

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Terrace Gardens
 other names/site number Belmont Place/CPD-368
 Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number 1300 Dayton Avenue

NA

 not for publication
 city or town Dayton

NA

 vicinity
 state Kentucky code KY county Campbell code 037 zip code 41074

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A XB C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date _____
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

 Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

late Victorian/ Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone
walls: Brick, Wood

roof: Tin, Copper, Slate
other: _____

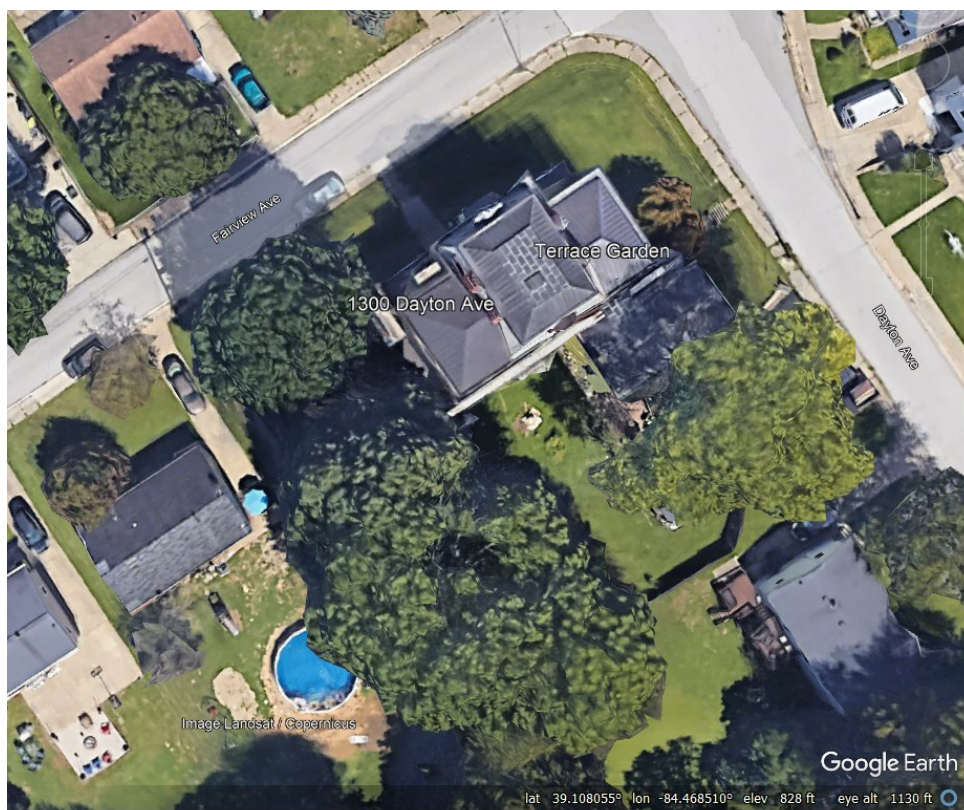
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Dr. James Taylor House, named Terrace Gardens (CPD-368) when it was built in 1860, is a three-story, Second Empire style mansion with a simple rectangular form that is elongated by an L plan. The house is located at the highest point in the town of Dayton, Kentucky. The house actually predates Dayton by 5 years, as the town was originally called Jamestown. In 1873, the house became known as Belmont Place. Both names are used interchangeably in the application but most often as “Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place” as it was called both of these during the period of significance. The house faces north toward Fairview Avenue, sitting at the corner of Fairview and Dayton Avenues. The house is situated on a half-acre of land; the property encompassed 13 acres during Taylor’s occupancy when it was a working nursery. In addition to the contributing residence, the area proposed for listing includes a non-contributing garage.



Terrace Garden, 1300 Dayton Avenue, Dayton KY Longitude: -84.468510° Latitude: 39.108055°

Character of the Property:

Dr. James Taylor had the house built in 1860, giving the property the name “Terrace Gardens” because he dabbled in horticulture. The choice of placing the structure at the top of Belmont Hill gave it a commanding view of the surrounding region, and enabled it to stand as a conspicuous accomplishment of its owner. By 1870, the property’s name had been entered into a Kentucky Legislative bill as “Terrace Gardens,” however, a second name had gained some use, when it was referred to as “Belmont Place” in 1873, in the obituary of Taylor’s second wife. For many years it stood atop the town’s highest hill with few trees nearby, making the building even more prominent. It is visible from downtown Cincinnati, three miles away. It has a view of 5 miles of the Ohio River valley, sitting over 300 feet above the river bottoms.

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The acreage was originally a nursery for trees and Dr. Taylor's passion, flowers, in 1860. This is documented in a horticulture journal called *Cincinnati* in 1860. Today the property sits on a half-acre of land, surrounded by houses built in the 1920s. These dwellings stand on parcels that were subdivided from the original Belmont Place around the time of their construction. The home sits on 0.47 acres amongst walnut, oak and maple trees. A mature oak tree shades the western first floor bay window. The property has undergone several uses, first as a private residence, nursery, a dairy farm, hemp farm, apartments, and is a work-in-progress to be returned to a single-family dwelling.

Exterior Description of Contributing Building:

The roof of Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place rises almost 50 feet above ground level to its summit. The facade is flat, rectangular and symmetric, which accentuates the building's height and presence.

The ornamentation on the house is minimal, which was common in early examples of early Second Empire style. Such a treatment would have been expected of a suburban or country home. There are corbels present on the porches that are purely decorative. Heavy brackets under the roof support the overlying box gutters, which are also anchored to the masonry of the house. Corbels are placed intermittently along the roof line and provide extra support.



Terrace Gardens, to South



Detail of front façade and mansard roof, to southeast

The main entryway is recessed within the west side of the pavilion, forming a porch overhead. The porch over the entry is adorned with plaster roses for crown molding. Verandas flank each side of the pavilion, providing symmetry to the house. The windows are of a two-over-two design and often placed in pairs where space allows for it.

The material of the structure is red brick, painted yellow at present and having been painted various reds and browns over the years, which limited the possibilities for ornamentation but allowed for additional strength. Mortar for this brickwork is made with sand and lime paste. The exterior brick walls are laid in a triple brick width. This brickwork was tested in 1918 as the house was struck by a tornado. Damage to the structure was minimal. The roof of one veranda, the chimneys, and many windows were damaged. Otherwise, the house was left intact. Evidence of this is present in two photographs from that occurrence.

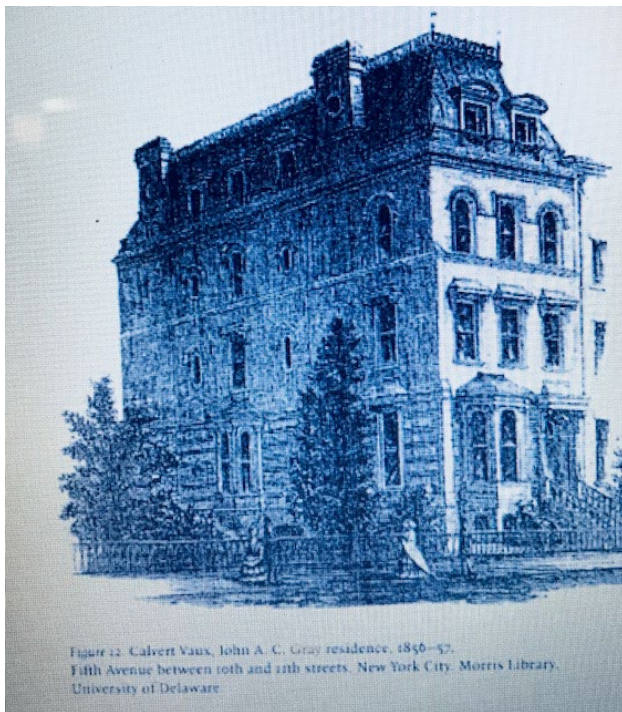
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The foundation is river rock, likely from the Ohio River. Much of the wood used in construction is old growth pine with occasional mahogany and walnut. The old growth pine was likely brought from the south at the time of construction. Much transportation of lumber at that time was accomplished via the river system.

The mansard roof encompassing the north facing tower is green and purple Vermont slate with inlaid red diamond slate designs. This was likely a status symbol at the time as transportation from Vermont was usually cost prohibitive. The pitched roof is comprised of tin, which was found to be in disrepair, therefore, a partial replacement with copper has been completed, with further restoration currently underway. Cornices mounted under the box gutters support the gutters. Windows are original with original glass. Walls are brick with lintels made of limestone. Chimneys are brick with intact terra cotta pipe tops. Foundations and porch piers are river rock.

The hallmark of a Second Empire building is its mansard roof, Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has a full mansard roof and tower. The mansard roof is straight and sharply angled in its construction, covered with Vermont slate. There is a decorative diamond pattern of tile on either side of the eyebrow dormers on the front and back of the mansard roof. Photos from the 1890s suggest this design is original. The eyebrow dormers are characteristic of early Second Empire type structures such as the Gray Mansion (ca. 1857) in New York City. The cresting of the mansard roof initially had a wrought iron railing around the widows walk as a tiara. The ironwork of the structure was removed long ago but can be seen in photos from the 1890s.



Gray Mansion, New York City



Terrace Gardens, Main Entrance

The mansard roof is accentuated by its placement atop a central pavilion. The pavilion advances from the main plane of the façade by eight feet, lending to its prominence of the structure. The pavilion divides the house into separate east and west wings and maintains the symmetry of the structure. A bay window is located on the first floor of the pavilion and is of a rectangular design. Ornamental ironwork crowned this bay window at one time, but has long since been removed; it, too, is visible in old photos. A second bay window is present in the center of the first floor of the west side of the house. This bay is of a triangular design, unique to this style of home.

