type VI buildings varies widely but generally incorporates tall and narrow openings and double-hung sash. Window forms include flat-topped as well as round- and segmental-arched, capped with plain lintels or with brick voussoirs. Most roofs are flat or slope gently from front to rear. A small number of buildings retain elements from historic cast iron storefronts.

Modifications typically found on Property Type VI buildings include the application of artificial siding, the alteration of fenestration and the replacement of sash, and storefront modifications.

Examples of this property type include:

Industrial Properties

BE-01: Cristy Coal Dock	BE-1057: Roberts Mill
BE-30: Boone County Distillery Scales Office	BE-1197: Rabbit Hash Ironworks
BE-664: Thomas Kennedy Tobacco Warehouse	

Commercial Properties

BE-350: Gaines Tavern (NR, 1980 and more residential than commercial)	BE-1168: Belleview Store
BE-40: Schramm's Tavern	BE-37: Loder House (NR, 1988)
BE-184: Florence Hotel (NR, 1988)	BE-140: Boone House Hotel (NR, 1979)
BE-194: Florence Odd fellows Lodge	BE-384: Boone Lodge No. 304 (demolished)
BE-330: Rabbit Hash General Store (NR, 1988)	BE-301: Normansville Store
BE-723: Conner-Arnold Store	BE-1046: Kite Grocery
BE-1080: Idlewild Store	BE-721: Mercantile Hat Store
BE-113: Constance Post Office	BE-114: George W. Kottmyer Store
BE-213: William C. Tanner Building	BE-192: William C. Tanner Building
BE-217: Franks and Fry Hardware	BE-186: Lindsey Commercial Building
BE-233: Chandler Variety Store	BE-801: Hempfling Grocery Store
BE-630: C.W. Myers General Store	BE-886: Richey Drugstore
BE-633: Arnold Candy Store	BE-887: 3 North Main Street
	BE-897: 12 South Main Street

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BE-634: C.W. Myers Building (demolished)

Mixed-Use Commercial

BE-36: Post Office and Masonic Lodge

BE-384: Boone Lodge 304

BE-194: Odd Fellows Hall

BE-44: Crisler House

BE-218: Rosa King Hotel

Banks

BE-193: Florence Deposit Bank

BE-216: Walton Equitable Bank

BE-834: Verona Deposit Bank

BE-250: Duck Head Inn

BE-637: Devon Motor Lodge

BE-898: Dixie State Bank

BE-1166: Citizens Deposit Bank

BE-119: Hebron Deposit Bank (NR, 1988)

BE-150: Boone County Deposit Bank (in Burlington NR district, 1979)

BE-139: Peoples Deposit Bank (in Burlington NR district, 1979)

BE-47: Farmers Bank of Petersburg (NR, 1988)

Transportation-Related

BE-260: Beaverlick Garage

BE-1081: Idlewild Garage

BE-755: Prable Garage

BE-1122: Helms Garage

BE-835: Verona Garage

BE-017: shotgun house cluster

BE-021: Verona Railroad District

BE-582: 10496 Dixie Highway

BE-025: Lock and Dam No. 38, Ohio River

BE-584: Dueffel House and Office

BE-637: Devon Motor Lodge

BE-653: Southern Railroad bridge

BE-845: Tuttle House

BE-956: Southern Railroad Overpass

BE-1194: 6283 Riverside Drive

BE-116: Anderson Ferry District

Modes of design of Property Type VI buildings include:

Italianate: The predominate architectural style for nineteenth-century commercial design, Italianate buildings are distinctive for tall, narrow window proportions and for the cornice which caps the facade. Cornices are generally of wood, brick, or metal.

Vernacular Commercial Design: Nineteenth- and early twentieth-century vernacular commercial architecture is significant to Boone County as a demonstration of the role of local builders in providing straightforward, workmanlike, utilitarian commercial buildings throughout the county. Appearing both in urban and rural areas, these buildings are simple rectangular blocks, usually with gabled roofs, built of either wood frame or brick masonry. Exterior ornament is typically simple, usually limited to lintels over the openings or to cornices. Formal stylistic influences are minimal, and the chief attribute that separates vernacular commercial structures of this period from those built earlier is the

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builder's clear objective to portray the building's commercial function so as to differentiate it from residential architecture.

Significance: Property Type VI buildings are generally eligible under National Register Criterion A, representing the patterns of commerce and industry in Boone County and under Criterion C, as representative examples of particular styles of architecture. Their significance is drawn from their position as indicators of the settlement, growth, and maturity of the area corresponding to the relative prosperity which followed commercial and industrial development within Boone County.

Registration Requirements: Property Type VI resources must be shown to be clearly reflective of the Criterion ~~A~~ pattern of mercantile and industrial development with Boone 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 resources 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 22, page —). 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 VI 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.

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Property Type VI 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 VI 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 is apparent throughout Boone 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 VI 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 VI resource will not generally impair its integrity.

Property Type VI 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 VI 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 as fashion that, if removed in the future, would not impact adversely upon the overall historic character of the property.

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Property Type VII: Religious Architecture

Description: Boone County's religious properties include church buildings and church-related cemeteries. Religious architecture is executed in both brick and wood and is generally modest in scale. Some incorporate steeples and belfries, while others do not. Religious architecture is dispersed throughout the County.



The Gunpowder Church congregation dates from 1812. This building, which has been converted for use as a barn, dates from the 1850s and incorporates many of the modest characteristics of early Boone County religious architecture.

Alterations to Property Type VII buildings are often confined to the construction of additions to accommodate increased levels of religious programming. Some use of non-historic siding is evident.

The earliest religious buildings in Boone County were of log construction; none of these has survived. Early ecclesiastical design typically employs wood or brick, with a front-facing gable roof and a comparatively narrow facade punctuated by modestly-detailed paired doors with a transom sash. Some church buildings incorporate a louvered belfry atop the facade. Among these simple edifices are the Sand Run Baptist, the East Bend Baptist, and the Taylorsport Community Church.

Examples of Property Type VII include:

BE-82: Bullitsburg Baptist Church
BE-171: Hopeful Lutheran Church (NR, 1988)
BE-235: St. Patrick's Church
BE-983: First Baptist Church
BE-225: Salem Baptist Church
BE-248: South Fork Christian Church
BE-253: Beaverlick Christian Church
BE-296: Big Bone Methodist Church (NR, 1988)
BE-49: Petersburg Christian Church (NR, 1988)
BE: Burlington Methodist Church (Burlington
NR historic district, 1979)
BE-320: East Bend Baptist Church

BE-322: East Bend Methodist Church (NR, 1988)
BE-207: Richwood Presbyterian Church
BE-6: Belleview Church of Christ
BE-356: Sand Run Baptist Church
BE-1248: Zion Baptist Church
BE-120: Hebron Pentecostal Church
BE-163: Gunpowder Creek Baptist Church
BE-261: Beaverlick Baptist Church
BE: 280: Union Baptist Church
BE-617: Florence Methodist Church
BE-7: Belleview Baptist Church (NR, 1988)
BE-50: Petersburg Baptist Church

Many Boone County churches are vernacular in character, without reference to any of the

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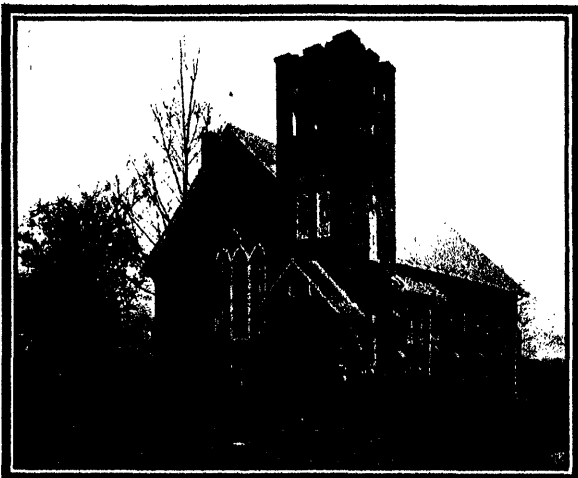
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national styles. Those styles which are evident on Property Type VII resources include:

Greek Revival: Clearly vernacular adaptations of this national style, Boone County's early Greek Revival churches are temple-form in plan and severe in form, with little stylistic embellishment. Salem Baptist Church (BE-225) is an example of this individual approach to Greek Revival-style ecclesiastic design.



The Hopeful Evangelical Church (1917) typifies the larger religious buildings which Boone Countians erected as the county became more prosperous. Shown at the time of its dedication, this Gothic Revival-style building is located on Hopeful Road.

Gothic Revival: Ecclesiastical Gothic Revival design was a favorite style for nineteenth-century church construction and is associated with Romanticism and the Picturesque movement of the period. Its characteristic feature is the pointed lancet-arched opening sometimes described as pointing heavenward, but which may have appealed to some denominations because of their medieval traditions.

Examples of this property type are found throughout Boone County in varying states of repair. Some retain their original use, while others have been adaptively re-used for functions ranging from that of a barn to an auto repair shop and antique store.

Significance: Religious buildings represent important benchmarks in the County's socio-cultural development, and are of transcendent importance to understanding the historical and architectural growth and maturity of the settlements across the County. Emblematic of the spiritual and ethnic orientation of their respective communities, most nineteenth-century Boone County religious architecture is simple in design and modest in ornamentation, while twentieth-century examples 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. The heritage of each of the various congregations and the pervasive importance of faith to Boone County's socio-cultural development contribute significantly to the majority of the county's historic contexts.

Registration Requirements: Property Type VII architecture is eligible under National Register Criterion A, as tangible examples of the patterns of spiritual growth and maturity of the Village, and/or

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under Criterion C for their architectural importance. Religious architecture must retain integrity of *location, setting, association, and feeling* by occupying its original site and by exhibiting those physical characteristics which convey its historic appearance. Integrity of *design* is achieved by Property Type VII 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 VII buildings is preferred, but their removal will not alone preclude a property from being eligible for registration. Property Type VII buildings may be either 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."³⁷



The Limaburg School stood midway between Burlington and Florence, in an area that has been significantly impacted by sprawl associated with the Airport as well as commercial, office, and residential development. This photo likely records a roof replacement project.

Property Type VIII: Educational Architecture

Description: Boone County's historic educational architecture 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 survived. 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 sash. Schools built following the consolidation act are generally of masonry construction, two and three stories in height.

Examples of Boone County school architecture include the following properties:

BE-146: Burlington School (NR, 1988)
BE-1044: Locust Grove School
BE-1090: School No. 4

BE-5: Belleview Graded School
BE-590 Burlington School
BE-416: New Haven School

³⁷Ibid., pp. 47-48.

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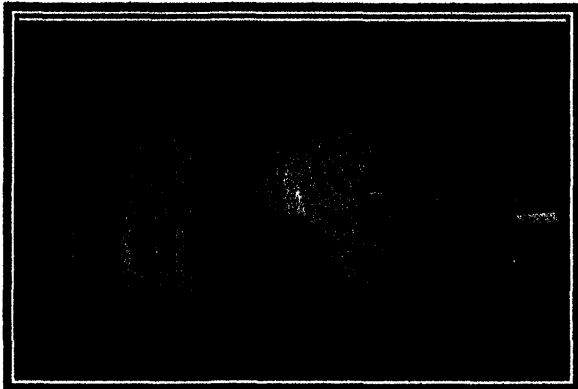
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BE-968: Florence School
BE-379: Union High School
BE-499: Limaburg School
BE-655: School No. 39
BE-1039: Big Bone School

BE-548: Verona-Mudlick Road School
BE-765: Constance Public School
BE-1087: Garrison Creek School
BE-51: Petersburg Graded School
BE-872: Walton Graded School
BE-838: Verona High School

Significance: Property Type VIII buildings are eligible under National Register Criterion A, for their close association with the birth and maturity of public education throughout the Period of Significance in Boone County. With reference to Criterion C, they can be significant for their design, as examples of single-purpose architecture which either reflect vernacular building customs in the county or are examples of national styles applied to local design.