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The architect for Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has not yet been discovered. Research on the history of Second Empire design by local architects point to the possibility that Alfred B. Mullett may have been responsible for the design of Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place. Mullett returned to Cincinnati after extensive travel in Europe in 1856. Mr. Mullett was a trainee at a prominent Cincinnati architectural firm, Isaiah Rogers, Son & Co., at the time of Terrace Garden's construction. Second Empire was not popular at this time and certainly not in the Cincinnati area. The only other second empire structure that this author found in Cincinnati dating from this time period is the St Aloysius Orphanage. Alfred B. Mullett went on to an illustrious career of designing large, government Second Empire buildings, such as the State Department, also called Foggy Bottom, in Washington DC. The public developed a taste for the style, as seen by eighteen Second Empire structures lying along Route 8 through Dayton, in a 5-city-block area. It is clear that the prominence of Belmont Place encouraged the further use of this style in Dayton KY in future decades.

We attempted to find deeds at the two Campbell county court houses with little result.



Terrace Gardens, west and south sides, shot to East



Terrace Gardens, rear, shot to northwest

Interior Description of Residence

When walking into the main entry into the Great Hall, one is struck by the 14-foot ceilings and the size of the main staircase. Hanging from the original plaster of Paris rosette medallion is a crystal chandelier in the second empire style of interior design. The chandelier is not an original fixture but dates to approximately the same period. It was salvaged from a 19th century restaurant in Cincinnati. Directly opposite of the entryway is a 12-foot tall mirror reported to have floated down the Ohio River and installed when the house was erected. The mirror's placement in the great hall gives the illusion of increased size to the already large 700 square foot room. A large walk through window with blue stained glass sits alongside the grand mirror. This walk through window originally provided a second entrance to the conservatory that sat to the rear of Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place.

To the right of the main entrance lies the study, a 500 square foot room in the west wing of the house. The very western most portion of the room has a triangular bay window that gives the room added depth when seen from the doorway of the study. A small half bath serves the study. The walls are of a faux brick overlying the original woodwork and plaster and the drop ceiling covers the original rosette medallion.

To the left of the main entrance is the parlor. The parlor is approximately 400 square feet and has 14-foot ceilings. The original plaster of Paris rosette medallion is intact. An entry to the north-east veranda is found in

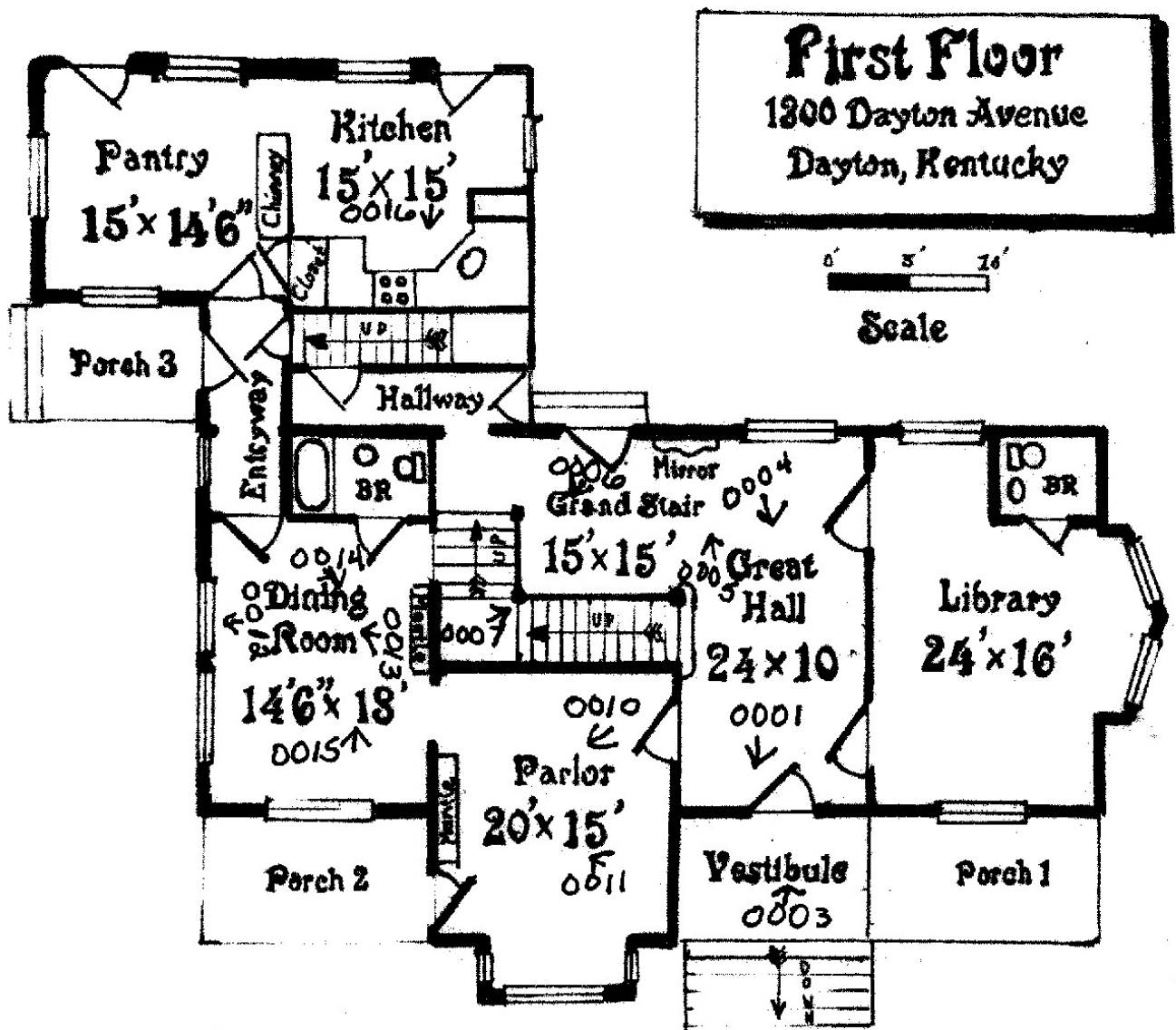
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the parlor. The more conventional square bay window on the north side of the parlor allows for copious sunlight in the evenings.

Belmont Place / Terrace Gardens

1860



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Entrance to the Great Hall



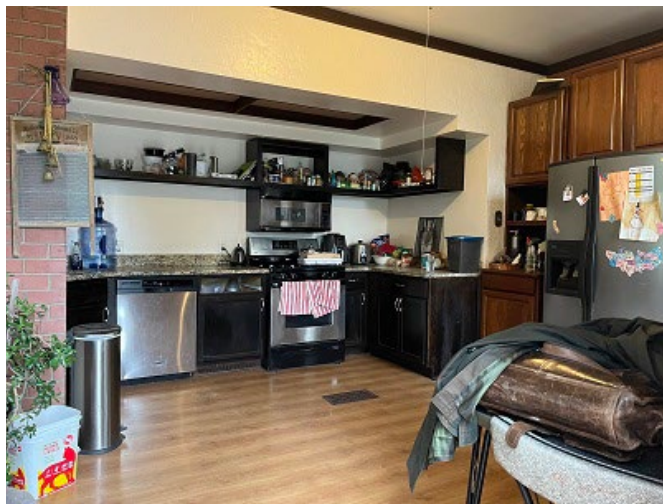
Rosette on ceiling

Walking through the parlor brings us to the dining room in the east wing of the house. The dining room is also approximately 400 square feet with 14-foot ceilings and original cast iron mantel. This room too has the original plaster medallion. Like the parlor, the dining room has pristine oak floors with walnut and mahogany accents. Both floors have been protected by wall-to-wall carpet for decades. The woodwork in the dining room, parlor and great hall are all original as are the doors and door hardware. A full bath sits adjacent to the dining room and was likely a butler's pantry at the time of the building of the home.

Through the first floor dining room is the service entrance. The service hall has been separated from the rest of the interior with a wall; this was done at an unknown time to create an apartment. The service entrance has a covered porch that sits on the east side of the home with the cover of a Chinese maple tree.



Dining Room



Kitchen

Through the service hall is the pantry and kitchen. They are situated at the rear, or southern face, of the home and have two entryways to the shaded patio.

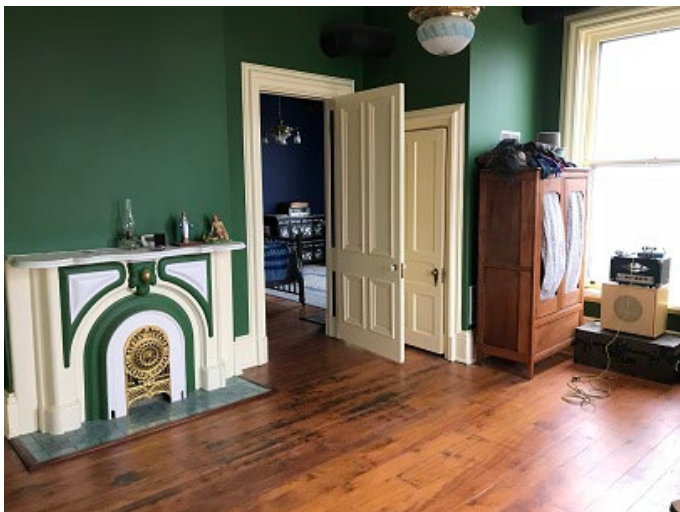
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The banister and railings of the main stair, which connects the Great Hall to the second floor, exhibits excellent craftsmanship. Its members are made from old growth pine, perhaps shipped up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers from the US south. The main stairway climbs through the entire house to the third floor.

At the second floor landing, a small door leads to the former servants' quarters. This is a large room, approximately 600 square feet. This is directly above the service hall, pantry and kitchen. It has been gutted secondary to water damage and now acts as a workshop for the restoration of the home.

To the left of the second-floor landing is an alcove that is an ante-chamber to the 400 square foot Green Bedroom. The Green Bedroom has the original cast iron mantel in place. The floors are original old growth pine plank and the ceilings are 14 feet tall. Located in the east wing of the house, this room receives plentiful sunlight. Adjoining the Green Bedroom is a refinished bath with a pedestal tub. It is unclear how old this tub is, as this was likely originally a closet. The house was built before indoor plumbing was utilized. This bathroom has been refinished with Spanish tile. It too has high ceilings, giving the impression that it is larger than a closet.



Green Bedroom, Second Floor



Blue Bedroom, Second Floor



Sitting Room, Second floor

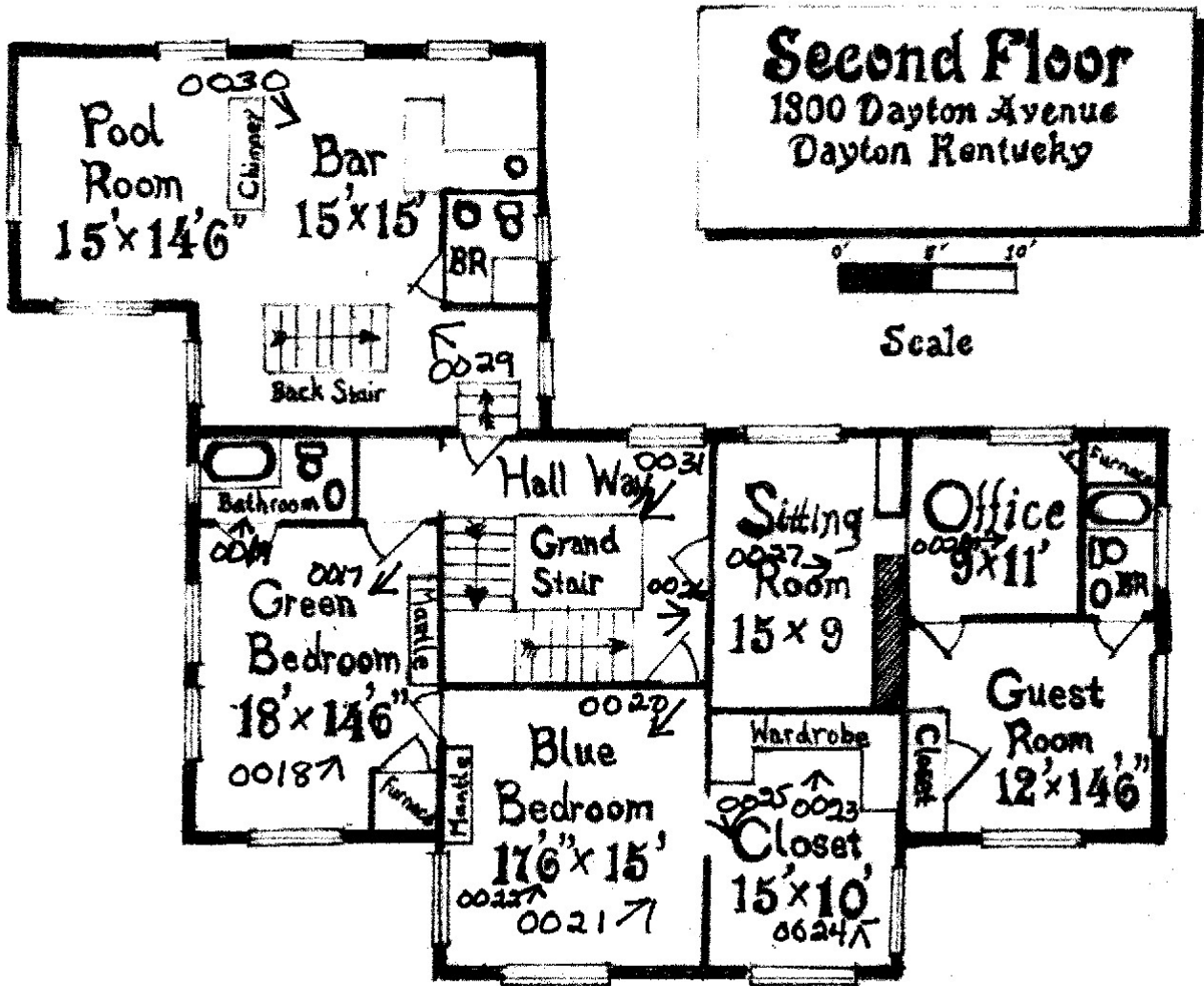


Pool Room and Bar from Back Stair

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Belmont Place / Terrace Gardens 1860

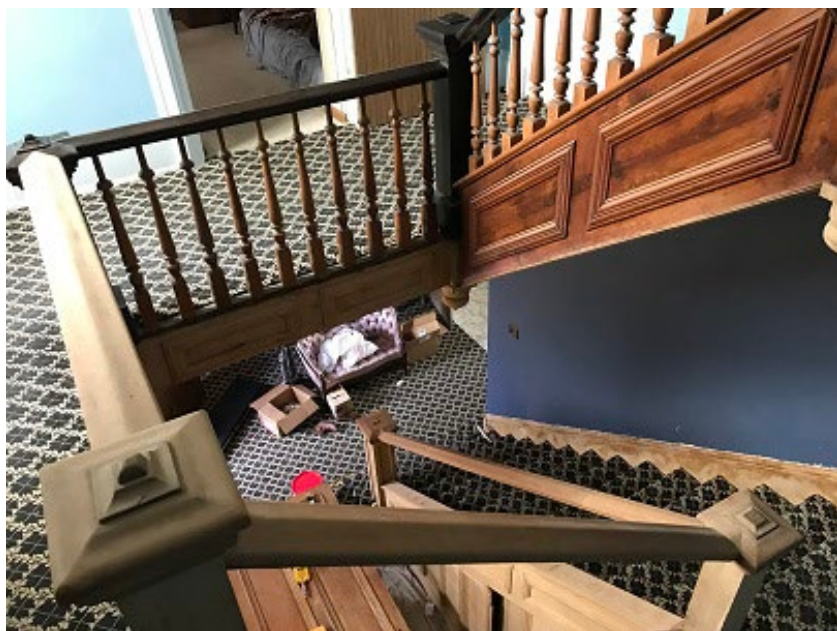


Walking west through a door from the Green Bedroom is the Blue Bedroom. It too is about 400 square feet and is the second-floor of the pavilion. Like the Green Bedroom, it has 14-foot ceilings, original woodwork, doors and hardware, cast iron mantel, and functioning transom. The floors are also old growth pine plank. A rosette medallion of flowers occupies the center of the ceiling indicating the Blue Bedroom was originally the master bedroom. The next continuous room walking west in the house is the 150 square foot walk-in closet. It has a built in wardrobe that is 12 feet long and 9 feet tall of made of walnut. The trim on the closet matches the woodwork of the house.

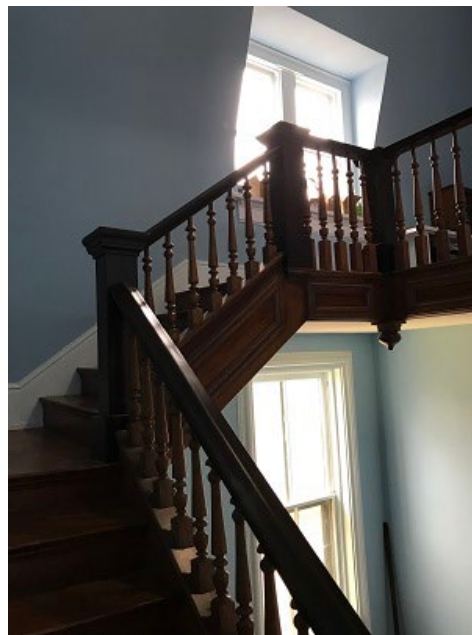
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Leaving the Blue Bedroom and walking onto the second floor landing gives access to the entry to the second floor apartment located in the west wing. This was originally a third bedroom but has since been broken up into 3 rooms and a bathroom. The ceilings have also been dropped to 9 feet and faux insulated walls have been built in the distant past. The floors are old growth pine plank refinished with tung oil.

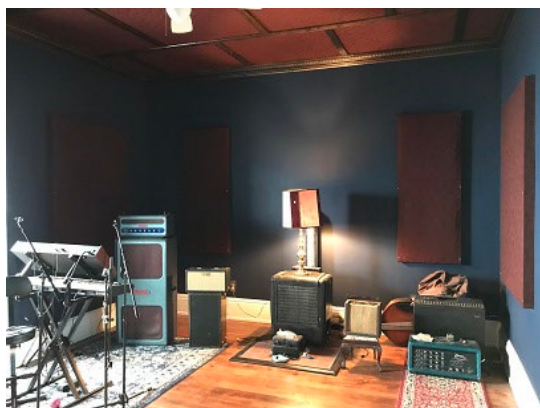


Grand Stair, Second floor landing

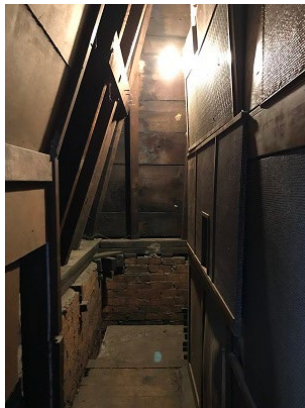


Grand Stair, to Third Floor

From the second-floor landing and up the main staircase, one finds the 600 square foot 3rd floor. It is divided in half into two rooms. The first room serves as a landing for the main staircase. It is now a repair shop for guitars. It has a dormer with windows that face south. The first room of the third floor has a stair and hatch leading to the widow's walk atop the pavilion. The second room is the music studio and also has a dormer window facing north. Both rooms have 12-foot ceilings and old growth pine plank floors. The ceiling of the studio is covered with 4 inches of rock wool covered with burgundy fabric for sound treatment. Both third floor rooms are within the mansard roof.