Registration Requirements: In order to qualify for registration, Property Type VIII buildings must possess sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and materials to reflect their



The 1910 Petersburg Graded School is one of Boone County's most important educational resources from the days immediately following the Commonwealth's 1908 consolidation legislation. Although owned by the county and used as a community center, at the time of writing its future is not secure.

position as educational resources within the context of Boone 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 22, page—). Property Type VIII 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, stairbuilding, etc. While they need not serve their original function, Property Type VIII resources should retain a substantial proportion of their original

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finishes, fenestration pattern, and a significant portion of their original floor plan.

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G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The geographical area for this Multiple Property Documentation Form submission consists of the corporate limits of the County of Boone, Kentucky. Initial property nominations are drawn from the length and breadth of the County; these nominations will likely be expanded in the future to include additional properties throughout the County.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

This Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for the Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, was prepared under the auspices of the Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board, the body which is responsible for the administration of the County's historic preservation ordinance. The County of Boone is a Certified Local Government as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act 1966, as amended.

In March 1999, Requests for Proposals were circulated by the County, seeking a professional consultant to prepare a series of National Register of Historic Places nominations for Boone County properties. Initially, it was envisioned that the project would result in the addition of between twenty-five and thirty-five properties to a 1988 Multiple Resource Area (MRA) National Register listing. One of the respondents to the RFP, Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., proposed to complete the individual nominations as well as to prepare an MPDF for the County, reasoning that the MPDF provides a better framework for the evaluation of the historical significance of all Boone County resources.

Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. is a historic preservation and economic development consulting firm and was selected competitively to undertake the project. The MPDF and the individual nominations were prepared by firm principal David L. Taylor, a 36 CFR 61-certified preservation professional. Local oversight for the project, as well as extensive and valuable local historical and contextual information, was provided by County Historic Preservation Planner Susan M. Cabot. The Kentucky Heritage Council's National Register Coordinator, Marty Perry, provided oversight on the part of the Council, which serves as the Commonwealth's State Historic Preservation Office.

The MPDF drew largely upon three research products, all of which are incorporated by reference into this document. In 1976 and 1977, Kentucky Heritage Council staff member Kenneth T. Gibbs conducted an initial survey of the historic resources of Boone County, documenting 353 properties, the majority of which dated from the nineteenth century. In 1988, Gibbs, by then a consultant living in Cincinnati, prepared a Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination entitled "Historic Resources of Boone County, Kentucky, Partial Inventory" which was listed in the National Register on February 6, 1989. The MRA nomination followed the format set forth by the National Park Service, and

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included sixty-three separate nominations, among which were domestic architecture, churches, schools, public buildings, industrial, and agricultural properties.

The present Multiple Property Documentation Form also drew heavily upon the research of Margo Warminski, a 36 CFR 61-certified consultant, who between 1993 and 1996 undertook a second survey of Boone County's historic resources under the auspices of the County Historic Preservation Review Board and the Kentucky Heritage Council. She recorded 869 new properties and resurveyed 188 properties which had been inventoried initially by Kenneth Gibbs in his earlier survey. Warminski's well-organized and easily understood development of historic contexts for the County was most helpful, as were the other elements of her narrative reports. Since it is the most current survey undertaken in Boone County, it is explained in the following paragraphs.