Studio



Passage way #1



Passage way #2

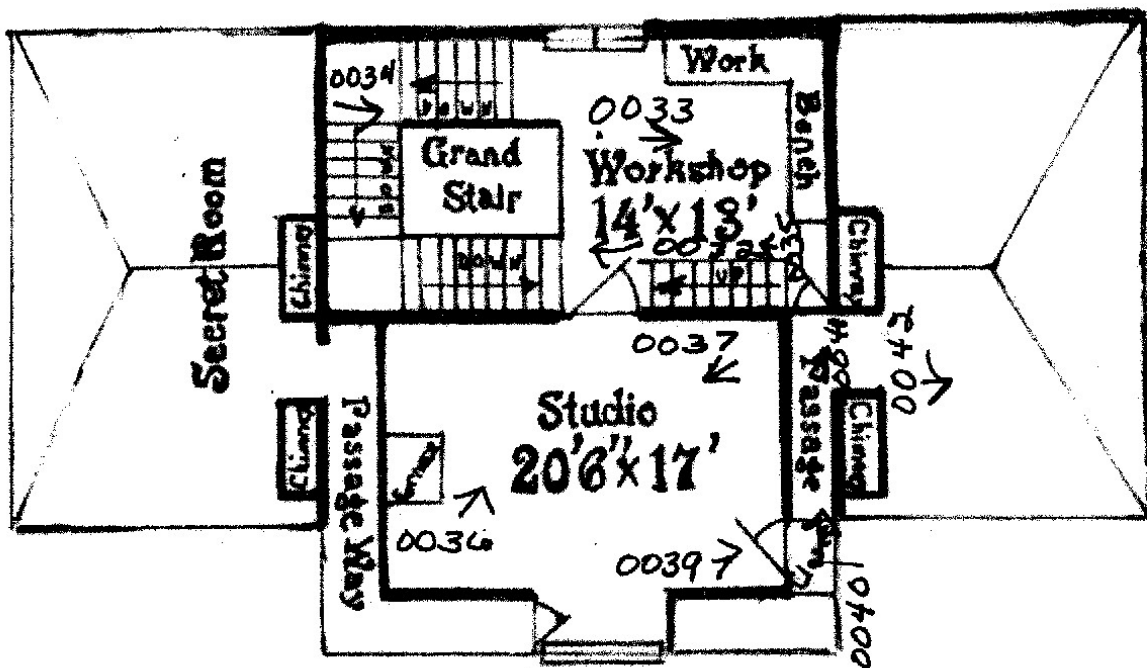
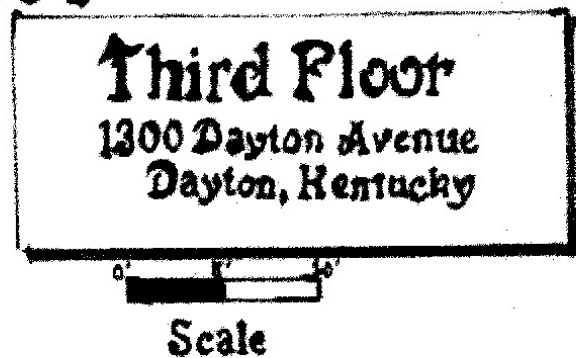
A pocket door in the studio leads to a passage between the mansard roof and the interior plaster walls. The use of this passage is not known. There are ancient nails on the wall that look to be arranged for the hanging of

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clothing. A turn in the passage leads to a secret room under the east wings pitched roof. This room is basic and rustic with unfinished floorboards. The floorboards are roughhewn and too large to have been brought through the passage. This tells us that they were placed there before the roof was completed, as the tin roof above it is original. These were placed with intent for this room to be used regularly. The space under the pitched roof atop the west wing has no such findings.

Belmont Place / Terrace Gardens 1860



Description of the Garage

A three-car garage has been added to the property. Its design is clearly of a later era than the main house.

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Changes to the Main Residence since the Period of Significance

Changes to the residence since the original construction have been extensive on the second and third floor. Three apartments were made on the second floor in the 1950s. All of the ceilings had been dropped and kitchenettes built in the second-floor apartments. Since restoration has started, the drop ceilings have been removed, exposing an original medallion and 14-foot ceilings in the apartment facing the north front of the house. This apartment has been returned to single bedrooms, the Blue and Green Bedrooms. The bathroom was refinished with Spanish tile, retaining the original pedestal tub. The floors were stripped of 4 layers of subfloor revealing the original old growth pine planks. These were repaired and refinished to their natural color. The windows, frames, and sills have been restored and reglazed where damaged glass and rotten wood was present.

Servants' quarters, now the workshop, in the second-floor kitchen annex had been broken up into an apartment and no original walls had been left during 1950s construction. These walls have since been removed in an effort to abate mold and water damage. A service staircase was uncovered that connects with the first floor kitchen. The owners intend to refinish this area and reconnect the stairway to the kitchen.

The 2nd floor apartment retains its dropped ceiling and has been separated into 3 rooms. The kitchenette has been removed. The owners intend to return this 3-room apartment to its original one-bedroom configuration and restore the 14-foot ceiling height. The windows, frames, and sills have been restored and reglazed where damaged glass and rotten wood were present. The original woodwork, doors, and hardware remain throughout the second floor.

The first floor was broken up into 2 apartments in the 1950s. The parlor and dining room have retained most of their original character, aside from an iron mantel being removed from the parlor. Original 14-foot ceilings and medallions are still present. All woodwork has been painted over the original natural finish. Carpet overlays the

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original hardwood floor throughout, which is in excellent condition. The study has had faux brick insulating walls and its ceiling dropped 2 feet. The original woodwork, doors, and hardware remain throughout the first floor, including under the faux brick walls in the study.

The great hall and main staircase have had minimal change in their presentation since the original construction. The original 12-foot mirror remains in place. The original flash glass in the walk-through window was in a poor state of repair. This was removed and replaced with blue stained glass. The original flash glass was saved for future stained glass work in the great hall. The walk-through window frame and sill was found to be rotten and rebuilt to original specifications. The original woodwork on the main stair and great hall were found to be painted. It has since been stripped and being refinished in their original natural color. The work on the main staircase on the second floor has been completed in its original natural color. The original floor in the great hall is covered with carpet and linoleum. It is in good physical condition. The ceiling and original medallion are in a good state of repair. The entry door to the great hall has been replaced. The back door to great hall is original. All other doors, woodwork and hardware of the great hall is original.

The kitchen and pantry on the first floor have little of their original characteristics. A fire in the kitchen in 1978 required a full remodel of the kitchen. Little has been done to the kitchen since then. A service stair was found behind the back wall of the kitchen.

The service hall on the first floor has been divided to make room for the apartments. The original service door has been replaced. The original service stairway has been covered in drywall.

The third floor was made into a 6th apartment in the 1950s. A door, wall, and ceiling were constructed on the second-floor staircase, shortening the height of the main staircase. This has been removed, returning the original staircase to its original height of 40 feet+. The third floor had been used as storage since the 1970s. The old growth pine plank floor was repaired refinished to its original color. The water damage on the plaster ceiling was repaired. Window frames were rebuilt to original specifications.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | Property has yielded or is likely to yield, information in prehistory or history |

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the last 50 years.

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Taylor, James

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Period of Significance

1860-1881

Architect/Builder

unknown

Significant Dates

1860

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is 1860-1881. Those are the years that Taylor was a significant person in the field of Medicine and an occupant of the house.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph:

Terrace Gardens, (CPD-368), also known as Belmont Place, meets National Register Criterion B for its significance in the area of Health and Medicine. Its important association is with Dr. James Taylor DDS (1809-1881). Dr. Taylor was a founding father of the field of academic dental surgery, founding the second dental surgery school in the world. The Ohio College of Dental Surgery was started in 1845 in Cincinnati, Ohio by Taylor. This institution raised the prestige of dental surgery considerably and provided the origins of safe and regimented dental practices throughout the world. Prior to the initiation of academic dentistry, the field was known more as a craft of tinkers than a science or profession. Training was done as an apprentice, and no licensing or formal schooling was available. Serving for 18 years as dean of the school, Dr. Taylor also taught as Professor of Practical Dentistry and Pharmacy. He continued on the board of trustees at the school until his death at Terrace Gardens in 1881. Dr. Taylor is an example of a man of science who labored from humble beginnings to transform his craft into a profession. He also was a pioneer in publishing, as he founded the second dental journal in the world. In comparative historical context, he is on par with Cincinnati's Dr. Daniel Drake who also advanced the medical field via work in academia. Taylor's significance is explored within the historic context, "Development of Dentistry in Western United States, 1830-1880." Terrace Gardens was James Taylor's home from the year of its construction, 1860, until 1881, when he died. It is the property in Kentucky having the strongest association with his productive life.

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Historic Context: Development of Dentistry in Western United States, 1830-1880

Research Design

The name James Taylor is prominent in Campbell County Kentucky, as the county was founded on the land of General James Taylor in 1794. General James Taylor is no relation to Dr. James Taylor. Most land was owned and sold by General James Taylor and his family through the 1880s. This made finding land deeds for the property nearly impossible at the two Campbell County court houses. The fact that Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place was outside any city or township limits also made research on the house difficult. The time of construction was estimated by church records, Williams Guides, census records, and structures shown on historical maps. The dating of door hardware also was used to make estimates of date of construction.

Most of the research on Dr. James Taylor's life was done by finding historical dental texts, newspapers, dental journals, church records, and second-hand accounts online. Information on the history and pictures of the house were also provided by Elmer and Merle Perry of Dayton, KY who had lived in the house as children in the 1930s.

The materials and methods of construction of the house were elucidated by Kurt Hord who has been working in the restoration of homes for 15 years and is currently working on the home. He was able to provide the nomination author with context and comparison of the building of similar houses from this time period.