The Warminski survey project consisted of a comprehensive, methodologically-sound survey of historic resources in Boone County which was conducted over a three-year period beginning in 1993. The survey documented properties which were at least fifty years of age and which retained sufficient integrity to be recognizable as a product of their time. The threshold of "sufficient integrity" was satisfied if a property retained its plan and footprint despite alterations or additions and if its approximate age was still discernible. Farmsteads retaining significant historic dependencies were included in the survey even if the main house was modified beyond recognition. Some town properties whose architectural integrity was seriously compromised were nonetheless surveyed in recognition of their contribution to the streetscape or to the historical evolution of the particular community. Altered properties that appeared to be endangered were surveyed, and while the survey concentrated on buildings predating 1945, representative buildings built after World War II were also included.

Most properties, including farms and individual buildings, were recorded as individual entities using the Kentucky Heritage Council's KHC-91-1 individual survey form. Several blocks of identical dwellings and others of diverse plan but common historical context were documented on KHC 91-2 group forms. Historic farmsteads without houses present also were recorded on group forms. Properties that appeared to meet one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation were documented at the intensive level using form KHC 91-3.

All properties which were surveyed received one of four designations according to their apparent potential for listing in the National Register. Three hundred twelve properties were designated as "U,"

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signifying that additional information will be required before a definitive determination of National Register eligibility can be made. Six hundred ninety-three properties of diminished integrity were labeled "S," indicating their apparent ineligibility for listing. Thirty-two individual resources with evident architectural or historical significance were designated "D," indicating that they appear eligible for National Register listing under one of the four Criteria for Evaluation. One hundred fifteen resources lying in potential National Register districts were given a designation of "N," as potential National Register group members. Twenty-seven individual properties (not within districts) were recommended for individual National Register nomination along with five historic districts. Boundary increases were suggested for the Rabbit Hash and the Dinsmore Homestead historic districts. The MPDF consultant-preparer was in general agreement with the eligibility assessments which were developed during the Warminski project.

Within the text of the MPDF, documentation of Boone County began with the area's initial settlement and ended with the post-World War II era, corresponding to the fifty-year guideline for National Register designation. In the course of the preparation of the MPDF, other documents were examined as well, including survey data, the Boone County Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination (NR 2/6/89), and the National Register Thematic Resource nomination, "Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle (NR 1/8/87).

Other leading resources used in the preparation of the MPDF included D. J. Lake's 1883 **Atlas of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties**, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* of Walton from 1921 and 1927, deed records, census data, newspaper articles, local historical society papers, and church histories. *The Loder Diary*, a series of volumes dating from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century, offered a revealing glimpse of daily life in a river town and added primary-source background information on a variety of historic contexts.

Unfortunately, no comprehensive written history was ever prepared for any of the northern Kentucky counties. However, a series of short monographs was developed by local historian William Conrad, based on his detailed research of primary sources. Sources cited or consulted in the course of the preparation of this MPDF appear in the Bibliography in Section I, Pages 1-3.

---- individual National Register nominations were prepared in conjunction with this Multiple Property Documentation Form, each chosen for nomination because of its architectural and/or

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historical importance to the County. Properties were also selected based upon the willingness of their owners to have the properties nominated; several resources which were initially proposed for registration were dropped when owners were unwilling to give their consent. Among those ultimately chosen were resources which, under Criterion A, illustrate the breadth of the settlement and/or socioeconomic, cultural, and civic growth of the County of Boone throughout the Period of Significance. With respect to Criterion C, each nominated property is a representative example of particular architectural style. All retain architectural integrity, and most retain their original use.

The limiting \$12,000 budget for the preparation of the MPDF and the nomination of the — properties precluded any new fieldwork in Boone County, and the MPDF was assembled largely from the narrative portions of the Gibbs and Warminski survey documents. Subsequent projects could include the nomination of additional eligible resources, the expansion of the historic contexts set forth herein, and the development of prehistoric and historic archaeological contexts for the county, resulting in a revised MPDF bearing the title “Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources of Boone County.”

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