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The Beginnings of Dental Practice

Pierre Fauchard (1678-1761) is considered by most to be the “father of modern dentistry” He wrote the text that became the gold standard for dental practice for the next 100 years, *Le Chirurgien dentiste, ou Traité des dents*. Fauchard was the first to identify himself as a dental surgeon, as he practiced oral and maxillary surgery in conjunction with removing decayed teeth. His book was the first to describe the anatomy and physiology of dentition, signs, and symptoms of oral pathology, methods of operation for extraction of decayed teeth, orthodontics, and dental prosthesis. Fauchard was also the first to theorize that sugar created acids that caused tooth decay. He was also the first to suggest the use of amalgam (tin, lead or gold) for filling cavities in dentition. Oral hygiene was lacking in his time and he was a champion of this concept. As groundbreaking as Fauchard’s book was, it wasn’t translated from French to English until 1946.

The first US “Operator for the Teeth”, later being called a “surgeon dentist”, is English expatriate John Baker. He set up shop in a Boston pub in 1766. He traveled down the east coast of the United States as was common for the vocation at the time. Per a newspaper report, he arrived in New York City in 1768 practicing out of a boarding house. The next known address for John Baker’s practice was Williamsburg, Virginia in early 1772. It was at this time that he worked on his most famous client’s dentition, planter George Washington. Another famous revolutionary was known to be associated with dentistry: In 1776 a struggling silversmith named Paul Revere advertised in a Boston newspaper that he was offering his services as a dentist to make ends meet.

In the United States, dental surgery was not regarded as a scientific pursuit until Dr. Horace Hayden delivered a series of lectures to the medical students at the University of Maryland between 1819 and 1825. These were the first of their kind in the US. Starting his dental practice in 1800 in Baltimore, Dr. Hayden was also well versed in anatomy, physiology, and medical sciences. His lectures to medical students were to tie dentistry with medicine. Dr. Hayden was given honorary MD degrees from Jefferson College of Philadelphia in 1837 and the University of Maryland in 1840. In 1839 the first dental journal in the world, *American Journal of Dental Science* was established by Dr. Hayden.

Before the 1840s, dentistry in the United States was a cottage industry that had little organization or educational structure. Dentistry was taught within an apprenticeship to an older, more experienced practitioner. There was no model for a curriculum of instruction, there were few publications for the exchange of ideas, and there was no academic setting in the US. The idea of using scientific method and experimentation to establish best practices had not yet begun. The field of dentistry was crude and often carried out by blacksmiths or tinkers. Credentialing was unheard of and there was no oversight for dentists. Professional standards were a thing of the future in the field of dentistry.

Bainbridge, Ohio was designated by the American Dental Association in 1939 as “the Cradle of Dentist Education,” because it is the birthplace and home of the 3 progenitors of modern dental surgery instruction. Propitiously, James Taylor was born in 1809, near Bainbridge to Joseph Taylor and Jane Irwin Taylor. The farm that James Taylor was raised on fostered his love for horticulture and flowers that would lead him to a suburban location, namely Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place in Dayton, Kentucky. However, at the age of 17, he decided to pursue a career in medicine. He trained as an apprentice under Doctor John Harris in both dentistry and medicine for two years (1826-1828). This is an early combination of the two fields of study, medicine and dentistry, as Horace Hayden was providing lectures on dentistry to the University of Maryland College of Medicine, albeit unknown to Taylor and the Harris brothers. Apprenticeship was the only method of teaching dentistry available at that time, as the higher level of dental education was unavailable at the time. Dr. J. Harris’

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brother and close friend of Dr. Taylor, Dr. Chapin Harris, also trained under his older brother and practiced in nearby Greenfield, Ohio. James Taylor found dental practice in Cincinnati lacking while making a trip there to procure dental instruments for the elder Harris. There were few dental surgeons to be found and even fewer dental tools. This shortage was critical in professional decisions he made later in life. Dr. John Harris' small one room dental school in Bainbridge was short lived but laid the foundations of dental education throughout the United States, as he trained many of Taylor's brothers as well. This is where James Taylor and Chapin Harris cut their teeth in dentistry and realized the need for academics in dental surgery.

James Taylor matriculated to the Transylvania University College of Medicine in 1830. Graduating in 1832, he preceded Horace Hayden, who received his MD in 1838. Taylor used his training in medicine sparingly and ultimately focused on dental surgery solely as a profession after returning to his hometown. He gave up the practice of medicine entirely in 1834. "He ever deemed his medical career to his success in the dental profession."¹ Taylor also stated, "this course of study was integral in helping me understand the fine details of dental surgery."² The lessons learned from the regimen of medical school surely influenced his interest in academia and science later on in life. He is noted to have used anatomy and pharmacology to develop a curriculum some 15 years later. The use of scientific method and empirical study is key to study of medicine and James Taylor was one of the first champions of this idea in dental academics. He appeared to take the Hippocratic Oath to heart as his practice was founded on sound ethical foundations. Taylor was clearly one of the first dental practitioners to utilize medical experience to further the field.

James Taylor and the Organization of Modern Dental Education

Before founding Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Taylor had forays into the world of business. With 6,000 dollars of his own capital, he started a dry goods store in Bainbridge in 1839, later moved it to Crawfordville, Indiana. Taylor continued to practice dentistry on the side while his brother, Irwin, managed the store. He found this line of business financially straining and closed up shop in 1841, after which he dedicated his life to dentistry. He subsequently purchased a dental practice in Cincinnati 1842 and dedicated himself to dentistry from that point on. It is noted that in 1840, "while thus engaged in Cincinnati, Dr. James Taylor was invited to chair the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which had been organized by his boyhood friend, Dr. Chapin Harris and Dr. Horace Hayden; but feeling a school of dental surgery should be established in the West, he declined the flattering offer. At this time, it was a serious sacrifice to give up science to become a professor at a dental college."³ There is a good possibility that his previous experience in dental surgery in Cincinnati in 1828 made him realize the poverty of practice in the Western US. It seems that Taylor, Hayden, and Harris were all of the idea that dental college needed to follow a similar course of study as medicine. The three men were carrying on a discourse on the subject.

Taylor spent the first years of his dental career traveling from Natchez, Mississippi to Cincinnati, Ohio seasonally. He also spent time practicing in Maysville, Kentucky. This was all done in collaboration with his brothers, most often Dr. Joseph Taylor, who ultimately settled on practice in Maysville in the 1850s. These travels established a network of peers in the dental field that later helped establish the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons (MVADS). This was the first professional dental association west of the Appalachian Mountains. He continued to be active in this association in exchange of ideas and development of the profession until his death. His close work with his two brothers, Joseph and Edward, are said to "have laid

¹ Koch and Thorpe, *History of dental Surgery vol 2*, page 109

² *The Dentist's Magazine*: volume 3, number 1; January 1908, page 576

³ Koch and Thorpe, page 110

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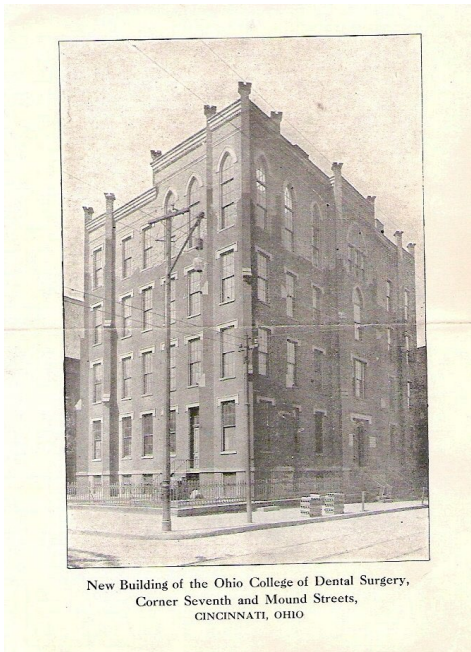
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the foundation for the rising profession of dentistry, and by their enthusiasm and endeavors gave it that high professional character and standing which it attained not only in the West but in the rest of the world.”⁴

He was a charter member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, the precursor of the American Dental Association, in 1839. He was also awarded Honorary Doctorate of Dental Surgery from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1843.⁵

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery:

In 1843 the State Legislature of Ohio granted a charter for the creation of the school after being lobbied by Taylor. The information provided in the *Dental Registry of the West* shows us that that Taylor used tens of thousands of dollars of his own capital and procured loans to build the school and later fund its expansion. Ohio College of Dental Surgery opened for classes in Cincinnati Ohio in the fall of 1845, the second institution of its kind in the world. Taylor served initially as dean of the college, for three years, and then shuffled his administrative duties in order to be a Professor of Practical Dentistry and Pharmacy, a post that he held for 18 years. The *Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio* noted, “The college was owned by an association of dental surgeons, Dr. Taylor being a large stockholder, and as President of the Board he confers the degrees at the annual commencements upon the members of the graduating class.”⁶ He was also tasked with interviewing School candidates and assigning them to junior or Senior level classes. guiding the school through curriculum changes and managing its growing pains. “Dr. Taylor, who had been part of this faculty from its organization, again connected himself to the teaching body and remained an active member until his death.”⁷ He was integral in providing an institution that allowed dental practice to flourish in the western United States. James Taylor was voted president of the National Convention of Dentists at a meeting in Boston in 1856.



Ohio College of Dental Surgery



Lucy Hobbs Taylor, first woman dentist

⁴ Koch and Thorpe, page 110.

⁵ Kock and Thorpe, page 110.

⁶ *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, page 93

⁷ *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County*, page 242

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The Ohio College of Dental Surgery operated independently until 1888 when it was absorbed into the University of Cincinnati, although it never lost its independence. In the *Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio*, Terrace Gardens is mentioned. The entry states: “He resides on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, on his beautiful suburban farm, his spacious residence overlooking the city, and from whose conservatory lovely floral offerings are brought to adorn his city office.”⁸ Another significant factor that proves Dr. Taylor’s place in history as well as his home, is the fact that during his time on the board of trustees for the college, and while he lived at Terrace Gardens, the college trained the first woman dentist, Dr. Lucy Hobbs, in dental surgery (during the period of interest).

In 1845, Taylor also founded, along with his brothers, the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons (MVADS), the first professional organization for dentists west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was said, “to be the oldest and most efficient society in the west.”⁹ The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons continued to meet annually to disseminate ideas related to the practice of dental surgery for decades to come under the watchful eye of Taylor. He served as president of MVADS from 1849-1850 but contributed until the time of his death in 1881.

Eager to advance the field of dentistry, Taylor established the dental journal *Dental Register of the West* in 1847. It is regarded as the second dental journal in the world after Hayden’s *American Journal of Dental Science*, first published in 1839. The *Register* developed as a vehicle of the MVADS, to provide education and discussion in dental surgery techniques. Taylor took on the responsibility of being its resident editor. Taylor clearly understood the importance of having a forum to exchange ideas and present research among his peers, a lesson learned by reading medical journals while training to be a doctor. The *Register* also provided a circular journal to dentists practicing in remote locations helping them keep abreast of new techniques and studies. Many copies were mailed as far west as California. As his journal continued reaching the new community of dentists, Taylor’s editorial increased, such that he eventually took on full responsibility of the quarterly, including bearing the brunt of financing it. He continued this arrangement for 9 years and established his reputation as a “leading organ of his profession”¹⁰ and authority on dental surgery as the *Register* initiated a standard of reading materials in the field.

As a pioneer in his professional field, Taylor was the target of much scorn and controversy. In the early 1850s, the *Dental Register of the West* and a published article by Dr. George Kendall provided us with a correspondence with Taylor’s contemporaries on the merits of patenting medical procedures and equipment. “The profession can judge of Dr Taylor’s reasons for changing his opinion on patents so completely.”¹¹ Ever the champion of the poor, Dr. Taylor and the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, feared that profiting from “patents would be derogatory to the profession’s character”¹² and put dental and medical treatment for the less fortunate out of reach. It is also stated in the *Dental Register* by Taylor, that patents “should not interfere with the amelioration of life’s ills” and referred to patents as being “illiberal”¹³ Many of the dental procedures of the time were being used by Taylor for years prior to them being patented by other practitioners. The debate was heated.

⁸ *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, page 93

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ Kendall, *American Dental Patents: A Vindication of the Truth of Certain Articles in the American Journal of Dental Science*, p.16

¹² *Dental Registry of the West*: volume IV, no 4, July 1853

¹³ Kendall, *American Dental Patents: A Vindication of the Truth of Certain Articles in the American Journal Of Dental Science*, p.15

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Taylor also refused to sign the amalgam pledge required by the American Society of Dental Surgeons in 1843. This was a contentious time in American dentistry, called the “amalgam wars,” regarding the use of amalgam of mercury, lead, silver and gold used in fillings. The practice of using amalgam had been standard of practice since the time of Pierre Fauchard 100 years earlier. Ever the proponent of the scientific method, Taylor came on the side that not enough study on the subject had been done to render a verdict of unsafe. A letter from a Dr. Slack MD DDS, printed in *American Journal of Dental Science*, addressed directly to Taylor stated “A considerable controversy has been raised in New York, in regard to a quick and most reprehensible method of filling carious teeth with an amalgam of gold or silver, or more likely, tin or silver.”¹⁴ It is also stated that “our only school in the west, be regulated on sound principle.”¹⁵ Taylor, after suffering much ridicule, was proven to be right in his hesitation to condemn amalgam use and the amalgam argument came to an end in 1850.

It is remarked that, “during this period his literary contributions were numerous, covering well-nigh every subject relating to dental practice, and in many cases, being original and thorough discussions of subjects that had but little discussed previously. Among them were essays on aluminum, preventing decay by filling, extraction of teeth, filling material, treatment of nerves, second dentition, treatment of dental caries, dental hygiene, spring plates, block and cylinder fillings, effects of Calomel on teeth, method of directing second dentition, and alveolar abscess. He also made numerous contributions to the *American Journal of Dental Science*. Along with his many addresses to graduating classes and his carefully prepared lectures, Taylor would be able to fill several volumes of great interest and practical value.”¹⁶ *The Register* had continuous publication through to the 1890s, according to the *Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio*. The publication and contributions by Taylor to this journal continued until his death in 1881.

Religious Life, Leadership and Philanthropy:

No record has been found to answer who is responsible for Lucy Hobbs Taylor’s admission to the college in 1865. Ms. Taylor was denied admission to the school twice, in 1859 and 1861, prior to the reorganization of the school hierarchy, when stockholders and trustees held more sway over the school’s policies, including admission. It is likely no coincidence that her admission to Ohio College of Dental Surgery occurred at a time that decision making was transferred to the faculty of the school. She was denied admission by a vote of 2 to 4 in 1861. In 1861, “a student from Liberia also applied to the college. The resolution passed by the college spoke for itself. By a vote of four against two neither women, nor men of African descent, would be received.”¹⁷ The two votes to admit her in 1861 were likely Jonathan Taft DDS, the Dean of the School, and James Taylor, the Chair and largest stockholder of the school. This presumption is based on Taft’s training of Hobbs outside of the school and Dr. Taylor’s renowned liberal leanings and his affiliation with abolitionists as an Elder at Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati.

Dr. Taylor was noted to be a “man of liberal values.”¹⁸ Evidence of this was also found, “in 1856, the *Daily Gazette* announced that the infirmary would remain open through the summer to provide free tooth extraction and perform other dental procedures for ‘only a trifle above the costs of materials used.’”¹⁹ It is noted that

¹⁴ *American Journal of Dental Science, Volumes 8*, January 1848, page 172

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 173

¹⁶ Koch and Thorpe, *History of Dental Surgery vol 2*, page 111

¹⁷ *Women in World History: A Biographical Encyclopedia*, page 593

¹⁸ Koch and Thorpe, *History of Dental Surgery vol 2*, page 110

¹⁹ *Americas Lost Colleges: Ohio College of Dental Surgery 1845-1926* web site

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Taylor was familiar with many conductors and hosts of the Underground Railroad while practicing his faith at his church. These include Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Bushnell, who were both members of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. He also joined the Second Presbyterian Church while abolitionist firebrand Lyman Beecher was a frequent speaker. Lyman Beecher was the father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Lyman Beecher left the pulpit to devote his full attention Lane Seminary in Cincinnati's Walnut Hills. In 1853 Taylor became an Elder of the Presbytery at the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He remained at the church after the Presbyterian schism in the early 1840s when more moderate Presbyterians split from the congregation. Henry Ward Beecher continued to speak and preach from the pulpit, often in John Brown's shackles, while Taylor was an Elder at his church.

The Second Presbyterian Church registry in Cincinnati, Ohio, lists Taylor as a member and elder of the presbytery. It also states his home as Terrace Gardens, Kentucky in the 1863 church register. He speaks of his intense love of horticulture: "If I had two loaves of bread, I would sell one and buy white hyacinths to feed my soul."²⁰ Taylor is mentioned in dental historical texts and journal articles for more than 100 years after his death, solidifying his place as a forefather and giant in the field of dentistry. His suburban home, Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place, is mentioned in his wife and his own obituaries and death certificates. It is mentioned, as "he resided on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, on a beautiful suburban farm, in a spacious residence overlooking the city"²¹ in a text from 1910, nearly 30 years after his death. He has also been eulogized a number of times in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as well and as late as 1940.

Underground Railroad:

Many Kentuckians claim that their house was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Many of these claims are suspect, probably more the effort for the house's owner to identify their family as participating on the right side of this controversy, even despite historical facts to the contrary. These stories are attributed to Taylor's house, as well. Let us examine which parts of Taylor's life could support such a claim.

Cincinnati's Walnut Hills, which is situated directly across from Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place, was a center for abolitionist thought and action led by Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe's brother. At the time of the Civil War, a ravine ran from behind Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place to a creek that was secluded from any homes and emptied into the Ohio River. Crossing the river was often possible on foot when the water was low. Directly across from the creek on the Kentucky side of the river, is Deer Creek which leads up a ravine to the heart of Walnut Hills. Walnut Hills at that time was a racially integrated community, home to notable abolitionists. Dr. James Taylor is known to have had a residence at the foot of Deer Creek "on third street, near the reservoirs" from 1858-1860 per Williams Guide. No substantiated stops on the Underground Railroad have been found in Walnut Hills, but rumors of stops at churches in Walnut Hills have been reported for decades. Between Walnut Hills and Cincinnati's Avondale neighborhood lies Levi Coffin's farm. Coffin's farm is a known and proven stop on the railroad and he is known as "the president of the underground railroad." The next known and proven stops on the Underground Railroad are found a few miles away from Coffin's farm in the Northside and College Hill neighborhoods of Cincinnati, along Hamilton Avenue. These rumors, difficult as they may be to prove secondary to the nature of the Underground Railroad, fall within the time the building was built, that is, they occur after 1860.

²⁰ *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, page 93

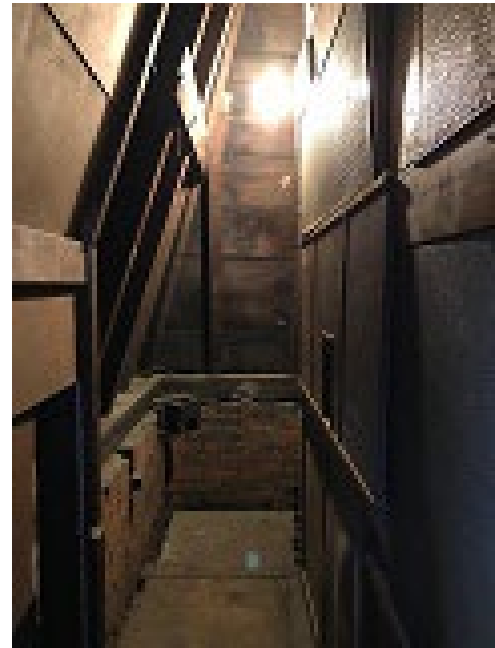
²¹ Koch and Thorpe, *History of Dental Surgery* vol 2, page 110

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Terrace Gardens room adjacent to tower



Terrace Gardens' attic hall.

Evaluation of the Historical Significance of Dr. James Taylor within the context, Development of Dentistry in Western United States, 1830-1880

Dr. James Taylor was held in high repute by his peers, not only in Cincinnati but across the United States. Among his contemporaries, he is held with regards comparable to Chapin Harris and Horace Hayden. Both of these men have been promoted to honors in modern dentistry and Dr. Taylor appeared to be on the same path until the 1840s. He was praised repeatedly in dental texts and journals for 70 years after his death as an integral pioneer in an important field of health. Prior to the vision of these three men, dental surgery was not considered a profession or a pursuit of gentlemen. These three men brought the use of science and professionalism to the study of dentistry, collected the knowledge of dental surgery and its relations to medicine and physiology, and built a curriculum in the mold of the medical schools of their day. This was a novel concept as the typical dental surgeon had little to no formal training before these 3 founded the first two dental surgery schools in the world. After the foundation of these two dental surgery schools, the model created by these 3 doctors was imitated as dozens of dental schools sprang up across the country in the next two decades.

In addition to bringing dentistry into the realm of modern academics, Harris, Hayden, and Taylor were charter members of the precursor to the American Dental Association, the American Society of Dental Surgeons in 1839. This was the first professional dental organization in the United States, but its footprint was largely in the Eastern US. This motivated James Taylor to found the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons in 1845 to better serve the interests of dental surgeons in the Western United States. The esteem that Taylor was held in by his peers is evident by the fact that he was voted President of the National Convention of Dentists, meeting in Boston in 1856. These professional organizations laid the ground work for dental surgeons to interact and plan for the future of their young profession after a course of study at their nascent dental surgery schools.

As for the exchange of ideas, Hayden and Taylor began publication of the two first dental surgery journals in the world. This allowed for the free exchange of ideas that foments creative solutions to problems that would otherwise take much longer to come to fruition. These journals also allowed for dentists in outlying regions to

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learn of new techniques and studies that would not have reached their practice otherwise. It also allowed practitioners to question the status quo of the day and allow progress in the field to blossom exponentially.

Soon after these advances in the academics and the dissemination of dental surgery information, credentialing and licensing became the standard of the profession. Reputation and word of mouth were no longer the primary grade of a dentist's ability. A standard of care was adopted and if a practitioner did not meet this bar of performance they would be reprimanded or lose their ability to practice. These three doctors, Hayden, Taylor, and Harris planted the seeds that bore the fruit of safe and standardized dental practice for hundreds of years to come.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the James Taylor House and its physical condition today.

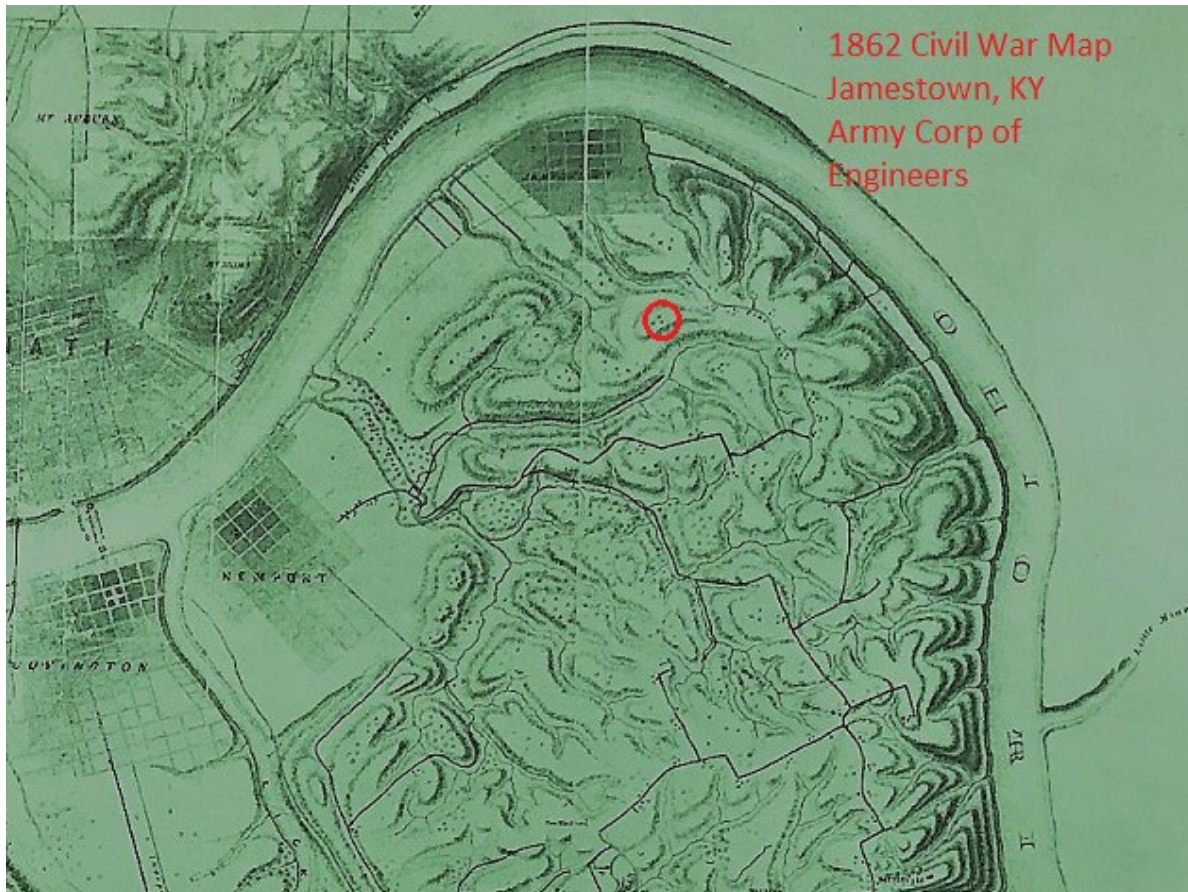
Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance in its material form. With this building's significance, a product of seeing its form as important, integrity factors have been selected which reinforce that view of significance. Of the seven components of integrity, the most critical to conveying the significance of the Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place are location, setting, design, and workmanship. With those factors in place, the house can be said to have integrity of association, which is the foundation for eligibility under Criterion B. The Taylor House retains enough of these defining characteristics to convey its significance as the home of dental surgeon, teacher, humanitarian and farmer James Taylor during the period of his contributions to modern dentistry

Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has integrity of **location** because it has not been moved. Its location is significant for connecting Taylor, by view and through ease of travel, to Cincinnati, where much of his contributions to dental education and practice occurred.

Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has compromised integrity of **setting** because the original property has been parceled into plots for a subdivision and modest homes have been built there. No new structures have been built on the property apart from a garage. However, the house still maintains the same relationship to the road, the hillside, and the creek as it did prior to the parceling of the land for a subdivision. The original suburban location and setting, in contrast to the more urban current situation of Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place, would help tell the story of a man who loves to grow in juxtaposition with a doctor who treated patients in an urban setting.

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Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place have integrity of **design**. The house's second empire stylings and form are highly intact apart from the enclosure of a rear conservatory. The house appears in photographs from at least 120 years ago, which enable us to gauge its intactness from an early time in its existence. No window or door openings have been covered over and no modern additions are present. The exterior façade isn't overly decorative and the 2-over-2 windows are also good evidence. Therefore, the house retains sufficient integrity of design because its original form is essentially unimpaired.

Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has integrity of **workmanship**. The building of the house includes evidence of woodworking skill throughout, including the house's woodwork and staircase, doors, roofing, windows, and the joinery.

Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place has reduced integrity of **materials** because some fabric has been removed or covered over. The original materials in the workshop/servants' quarters area have long since been removed. However, this is not an important part of the house as Taylor did not reside in it. The kitchen and study have had insulating walls put over original plaster but the original woodwork remains beneath it. As for the drop ceilings, the original plaster rosettes are intact underneath. A large portion of the window glass in the house is original and the frames and sills of the original windows remain intact. The interior doors and 2 external doors are all original. Two exterior doors have been replaced. The transoms on the second floor are all original and remain operational. The hardware on the windows has all been replaced. The cast iron mantles indicate it was originally coal burning fireplaces and 3 of the original 5 remain intact. The 12-foot mirror remains in the great hall and is rumored to be original and floated down the river to be installed. The earliest mention of it is by

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word of mouth from residents that lived in the house in the 1930s. The plaster of Paris ornamentation on the ceilings remains intact throughout the house and in good condition. The original hardwood floors are found on the ground floor rooms and appear to be in good condition as they have been covered with carpet for decades. The roof appears to be of tin material and original by the method of installation. It has been neglected in past years and it needs to be replaced along with box gutters. These are currently being undertaken by a roofing restoration expert and installed in the method of the time of original construction with copper material. The chimneys are found to be in poor physical shape. These are currently being reconstructed with original brick and lime/sand mortar as they would have been at the time of original construction. Most of the woodwork and doors throughout the house are original but covered with several layers of paint. These are currently being stripped and refinished to original natural wood color. It appears few, of any materials, have been removed from or added. When original woodwork or doors were removed with remodeling in past decades, they were stored in the attic space to be saved for later restoration. The hardware on the doors is all original.

Because the property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and a modest amount of setting, it can be said to possess integrity of **association**. Taylor owned 13 acres on the scenic Belmont Hill overlooking the Ohio Valley and Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he spent his last 23 years of his life. Examination of the Williams Guide in Cincinnati first mentions Terrace Gardens as James Taylor's residence in 1861 in both listings and an advertising for his dental practice. An agricultural journal, Cincinnati, has an advertisement for "Terrace Gardens Nursery, prop Jas. Taylor" in 1860. The register of 1863 at Second Presbyterian Church has Dr. James Taylor and his wife listed as residing at "Terrace Gardens, KY." Terrace Gardens is also listed in a Kentucky legislative resolution in 1870 as being annexed by Dayton, KY. Another clue for the date of construction is found on the hardware in the house. Two sets of butt hinges have the engraving "Greenwood and Co Cincinnati Pat 1858", and 9 door latch assemblies have "Greenwood and Co CIN" engraved on the deadbolt lock. Eagle Iron Works and Greenwood and Company ceased production of residential hardware at the outbreak of the Civil War and concentrated solely on manufacturing weapons and cannons for the war effort. After the war, the business went bankrupt. This physical evidence and the listings above lead us to believe the house was built in 1860-61, and possibly as early as 1858. Therefore, the house retains integrity of association. This view leads to the conclusion that the house retains sufficient integrity to meet National Register standards.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- History of dental Surgery vol 2 Koch and Thorpe 1910 page 109
History of dental Surgery vol 2 Koch and Thorpe 1910 page 110
History of dental Surgery vol 2 Koch and Thorpe 1910 page 111
The Biographical Encyclopedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century, Ross County Biographies, Galaxie Publishing, 1876
Americas Lost Colleges: Ohio College of Dental Surgery 1845-1926 date?
The Dentists Magazine: volume 3, number 1; January 1908 page 576
American Dental Patents: A Vindication of the Truth of Certain Articles in the American Journal of Dental Science, George W Kendall, Cincinnati 1854
Dental registry of the West: volume IV, no 4, July 1853
History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio: Their Past and ..., Volume 1; TH Smith DDS_ 1894
Women in World History: A Biographical Encyclopedia 18 Dec. 2017

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American Journal of Dental Science, Volumes 7-8; January 1846

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ CPD- _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.479 acres

UTM References

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 39.108055° Longitude: -84.468510°
- 2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for entry into the National Register is identified with the Campbell County Property Valuation Office (PVA) under the account PIDN 999-99-10-180.00. It is also known as Block D of Lot 4, Belmont Place Subdivision. A physical description of the property is:

The property is bounded to the north by Fairview Avenue, to the east by Dayton Avenue, to the south by a house, yard, and wooded area/green space that once was part of the property, and on the west by a wood fence and grass. An oak tree is at the boundary in the front yard on the western boundary. This oak tree is seen in a picture dated 1915. The property also includes two mature maple trees and a mature walnut tree. An apple tree at the rear of the house is seen in a picture dated 1918. It is defined also by a house and yard that abuts the property. The property was marked by a pin set of 1/2" rebar with a plastic cap stamped "STUBBS KY 3834"

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property was determined in the land survey conducted by Cardinal Engineering on 7/26/16 with certification and drawing included in this application. See legal description above. The Boundaries were selected as the last remaining portion of the property that has integrity in association with the important figure, Dr. James Taylor, whose home was known as Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place. The original property was associated with 13 acres but was parceled into the Belmont Place subdivision in Dayton, KY.

11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Tina Neyer
organization _____ date _____
street & number 236 Foote Avenue telephone 513-256-2408
city or town Bellevue state Kentucky zip code 41073
e-mail _____

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photographs are keyed to accompanying maps of the property.

Name of Property: Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place
City or Vicinity: Dayton
County: Campbell
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Scott Beseler
Date Photographed: 9/2017 – 2/20/2018

Note: Exterior Photos 0002, 0008, 0009, and 00038 shot by Matt Yagle, 2023

First Floor Interior (except images 0002, 0008, and 0009)

- 0001: Front Entry, Vestibule and Palisade
- 0002: Exterior of House, shot to southwest, photo by Matt Yagle, 2023
- 0003: Ceiling of Vestibule
- 0004: Chandelier in Great Hall
- 0005: Mirror, Blue Window and Chandelier in Great Hall
- 0006: Grand Stair in Great Hall
- 0007: Great Hall from Landing on Grand Stair
- 0008: Exterior of House, shot to southeast, photo by Matt Yagle, 2023
- 0009: Exterior of House, shot to east, photo by Matt Yagle, 2023
- 0010 Parlor from Door to Great Hall
- 0011 Chandelier in Parlor
- 0012 Dining Room from Parlor Door
- 0013 Chandelier in Dining Room
- 0014 Dining Room Entryway
- 0015 Dining room looking at bathroom and entryway
- 0016 Kitchen

Second Floor Images

- 0017: Green Bedroom from the Hallway
- 0018: Green Bedroom from Bathroom
- 0019: Bathroom
- 0020: Blue Bedroom from Hallway
- 0021: Light fixture in Blue Bathroom
- 0022: Blue Bedroom from Door to Green Bedroom

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- 0023: Closet and Cedar Wardrobe
- 0024: Closet and Cedar Wardrobe
- 0025: Closet from Blue Bedroom
- 0026: Entry to Sitting Room from Grand Stair
- 0027: Sitting Room
- 0028: Office from Sitting Room
- 0029: Pool Room and Bar from Hallway
- 0030: Pool Room and Bar from Back Stair
- 0031: Grand Stair from Second Floor
- 0032: Grand Stair leading to Third Floor

Third Floor Images (except image 0038)

- 0033: Workshop form Grand Stair
- 0034: Door to Studio and Widows Walk Stair from Main Stair
- 0035: Widow's Walk Stair
- 0036: Studio from Passage Way Door
- 0037: Studio from Studio Door
- 0038: Rear of House, shot to northwest, photo by Matt Yagle, 2023
- 0039: Passageway Door in Studio
- 0040: Passage Way #1
- 0041: Passage Way #2
- 0042: Secret Room from Passage Way

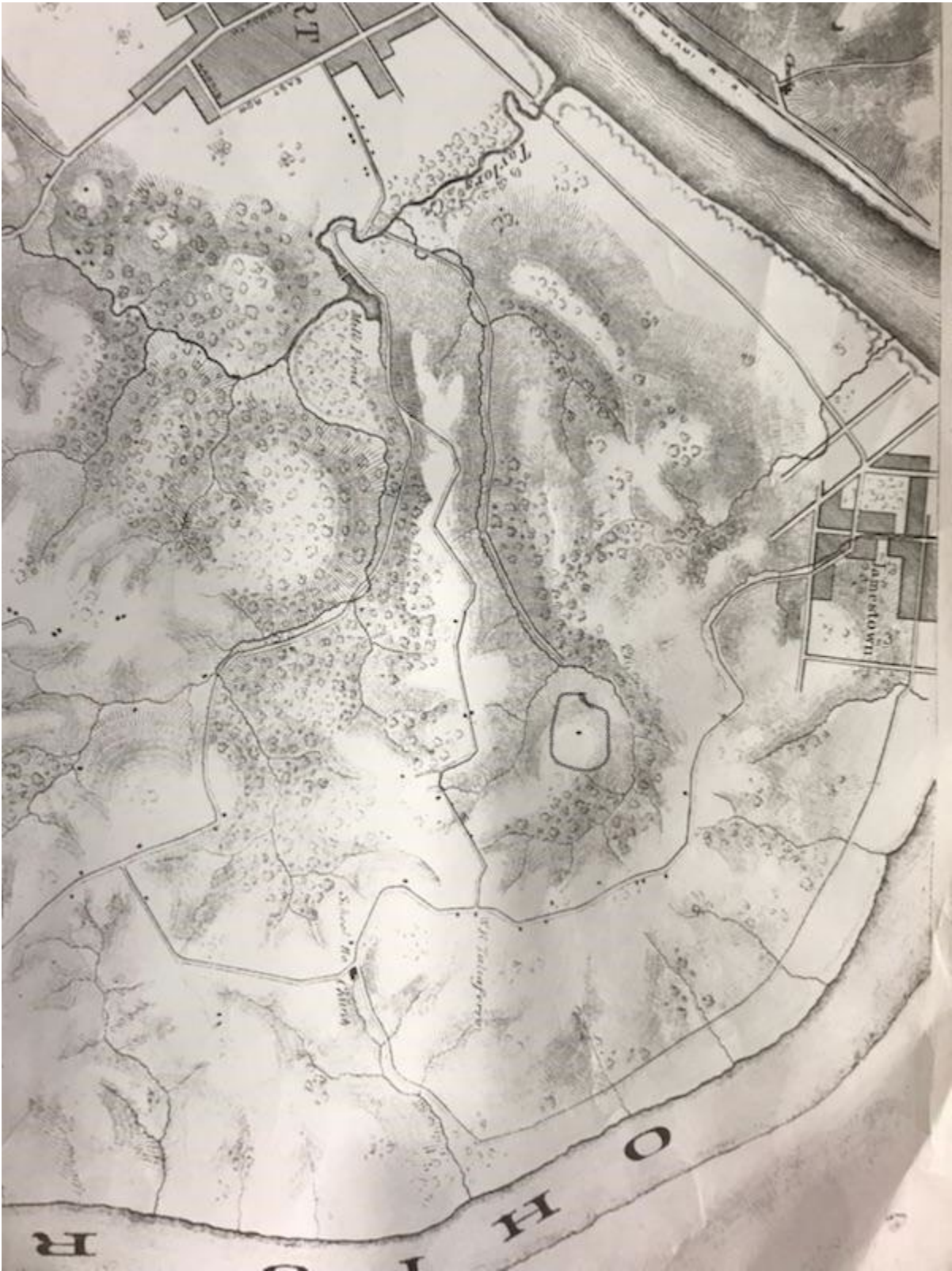
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name John William Wirick
street & number 1300 Dayton Avenue telephone 419-460-1539
city or town Dayton state KY zip code 41074

Terrace Gardens
Name of Property

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Terrace Gardens/Belmont Place is circled on the topographical map.